Quick Drying Spray Enamel -Colour Range

HiChem Paint Technologies Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 58-0105
Version No: 2.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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

Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>Quick Drying Spray Enamel -Colour Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>QD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper shipping name</td>
<td>PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Relevant identified uses: Colour Range applied by spray as industrial coating for metallic surfaces.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name: HiChem Paint Technologies Pty Ltd
Address: 73 Hallam South Road Hallam VIC 3803 Australia
Telephone: +61 3 9796 3400
Fax: +61 3 9796 4500
Website: www.hichem.com.au
Email: info@hichem.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation: HiChem Paint Technologies
Emergency telephone numbers: In Australia: HiChem: +61 3 9796 3400
Other emergency telephone numbers: +800 2436 225

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number: 1800 039 008
Alternative Number 1: 1800 039 006
Alternative Number 2: +612 9186 1132

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL, DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Poisons Schedule: S5

Classification: Flammable Liquid Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/ Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 1B, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:

Label elements

GHS label elements

SIGNAL WORD DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

- H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
- H302 Harmful if swallowed.
- H312 Harmful in contact with skin.
- H332 Harmful if inhaled.
- H315 Causes skin irritation.
- H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
- H340 May cause genetic defects.
- H350 May cause cancer.
- H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
- H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
- H366 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

- P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
- P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
- P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.
- P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
- P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
- P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P273 Avoid release to the environment.
- P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

- P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
- P306+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
- P337+P367 In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
- P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
- P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
- P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- P330 Rinse mouth.
- P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

- P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
- P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Continued...
SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>% [weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>30-60</td>
<td>Polymeric Synthetic Resin (Non – Hazardous)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>10-&lt;30</td>
<td>Coloured Pigments (Non – Hazardous)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64742-48-9</td>
<td>10-&lt;30</td>
<td>petroleum distillates HFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64742-89-9</td>
<td>10-&lt;30</td>
<td>solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110-54-3</td>
<td>1-&lt;10</td>
<td>n-hexane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>1-&lt;10</td>
<td>trimethyl benzenes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>0.1-&lt;1</td>
<td>additives, non hazardous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately 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

If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- 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.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

Ingestion

If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient’s head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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, obtrusion) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenaline) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- Epinephrine (adrenaline) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility
- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

- Continued...
Fire Fighting
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- 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 the fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Fire/Explosion Hazard
- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Combustion products include: 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.
- May emit clouds of acrid smoke

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SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
See section 8

Environmental precautions
See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

Major Spills
- 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 course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- 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.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling
- The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.
- 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.
- Restrict line velocity during pumping to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec).
- Avoid splash filling.
- Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations.
- 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, heat or ignition sources.
> When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
> Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
> DO NOT use plastic buckets.
> Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.
> Use spark-free tools when handling.
> Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
> Keep containers securely sealed.
> 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.

Contains low boiling substance:
Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.
> Check for bulging containers.
> Vent periodically
> Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours

### Other Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep containers securely sealed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt (23 deg. C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt (23 deg. C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C); (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Suitable container

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suitable container</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Storage incompatibility

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents
- Use spark-free tools when handling
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials
- Keep containers securely sealed
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS

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### SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Control parameters

### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INGREDIENT DATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>petroleum distillates HFP</td>
<td>Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy; (Isopar L-rev 2)</td>
<td>350 mg/m3</td>
<td>1,800 mg/m3</td>
<td>40,000 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-hexane</td>
<td>Hexane</td>
<td>260 ppm</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exposure controls**

**Appropriate engineering controls**

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.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

- Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

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Continued...
Endorse 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. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

- Employees exposed to confirmed human carcinogens should be authorized to do so by the employer, and work in a regulated area.
- Work should be undertaken in an isolated system such as a “glove-box”. Employees should wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system.
- Within regulated areas, the carcinogen should be stored in sealed containers, or enclosed in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while the carcinogen are contained within.
- Open-vessel systems are prohibited.
- Exhaust air should not be discharged to regulated areas, non-regulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean make-up air should be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain correct operation of the local exhaust system.
- For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impermeable garments, including gloves, boots and continuous air supplied hood. Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.
- Except for outdoor systems, regulated areas should be maintained under negative pressure (with respect to non-regulated areas).
- Local exhaust ventilation requires make-up air to be supplied in equal volumes to replaced air.
- Laboratory hoods must be designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 0.76 m/sec with a minimum of 0.64 m/sec.

**Personal protection**

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of glasses or lenses on or restricts on use, should be reviewed for each workplace or task. This should include a review of a lens absorption and adhesion for the class of chemicals in use and an account of the workers experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lenses should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation.

**Eye and face protection**

- Personal protection
- Other protection

**Other protection**

- Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6599:2006 or national equivalent]
- Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent]
- Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely.
- Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day. To place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impermeable garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood.
- Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.
Quick Drying Spray Enamel - Colour Range

Recommended material(s)

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: Quick Drying Spray Enamel - Colour Range

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>CPI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BUTYL</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEOPRENE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEOPRENE/NATURAL</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NITRILE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NITRILE+PVC</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE/EVAL/PE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVA</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVC</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARANEX-23 2-PLY</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEFLEXON</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VITON</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VITON/CHLOROBUTYL</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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

Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Minimum Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Powered Air Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 5 x ES</td>
<td>AX-AUS / Class 1 P2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>AX-PAAP-AUS / Class P2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 25 x ES</td>
<td>Air-line*</td>
<td>AX-2 P2</td>
<td>AX-PAAP-2 P2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 50 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>AX-3 P2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50+ x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Air-line**</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* - Full-face
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

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.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical state</th>
<th>Liquid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</td>
<td>47-195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point (°C)</td>
<td>-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Immiscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular weight (g/mol)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidising properties</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas group</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH as a solution (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reactivity</th>
<th>See section 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical stability</td>
<td>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possibility of hazardous reactions</td>
<td>See section 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditions to avoid</td>
<td>See section 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incompatible materials</td>
<td>See section 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous decomposition products</td>
<td>See section 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhalation
- Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of vapours may cause dryness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and slurred speech. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.

Ingestion
- Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.
- Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions 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.

Skin Contact
- This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.

Chronic
- Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. There is ample evidence that this material may be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information. Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.

### Quick Drying Spray Enamel - Colour Range

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>TOXICITY</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>petroleum distillates HFP</td>
<td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: &gt;1900 mg/kg&lt;sup&gt;[1]&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: &gt;28000 mg/kg&lt;sup&gt;[2]&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: &gt;19650 mg/kg&lt;sup&gt;[3]&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: &gt;4500 mg/kg&lt;sup&gt;[1]&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>TOXICITY</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic</td>
<td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: &gt;1900 mg/kg&lt;sup&gt;[1]&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: &gt;4500 mg/kg&lt;sup&gt;[1]&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>TOXICITY</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-hexane</td>
<td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: &gt;3301.5 mg/kg&lt;sup&gt;[1]&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[1] Not Available
### SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration (hr)</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>petroleum distillates HFP</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>&gt;100mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petroleum distillates HFP</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>=450mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>=6.5mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>=6.5mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic</td>
<td>NOEC</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>&lt;0.1mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-hexane</td>
<td>LC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>1.674mg/L</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-hexane</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>3877.65mg/L</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-hexane</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>3.089mg/L</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-hexane</td>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>0.3mg/L</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**

- Data available but does not fit the criteria for classification
- Data required to make classification available
- Data Not Available to make classification

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPISuite V3.12 - 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, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**Do NOT** allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

#### Persistence and degradability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-hexane</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Continued...**
### Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-hexane</td>
<td>MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mobility in soil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-hexane</td>
<td>LOW (KOC = 149)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Waste treatment methods
- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:
  - If container cannot be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorized landfill.
  - Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.
- A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
  - Reduction
  - Reuse
  - Recycling
  - Disposal (if all else fails)
- This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type.
- Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.
- **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.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and/or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

### SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### Labels Required
- Marine Pollutant: NO
- HAZCHEM: 3YE

#### Land transport (ADG)
- **UN number**: 1263
- **UN proper shipping name**: Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
- **Transport hazard class(es)**
  - Class: 3
  - Subrisk: Not Applicable
- **Packing group**: II
- **Environmental hazard**: Not Applicable
- **Special precautions for user**
  - Special provisions: 163 367
  - Limited quantity: 5 L

#### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)
- **UN number**: 1263
- **UN proper shipping name**: Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)
- **Transport hazard class(es)**
  - ICAO/IATA Class: 3
  - ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable
  - ERG Code: 3L
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Packing group</th>
<th>II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental hazard</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special precautions for user</td>
<td>Special provisions A3 A72 A192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td>
<td>60 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td>
<td>5 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td>
<td>Y341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td>
<td>1 L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

| UN number | 1263 |
| UN proper shipping name | PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) |
| Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class: 3 |
| IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | II |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable |
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number: F-E, S-E |
| Special provisions | 163 367 |
| Limited Quantities | 5 L |

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

Not Applicable

### SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

**PETROLEUM DISTILLATES HFP(64742-48-9.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**
- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

**SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT ALIPHATIC(64742-89-8.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**
- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

**N-HEXANE(110-54-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**
- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- National Inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Inventory</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia - AICS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - DSL</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - NDSL</td>
<td>N (petroleum distillates HFP; n-hexane; solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China - IECSC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan - ENCS</td>
<td>N (petroleum distillates HFP; solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea - KECI</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand - NZIoC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines - PICCS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA - TSCA</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**

- Y = All ingredients are on the inventory
- N = 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

**Other information**

**Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**
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. A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: www.chemwatch.net

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.

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
TUV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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