

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## JAX MAGNA-PLATE® 86 (AEROSOL)

Infosafe No.: LQ3V8  
ISSUED Date : 22/10/2019  
ISSUED by: Industrial Lubricants & Services  
Ltd

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

**GHS Product Identifier**

JAX MAGNA-PLATE® 86 (AEROSOL)

**Company Name**

Industrial Lubricants & Services Ltd

**Address**

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0800 10 40 17

**E-mail Address**

orders@industlubes.co.nz

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

Lubricant where there may be incidental food contact.

Uses advised against: Not intended for direct food contact. Other uses advised against may be specified elsewhere in this SDS.

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

**GHS classification of the substance/mixture**

Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001, New Zealand.  
Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

2.1.2A (1 Danger) - Flammable aerosols (1)

6.1E (Aspiration hazard 1) - Substance that is acutely toxic

6.3A Substance that is irritating to the skin

6.7B Substance that is a suspected human carcinogen

9.1B Substance that is ecotoxic in the aquatic environment

**Signal Word (s)**

DANGER

**Hazard Statement (s)**

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Pictogram (s)**

Flame, Health hazard, Exclamation mark, Environment



**Precautionary statement – Prevention**

- P102 Keep out of reach of children.
- P103 Read label before use.
- P104 Read Safety Data Sheet before use.
- P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
- P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.
- P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
- P251 Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
- P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
- P273 Avoid release to the environment.
- P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

**Precautionary statement – Response**

- P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
- P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
- P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
- P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- P391 Collect spillage.

**Precautionary statement – Storage**

- P405 Store locked up.
- P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.

**Precautionary statement – Disposal**

P501 In the case of a substance that is in compliance with a HSNO approval other than a Part 6A (Group Standards) approval, a label must provide a description of one or more appropriate and achievable methods for the disposal of a substance in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. This may also include any method of disposal that must be avoided. See Section 13 for disposal details.

**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**Ingredients**

Name	CAS	Proportion
Propane	74-98-6	10-25 %
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	10-25 %
Butane	106-97-8	1-10 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

**4. FIRST-AID MEASURES**

**Inhalation**

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.

**Ingestion**

Unlikely due to form of product. If ingestion occurs, do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth and lips with water. Where vomiting occurs naturally have affected person place head below hip level in order to reduce risk of aspiration. Seek immediate medical attention.

**Skin**

Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse or discard. Seek medical attention.

**Eye contact**

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.

**First Aid Facilities**

Eyewash, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

**Advice to Doctor**

Treat symptomatically.

**Other Information**

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. (0800 764 766)

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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**Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Dry chemical, alcohol foam, and carbon dioxide.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media**

Do not use direct stream of water. Water may be used to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

**Hazards from Combustion Products**

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

**Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical**

Contents under pressure - cans can explode in a fire. This product is flammable. Keep containers and fire-exposed surfaces cool with water spray. Shut off any leak if safe to do so and remove sources of re-ignition. Vapour/air mixtures may ignite explosively. Flashback along the vapour trail may occur. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

**Hazchem Code**

2YE

**Decomposition Temperature**

Not available

**Precautions in connection with Fire**

Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. In case of fire the product may be violently or explosively reactive. Use water spray to disperse vapours. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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**Emergency Procedures**

Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse/absorb vapour if any. Place inert, Non-combustible absorbent material onto spillage. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely. Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### Precautions for Safe Handling

FLAMMABLE. VAPOUR OR GAS REDUCES OXYGEN FOR BREATHING. IN CONFINED SPACES MAY CAUSE ASPHYXIATION. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Handle and use the material in a well-ventilated area, away from sparks, flames and other ignition sources. DO NOT store or use in confined spaces. Have emergency equipment (for fires, spills, leaks, etc.) readily available. Build up of mists or vapours in the atmosphere must be prevented. Do NOT cut or heat containers as they may contain hazardous residues. Do not smoke. Flameproof equipment is necessary in areas where the product is being used. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Earth or bond all equipment. Do not empty into drains. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product, that is, always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet facilities. Avoid exposure. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, foodstuffs, clothing and out of direct sunlight. Do not expose can to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Protect containers against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Do NOT pressurise, cut or heat aerosol containers. Content is under pressure and can explode violently. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS 2278.1 Non-refillable metal aerosol dispensers of capacity 50 mL to 1000 mL inclusive.

### Storage Temperatures

Do not store above 49°C

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Occupational exposure limit values

No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

Butane

TWA: 800 ppm

TWA: 1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Propane

NOTE: Asphyxiant

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

Source: Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices.

### Biological Limit Values

No biological limits allocated

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. A flame-proof exhaust ventilation system is required. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning ventilation requirements. Refer to AS 2865 Australian Standard Safe working in a confined space, for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

Refer to AS 2865 Australian Standard Safe working in a confined space, for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

### Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.

Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

### Eye Protection

Safety glasses with side shields, chemical goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

#### Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material such as lined non-permeable rubber gloves. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances. i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations.

Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

#### Body Protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

#### Other Information

Propane and Butane are asphyxiant gases which when present in an atmosphere in high concentration, lead to reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. It is not appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for each simple asphyxiant, rather it should be required that a sufficient oxygen concentration be maintained.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Aerosol - Liquid	Appearance	Liquid and compressed gas in aerosol can
Colour	Clear liquid	Odour	Solvent odour
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Melting Point	Not available
Boiling Point	Not available	Solubility in Water	Negligible
pH	Not available	Vapour Pressure	Not available
Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not available
Odour Threshold	Not available	Viscosity	Not available
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available	Flash Point	Not available
Flammability	Extremely flammable aerosol	Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available
Flammable Limits - Lower	Not available	Flammable Limits - Upper	Not available
Explosion Properties	No explosion hazard	Relative density	0.83 (typical)

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

#### Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

#### Reactivity and Stability

Reacts with incompatible materials.

#### Conditions to Avoid

Avoid contact with high temperatures, sparks and open flames.

#### Incompatible materials

Strong oxidising agents.

#### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including: carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

#### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not available

## Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Toxicology Information

No toxicity data available for this material. The available toxicity data for ingredients given below.

#### Acute Toxicity - Oral

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light

LD50(rat): > 5000 mg/kg

#### Acute Toxicity - Inhalation

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light

LC50(rat): > 73.5 mg/l/4h

Butane

LC50(rat): 658 mg/l/4h

#### Ingestion

Unlikely due to form of product. If ingestion occurs, may cause lung damage if swallowed. Subsequent to ingestion or vomiting, small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system may cause severe pulmonary injury that may lead to death. May also cause irritation to the gastrointestinal system. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and abdominal pain.

#### Inhalation

Inhalation of product vapours may cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system.

Propane and Butane are asphyxiant gases which when present in an atmosphere in high concentration, leads to reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. Symptoms include decreased visual acuity, decreased coordination and judgment, headache, dizziness, confusion, drowsiness, fatigue, shortness of breath, muscular weakness, convulsions, unconsciousness, coma and eventually death.

#### Skin

Causes skin irritation. Skin contact will cause redness, itching and swelling. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking and may lead to dermatitis.

#### Eye

May be irritating to eyes. The symptoms may include redness, itching and tearing.

#### Respiratory sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

#### Skin Sensitisation

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

#### Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer. Classified as a suspected human carcinogen.

#### Reproductive Toxicity

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

#### STOT-single exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

#### STOT-repeated exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

#### Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

### **Other Information**

This material contains asphyxiant gas, which when present in an atmosphere in high concentrations, lead to a reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. It is not appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for each simple asphyxiant, rather it should be required that a sufficient oxygen concentration be maintained. The minimum oxygen content in air should be 19.5 per cent by volume under normal atmospheric pressure. Unconsciousness and death can rapidly ensue in an environment, which is deficient in oxygen.

## **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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### **Ecotoxicity**

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### **Persistence and degradability**

Not available

### **Mobility**

Not available

### **Bioaccumulative Potential**

Not available

### **Other Adverse Effects**

Not available

### **Environmental Protection**

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

### **Acute Toxicity - Daphnia**

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light

LC50(daphnia magna): 1.5 mg/l/48h

## **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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### **Disposal considerations**

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Do not pierce, burn, cut, puncture or weld on or near containers. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Empty the container completely before disposal. Contaminated containers must not be treated as household waste. Advise flammable nature.

#### Product Disposal:

Product wastes are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations. This product can be disposed through a licensed commercial waste collection service. In this specific case the product is a flammable substance contained in a pressurised container .

Personal protective clothing and equipment as specified in Section 8 of this SDS must be worn during handling and disposal of this product. The ventilation requirements as specified in the same section must also be followed, and the precautions given in Section 7 of this SDS regarding handling must also be followed. Do not dispose into the sewerage system. Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or dispose where ground or surface waters may be affected.

In New Zealand, the disposal agency or contractor must comply with the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. Further details regarding disposal can be obtained on the EPA New Zealand website under specific group standards.

#### Container Disposal:

Do not pierce, burn, cut, puncture or weld on or near containers. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Empty the container completely before disposal. Contaminated containers must not be treated as household waste. Advise flammable nature. In this instance the packaging can be disposed through a commercial waste collection service. Alternatively, the container or packaging can be recycled if the hazardous residues have been thoroughly cleaned or rendered non-hazardous.

In New Zealand, the packaging (that may or may not hold any residual substance) that is lawfully disposed of by householders or other consumers through a public or commercial waste collection service is a means of compliance with regulations.

## **14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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## Transport Information

### Road and Rail Transport:

This material is classified as Dangerous Goods Division 2.1 Flammable Gases

Class 1: Explosives

Division 2.3: Toxic gases

Class 3: Flammable liquids

Division 4.2: Spontaneously combustible substances

Division 4.3: Dangerous when wet substances

Division 5.1: Oxidising substances

Division 5.2: Organic peroxides

Class 7: Radioactive materials unless specifically exempted

Must not be loaded in the same freight container; and on the same vehicle must be separated horizontally by at least 3 metres unless all but one are packed in separate freight containers with:

Division 4.1: Flammable Solids

### Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light) MARINE POLLUTANT

UN-No: 1950

Division: 2.1

EmS: F-D,S-U

Special Provisions: 63, 190, 277, 327, 344, 381, 959

### Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

Proper Shipping Name: Aerosols,flammable

UN-No: 1950

Division: 2.1

Label: Flammable gas

Packaging Instructions (cargo only): 203

Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): 203

Special Provisions: A145, A167, A802

### U.N. Number

1950

### UN proper shipping name

AEROSOLS

### Transport hazard class(es)

2.1

### Hazchem Code

2YE

### IERG Number

49

### IMDG Marine pollutant

Yes

### Transport in Bulk

Not available

### Special Precautions for User

Not available

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### Regulatory information

Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001, New Zealand.



Group Standard: Aerosols (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006.

**HSNO Approval Number**

HSR002517

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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**Date of preparation or last revision of SDS**

SDS Reviewed: October 2019

Supersedes: October 2014

**References**

- Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices.
- Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433.
- Preparation of Safety Data Sheets - Approved Code of Practice Under the HSNO Act 1996 (HSNO CoP 8-1 09-06).
- Assigning a hazardous substance to a group standard.
- Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

## END OF SDS

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