



1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND THE MANUFACTURER

Product Name	MAC SuperLube Aerosol 500ml Penetrating Oil Spray, Premium general purpose lubricant All formats: 500ml aerosol		
Statement of Hazard Nature	Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances, New Organisms legislation. Classified as a Dangerous Good for transport purposes.		
Proper Shipping Name	AEROSOLS		
Supplier Name	Arandee Ltd		
Address	108 Rockfield Road, Penrose, Auckland 1061, New Zealand		
Telephone	+64 (9) 579 5139		
Fax	+64 (9) 579 7628		
Emergency	National Poisons Centre -24 hours	Australia New Zealand	13 11 26 0800 POISON 0800 764 766
E-mail	sales@arandee.co.nz		
Web Site	http://www.arandee.co.nz		
Synonym(s)	MAC SuperLube		
Use(s)	An aerosol lubricating dewatering fluid that will displace water rust and dirt, seal against re-entry of water and protect against corrosion. Penetrates inaccessible areas to free frozen parts. Prevents icing. Excellent for use in marine, automotive and manufacturing industries and with sporting and household goods and fixtures.		

Approval(s)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

AEROSOL - CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO CRITERIA IN THE HS (MIN DEG OF HAZ) REGS 2001 CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD, UNDER ADG AND NZS 5433

UN Number	1950	Dangerous Goods Risks
DG Class	2.1.2A 2Y	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated Contains refrigerated gas; may cause cryogenic burns or injury.
HAZARD STATEMENT	223	Flammable aerosols
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS	P210 P211 P251	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame/hot surfaces Do not spray on an open flame, or other ignition source. Pressurized container. Do not pierce or burn even after use



P403	Store in a well ventilated place.
P410	Protect from direct sunlight
P412	Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION COMPOSITION OF INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	Concentration	CAS Number
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY ALKYLATE	-	10-30%	64742-65-7
SOLVENT REFINED LIGHT PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE (PETROLEUM)	-	10-30%	64742-56-9
HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT (PROPANE, BUTANE)	C ₃ H ₈ , C ₄ H ₁₀	30-60%	106-97-8, 74-98-6
OTHER INGREDIENTS DETERMINED TO NOT BE HAZARDOUS	-	To 100%	

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye	Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
Inhalation	If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Skin	Direct contact may cause irritation in sensitive individuals. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
Ingestion	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. Where the risk of vomiting, lean person forward or place on left side to avoid aspiration of product into lungs. Obtain immediate medical attention.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically and supportively. Risk of aspiration to lungs. No specific antidote. Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Consider: gastric lavage with protected airway, administration of activated charcoal.
First Aid Facilities	Eye wash facilities should be provided.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability	Highly flammable. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition temperatures. When handling a significant spillage, eliminate all ignition sources, including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches, heaters, naked lights, mobile phones, etc. Aerosol cans may explode when heated above 50 °C.
Fire and Explosion	Highly flammable, explosive vapour. Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may evolve, when heated. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment, including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA), when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

Extinguishing Dry agent, carbon dioxide foam, or water fog. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways; absorb runoff with sand or similar.

HazChem 2YE

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillage If large quantities of cans are punctured (bulk), clear area of all unprotected personnel and ventilate area. Wear splash-proof goggles, leather gloves, coveralls, and boots. Where inhalation risks exist, wear a Type A-Class P1 (Organic vapour and Particulate) respirator. Collect cans and allow to discharge outdoors. Absorb any residues with sand or similar and place in clean containers for disposal. DO NOT wash away into sewer.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Keep out of the reach of children. DO NOT puncture aerosol cans or incinerate, even when empty.

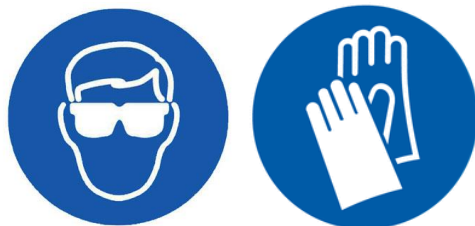
Storage Store in a cool, dry well ventilated area, well away from oxidising agents, acids, alkalis, direct sunlight, heat or ignition sources, or foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage, and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should have appropriate fire protection.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ventilation DO NOT directly inhale concentrated vapours. Use in well-ventilated areas. Mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended for poorly ventilated area. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

Exposure Standards LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG) (68476-85-7)
ES-STEL: 400 ppm (1800 mg/m³)

Personal Protection Equipment No personal protective equipment is required, normally. When an inhalation risk exist wear a Type A-Class P1 (Organic vapour and Particulate) Respirator. With prolonged use, wear PVC or rubber gloves and splash-proof goggles or safety glasses.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance CLEAR, PALE YELLOW **Solubility (water)** DISPERSIBLE



	VOLATILE LIQUID		
Odour	MILD ODOUR	Specific Gravity	NOT APPLICABLE
pH	NOT APPLICABLE	% Volatiles	100 %
Vapour Pressure	300 – 600	Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE
Vapour Density	> 1 (Air = 1)	Flash Point	< 0 (propellant)
Melting Point	NOT APPLICABLE	Upper Explosion Limit	9.5%
Boiling Point	NOT APPLICABLE	Lower Explosion Limit	1.2%
Evaporation Rate	NOT APPLICABLE	Auto-ignition Temperature	NOT APPLICABLE

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	Stable under normal control conditions of use and storage. Not reactive. Avoid oxidisers. Avoid elevated temperatures.
Decomposition Products	May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition temperatures.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary	General population. The exposure of the general population is expected to be low and is not likely to present a hazard when it is used as recommended. Occupational exposure. With reasonable work practices, hygiene measures and Safety precautions, is unlikely to be an occupational hazard. Asphyxiant narcotic. This product may only present a hazard with direct eye contact, prolonged and repeated skin contact or with vapour/gas inhalation at high levels.
Eye	Low irritant. Contact may result in lacrimation, pain, redness, and conjunctivitis. Prolonged contact may result in corneal burns, with possible permanent damage.
Inhalation	Low to moderate Irritant, narcotic, asphyxiant. Over exposure may result in upper respiratory tract irritation, nausea, and headache. At high levels; dizziness, breathing difficulties, and at very high levels, anaesthesia, cardiac arrhythmias, pulmonary oedema and unconsciousness.
Skin	May cause mild skin irritation. Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.
Ingestion	Exposure considered unlikely, due to product form as an aerosol. Under normal conditions of use, ingestion is considered a highly unlikely, exposure route.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environment	Environmental effects of the compound are extremely unlikely, due to packaging in the form of an aerosol. Ensure appropriate measures are taken to prevent this product from entering the environment through wastewater.
--------------------	---

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS



Waste Disposal Product wastes are considered ecotoxic and should be disposed of applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Waste product should be not be allowed to contaminate soil or water.

Container Disposal Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Recycle empty container if possible. Large quantities should be degassed by an aerosol recycler. Do not dispose of large quantities of pressurized aerosols in landfills.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG AND HZNO CODES.

	Shipping Name	UN No	Packing Group	DG Class	Subsidiary Risk(s)	EPG
Land	Compressed Gas Flammable Aerosol	1950	None Allocated	2.1	None Allocated	2C1
	Compressed Gas Flammable Aerosol	1950	III	2.1	None Allocated	2C1

Shipping Label



15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPA NZ Group Standard Classification Aerosols (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard HSR002519

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information ASPHYXIANTS (1): reduce the oxygen concentration by displacement, when present in the atmospheres, in high concentrations. As most simple asphyxiants are odourless, atmospheres deficient in oxygen do not provide adequate sensory warning of danger. Therefore, it is not generally appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for each asphyxiant, but instead warn of the need to maintain oxygen concentrations.

Some asphyxiants may be given an exposure standard, due to their potential for narcotic effects at high concentrations, or an explosion hazard.



Asphyxiants (2)	There is a significant hazard associated with workers entering poorly, ventilated areas (e.g. tanks) where oxygen levels may be deficient. An air supplied breathing apparatus may be required if adequate ventilation is not ensured. Refer to AS/NZS 2865 - Safe Working in a Confined Space.
Respirators	In general, the best practice to avoid exposure is to use engineering controls, such as adequate ventilation, rather than the use of respirators (which should be limited). If respiratory equipment must be worn, ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable, when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.
Abbreviations	Mg/m ³ - Milligrams per cubic metre ppm -Parts Per Million M - moles per litre, a unit of measure of concentration. pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration - this value will relate to a scale of 0 – 14, where 0 is highly acidic and 14 is highly alkaline. TWA/ES - Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard. CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - uniquely identifies chemical compounds. CNS - Central Nervous System NOS - Not Otherwise Specified IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.
Personal Protective Equipment	The recommendations for protective equipment contained within this SDS report are provided as a guide only, when dealing with an abnormal situation. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered, before the final selection of personal protective equipment is made.
Health Effects From Exposure	It should be noted that the effects from excess exposure to this product would depend on several factors, including duration of exposure, quantity involved, effectiveness of control measures used; protective equipment and method of application. Given that, it is impractical to prepare a SDS report, which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks in an emergency and apply appropriate control methods.
Report Status	This report is based upon information provided by ingredient manufacturers, and third party experts. We believe that the information represents the current state of knowledge about safety and handling precautions that are appropriate for this product. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the Chief Chemist at Arandee Ltd. While Arandee has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy, or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, Arandee accepts no liability for any loss, injury, or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered, or incurred by any person, because of their reliance upon the information contained in this Safety Data Sheet.
