

SITWORK SUPPLIES LTD
Material Safety Data Sheet
Hazardous Substance, Dangerous Goods

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name	SIGNAL AEROSOL SPARY PAINT		
Other Names	<i>UN 1950 Class 2.1 Aerosol</i>		
Recommended Use	Fast drying paint in aerosol form		
Supplier Name	SITWORK SUPPLIES LTD		
Address	5 HOOD STREET WELLSFORD AUCKLAND NZ. 0900		
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Telephone	+64 9 423 6060	Facsimile	+64 9 423 7883
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2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is hazardous according to the criteria of NOHSC Australia.

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by road and rail.

Hazard Category:

F+	Extremely flammable
Xi	Irritant
Xn	Harmful

Risk Phrase(s):

R12:	Extremely Flammable
R20:	Harmful by inhalation
R36/37/38	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin
.	
R66:	Repeated exposure may cause drying and cracking of the skin
R67:	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness

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Safety Phrase(s)

S2	Keep out of reach of children
S14	Keep away oxidizers and strong alkalis
S23:	Do not breath vapour
S24/25	Avoid contact with skin and eyes
S26:	In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice
S28	After contact with skin. Wash immediately with plenty of soap-suds
S33:	Take precautionary measures against static discharges
S35:	This material and container must be disposed of in a safe way
S61:	Avoid release to the environment

Poisons Schedule (Aust): S5**3. COMPOSITION INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

CHEMICAL ENTITY	CAS No.	PROPORTION
Acetone	67-64-1	30-60%
Hydrocarbon Gas	68476-86-8	10-30%
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	63231-51-6	10-30%
Other ingredients, including alkyd Resin solids and driers, determined to be Non-hazardous or below cut-off Concentration		
		to 100%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131-126, New Zealand 0800 764-766)

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air, lay down, rest. If not breathing, apply resuscitation. Keep patient warm. Seek urgent medical advice unless recovery is almost immediate.

Skin Contact: Immediately remove contaminated clothing, including footwear after wetting with water if available. Wash affected areas thoroughly with water, and soap if available. Rinse well and pat dry. If symptoms persist seek prompt medical attention.

Eye Contact: Immediately hold eyelid open and flush with clean water for at least 15 minutes. While flushing gently pull upper and lower eyelids away from eyes and ensure carefully flushed. If symptoms persist seek prompt medical attention:

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Give water to rinse mouth. Give two 300ml glasses of water to drink. If patient starts to vomit involuntarily encourage to sit sup and lean forward from the hips. Seek urgent medical attention if more than 100ml was swallowed or is symptoms persist.

Possible aggravated medical conditions: None reported, however, persons with a pulmonary disorder should take particular care to avoid breathing aerosols or droplets.

Notes to physician: Provide supportive care and treatment based on the patients reactions to the exposure.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability and Explosion Hazards: Liquid and vapour is flammable. Vapours may travel significant distances to a source of ignition and lash back to the point of origin. Fire may produce irritating or poisonous gases. Heat may cause violent rupture of containers which may propel cans several metres while burning, potentially spreading a fire.

Suitable extinguishing media: If material is involved in a fire use Foam, dry chemical or water delivered as fog or fine spray if foam is not available. Note: Water may be ineffectual due to low flash point of material, but may be used to cool fire exposed containers.

Hazardous Combustion Products: When thermally decomposing emits CO₂ NO_x and complex hydrocarbons.

Precautions for fire and special equipment: Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion. Avoid bodily contact with substance run-off. Be aware of potential "mimi-bleves" if aerosol cans are affected by fire.

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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures – Spills and Leaks: Switch off or remove all potential ignition sources. Prevent material entering drains or waterways. Wear full protective clothing and respirator during clean-up. If pool of contents forms cover with sand, soil or other inert absorbents. Shovel saturated absorbent into plastic pails or drums. Seal lids, label and place in a safe area, away from Class 5 goods and ignition sources, to await disposal. Collect serviceable cans and return to store. Place damaged cans in a recovery drum for disposal. Thoroughly ventilate work area before re-entry.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Wear suitable protective clothing and equipment. Keep away from oxidisers and sources of ignition.

Storage: Store in accordance with AS3833-96 and local regulations. Keep away from oxidisers and strong alkalis. In the home store in a cool room out of direct sunlight. Keep away from pool chlorine or other goods displaying, the yellow dangerous goods diamonds. Store away from sources of heat or ignition.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

National occupational exposure limits:

The National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC Australia) has established exposure standards for two of the components but not for the finished product.

<i>Substance</i>	TWA	STEL
Acetone	1185 mg/m ³	2375 mg/m ³
Hydrocarbon Gas	800 mg/m ³	not available

As published by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC Australia).

TWA – The time-weighted average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight hour workday.

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

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept too as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Engineering Controls: Provide adequate, intrinsically safe, ventilation/mechanical exhaust to ensure workplace air quality meets the exposure standards recommended. For use in the home: open all windows in the room where the product is used. Care should be exercised if electric fans are used because of the flammable nature of this product. No smoking while product is in use.

Personal Protection Equipment:

Eye/Face: Wear safety glasses with side shield goggles to AS 1337 unless wearing full-face respirator.

Skin: Wear neoprene, nitrile or butyl rubber gloves to AS 2161. Wear tyvec or cotton coveralls fastened at the neck and wrists. Supplement with PVC apron if required.

Respiratory Protection: Not usually required if working in an open well-ventilated area. If exposure standards may be exceeded and/or if risk of inhalation exists wear an organic vapour respirator to AS 1715/1716. Use SCBA in confined spaces.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Aerosol
Odour:	Typical hydrocarbon solvent
Vapour pressure:	607.96 kPa (Hydrocarbon Gas)
Vapour density (air = 1):	>1
Boiling Point/Range:	-20°C (Hydrocarbon Gas)
Freezing /Melting Point:	-188°C (Hydrocarbon Gas)
Solubility in water:	Insoluble
Density:	1.32
Flash Point:	-80°C (Hydrocarbon Gas)
Flammability Limits:	1.50 to 10.0% vol/air (Hydrocarbon Gas)
Autoignition Temperature:	431°C (Hydrocarbon Gas)
Volatiles Percent:	>60

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: Under all normal conditions of use at normal temperatures and pressure the product is stable.

Conditions to avoid: Heat and ignition sources.

Incompatible Materials: Oxidising agents and strong alkalis.

Hazardous decomposition products: CO₂, NO_x, and complex hydrocarbons.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and/or overexposure occurs are:

Acute Effects

Inhalation: May cause nausea, diarrhea and headaches. May irritate the respiratory tract. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of concentrated vapour/aerosols may lead to a serious adverse effect on the central nervous system.

Skin contact: Will irritate skin. Has a defatting action on the skin which may lead to drying and cracking.

Eye contact: Will cause moderate to severe eye irritation and may cause corneal damage.

Ingestion: May cause irritation of mouth and throat. May cause headaches, abdominal pain, weakness, dizziness, nausea and diarrhea. May irritate digestive tract. Ingestion of large amounts may lead to unconsciousness and death. (All considered unlikely with aerosol.)

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Chronic Effects: Prolonged or repeated skin exposure may lead to dermatitis through drying and cracking of the skin. Lung function should be evaluated after incidents of ingestion (considered an unlikely event.) Deliberate concentration of vapour (“chroming”) may have a fatal effect from heart failure or other effects on the central nervous system.

Acute toxicity / Chronic toxicity

Hydrocarbon Gas Inhalation Rat 658 gm3
hrs

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms and may have long term adverse results in the aquatic environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal must be in accordance with local regulations for hazardous industrial wastes (aerosol or paint related wastes).

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail.

UN Number: 1950
Proper Shipping Name: Aerosols
Class: 2.1
Packaging Group: II

MARINE TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

UN Number: 1950
Proper Shipping Name: Aerosols
Class: 2.1
Packaging Group: II

AIR TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

UN Number: 1950
Proper Shipping Name: Aerosols
Class: 2.1
Packaging Group: II

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poisons Schedule (Aust): 5

All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Reason for Issue/Update:

New version 1.0 to comply with 2nd Edition of National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets [NOHSC:2001 (2003)]

Data sources used in the preparation of this MSDS include: “*Chempendium*” and “*Cheminfo*” published in CD format by CCOHS Canada 2003-4. “*TOMES*” a CD database published by Micromedex, USA. “*Hazardous Properties of Industrial Materials*” Van Nostrand Rheinhold NY, USA. “*List of Designated Hazardous Substances*” NOHSC 10005.1999. “*National Exposure Standards*” NOHSC 10003.1995.

Disclaimer

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. Although certain hazards may be described we cannot predict that these are the only hazards, or combination of hazards, that may exist in a workplace. This MSDS, therefore, forms a component only of a risk assessment carried out by, or on behalf of the user. Persons dealing with the products referred to in this MSDS do so at their own risk. Sitework Supplies Ltd accepts no liability whatsoever for damage or injury arising from the use of the information contained in this document.