

COLORPAK AEROSOL PAINTS

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 25-Oct-2007
XC9477EC

CHEMWATCH 02-0181
Version No:1

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame - No smoking.

Response

If skin irritation occurs, seek medical advice/attention.
Wear eye/face protection.
If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely
Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Storage

Protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
aliphatic ketones		15-60
aromatic hydrocarbons		<5
aliphatic hydrocarbons		<5
esters		<5
alcohols		<5
glycol ethers		<5
glycol ether acetates		<5
butane	106-97-8.	1-15
propane	74-98-6	15-60

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

SWALLOWED

Avoid giving milk or oils.
Avoid giving alcohol.
Not considered a normal route of entry.
If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

EYE

If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes 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.

SKIN

If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.

INHALED

If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:
- Remove to fresh air.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:
- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
Treat symptomatically.
for simple ketones:

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

SMALL FIRE:

- Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂

LARGE FIRE:

- Water spray or fog.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - May be violently or explosively reactive.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 100 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Combustion products include: 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.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc.

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
 - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place.
 - Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions.
- 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.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
 - Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
 - Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Atmospheres must be tested and O.K. before work resumes after leakage.
- Avoid generation of static electricity. Earth all lines and equipment.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Obtain a work permit before attempting any repairs. Do not attempt repair work on lines, vessels under pressure.

DO NOT transfer gas from one cylinder to another.

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Ketones in this group are reactive with many acids and bases liberating heat and flammable gases (e.g., H₂).
 - Ketones react with reducing agents such as hydrides, alkali metals, and nitrides to produce flammable gas (H₂) and heat.
- Avoid strong bases.
Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Store in an upright position.

Outside or detached storage is preferred.

Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can.

- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	butane (Butane)	800	1,900

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

For potentially moderate exposures:

Wear general protective gloves, eg.

OTHER

The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton.

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Skin cleansing cream.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant.
Coloured highly flammable liquid with a strong solvent odour; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Gas.

Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Available
Melting Range (°C): Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1.2
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available
Specific Gravity (water=1): Not Available
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): 500- 650
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (°C): <0
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 9.5
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available
Viscosity: Not Available

log Kow: 2.89

log Kow : 2.36

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Elevated temperatures.
- Presence of open flame.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Not applicable.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

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.

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.

BUTANE:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 658000 mg/m³/4h

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

PROPANE:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
 - Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	2.1	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Shipping Name: AEROSOLS			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	2.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Special provisions:	None		
Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE			

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	2.1	IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F- D, S- U	Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 959
Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined		
Shipping Name: AEROSOLS			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

Colorpak Aerosol Paints (CAS: None):
No regulations applicable

butane (CAS: 106-97-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
New Zealand Hazardous Substances Transfer Notice 2004 - Schedule I, List of Substances (Dangerous Goods) to be transferred
New Zealand Transferred List of Single Component Substances
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

propane (CAS: 74-98-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
New Zealand Hazardous Substances Transfer Notice 2004 - Schedule I, List of Substances (Dangerous Goods) to be transferred
New Zealand Transferred List of Single Component Substances
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in
New Zealand can be found at
<http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/search/registers.html>

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE
0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

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 (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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.

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Print Date: 25-Oct-2007