



842AR Super Shield Silver Conductive Coating (Aerosol)

MG Chemicals UK Limited

Version No: A-1.00

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Regulation (EU) No 2015/830)

Issue Date: 22/01/2019

Revision Date: 22/01/2019

L.REACH.GBR.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	842AR
Synonyms	SDS Code: 842AR-Aerosol; 842AR-140G
Other means of identification	Super Shield Silver Conductive Coating (Aerosol)

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Electrically conductive coating and EMI/RFI shield
Uses advised against	Not Applicable

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	MG Chemicals UK Limited	MG Chemicals (Head office)
Address	Heame House, 23 Bilston Street, Sedgely Dudley DY3 1JA United Kingdom	9347 - 193 Street Surrey V4N 4E7 British Columbia Canada
Telephone	+(44) 1663 362888	+(1) 800-201-8822
Fax	Not Available	+(1) 800-708-9888
Website	Not Available	www.mgchemicals.com
Email	sales@mgchemicals.com	Info@mgchemicals.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMTREC	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+(44) 870-8200418	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	+(1) 703-527-3887	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] [1]	H223+H229 - Aerosols Category 2, H319 - Eye Irritation Category 2, H336 - Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), H410 - Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H223+H229	Flammable aerosol; Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Continued...

842AR Super Shield Silver Conductive Coating (Aerosol)

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261	Avoid breathing gas.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	Collect spillage.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
------	---

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2. Mixtures

1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]
1.7440-22-4 2.231-131-3 3.Not Available 4.01-2119513211-60-XXXX 01-2119555669-21-XXXX	32	<u>silver</u>	EUH210 ^[1]
1.67-64-1 2.200-662-2 3.606-001-00-8 4.01-2119471330-49-XXXX	17	<u>acetone</u> *	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Eye Irritation Category 2; H225, H336, H319, EUH066 ^[2]
1.74-98-6 2.200-827-9 3.601-003-00-5 4.01-2119486944-21-XXXX	13	<u>propane</u>	Gas under Pressure, Flammable Gas Category 1; H280, H220 ^[2]
1.616-38-6 2.210-478-4 3.607-013-00-6 4.01-2119548399-23-XXXX 01-2119822377-36-XXXX	10	<u>dimethyl carbonate</u>	Flammable Liquid Category 2; H225 ^[2]
1.75-28-5. 2.200-857-2 3.601-004-00-0 601-004-01-8 4.01-2119485395-27-XXXX	7	<u>iso-butane</u>	Flammable Gas Category 1, Gas under Pressure (Liquefied gas); H220, H280, EUH044 ^[1]
1.123-86-4 2.204-658-1 3.607-025-00-1 4.01-2119485493-29-XXXX	6	<u>n-butyl acetate</u>	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects); H226, H336, EUH066 ^[2]

842AR Super Shield Silver Conductive Coating (Aerosol)

1.110-43-0 2.203-767-1 3.606-024-00-3 4.01-2119902391-49-XXXX(01-2120752829-39-XXXX	6	<u>amyl methyl ketone</u> *	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4; H226, H302, H332 [2]
1.14807-96-6 2.238-877-9 3. Not Available 4.01-2120140278-58-XXXX	0.4	<u>talc</u>	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4; H335, H332 [1]
Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available			

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>In case of cold burns (frost-bite):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Move casualty into warmth before thawing the affected part; if feet are affected carry if possible ▶ Bathe the affected area immediately in luke-warm water (not more than 35 deg C) for 10 to 15 minutes, immersing if possible and without rubbing ▶ DO NOT apply hot water or radiant heat. ▶ Apply a clean, dry, light dressing of 'fluffed-up' dry gauze bandage ▶ If a limb is involved, raise and support this to reduce swelling ▶ If an adult is involved and where intense pain occurs provide pain killers such as paracetamol ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor ▶ Subsequent blackening of the exposed tissue indicates potential of necrosis, which may require amputation. <p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream. ▶ DO NOT use solvents. ▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.
Inhalation	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove to fresh air. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Not considered a normal route of entry.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

53ag

for simple ketones:

BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ **DO NOT use emetics.** Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5mL/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- ▶ Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Consider intubation at first sign of upper airway obstruction resulting from oedema.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- ▶ Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- ▶ Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- ▶ Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

Continued...

842AR Super Shield Silver Conductive Coating (Aerosol)

Copper, magnesium, aluminium, antimony, iron, manganese, nickel, zinc (and their compounds) in welding, brazing, galvanising or smelting operations all give rise to thermally produced particulates of smaller dimension than may be produced if the metals are divided mechanically. Where insufficient ventilation or respiratory protection is available these particulates may produce 'metal fume fever' in workers from an acute or long term exposure.

- ▶ Onset occurs in 4-6 hours generally on the evening following exposure. Tolerance develops in workers but may be lost over the weekend. (Monday Morning Fever)
- ▶ Pulmonary function tests may indicate reduced lung volumes, small airway obstruction and decreased carbon monoxide diffusing capacity but these abnormalities resolve after several months.
- ▶ Although mildly elevated urinary levels of heavy metal may occur they do not correlate with clinical effects.
- ▶ The general approach to treatment is recognition of the disease, supportive care and prevention of exposure.
- ▶ Seriously symptomatic patients should receive chest x-rays, have arterial blood gases determined and be observed for the development of tracheobronchitis and pulmonary edema.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

- ▶ **DO NOT** use halogenated fire extinguishing agents.

Metal dust fires need to be smothered with sand, inert dry powders.

DO NOT USE WATER, CO2 or FOAM.

- ▶ Use DRY sand, graphite powder, dry sodium chloride based extinguishers, G-1 or Met L-X to smother fire.
- ▶ Confining or smothering material is preferable to applying water as chemical reaction may produce flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.
- ▶ Chemical reaction with CO2 may produce flammable and explosive methane.
- ▶ If impossible to extinguish, withdraw, protect surroundings and allow fire to burn itself out.

SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reacts with acids producing flammable / explosive hydrogen (H2) gas ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
-----------------------------	---

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<p>-----</p> <p>GENERAL</p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. ▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ DO NOT approach cylinders suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed cylinders with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove cylinders from path of fire. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. <p>-----</p> <p>FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:</p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Excessive pressures may develop in a gas cylinder exposed in a fire; this may result in explosion. ▶ Cylinders with pressure relief devices may release their contents as a result of fire and the released gas may constitute a further source of hazard for the fire-fighter. ▶ Cylinders without pressure-relief valves have no provision for controlled release and are therefore more likely to explode if exposed to fire. <p>-----</p> <p>FIRE FIGHTING REQUIREMENTS:</p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus is required for fire-fighting of hazardous materials. ▶ Full structural fire-fighting (bunker) gear is the minimum acceptable attire. ▶ The need for proximity, entry and special protective clothing should be determined for each incident, by a competent fire-fighting safety professional.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT disturb burning dust. Explosion may result if dust is stirred into a cloud, by providing oxygen to a large surface of hot metal. ▶ DO NOT use water or foam as generation of explosive hydrogen may result. <p>With the exception of the metals that burn in contact with air or water (for example, sodium), masses of combustible metals do not represent unusual fire risks because they have the ability to conduct heat away from hot spots so efficiently that the heat of combustion cannot be maintained - this means that it will require a lot of heat to ignite a mass of combustible metal. Generally, metal fire risks exist when sawdust, machine shavings and other metal 'fines' are present.</p> <p>Metal powders, while generally regarded as non-combustible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ May burn when metal is finely divided and energy input is high. ▶ May react explosively with water. ▶ May be ignited by friction, heat, sparks or flame. ▶ May REIGNITE after fire is extinguished. ▶ Will burn with intense heat. <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal dust fires are slow moving but intense and difficult to extinguish. ▶ Containers may explode on heating. ▶ Dusts or fumes may form explosive mixtures with air. ▶ Gases generated in fire may be poisonous, corrosive or irritating. ▶ Hot or burning metals may react violently upon contact with other materials, such as oxidising agents and extinguishing agents used on fires involving ordinary combustibles or flammable liquids. ▶ Temperatures produced by burning metals can be higher than temperatures generated by burning flammable liquids ▶ Some metals can continue to burn in carbon dioxide, nitrogen, water, or steam atmospheres in which ordinary combustibles or flammable liquids would be incapable of burning. ▶ Containers may explode when heated - Ruptured cylinders may rocket ▶ May burn but does not ignite easily. ▶ Fire exposed cylinders may vent contents through pressure relief devices thereby increasing vapour concentration.. ▶ Fire may produce irritating, poisonous or corrosive gases.

Continued...

842AR Super Shield Silver Conductive Coating (Aerosol)

- ▶ Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard.
 - ▶ May decompose explosively when heated or involved in fire.
 - ▶ Contact with gas may cause burns, severe injury and/ or frostbite.
 - ▶ **POISONOUS: MAY BE FATAL IF INHALED, SWALLOWED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN**
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:
carbon monoxide (CO)
carbon dioxide (CO₂)
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- Contains low boiling substance:** Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.
- ▶ Vented gas is more dense than air and may collect in pits, basements.
- WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.**

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses. ▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. ▶ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses. ▶ Consider evacuation. ▶ Increase ventilation. ▶ No smoking or naked lights within area. ▶ Stop leak only if safe to do so. ▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapour. ▶ DO NOT enter confined space where gas may have collected. ▶ Keep area clear until gas has dispersed. ▶ Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place. ▶ Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions ▶ Burn issuing gas at vent pipes. ▶ DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve. ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Increase ventilation. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour. ▶ Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite. ▶ 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.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. ▶ DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5

842AR Super Shield Silver Conductive Coating (Aerosol)

Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Cylinders should be stored in a purpose-built compound with good ventilation, preferably in the open. ▶ Such compounds should be sited and built in accordance with statutory requirements. ▶ The storage compound should be kept clear and access restricted to authorised personnel only. ▶ Cylinders stored in the open should be protected against rust and extremes of weather. ▶ Cylinders in storage should be properly secured to prevent toppling or rolling. ▶ Cylinder valves should be closed when not in use. ▶ Where cylinders are fitted with valve protection this should be in place and properly secured. ▶ Gas cylinders should be segregated according to the requirements of the Dangerous Goods Act. ▶ Preferably store full and empty cylinders separately. ▶ Check storage areas for hazardous concentrations of gases prior to entry. ▶ Full cylinders should be arranged so that the oldest stock is used first. ▶ Cylinders in storage should be checked periodically for general condition and leakage. ▶ Protect cylinders against physical damage. Move and store cylinders correctly as instructed for their manual handling. <p>NOTE: A 'G' size cylinder is usually too heavy for an inexperienced operator to raise or lower.</p>
--------------------------	--

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ CARE: Packing of high density product in light weight metal or plastic packages may result in container collapse with product release ▶ Heavy gauge metal packages / Heavy gauge metal drums ▶ Aerosol dispenser. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	<p>n-Butyl acetate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reacts with water on standing to form acetic acid and n-butyl alcohol ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers and potassium tert-butoxide ▶ is incompatible with caustics, strong acids and nitrates ▶ dissolves rubber, many plastics, resins and some coatings <p>Heptanones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ react violently with strong oxidisers, aldehydes, nitric acid, perchloric acid ▶ form a variety of unstable peroxides following reaction with hydrogen peroxide ▶ are incompatible with aliphatic amines, aldehydes, strong bases ▶ Carbonates are incompatible with cerium compounds, germanium, lead diacetate, magnesium, mercurous chloride, silver nitrate ▶ WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All <i>transition metal</i> peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive. For example transition metal complexes of alkyl hydroperoxides may decompose explosively. ▶ The pi-complexes formed between chromium(0), vanadium(0) and other transition metals (haloarene-metal complexes) and mono-or poly-fluorobenzene show extreme sensitivity to heat and are explosive. ▶ Avoid reaction with borohydrides or cyanoborohydrides ▶ Silver or silver salts readily form explosive silver fulminate in the presence of both nitric acid and ethanol. The resulting fulminate is much more sensitive and a more powerful detonator than mercuric fulminate. ▶ Silver and its compounds and salts may also form explosive compounds in the presence of acetylene and nitromethane. ▶ Many metals may incandesce, react violently, ignite or react explosively upon addition of concentrated nitric acid. <p>Butane/ isobutane</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers ▶ reacts with acetylene, halogens and nitrous oxides ▶ is incompatible with chlorine dioxide, conc. nitric acid and some plastics ▶ may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, in flow or when agitated - these may ignite the vapour. <p>Segregate from nickel carbonyl in the presence of oxygen, heat (20-40 C)</p> <p>Ketones in this group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ are reactive with many acids and bases liberating heat and flammable gases (e.g., H₂). ▶ react with reducing agents such as hydrides, alkali metals, and nitrides to produce flammable gas (H₂) and heat. ▶ are incompatible with isocyanates, aldehydes, cyanides, peroxides, and anhydrides. ▶ react violently with aldehydes, HNO₃ (nitric acid), HNO₃ + H₂O₂ (mixture of nitric acid and hydrogen peroxide), and HClO₄ (perchloric acid). ▶ may react with hydrogen peroxide to form unstable peroxides; many are heat- and shock-sensitive explosives. <p>A significant property of most ketones is that the hydrogen atoms on the carbons next to the carbonyl group are relatively acidic when compared to hydrogen atoms in typical hydrocarbons. Under strongly basic conditions these hydrogen atoms may be abstracted to form an enolate anion. This property allows ketones, especially methyl ketones, to participate in condensation reactions with other ketones and aldehydes. This type of condensation reaction is favoured by high substrate concentrations and high pH (greater than 1 wt% NaOH).</p> <p>Propane:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, barium peroxide, chlorine dioxide, dichlorine oxide, fluorine etc. ▶ liquid attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings ▶ may accumulate static charges which may ignite its vapours ▶ Avoid strong acids, bases. <p>Metals exhibit varying degrees of activity. Reaction is reduced in the massive form (sheet, rod, or drop), compared with finely divided forms. The less active metals will not burn in air but:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ can react exothermically with oxidising acids to form noxious gases. ▶ catalyse polymerisation and other reactions, particularly when finely divided ▶ react with halogenated hydrocarbons (for example, copper dissolves when heated in carbon tetrachloride), sometimes forming explosive compounds. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Finely divided metal powders develop pyrophoricity when a critical specific surface area is exceeded; this is ascribed to high heat of oxide formation on exposure to air. ▶ Safe handling is possible in relatively low concentrations of oxygen in an inert gas. ▶ Several pyrophoric metals, stored in glass bottles have ignited when the container is broken on impact. Storage of these materials moist and in metal containers is recommended. ▶ The reaction residues from various metal syntheses (involving vacuum evaporation and co-deposition with a ligand) are often pyrophoric. <p>Factors influencing the pyrophoricity of metals are particle size, presence of moisture, nature of the surface of the particle, heat of formation of the oxide, or nitride, mass, hydrogen content, stress, purity and presence of oxide, among others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Many metals in elemental form react exothermically with compounds having active hydrogen atoms (such as acids and water) to form flammable hydrogen gas and caustic products. ▶ Elemental metals may react with azo/diazo compounds to form explosive products. ▶ Some elemental metals form explosive products with halogenated hydrocarbons. ▶ Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

842AR Super Shield Silver Conductive Coating (Aerosol)

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

DERIVED NO EFFECT LEVEL (DNEL)

Not Available

PREDICTED NO EFFECT LEVEL (PNEC)

Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	silver	Silver, metallic	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	acetone	Acetone	500 ppm / 1210 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	acetone	Acetone	500 ppm / 1210 mg/m3	3620 mg/m3 / 1500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	n-butyl acetate	Butyl acetate	150 ppm / 724 mg/m3	966 mg/m3 / 200 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	amyl methyl ketone	Heptan-2-one	50 ppm / 238 mg/m3	475 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	Skin
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	amyl methyl ketone	Heptan-2-one	50 ppm / 237 mg/m3	475 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	Sk
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	talc	Talc, respirable dust	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
silver	Silver	0.3 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	990 mg/m3
acetone	Acetone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
propane	Propane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
dimethyl carbonate	Dimethyl carbonate	11 ppm	120 ppm	700 ppm
iso-butane	Methylpropane, 2-; (Isobutane)	5500 ppm	17000 ppm	53000 ppm
n-butyl acetate	Butyl acetate, n-	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
amyl methyl ketone	Methyl n-amyl ketone	150 ppm	670 ppm	4000 ppm
talc	Talc	6 mg/m3	66 mg/m3	400 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
silver	10 mg/m3	Not Available
acetone	2,500 ppm	Not Available
propane	2,100 ppm	Not Available
dimethyl carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
iso-butane	Not Available	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	1,700 ppm	Not Available
amyl methyl ketone	800 ppm	Not Available
talc	1,000 mg/m3	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

For talc (a form of magnesium silicate):

Most health problems associated with occupational exposure to talcs appear to evolve mostly from the nonplatform content of the talc being mined or milled (being the asbestos-like amphiboles, serpentines (asbestiformes) and other minerals in the form of acicular, prismatic and fibrous crystals including, possibly, asbestos).

Because of severe health effects associated with exposures to asbestos, regulatory agencies tend to regard all elongate mineral crystal particles, whether prismatic, acicular, fibrous, as asbestos - the only provision is the particles have an aspect ratio (length to diameter) of 3:1 or greater.

Consideration is also given to their respirability, their width being less than or equal to 3 µm. Only limited data, however, exists on the health effects of elongate mineral particles having prismatic, acicular or fibrous (non-asbestos) forms. Experimental evidence indicates that the carcinogen potential of mineral fibres is related to the size class with diameter of 8 µm with shorter, thicker particles having little biological activity.

Dust of nonfibrous talc, consisting entirely of platform talc crystals and containing no asbestos poses a relatively small respiratory hazard.

Difficulties exist, however, in the determination of asbestos as cleavage fragments of prismatic or acicular crystals, nonasbestos fibres and asbestos fibres are very similar.

Subject to an accurate determination of asbestos and crystalline silica, exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA, is thought to protect workers from the significant risk of nonmalignant respiratory effects associated with talc dusts.

Odour Threshold Value: 3.6 ppm (detection), 699 ppm (recognition)

Saturation vapour concentration: 237000 ppm @ 20 C

NOTE: Detector tubes measuring in excess of 40 ppm, are available.

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to protect the worker against mild irritation associated with brief exposures and the bioaccumulation, chronic irritation of the respiratory tract and headaches associated with long-term acetone exposures. The NIOSH REL-TWA is substantially lower and has taken into account slight irritation experienced by volunteer subjects at 300 ppm. Mild irritation to acclimatised workers begins at about 750 ppm - unacclimatised subjects will experience irritation at about 350-500 ppm but acclimatisation can occur rapidly. Disagreement between the peak bodies is based largely on the view by ACGIH that widespread use of acetone, without evidence of significant adverse health effects at higher concentrations, allows acceptance of a higher limit.

Continued...

842AR Super Shield Silver Conductive Coating (Aerosol)

Half-life of acetone in blood is 3 hours which means that no adjustment for shift-length has to be made with reference to the standard 8 hour/day, 40 hours per week because body clearance occurs within any shift with low potential for accumulation.

A STEL has been established to prevent excursions of acetone vapours that could cause depression of the central nervous system.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=38 (ACETONE)

For n-butyl acetate

Odour Threshold Value: 0.0063 ppm (detection), 0.038-12 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to prevent significant irritation of the eyes and respiratory passages as well as narcotic effects. In light of the lack of substantive evidence regarding teratogenicity and a review of acute oral data a STEL is considered inappropriate.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=3.8E2 (n-BUTYL ACETATE)

For butane:

Odour Threshold Value: 2591 ppm (recognition)

Butane in common with other homologues in the straight chain saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon series is not characterised by its toxicity but by its narcosis-inducing effects at high concentrations. The TLV is based on analogy with pentane by comparing their lower explosive limits in air. It is concluded that this limit will protect workers against the significant risk of drowsiness and other narcotic effects.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.22 (n-BUTANE)

The adopted TLV-TWA for silver dust and fumes is 0.1 mg/m³ and for the more toxic soluble silver compounds the adopted value is 0.01 mg/m³. Cases of argyria (a slate to blue-grey discolouration of epithelial tissues) have been recorded when workers were exposed to silver nitrate at concentrations of 0.1 mg/m³ (as silver). Exposure to very high concentrations of silver fume has caused diffuse pulmonary fibrosis. Percutaneous absorption of silver compounds is reported to have resulted in allergy. Based on a 25% retention upon inhalation and a 10 m³/day respiratory volume, exposure to 0.1 mg/m³ (TWA) would result in total deposition of no more than 1.5 gms in 25 years.

For propane

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.16 (PROPANE)

For amyl methyl ketone:


Odour Threshold Value: 0.18 ppm (detection)

The TLV-TWA is well below the highest level of vapour (1025 ppm) reported to be associated with adverse effects in animals including dermal irritation.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF)

OSF=1.4E2 (2-HEPTANONE)

8.2. Exposure controls

<p>8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls</p>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="391 1339 1487 1442"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="391 1496 1487 1666"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>	Type of Contaminant:	Speed:	aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only
Type of Contaminant:	Speed:																
aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s																
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)																
Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range																
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents																
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity																
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use																
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only																
<p>8.2.2. Personal protection</p>																	
<p>Eye and face protection</p>	<p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them. 																
<p>Skin protection</p>	<p>See Hand protection below</p>																

842AR Super Shield Silver Conductive Coating (Aerosol)

Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. ▶ OTHERWISE: ▶ For potentially moderate exposures: ▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. ▶ For potentially heavy exposures: ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear. ▶ Insulated gloves: <p>NOTE: Insulated gloves should be loose fitting so that may be removed quickly if liquid is spilled upon them. Insulated gloves are not made to permit hands to be placed in the liquid; they provide only short-term protection from accidental contact with the liquid.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Do not spray on hot surfaces.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

'Forsberg Clothing Performance Index'.

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

842AR-140G Super Shield Silver Conductive Coating (Aerosol)

Material	CPI
PE/EVAL/P	A
PVDC/PE/PVD	A
SARANEX-232-PL	B
TEFLO	B
BUTY	C
BUTYL/NEOPREN	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
CP	C
HYPALO	C
NATURAL+NEOPREN	C
NATURALRUBBE	C
NEOPREN	C
NEOPRENE/NATURA	C
NITRIL	C
NITRILE+PV	C
P	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PV	C
SARANEX-2	C
VITON/BUTY	C
VITON/NEOPREN	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as 'feel' or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Metallic silver		
Physical state	Liquified Gas	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.48
Odour	Acetone-like	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	5 ppm	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	>330

Continued...

842AR Super Shield Silver Conductive Coating (Aerosol)

pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	>20.5
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	>56	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	-17	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	12.5	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	2.5	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	14	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1.5	VOC g/L	Not Available

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Elevated temperatures. ▶ Presence of open flame. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.</p> <p>No health effects were seen in humans exposed at 1,000 ppm isobutane for up to 8 hours or 500 ppm for 8 hours/day for 10 days. Isobutane can have anaesthetic and asphyxiant effects at high concentrations, well above the lower explosion limit of 1.8% (18,000 ppm).</p> <p>Butane is a simple asphyxiant and is mildly anaesthetic at high concentrations (20-25%). 10000 ppm for 10 minutes causes drowsiness.</p> <p>Narcotic effects may be accompanied by exhilaration, dizziness, headache, nausea, confusion, incoordination and unconsciousness in severe cases</p> <p>The paraffin gases C1-4 are practically nontoxic below the lower flammability limit, 18,000 to 50,000 ppm; above this, low to moderate incidental effects such as CNS depression and irritation occur, but are completely reversible upon cessation of the exposure.</p> <p>Common, generalised symptoms associated with toxic gas inhalation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ central nervous system effects such as depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, progressive stupor, coma and seizures; ▶ respiratory system complications may include acute pulmonary oedema, dyspnoea, stridor, tachypnoea, bronchospasm, wheezing and other reactive airway symptoms, and respiratory arrest; ▶ cardiovascular effects may include cardiovascular collapse, arrhythmias and cardiac arrest; ▶ gastrointestinal effects may also be present and may include mucous membrane irritation, nausea and vomiting (sometimes bloody), and abdominal pain. <p>Inhalation of freshly formed metal oxide particles sized below 1.5 microns and generally between 0.02 to 0.05 microns may result in 'metal fume fever'. Symptoms may be delayed for up to 12 hours and begin with the sudden onset of thirst, and a sweet, metallic or foul taste in the mouth. Other symptoms include upper respiratory tract irritation accompanied by coughing and a dryness of the mucous membranes, lassitude and a generalised feeling of malaise. Mild to severe headache, nausea, occasional vomiting, fever or chills, exaggerated mental activity, profuse sweating, diarrhoea, excessive urination and prostration may also occur. Tolerance to the fumes develops rapidly, but is quickly lost. All symptoms usually subside within 24-36 hours following removal from exposure.</p> <p>Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.</p> <p>The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.</p> <p>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p> <p>Many aliphatic hydrocarbons create a burning sensation because they are irritating to the GI mucosa. Vomiting has been reported in up to one third of all hydrocarbon exposures. While most aliphatic hydrocarbons have little GI absorption, aspiration frequently occurs, either initially or in a semi-delayed fashion as the patient coughs or vomits, thereby resulting in pulmonary effects. Once aspirated, the hydrocarbons can create a severe pneumonitis.</p> <p>Rats given isoparaffinic hydrocarbons (after 18-24 hours fasting) showed lethargy and/or general weakness, ataxia and diarrhoea. Symptoms disappeared</p>

Continued...

842AR Super Shield Silver Conductive Coating (Aerosol)

	within 24-28 hours.
Skin Contact	<p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Spray mist may produce discomfort</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> <p>Vapourising liquid causes rapid cooling and contact may cause cold burns, frostbite, even through normal gloves. Frozen skin tissues are painless and appear waxy and yellow. Signs and symptoms of frost-bite may include 'pins and needles', paleness followed by numbness, a hardening and stiffening of the skin, a progression of colour changes in the affected area, (first white, then mottled and blue and eventually black; on recovery, red, hot, painful and blistered).</p>
Eye	<p>Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).</p> <p>Direct contact with the eye may not cause irritation because of the extreme volatility of the gas; however concentrated atmospheres may produce irritation after brief exposures..</p>
Chronic	<p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Silver is one of the most physically and physiologically cumulative of the elements. Chronic exposure to silver salts may cause argyria, a permanent ashen-grey discolouration of the skin, conjunctiva and internal organs (due to the deposit of an insoluble albuminate of silver).</p> <p>The respiratory tract may also be a site of local argyria (following chronic inhalation exposures) with a mild chronic bronchitis being the only obvious symptom.</p> <p>Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.</p> <p>Metallic dusts generated by the industrial process give rise to a number of potential health problems. The larger particles, above 5 micron, are nose and throat irritants. Smaller particles however, may cause lung deterioration. Particles of less than 1.5 micron can be trapped in the lungs and, dependent on the nature of the particle, may give rise to further serious health consequences.</p> <p>Metals are widely distributed in the environment and are not biodegradable. Biologically, many metals are essential to living systems and are involved in a variety of cellular, physiological, and structural functions. They often are cofactors of enzymes, and play a role in transcriptional control, muscle contraction, nerve transmission, blood clotting, and oxygen transport and delivery. Although all metals are potentially toxic at some level, some are highly toxic at relatively low levels. Moreover, in some cases the same metal can be essential at low levels and toxic at higher levels, or it may be toxic via one route of entry but not another. Toxic effects of some metals are associated with disruption of functions of essential metals. Metals may have a range of effects, including cancer, neurotoxicity, immunotoxicity, cardiotoxicity, reproductive toxicity, teratogenicity, and genotoxicity. Biological half lives of metals vary greatly, from hours to years. Furthermore, the half life of a given metal varies in different tissues. Lead has a half life of 14 days in soft tissues and 20 years in bone. In considering how to evaluate the toxicity of metals of potential concern, a number of aspects of metal toxicity should be kept in mind:</p> <p>Different species vary in their responses to different metals; in some cases, humans are more sensitive than rodents. Thus, there is a need for broad-based testing of metals;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The route of exposure may affect the dose and site where the metal concentrates, and thus the observed toxic effects; ▶ Metal-metal interactions can reduce or enhance toxicity; biotransformation can reduce or enhance toxicity; ▶ It is difficult to predict the toxicity of one metal based on the adverse effects of another; in trying to evaluate the toxicity of one particular metal compound, predictions based on similar compounds of the same metal may be valid.

842AR-140G Super Shield Silver Conductive Coating (Aerosol)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
silver	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.16 mg/l/4 h ^[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	
acetone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: =20 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 100.2 mg/l/8hr ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1800-7300 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
	Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild	
propane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >49942.95 mg/l/15M ^[2]	Not Available
dimethyl carbonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	
iso-butane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 658 mg/l/4H ^[2]	Not Available



842AR Super Shield Silver Conductive Coating (Aerosol)

n-butyl acetate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 300 mg
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1.802 mg/l/4 h ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)-SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: =10700 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
amyl methyl ketone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 14 mg/24h Mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3995.436 mg/l/4h ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): Primary Irritant
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg ^[2]	
talc	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-I mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

ACETONE	<p>for acetone:</p> <p>The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitiser but is a defatting agent to the skin. Acetone is an eye irritant. The subchronic toxicity of acetone has been examined in mice and rats that were administered acetone in the drinking water and again in rats treated by oral gavage. Acetone-induced increases in relative kidney weight changes were observed in male and female rats used in the oral 13-week study. Acetone treatment caused increases in the relative liver weight in male and female rats that were not associated with histopathologic effects and the effects may have been associated with microsomal enzyme induction. Haematologic effects consistent with macrocytic anaemia were also noted in male rats along with hyperpigmentation in the spleen. The most notable findings in the mice were increased liver and decreased spleen weights. Overall, the no-observed-effect-levels in the drinking water study were 1% for male rats (900 mg/kg/d) and male mice (2258 mg/kg/d), 2% for female mice (5945 mg/kg/d), and 5% for female rats (3100 mg/kg/d). For developmental effects, a statistically significant reduction in foetal weight, and a slight, but statistically significant increase in the percent incidence of later resorptions were seen in mice at 15,665 mg/m³ and in rats at 26,100 mg/m³. The no-observable-effect level for developmental toxicity was determined to be 5220 mg/m³ for both rats and mice. Teratogenic effects were not observed in rats and mice tested at 26,110 and 15,665 mg/m³, respectively. Lifetime dermal carcinogenicity studies in mice treated with up to 0.2 mL of acetone did not reveal any increase in organ tumor incidence relative to untreated control animals. The scientific literature contains many different studies that have measured either the neurobehavioural performance or neurophysiological response of humans exposed to acetone. Effect levels ranging from about 600 to greater than 2375 mg/m³ have been reported. Neurobehavioral studies with acetone-exposed employees have recently shown that 8-hr exposures in excess of 2375 mg/m³ were not associated with any dose-related changes in response time, vigilance, or digit span scores. Clinical case studies, controlled human volunteer studies, animal research, and occupational field evaluations all indicate that the NOAEL for this effect is 2375 mg/m³ or greater.</p>
N-BUTYL ACETATE	<p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p>
TALC	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.</p> <p>For talc (a form of magnesium silicate)</p> <p>The overuse of talc in nursing infants has resulted in pulmonary oedema, pneumonia and death within hours of inhaling talcum powder. The powder dries the mucous membranes of the bronchioles, disrupts pulmonary clearance, clogs smaller airways. Victims display wheezing, rapid or difficult breathing, increased pulse, cyanosis, fever. Mild exposure may cause relatively minor inflammatory lung disease.</p> <p>Long term exposure may show wheezing, weakness, productive cough, limited chest expansion, scattered rales, cyanosis.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>
ACETONE & AMYL METHYL KETONE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
PROPANE & TALC	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

842AR Super Shield Silver Conductive Coating (Aerosol)

Legend:  - Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 - Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

842AR-140G Super Shield Silver Conductive Coating (Aerosol)	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

silver	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>0.001-0.93mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.00024mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.000016mg/L	2
	BCF	336	Crustacea	0.02mg/L	4
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.000003mg/L	2

acetone	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	5-540mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	20.565mg/L	4
NOEC	240	Crustacea	1-866mg/L	2	

propane	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	10.307mg/L	3
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/L	2	

dimethyl carbonate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>74.16mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.000mg/L	3
NOEC	96	Fish	1-mg/L	2	

iso-butane	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	6.706mg/L	3
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/L	2	

n-butyl acetate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	18mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	=32mg/L	1
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.675mg/L	3
	EC90	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1-540.7mg/L	2
NOEC	504	Crustacea	23.2mg/L	2	

amyl methyl ketone	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	30.530mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>90.1mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	75.5mg/L	2
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	42.68mg/L	2	

talc	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	89-581.016mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7-202.7mg/L	2
NOEC	720	Crustacea	1-459.798mg/L	2	

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Continued...

842AR Super Shield Silver Conductive Coating (Aerosol)

Metal-containing inorganic substances generally have negligible vapour pressure and are not expected to partition to air. Once released to surface waters and moist soils their fate depends on solubility and dissociation in water. Environmental processes (such as oxidation and the presence of acids or bases) may transform insoluble metals to more soluble ionic forms. Microbiological processes may also transform insoluble metals to more soluble forms. Such ionic species may bind to dissolved ligands or sorb to solid particles in aquatic or aqueous media. A significant proportion of dissolved/sorbed metals will end up in sediments through the settling of suspended particles. The remaining metal ions can then be taken up by aquatic organisms. When released to dry soil most metals will exhibit limited mobility and remain in the upper layer; some will leach locally into ground water and/or surface water ecosystems when soaked by rain or melt ice. Environmental processes may also be important in changing solubilities.

Even though many metals show few toxic effects at physiological pHs, transformation may introduce new or magnified effects.

A metal ion is considered infinitely persistent because it cannot degrade further.

The current state of science does not allow for an unambiguous interpretation of various measures of bioaccumulation.

The counter-ion may also create health and environmental concerns once isolated from the metal. Under normal physiological conditions the counter-ion may be essentially insoluble and may not be bioavailable.

Environmental processes may enhance bioavailability.

For silver and its compounds:

Environmental fate:

Silver is a rare but naturally occurring metal, often found deposited as a mineral ore in association with other elements. Emissions from smelting operations, manufacture and disposal of certain photographic and electrical supplies, coal combustion, and cloud seeding are some of the anthropogenic sources of silver in the biosphere. The global biogeochemical movements of silver are characterized by releases to the atmosphere, water, and land by natural and anthropogenic sources, long-range transport of fine particles in the atmosphere, wet and dry deposition, and sorption to soils and sediments.

In general, accumulation of silver by terrestrial plants from soils is low, even if the soil is amended with silver-containing sewage sludge or the plants are grown on tailings from silver mines, where silver accumulates mainly in the root systems.

The ability to accumulate dissolved silver varies widely between species. Some reported bioconcentration factors for marine organisms (calculated as milligrams of silver per kilogram fresh weight organism divided by milligrams of silver per litre of medium) are 210 in diatoms, 240 in brown algae, 330 in mussels, 2300 in scallops, and 18 700 in oysters, whereas bioconcentration factors for freshwater organisms have been reported to range from negligible in bluegills (*Lepomis macrochirus*) to 60 in daphnids; these values represent uptake of bioavailable silver in laboratory experiments. Laboratory studies with the less toxic silver compounds, such as silver sulfide and silver chloride, reveal that accumulation of silver does not necessarily lead to adverse effects. At concentrations normally encountered in the environment, food-chain biomagnification of silver in aquatic systems is unlikely. Elevated silver concentrations in biota occur in the vicinities of sewage outfalls, electroplating plants, mine waste sites, and silver iodide-seeded areas. Maximum concentrations recorded in field collections, in milligrams total silver per kilogram dry weight (tissue), were 1.5 in marine mammals (liver) (except Alaskan beluga whales *Delphinapterus leucas*, which had concentrations 2 orders of magnitude higher than those of other marine mammals), 6 in fish (bone), 14 in plants (whole), 30 in annelid worms (whole), 44 in birds (liver), 110 in mushrooms (whole), 185 in bivalve molluscs (soft parts), and 320 in gastropods (whole).

Ecotoxicity:

In general, silver ion was less toxic to freshwater aquatic organisms under conditions of low dissolved silver ion concentration and increasing water pH, hardness, sulfides, and dissolved and particulate organic loadings; under static test conditions, compared with flow-through regimens; and when animals were adequately nourished instead of being starved. Silver ions are very toxic to microorganisms. However, there is generally no strong inhibitory effect on microbial activity in sewage treatment plants because of reduced bioavailability due to rapid complexation and adsorption. Free silver ion was lethal to representative species of sensitive aquatic plants, invertebrates, and teleosts at nominal water concentrations of 1-5 µg/litre. Adverse effects occur on development of trout at concentrations as low as 0.17 µg/litre and on phytoplankton species composition and succession at 0.3-0.6 µg/litre.

A knowledge of the speciation of silver and its consequent bioavailability is crucial to understanding the potential risk of the metal. Measurement of free ionic silver is the only direct method that can be used to assess the likely effects of the metal on organisms. Speciation models can be used to assess the likely proportion of the total silver measured that is bioavailable to organisms. Unlike some other metals, background freshwater concentrations in pristine and most urban areas are well below concentrations causing toxic effects. Levels in most industrialized areas border on the effect concentration, assuming that conditions favour bioavailability. On the basis of available toxicity test results, it is unlikely that bioavailable free silver ions would ever be at sufficiently high concentrations to cause toxicity in marine environments.

No data were found on effects of silver on wild birds or mammals. Silver was harmful to poultry (tested as silver nitrate) at concentrations as low as 100 mg total silver/litre in drinking-water or 200 mg total silver/kg in diets. Sensitive laboratory mammals were adversely affected at total silver concentrations (added as silver nitrate) as low as 250 µg/litre in drinking-water (brain histopathology), 6 mg/kg in diet (high accumulations in kidneys and liver), or 13.9 mg/kg body weight (lethality).

Silver and Silver Compounds; Concise International Chemical Assessment Document (CICAD) 44 IPCS InChem (WHO)

The transport of silver through estuarine and coastal marine systems is dependent on biological uptake and incorporation. Uptake by phytoplankton is rapid, in proportion to silver concentration and inversely proportional to salinity. In contrast to studies performed with other toxic metals, silver availability appears to be controlled by both the free silver ion concentration and the concentration of other silver complexes. Silver incorporated by phytoplankton is not lost as salinity increases; as a result silver associated with cellular material is largely retained within the estuary. Phytoplankton exhibit a variable sensitivity to silver. Sensitive species exhibit a marked delay in the onset of growth in response to silver at low concentrations, even though maximum growth rates are similar to controls. A delay in the onset of growth reduces the ability of a population to respond to short-term favourable conditions and to succeed within the community.

James G. Saunders and George R. Abbe: Aquatic Toxicology and Environmental Fate; ASTM STP 1007, 1989, pp 5-18

For ketones:

Ketones, unless they are alpha, beta-unsaturated ketones, can be considered as narcosis or baseline toxicity compounds

Hydrolysis may also involve the addition of water to ketones to yield ketals under mild acid conditions. However, this addition of water is thermodynamically favorable only for low molecular weight ketones. This addition is an equilibrium reaction that is reversible upon a change of water concentration and the reaction ultimately leads to no permanent change in the structure of the ketone substrate. The higher molecular weight ketones do not form stable ketals. Therefore, the ketones are stable to water under ambient environmental conditions

Another possible reaction of ketones in water involves the enolic hydrogen on the carbons bonded to the carbonyl function. Under conditions of high pH (pH greater than 10), the enolic proton is abstracted by base (OH⁻) forming a carbanion intermediate that may react with other organic substrates (e.g., ketones, esters, aldehydes) containing a center for nucleophilic attack. The reactions, commonly recognized as condensation reactions, produce higher molecular weight products. Under ambient conditions of temperature, pH, and low concentration, these condensation reactions are unfavorable.

Based on its reactions in air, it seems likely that ketones undergo photolysis in water. It is probable that ketones will be biodegraded to an appreciable degree by micro-organisms in soil and water. They are unlikely to bioconcentrate or biomagnify.

For isobutane:

Refrigerant Gas: Saturated Hydrocarbons have zero ozone depletion potential (ODP) and will photodegrade under atmospheric conditions. [Calor Gas]

Environmental Fate

Terrestrial fate: An estimated Koc value of 35 suggests that isobutane will have very high mobility in soil. Its very high Henry's Law constant, 4.08 atm-cu m/mole, (calculated from its vapor pressure and water solubility, high vapor pressure, 2611 mm Hg at 25 deg C, and low adsorptivity to soil indicate that volatilisation will be an important fate process from both moist and dry soil surfaces. Isobutane is biodegradable, especially under acclimated conditions, and may biodegrade in soil.

Aquatic fate: The estimated Koc value suggests that isobutane would not adsorb to sediment and particulate matter in the water column. Additional evidence that isobutane is not removed to sediment has been obtained from microcosm experiments. Isobutane will readily volatilise from water based on its estimated Henry's Law constant of 4.08 atm-cu m/mole. Estimated half-lives for a model river and model lake are 2.2 hr and 3.0 days, respectively. An estimated BCF value of 74 based on the log Kow suggests that isobutane will not bioconcentrate in aquatic organisms. Results indicate that gas exchange is the dominant removal mechanism for isobutane gases from the water column following a hypothetical input. The volatilisation half-lives for isobutane from the water columns in natural estuaries are estimated to be 4.4 and 6.8 days at 20 and 10 deg C, respectively.

Isobutane also biodegrades in the microcosm at a rate that is slower than for n-butane and falls between propane and ethane in susceptibility. Biodegradation of isobutane initially occurs with a half-lives of 16-26 days at 20 deg C and 33-139 days at 10 deg C, significantly slower than the loss predicted by gas exchange from typical natural estuaries. However, after a lag of 2-4 weeks, the biodegradation rate increases markedly so that in the case of chronic inputs, biodegradation can become the dominant removal mechanism.

Atmospheric fate: Isobutane is a gas at ordinary temperatures. It is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is 6.9 days, assuming a hydroxyl radical concn of 5x10⁵ radicals per cubic cm. When isobutane was exposed to sunlight for 6 hr in a tedlar bag filled with Los Angeles air, 6% of the isobutane degraded. The air contained 4529 ppb-C hydrocarbons and 870 ppb of NOX. The tropospheric loss of volatile hydrocarbons such as isobutane by wet and dry deposition are believed to be of minor importance. Indeed, isobutane assimilated into precipitation may evaporate during transport as well as being reemitted into the atmosphere after deposition. Isobutane is a contributor to the production of PAN (peroxyacyl nitrates) under photochemical smog conditions

For propane:

Environmental Fate

Terrestrial fate: An estimated Koc value of 460 determined from a log Kow of 2.36 indicates that propane is expected to have moderate mobility in soil. Volatilisation of propane from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process given an estimated Henry's Law constant of 7.07x10⁻¹ atm-cu m/mole, derived from its vapor pressure, 7150 mm Hg, and water solubility, 62.4 mg/L. Propane is expected to volatilise from dry soil surfaces based upon its vapor pressure. Using cell suspensions of microorganisms isolated from soil and water, propane was oxidised to acetone within 24 hours, suggesting that biodegradation may be an important fate process in soil and sediment.

Aquatic fate: The estimated Koc value indicates that propane is expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment. Volatilisation from water surfaces is expected based upon an estimated

842AR Super Shield Silver Conductive Coating (Aerosol)

Henry's Law constant. Using this Henry's Law constant volatilisation half-lives for a model river and model lake are estimated to be 41 minutes and 2.6 days, respectively. An estimated BCF of 13.1 using log Kow suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low. After 192 hr, the trace concentration of propane contained in gasoline remained unchanged for both a sterile control and a mixed culture sample collected from ground water contaminated with gasoline. This indicates that biodegradation may not be an important fate process in water.

Atmospheric fate: According to a model of gas/particle partitioning of semivolatile organic compounds in the atmosphere and vapour pressure, propane is expected to exist solely as a gas in the ambient atmosphere. Gas-phase propane is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 14 days, calculated from its rate constant of 1.15×10^{-12} cu cm/molecule-sec at 25 deg C. Propane does not contain chromophores that absorb at wavelengths >290 nm and therefore is not expected to be susceptible to direct photolysis by sunlight.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

for acetone:

log Kow: -0.24

Half-life (hr) air: 312-1896

Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water: 20

Henry's atm m³/mol: 3.67E-05

BOD 5: 0.31-1.76,46-55%

COD: 1.12-2.07

ThOD: 2.2

BCF: 0.69

Environmental fate:

Acetone preferentially locates in the air compartment when released to the environment. A substantial amount of acetone can also be found in water, which is consistent with the high water to air partition coefficient and its small, but detectable, presence in rain water, sea water, and lake water samples. Very little acetone is expected to reside in soil, biota, or suspended solids. This is entirely consistent with the physical and chemical properties of acetone and with measurements showing a low propensity for soil absorption and a high preference for moving through the soil and into the ground water.

In air, acetone is lost by photolysis and reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals; the estimated half-life of these combined processes is about 22 days. The relatively long half-life allows acetone to be transported long distances from its emission source.

Acetone is highly soluble and slightly persistent in water, with a half-life of about 20 hours; it is minimally toxic to aquatic life.

Acetone released to soil volatilises although some may leach into the ground where it rapidly biodegrades.

Acetone does not concentrate in the food chain.

Acetone meets the OECD definition of readily biodegradable which requires that the biological oxygen demand (BOD) is at least 70% of the theoretical oxygen demand (THOD) within the 28-day test period.

Drinking Water Standard: none available.

Soil Guidelines: none available.

Air Quality Standards: none available.

Ecotoxicity:

Testing shows that acetone exhibits a low order of toxicity

Fish LC50: brook trout 6070 mg/l; fathead minnow 15000 mg/l

Bird LC0 (5 day): Japanese quail, ring-neck pheasant 40,000 mg/l

Daphnia magna LC50 (48 h): 15800 mg/l; NOEC 8500 mg/l

Aquatic invertebrate 2100 - 16700 mg/l

Aquatic plant NOEC: 5400-7500 mg/l

Daphnia magna chronic NOEC 1660 mg/l

Acetone vapors were shown to be relatively toxic to two types insects and their eggs. The time to 50% lethality (LT50) was found to be 51.2 hr and 67.9 hr when the flour beetle (*Tribolium confusum*) and the flour moth (*Ephesia kuehniella*) were exposed to an airborne acetone concentration of 61.5 mg/m³. The LT50 values for the eggs were 30-50% lower than for the adult. The direct application of acetone liquid to the body of the insects or surface of the eggs did not, however, cause any mortality.

The ability of acetone to inhibit cell multiplication has been examined in a wide variety of microorganisms. The results have generally indicated mild to minimal toxicity with NOECs greater than 1700 mg/L for exposures lasting from 6 hr to 4 days. Longer exposure periods of 7 to 8 days with bacteria produced mixed results; but overall the data indicate a low degree of toxicity for acetone.

The only exception to these findings were the results obtained with the flagellated protozoa (*Entosiphon sulcatum*) which yielded a 3-day NOEC of 28 mg/L.

For n-butyl acetate:

Half-life (hr) air : 144

Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water : 178-27156

Henry's atm m³/mol: 3.20E-04

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.15-1.02,7%

COD : 78%

ThOD : 2.207

BCF : 4-14

Environmental Fate:

TERRESTRIAL FATE: An estimated Koc value of 200 determined from a measured log Kow of 1.78 indicates that n-butyl acetate is expected to have moderate mobility in soil. Volatilisation of n-butyl acetate is expected from moist soil surfaces given its Henry's Law constant of 2.8×10^{-4} atm-cu m/mole. Volatilisation from dry soil surfaces is expected based on a measured vapor pressure of 11.5 mm Hg. Using a standard BOD dilution technique and a sewage inoculum, theoretical BODs of 56 % to 86 % were observed during 5-20 day incubation periods, which suggests that n-butyl acetate may biodegrade in soil.

AQUATIC FATE: An estimated Koc value indicates that n-butyl acetate is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in water. Butyl acetate is expected to volatilise from water surfaces based on a Henry's Law constant of 2.8×10^{-4} atm-cu m/mole. Estimated half-lives for a model river and model lake are 7 and 127, hours respectively. An estimated BCF value of 10 based on the log Kow, suggests that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low. Using a filtered sewage seed, 5-day and 20-day theoretical BODs of 58 % and 83 % were measured in freshwater dilution tests; 5-day and 20-day theoretical BODs of 40 % and 61 % were measured in salt water. A 5-day theoretical BOD of 56.8 % and 51.8 % were measured for n-butyl acetate in distilled water and seawater, respectively. Hydrolysis may be an important environmental fate for this compound based upon experimentally determined hydrolysis half-lives of 114 and 11 days at pH 8 and 9 respectively.

ATMOSPHERIC FATE: According to a model of gas/particle partitioning of semivolatile organic compounds in the atmosphere, n-butyl acetate, which has a vapour pressure of 11.5 mm Hg at 25 deg C, is expected to exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapour-phase n-butyl acetate is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be about 4 days.

Environmental fate:

Fish LC50 (96 h, 23 C): island silverside (*Menidia beryllina*) 185 ppm (static bioassay in synthetic seawater, mild aeration applied after 24 h); bluegill sunfish (*Lepomis macrochirus*) 100 ppm (static bioassay in fresh water, mild aeration applied after 24 h)

Fish EC50 (96 h): fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) 18 mg/l (affected fish lost equilibrium prior to death)

Daphnia LC50 (48 h): 44 ppm

Algal LC50 (96 h): *Scenedesmus* 320 ppm

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
acetone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)
propane	LOW	LOW
dimethyl carbonate	HIGH	HIGH
iso-butane	HIGH	HIGH
n-butyl acetate	LOW	LOW
amyl methyl ketone	LOW	LOW

Continued...

842AR Super Shield Silver Conductive Coating (Aerosol)

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
acetone	LOW (BCF = 0.69)
propane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.36)
dimethyl carbonate	LOW (LogKOW = 0.2336)
iso-butane	LOW (BCF = 1.97)
n-butyl acetate	LOW (BCF = 14)
amyl methyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 1.98)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
acetone	HIGH (KOC = 1.981)
propane	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
dimethyl carbonate	LOW (KOC = 8.254)
iso-butane	LOW (KOC = 35.04)
n-butyl acetate	LOW (KOC = 20.86)
amyl methyl ketone	LOW (KOC = 24.01)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available


SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site. ▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate. ▶ DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. ▶ Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
--	---

Land transport (ADR)

14.1. UN number	1950
14.2. UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 2.1 Subrisk : Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler) : Not Applicable Classification code : 5F Hazard Label : 2.1 Special provisions : 190 327 344 625

Continued...

842AR Super Shield Silver Conductive Coating (Aerosol)

Limited quantity	1 L
------------------	-----

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1950
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class : 2.1
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable
	ERG Code : 10L
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions : A145 A167 A802
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions : 203
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack : 150 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions : 203
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack : 75 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions : Y203
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack : 30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1950
14.2. UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class : 2.1
	IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable
14.5. Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number : F-D, S-U
	Special provisions : 63 190 277 327 344 381 959
	Limited Quantities : 1000ml

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number	1950
14.2. UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	2.1 : Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code : 5F
	Special provisions : 190; 327; 344; 625
	Limited quantity : 1 L
	Equipment required : PP, EX, A
	Fire cones number : 1

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

SILVER(7440-22-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances	European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)
Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Classification and Labelling - DSD-DPD	FisherTransport Information
Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) REACH Registration Numbers	International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Chemwatch Harmonised classification	Sigma-AldrichTransport Information
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)	UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

ACETONE(67-64-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Continued...

842AR Super Shield Silver Conductive Coating (Aerosol)

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)

Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Classification and Labelling - DSD-DPD
Europe European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road - ADR 2017 (Russian)
Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) REACH Registration Numbers
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Slovak)
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (Bulgarian)
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (Czech)
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (Romanian)
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2011, Norwegian)
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2011, Portuguese)
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2011, Spanish)
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2015, German)
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2017, English)
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2017, French)
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR-S 2019, Swedish)
European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Chemwatch Harmonised classification
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)
European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) Priority List for REACH Authorisation

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)
European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31
European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI - Chemwatch Standard Format
European Union (EU) Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road - Dangerous Goods List (English)
European Union (EU) Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road - Dangerous Goods List (French)
European Union (EU) Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road - Dangerous Goods List (German)
FisherTransport Information
GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2017 (English)
Sigma-AldrichTransport Information
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Chinese)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)

PROPANE(74-98-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways

Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Classification and Labelling - DSD-DPD
Europe European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road - ADR 2017 (Russian)
Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) REACH Registration Numbers
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2011, Norwegian)
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2011, Portuguese)
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2011, Spanish)
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2015, German)
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2017, English)
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2017, French)
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR-S 2019, Swedish)
European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Chemwatch Harmonised classification
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)
European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) Priority List for REACH Authorisation

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)
European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31
European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI - Chemwatch Standard Format
European Union (EU) Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road - Dangerous Goods List (English)
European Union (EU) Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road - Dangerous Goods List (French)
European Union (EU) Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road - Dangerous Goods List (German)
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2017 (English)
Sigma-AldrichTransport Information
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Chinese)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)

DIMETHYL CARBONATE(616-38-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

842AR Super Shield Silver Conductive Coating (Aerosol)

Acros Transport Information	European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)
ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways	European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)
Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Classification and Labelling - DSD-DPD	European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31
Europe European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road - ADR 2017 (Russian)	European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) REACH Registration Numbers	European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI - Chemwatch Standard Format
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Slovak)	European Union (EU) Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road - Dangerous Goods List (English)
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (Bulgarian)	European Union (EU) Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road - Dangerous Goods List (French)
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (Czech)	European Union (EU) Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road - Dangerous Goods List (German)
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (Romanian)	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2011, Norwegian)	IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2011, Portuguese)	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2011, Spanish)	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2015, German)	Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2017 (English)
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2017, English)	Sigma-AldrichTransport Information
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2017, French)	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Chinese)
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR-S 2019, Swedish)	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)
European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Chemwatch Harmonised classification	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)
ISO-BUTANE(75-28-5.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS	
ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways	European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) Priority List for REACH Authorisation
Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Classification and Labelling - DSD-DPD	European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)
Europe European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road - ADR 2017 (Russian)	European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31
Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) REACH Registration Numbers	European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2011, Norwegian)	European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI - Chemwatch Standard Format
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2011, Portuguese)	European Union (EU) Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road - Dangerous Goods List (English)
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2011, Spanish)	European Union (EU) Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road - Dangerous Goods List (French)
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2015, German)	European Union (EU) Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road - Dangerous Goods List (German)
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2017, English)	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2017, French)	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR-S 2019, Swedish)	Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2017 (English)
European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Chemwatch Harmonised classification	Sigma-AldrichTransport Information
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Chinese)
	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)
	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)
N-BUTYL ACETATE(123-86-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS	

842AR Super Shield Silver Conductive Coating (Aerosol)

Acros Transport Information	European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)
ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways	European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31
	European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Classification and Labelling - DSD-DPD	European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI - Chemwatch Standard Format
Europe European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road - ADR 2017 (Russian)	European Union (EU) Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road - Dangerous Goods List (English)
Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) REACH Registration Numbers	European Union (EU) Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road - Dangerous Goods List (French)
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Slovak)	European Union (EU) Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road - Dangerous Goods List (German)
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (Bulgarian)	FisherTransport Information
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (Czech)	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (Romanian)	IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2011, Norwegian)	IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2011, Portuguese)	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2011, Spanish)	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2015, German)	Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2017 (English)
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2017, English)	Sigma-AldrichTransport Information
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2017, French)	UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR-S 2019, Swedish)	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Chinese)
European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Chemwatch Harmonised classification	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)

AMYL METHYL KETONE(110-43-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways	European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
	European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI - Chemwatch Standard Format
Europe European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road - ADR 2017 (Russian)	European Union (EU) Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road - Dangerous Goods List (English)
Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) REACH Registration Numbers	European Union (EU) Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road - Dangerous Goods List (French)
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Slovak)	European Union (EU) Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road - Dangerous Goods List (German)
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (Bulgarian)	FisherTransport Information
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (Czech)	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (Romanian)	IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2011, Norwegian)	IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2011, Portuguese)	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2011, Spanish)	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2015, German)	Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2017 (English)
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2017, English)	Sigma-AldrichTransport Information
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR 2017, French)	UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR-S 2019, Swedish)	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Chinese)
European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Chemwatch Harmonised classification	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)	

TALC(14807-96-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) REACH Registration Numbers	FisherTransport Information
European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Chemwatch Harmonised classification	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Europe Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)	Sigma-AldrichTransport Information
European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)	UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
--------------------	--------

Continued...

842AR Super Shield Silver Conductive Coating (Aerosol)

Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (talci; acetone; n-butyl acetate; dimethyl carbonate; propane; iso-butane; amyl methyl ketone; silver)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (iso-butane; silver)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All ingredients are on the inventory No = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	22/01/2019
Initial Date	11/10/2016

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

Reason For Change

A-1.00 - Revised formulation