SAFETY DATA SHEET

MAGIX

| 4 | IDENTIFICATION | OF | THE | DDEDADATION | AND THE | COMPANY |
|---|----------------|----|-----|-------------|----------|---------|
| | JUCINITICATION | UL | IDE | LUTLAUW HOM | AND IIIL | COMPANI |

CHEMICAL NAME:

MAGIX

SUPPLIERS:

EMERGENCY TELEPHONES:

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| INGREDIENT NAME | CAS No. | CONTENTS | HEALTH (class) | RISK (R No.) |
|--------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------------|-----------------|
| ACETONE | 67-64-1 | 40-50 % | (| 11 |
| XYLENE | 1330-20-7 | 3-5 % | Xn | 10, 20/21, 38 |
| ETHYL ACETATE | 141-78-6 | 15-20 % | | 11 |
| 4-HYDROXY-4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE | 123-42-2 | 2-3 % | Xi | 11, 36 |
| PROPANE | 74-98-6 | 10-15 % | | 13 |
| BUTANE | 106-97-8 | 5-10 % | | 13 |
| MINEDAL DIGMENTS | | | | |

The balance of the ingredients made up of low hazard chemicals

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Not regarded as a health hazard under current legislation Extremely flammable

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

GENERAL:

NOTE! Keep affected person away from heat, sparks and flames!

UK REGULATORY REFERENCES:

Classification, Packaging and Labelling Regulations 1984

Health and Safety at Work Act 1974

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations

1988

Chemicals (Hazard Information & Packaging) Regulations

1993

EC DIRECTIVES:

Dangerous Preparations Directive 88\379

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS:

The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging

Regulations) 1993

APPROVED CODE OF PRACTICE:

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health

GUIDANCE NOTES:

Occupational Exposure Limits EH40

16. OTHER INFORMATION

INFORMATION SOURCES:

Dangerous Properties of Industrial Chemicals, 6.edition,

N.Sax, 1984

OSHA Air Contaminants - Permissible Exposure Limits (Title

29)

Handbook of Toxic and Hazardous Chemicals and

Carcinogens, Sittig, '85

Hazardous Materials, Emergency Response Guidebook,

DOT-P 5800.3, 1984

Material Safety Data Sheet, Misc. manufacturers

NIOSH/OSHA Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, 1978 Chemical Hazards of the Workplace, Proctor & Hughes,

Lippincott,'78

The Condensed Chemical Dictionary, Hawley, 11th. edition,

1987

The Merck Index, 11. edition, 1989

Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices for

1985-86

Chemical Safety Data Guide. Bureau of National Affairs,

1985

REVISION DATE (dd-mm-yy): REVISION No. /REPLACES SDS ISSUED:

21-03-95 2/08-12-94

EYES:

Promptly wash eyes with lots of water while lifting the eye lids. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes and get medical

attention.

SKIN:

Remove affected person from source of contamination. Promptly wash contaminated skin with soap or mild detergent and water. Promptly remove clothing if soaked through and

wash as above.

INHALATION:

Move the exposed person to fresh air at once. Perform artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering 100% oxygen. Keep the affected person warm and at rest. Get prompt medical attention.

INGESTION:

NEVER MAKE AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON VOMIT OR DRINK FLUIDS! Promptly let affected drink lots of water to dilute the swallowed chemical. DO NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

water spray, fog or mist dry chemicals, sand, dolomite etc. DO NOT extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped first halon powder, foam or CO2

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Water may be ineffective but use to keep fire-exposed containers cool. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Water spray may be used to flush spills away from exposures and dilute spills to non-flammable mixtures. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources. Dike for water control. Avoid water in straight hose stream; will scatter and spread fire. Cool containers exposed to flames with water from the side until well after the fire is out. Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of tanks due to fire. Use water spray to reduce vapours. For massive fire in cargo area, use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles, if possible. If not, withdraw and let fire burn out. If water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.

UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Makes explosive mixtures with air Extremely flammable. May explode in a fire. May travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL CLEANUP METHODS:

Ventilate well, stop flow of gas or liquid if possible. Remove ignition sources. Do not allow chemical to enter confined spaces such as sewers due to explosion risk. Sewers designed to preclude formation of explosive concentrations of vapour may be permitted. Absorb small quantities with paper towels and evaporate in safe place (fume hood). Allow sufficient

time for vapours to completely clear the hood ducts, then burn the paper in a location away from combustible materials. Collect for reclamation or absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or similar material. Let evaporate. Keep out of confined spaces because of explosion risk. Clean-up personnel should use respiratory and/or liquid contact protection. Provide ventilation and confine spill. Do not allow runoff to sewer.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

USAGE PRECAUTIONS:

Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame Avoid spilling, skin and eye contact Ventilate well, avoid breathing vapours. Use approved respirator if air contamination is above

accepted level.

STORAGE PRECAUTIONS:

Flammable/combustible - Keep away from oxidizers, heat and flames. Keep in cool, dry, ventilated storage and closed containers. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

| INGREDIENT NAME | CAS No | STD | LT EXP (8 hrs) | ST EXP (10 min) |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----|----------------|--------------------|
| ACETONE | 67-64-1 | OES | 750 ppm | 1500 ppm |
| XYLENE | 1330-20-7 | OES | 100 ppm(Sk) | 150 ppm(Sk) |
| ETHYL ACETATE | 141-78-6 | OES | 400 ppm | No std. |
| 4-HYDROXY-4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE | 123-42-2 | OES | 50 ppm | 75 ppm |
| PROPANE | 74-98-6 | | asphyxiating | asphyxiating |
| BUTANE | 106-97-8 | OES | 600 ppm | 750 ppm |

INGREDIENT COMMENTS:

The balance of the ingredients is made up of low hazard

chemicals

VENTILATION:

Well ventilated area.

RESPIRATORS:

GMOVc, Gas mask with organic vapour canister (chin-style).

PROTECTIVE GLOVES:

Use protective gloves made of butyl rubber

EYE PROTECTION:

Wear chemical safety goggles where eye exposure is

reasonably probable.

OTHER PROTECTION:

Use engineering controls to reduce air contamination to permissible level. Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Wear appropriate clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact. Wear air-supplied mask in confined areas.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE:

liquid aerosol

COLOUR:

varying Flash points are not measureable for aerosols

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (Water=1):

N/A

VISCOSITY: VAPOUR PRESSURE: N/A

MELTING POINT (C):

N/A () N/A

BOILING POINT (C):

N/A

FLASH POINT (C):

N/A

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY:

Avoid heat, sparks, flames

MATERIALS TO AVOID:

Strong oxidizing agents

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

HEALTH WARNINGS:

Gas or vapour is harmful on prolonged exposure or in high concentr. Irritant of eyes and mucous membranes. Narcotic

effect. CNS depressant. Vapour from this chemical can be

hazardous when inhaled

MEDICAL SYMPTOMS:

Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes Rhinitis

(inflammation of the nasal mucous membranes) Upper respiratory irritation General respiratory distress,

unproductive cough Skin irritation Nausea, vomiting Central

nervous system depression Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo Mild intoxication (incl. fatigue, lassitude, irritability, headache, nausea). Hypotension (low

blood pressure)

ACUTE AND CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARDS:

Repeated exposure may cause chronic eye irritation Defatting,

drying and cracking of skin Swallowing concentrated chemical may cause severe internal injury Central and/or

peripheral nervous system damage

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

LC50 96 HRS FISH (mg/Kg):

N/K

EC50 48 HRS DAPHINA (mg/l):

N/K

IC50 72 ALGAE (mg/l):

N/K

PARTITION COEFF. (Water/Octanol):

N/K

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHODS:

Absorb in vermiculite or dry sand, dispose in licensed special waste. Confirm disposal procedures with environmental

engineer and local regulations.

>>> Page 4

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ROAD:

1950, aérosol, classe 2, 5èment, F / ADR



AIR:

UN AIR: 1950
AIR TRANSPORT CLASS No: 2
AIR PACK GR: n/a

SEA:

UN SEA: 1950
SEA TRANSPORT CLASS No: 9
IMDG Page No: 9022
SEA PACK GR: n/a

RAIL:

RAIL TRANSPORT CLASS No:

2

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

LABEL FOR SUPPLY:



RISK PHRASES:

R-12 Extremely flammable

SAFETY PHRASES:

S-23 Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray
S-51 Use only in well ventilated areas
S-16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No
Smoking
S-2 Keep out of reach of children

BRITISH AEROSOL MANUFACTURERS'ASSOCIATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Pressurised container:protect from sunlight and donot expose to temperatures exceeding 50degC.Do not pierce or burn even after use. Do not spray on a naked flame or any incandescent material.

Use only as directed. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating or inhaling contents can be harmful or fatal.