



Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 - United Kingdom (UK)

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### JET-LUBE C-PLATE- Aerosol

Product classified as hazardous according to NOHSC classification

#### 1. Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

##### Identification of the substance or preparation

Product Name: JET-LUBE C-PLATE- Aerosol

Use of the substance/preparation: Lubricant & coating

##### Company/undertaking identification

Manufacturer: Jet-Lube, Inc.  
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Houston, TX 77028  
Email: [doldiges@jetlube.com](mailto:doldiges@jetlube.com)

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1300-00-9839 phone 0437-272-490 mobile

Emergency telephone numbers: NHS DIRECT in the UK USA: CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300

Emergency number: 08454647 Outside US (Chemtrec): (703) 527-3887

Xtex Pty. Ltd 1300-00-XTEX

#### 2. Hazards identification

The preparation is not classified as dangerous according to Directive 1999/45/EC and its amendments.

Classification: Extremely Flammable Liquid

Physical/chemical hazards: Flammable Liquid/Aerosol/Gas: Category 1

Human health hazards: Acute Toxicity: Category 4; Skin Corrosion: Category 3; Skin Sensitization: UN; Eye: Category 2B

Environmental hazards: Acute Toxicity: Category III; Chronic Toxicity: Category IV

See section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

#### 3. Composition /information on ingredients

Substance/preparation:	Preparation				
Ingredient name	CAS Number	EC Number		%	Classification
Acetone	67-64-1	200-662-2	23	30 - 36	F; R11 - Xi; R36-R66-R67
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	2-489-3		15 - 19	F; R11 - Xi; R36-R66-R67
Xylene	1330-20-7	215-535-7		7.5 - 11	R10 - Xn; R20/21-Xi; R38
Copper	7440-50-8	231-159-6		5 - 10	N; R50/53
Alkyd Resin solution	Not disclosed	UN		7 - 9	Not classified
Proprietary mixture of dispersants & driers	Not disclosed	UN		0.7 - 1.5	F+; T+; R-12, R45-46
Hydrocarbon Propellant	68476-85-7	270-704-2		20-25	F; R11 - Xi; R36-R66-R67

The solvents and additives do not require carcinogenic listing.

Risk Phrases: R11; R36; R66; R67 - SEE Section 15 for greater details

Safety Phrases: S2; S9 S16; S26; S62 - SEE Section 15 for greater details

\* Occupational Exposure Limit(s), if available, are listed in Section 8

#### 4. First aid measures

##### Effects and symptoms

Inhalation: Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous system effects characterized by nausea, headache.

Ingestion: Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. May cause irritation of the digestive tract. May cause

Skin Contact: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness, irritation or cracking.

Eye contact: May be irritating to the eyes.

##### First aid measures

Inhalation: Move exposed person to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if

Ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Move exposed person to fresh air. Keep person warm and

Skin contact: Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Seek medical attention

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower

See section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

#### 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media: For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam. For large fires, use water  
Inappropriate Extinguishing Media: Do NOT use straight streams of water. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

##### Special exposures hazards:

Hazardous thermal decomposition products: Smoke, Fume, Incomplete combustion products. Oxides of carbon, sulfur & nitrogen.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters: As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. During a fire, irritating

#### 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions: See Exposure Controls in Section 8 below.

Environmental precautions: Prevent entry into waterways, Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways,

Methods for cleaning up: Land Spill: Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible

#### 7. Handling and storage

Handling: Wash thoroughly after handling.

Storage: Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. Storage containers should be earthed and bonded. Drums must be earthed

##### Packaging materials

Recommended: Use original container.

Specific uses: Not available.

#### 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

##### Ingredient Name:

Ingredient Name:	Occupational exposure limits
Acetone	TLV (United States (US))
Acetone	TWA: 500 STEL: 750 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States]
Acetone	TWA: 750 STEL: 1000 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States]
Acetone	TWA: 500 STEL: 1000 [Australia]
Acetone	TWA: 1185 STEL: 2375 (mg/m3) [Australia]
Acetone	TWA: 750 STEL: 1500 (ppm) [United Kingdom (UK)]
Acetone	TWA: 1810 STEL: 3620 (mg/m3) [United Kingdom (UK)]
Acetone	TWA: 1800 STEL: 2400 from OSHA (PEL) [United States]
Acetone	Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone	<b>TLV (United States (US)) 590 (mg/m3) Frequency: 4 times, schedule: 15 minutes</b> <b>STEL: 885 (mg/m3)</b> <b>STEL (United States (US)) 300 ppm</b> <b>PEL: 200 ppm</b>
Xylene	<b>TLV (United States (US)) 434 mg/m3</b> <b>PEL: 651 mg/m3, Frequency: 4 times, schedule: 15 minutes</b>
Copper As dust	<b>EH40-WEL (United Kingdom (UK), 9/2006). Notes: As Cu</b> TWA: 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 65534 times per shift, 8 hour/hours. STEL: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 65534 times per shift, 15 minute/minutes
Hydrocarbon Propellant	<b>TLV (United States (US)) 1000 ppm; schedule: 15 minutes</b>

**Exposure controls**  
**Occupational exposure controls:** Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their  
**Respiratory protection:** Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. Always use a  
**Hand protection:** Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when  
**Eye protection:** Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is  
**Skin protection:** Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Physical state:</b>	Liquid
<b>Color:</b>	Copper
<b>Odor:</b>	Ethereal
<b>pH:</b>	Neutral
<b>Boiling point:</b>	-18 - 162 °C (-4 - 324°F)
<b>Melting point:</b>	-95.35 (-139.6°F)
<b>Flash point:</b>	>CLOSED CUP: -20°C (-4°F). TAG CLOSED CUP: -9°C (15.8°F).
<b>Flammability (solid, gas):</b>	Extremely Flammable
<b>Explosive properties:</b>	Above flash point, vapor-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits noted above. Vapors can flow along
<b>Explosive limits:</b>	(Approximate volume % in air): LEL: 1.9 - 5.3 %V UEL: 8.5 - 15 %V
<b>Oxidizing properties:</b>	None
<b>Vapor pressure:</b>	24 kPa (@ 20°C)
<b>Specific gravity:</b>	0.85
<b>Density:</b>	850 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (7.1 lbs/gal, 0.85 kg/dm <sup>3</sup> )
<b>Solubility:</b>	Solvent fraction largely soluble in cold water, hot water.
<b>Octanol/water partition coefficient:</b>	-0.2
<b>Viscosity:</b>	Viscous like oil
<b>Vapor density:</b>	>1 (Air = 1)
<b>Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1):</b>	<0.11 compared with Butyl acetate
<b>Auto-ignition temperature:</b>	465°C (869°F)

## 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Stability:</b>	The product is stable
<b>Conditions to avoid:</b>	Keep away from sources of ignition. Keep away from heat.
<b>Materials to avoid:</b>	Strong oxidizing agents, amines, ammonia, isocyanates, caustics (e.g. ammonia, ammonium hydroxide, calcium
<b>Hazardous Decomposition products:</b>	Carbon monoxide, irritating and toxic fumes and gases, carbon dioxide.
<b>Hazardous polymerization:</b>	Has not been reported.

## 11. Toxicological information

### Potential acute health effects

<b>Inhalation - Toxicity:</b>	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for the material.
<b>Inhalation - Irritation:</b>	Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures with adequate ventilation.
<b>Ingestion:</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Skin contact:</b>	Mildly irritating to skin with prolonged exposure.
<b>Eye contact:</b>	Can cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Not expected in well ventilated areas.

### Acute toxicity

Ingredient name	Test	Result	Route	Species
Acetone	LD -50, Draize 72 Hrs.	5800 mg/kg	Acute Oral	Rat
Acetone	LD -50, Draize 72 Hrs.	3000 mg/kg	Acute Oral	Mouse
Acetone	LC -50	5340 mg/kg	Inhalation	Rabbit
Acetone	LC -50	50100 mg/m 8 hours	Inhalation	Rat
Acetone	LC -50	44000 mg/m 4 hours	Inhalation	Mouse
Acetone	LD -50	2737 mg/kg	Acute Oral	Rat
Acetone	LD -50, Draize 72 Hrs.	3000 mg/kg	Acute Oral	Mouse
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	LD-50 - 14 days	6480 mg/kg	Skin test -	Rabbit
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	LD -50, Draize 24 Hrs.	500 mg/kg - Moderate	Skin test -	Rabbit
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	LD -50, Draize 24 Hrs.	402 mg/kg - Mild	Skin test -	Rabbit
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	LD -50, Draize	80 mg/kg	Eye test -	Rabbit
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	LC -50	32 gm/m <sup>3</sup> /4H	Inhalation	Mouse
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	LC -50	23500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /8H	Inhalation	Rat
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	LD-50 - 14 days	>20,000 mg/kg BW	Ingestion	Rat
Xylene	LD-50, 72 Hrs.	4300 mg/kg	Acute Oral	Rat
Xylene	LC-Lo, 4 Hrs.	No data available	Inhalation	Rat
Xylene	LD-50, 72 Hrs.	>2000 mg/kg	Skin test -	Rabbit
Hydrocarbon Propellant	LC -50	500,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /15 min.	Inhalation	Rat

### High Pressure Injection:

Seek medical advice immediately for subcutaneous injection.

### Potential chronic health effects

<b>Carcinogenicity:</b>	May contain small amounts of Ethylbenzene which is known to cause cancer.
<b>California Prop 65:</b>	May contain small amounts of Ethylbenzene which is known to cause cancer.
<b>Australian National Health &amp; Safety Commission (NOSC):</b>	May contain small amounts of Ethylbenzene which is known to cause cancer.
<b>Mutagenicity:</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Reproductive toxicity:</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Over-exposure signs/symptoms</b>	
<b>Inhalation:</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards as high viscosity makes inhalation unlikely.
<b>Ingestion:</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards as grease results in gastric distress negating bioaccumulation
<b>Skin:</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Target organs: No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
Other adverse effects: Not available

## 12. Ecological information

### Ecotoxicity data

#### Ingredient name

Ingredient name	Species	Period	Result	
Acetone	Trout	LC50 (96 HR.)	5540 mg/l	
Acetone	Bluegill	LC50 (96 HR.)	8300 mg/l	
Acetone	Pimephales promelas	LC50 (96 HR.)	7500 mg/l	
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Trout	LC50 (96 HR.)	No data	
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Bluegill	LC50 (96 HR.)	1690 mg/l	
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Bluegill	TLm	5640 to 1690 mg/l	
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Pimephales promelas	LC50 (96 HR.)	3220 mg/l	
Xylene	fish	Pimephales promelas	LC50 (96 hour)	26,700 ug/L
Xylene	Crustacea	Daphnia magna	EC50 (24 HR.)	150,000 ug/L
Copper	Acartia tonsa (EC50)	48 hr/hrs	27 mg/l	
	Skeletonema costatum (EC50)	72 hr/hrs	<1.0 mg/l	
	Daphnia magna (EC50)	48 hr/hrs	0.055 mg/l	
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hr/hrs	0.0094 mg/l	
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hr/hrs	0.0103 mg/l	
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hr/hrs	0.0278 mg/l	

Biodegradation: Solvent portion biodegrades 55-63% in 28 days in OECD 301B tests.

### Other ecological information

#### Mobility:

Material -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

#### Other adverse effects:

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## 13. Disposal consideration

### Methods of disposal:

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

### Hazardous waste:

European Waste Code: 07 01 99 NOTE: These codes are assigned based upon the most common uses for this material and may not reflect contaminants resulting from actual use. Waste producers need to assess the actual process used when generating the waste and its contaminants in order to assign the proper waste disposal code(s).

## 14. Transport information

### Hazchem code 1Z

#### International transport regulations

Regulatory information	UN Number	Proper shipping name	Class	Packing group	Label	Additional information
USA Dept of Transportation	1950	Consumer Comodoty ORM-D	2.1	None		
ADR/RID Class	1950	Aerosols, Flammable	2.1	None		-
ADNR Class	1950	Aerosols, Flammable	2.1	None		-
IMDG Class	1950	Aerosols, Flammable	2.1	None		-
IATA-DGR Class	1950	Aerosols, Flammable	2.1	None		-
Australia ADG Code	1950	Aerosols, Flammable	2.1	None		-

## 15. Regulatory information

### Poison Schedule

Not scheduled

### EU Regulations

#### Risk Phrases:

R12 - Extremely flammable. R36 - Irritating to eyes. R65; Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

#### Safety Phrases:

S-2: Keep out of reach of children S-9- Keep container in a well-ventilated place. S16- Keep away from

#### Product use:

Classification and labeling have been performed according to EU Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC

### Other EU regulations

#### Restrictions on the marketing

Not applicable.

#### and use directive:

#### National regulations United

#### Kingdom (UK)

#### US Regulations:

TSCA: All components are listed. (See Section 3).

TSCA 12B Components: None

#### SARA 313 (40 CFR Part 372):

This material contains Materials which are subject to the reporting requirements.

#### SARA 311/312:

FIRE: YES, PRESSURE GENERATING: YES, REACTIVITY: NO, ACUTE: YES, CHRONIC: NO

#### CERCLA RQ: >5000 pounds

OZONE DEPLETING CHEMICALS: None

#### Clean Air Act Sect 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs):

Contains, in part, MEK and Xylene

#### Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs): 336 grams per liter

#### TSCA REGULATORY:

This material or its components are listed in the TSCA inventory.

#### RCRA Hazard class:

Mix of U159, U239, U002, Flammable/Ignitable.

#### State Right to Know:

New Jersey: 67-64-1, 78-93-3, 1330-20-7, 7440-50-5, 68476-85-7

Pennsylvania: 67-64-1, 78-93-3, 1330-20-7, 7440-50-5, 68476-85-7

Massachusetts: 67-64-1, 78-93-3, 1330-20-7, 7440-50-5, 68476-85-7

Rhode Island: 67-64-1, 78-93-3, 1330-20-7, 7440-50-5, 68476-85-7

#### Canadian Regulations:

DSL: All components are listed. (See Section 3)

#### WHMIS: CLASS A-B5.

## 16. Other information

### History

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#### Notice to reader:

All practical steps have been taken to ensure this data sheet and the health, safety and environmental information contained in this document is accurate as of the date