

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## VHT, TORQUE-TITE GASKET CEMENT

Infosafe No.: LPV6V  
Issued Date: 29/02/2016  
Issued by: SPECO THOMAS PTY. LTD.

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

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**GHS Product Identifier**

VHT, TORQUE-TITE GASKET CEMENT

**Product Code**

SP21, SP575

**Company Name**

SPECO THOMAS PTY. LTD. (ABN 58 005 669 269)

**Address**

1B LEVANSWELL ROAD MOORABBIN  
VIC 3189 Australia

**Telephone/Fax Number**

Tel: 03 95557244

Fax: 03 95532841

**Emergency phone number**

131 126

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

Aerosol

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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**GHS classification of the substance/mixture**

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia

Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Carcinogenicity: Category 2

Flammable Aerosol: Category 1

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2

STOT Repeated Exposure: Category 2

Toxic to Reproduction: Category 1A

**Signal Word (s)**

DANGER

**Hazard Statement (s)**

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Pictogram (s)**

Flame, Exclamation mark, Health hazard



#### Precautionary statement – Prevention

- 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.
- P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling
- P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

#### Precautionary statement – Response

- P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
- P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

#### 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 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### Information on Composition

The classification as a carcinogen or mutagen does not apply since the substance contains less than 0.1% w/w 1,3 butadiene (EINECS no 203-450-8).

#### Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Dichloromethane	75-09-2	30-60 %
Petroleum gases, liquefied	68476-85-7	10-30 %
Toluene	108-88-3	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 (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at once.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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**Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog or water mist.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media**

Do not use water jet.

**Hazards from Combustion Products**

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes including oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide and unidentified organic compounds.

**Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical**

Vapours are heavier than air and will 'travel' to low-level areas e.g. sumps, drains, etc. Aerosol containers may explode and may become a projectile in a fire.

Contents under pressure - cans can explode in a fire. This product is extremely 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

EXTREMELY 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. It is recommended that pregnant or breastfeeding women should not handle this product unless adequate exposure protection can be assured at all times. Female personnel planning pregnancy should be made aware of the potential risks.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool (<49°C), 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

<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:

Toluene

TWA: 50 ppm, 191 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

STEL: 150 ppm, 574 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

NOTE: Sk

Petroleum gases, liquefied

TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Dichloromethane

TWA: 50 ppm, 174 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

'Sk' Notice: Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

### Biological Limit Values

Name: Toluene

Determinant: toluene in urine

Value: 0.03mg/l

Sampling time: end of shift.

Name: Toluene

Determinant: toluene in blood

Value: 0.02mg/l

Sampling time: prior to last shift of workweek

Name: Toluene

Determinant: o-Cresol in urine

Value: 0.3mg/g creatinine

Sampling time: end of shift.

Source: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

#### Other Exposure Information

Petroleum gases, liquefied is 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.

#### 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.

#### Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable organic vapour/mist filter should be used. Reference should be made to Australian/New Zealand 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 devices should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

#### Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material such as neoprene gloves. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

#### Body Protection

Suitable protective clothing should be worn e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist. When large quantities are handled the use of chemical resistant apron and safety boots is recommended.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Aerosol	Appearance	Heavy gasket
Colour	Not available	Odour	Solvent odour
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Melting Point	Not available
Boiling Point	-25 to 199°C	Solubility in Water	Not available
Specific Gravity	Not available	pH	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure	52 +/- 5 psig at 21°C	Vapour Density (Air=1)	Heavier than air.
Evaporation Rate	Faster than ether	Odour Threshold	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Flash Point	Propellant below -18°C	Flammability	Extremely flammable.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available	Flammable Limits - Lower	0.9%
Flammable Limits - Upper	9.5%	Melting/Freezing Point	Not available

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### **Chemical Stability**

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

### **Reactivity and Stability**

Reacts with incompatible materials

### **Conditions to Avoid**

Heat, direct sunlight, flames and other sources of ignition.

### **Incompatible materials**

Strong oxidising agents, strong acids and bases, selected amines.

### **Hazardous Decomposition Products**

Thermal decomposition and combustion produce noxious fumes containing carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and unidentified organic compounds.

### **Possibility of hazardous reactions**

Reacts with incompatibles.

### **Hazardous Polymerization**

Will not occur.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### **Toxicology Information**

No toxicity data available for this material.

### **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.

Petroleum gases, liquefied is 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.

Dichloromethane is listed as a Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Toluene is listed as a Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

### **Reproductive Toxicity**

May damage fertility or the unborn child. Classified as a Known or presumed human reproductive or developmental toxicant.

**STOT-single exposure**

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

**STOT-repeated exposure**

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Aspiration Hazard**

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

**Other Information**

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause defatting leading to drying and cracking of skin and dermatitis. Prolonged inhalation may cause central nervous system depression with symptoms including dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and headaches. Chronic exposure may have adverse effects on the central nervous system, liver and kidneys.

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**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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**Ecotoxicity**

No ecological data are available for this material.

**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.

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**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.

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**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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**Transport Information**

Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):

This material is classified as Dangerous Goods Division 2.1 Flammable Gases

Division 2.1 Dangerous Goods are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:

- Class 1: Explosives
- Division 2.2 Non-flammable, Non toxic gas that have a subsidiary risk 5.1 except when all are packed in cylinders or pressure drums not exceeding 500L capacity.
- Class 3: Flammable Liquids, if both the Division 2.1 and Class 3 dangerous goods are in tanks or other receptacles with a capacity individually exceeding 500L.
- Division 4.1: Flammable Solids
- 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

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  
UN-No: 1950  
Division: 2.1  
EmS: F-D,S-U  
Special Provisions: 63, 190, 277, 327, 344, 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

**Special Precautions for User**

Not available

**IERG Number**

49

**IMDG Marine pollutant**

No

**Transport in Bulk**

Not available

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**Regulatory information**

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

**Poisons Schedule**

Not Scheduled

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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

MSDS Reviewed: February 2016

Supersedes: February 2011

**References**

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants, Safe work Australia.

American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).



Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of chemicals.

## END OF SDS

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