

PLASTI-KOTE PREMIUM MATT AEROSOL RANGE

Damar Industries Limited

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Version No: 2.2

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: 11/05/2017

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S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name | PLASTI-KOTE PREMIUM MATT AEROSOL RANGE |
| Synonyms | CNA0192; CNA1092; CNA2492; CNA2892; CNA5992; CNA7392 |
| Proper shipping name | AEROSOLS |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Aerosol topcoat |
|--------------------------|-----------------|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Registered company name | Damar Industries Limited |
| Address | 800 Te Ngae Road BOP New Zealand |
| Telephone | +64 7 345 6007 |
| Fax | +64 7 345 6019 |
| Website | www.damarindustries.co.nz |
| Email | info@damarindustries.co.nz |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation | CHEMCALL (0800 CHEMCALL) |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 0800 243 622 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 1800 243 622(outside New Zealand) |

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

| | Min | Max |
|--------------|-----|-----|
| Flammability | 4 | |
| Toxicity | 1 | |
| Body Contact | 2 | |
| Reactivity | 1 | |
| Chronic | 0 | |

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Classification [1] | Aerosols Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 5, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3, Eye Irritation Category 2A |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI |
| Determined by Chemwatch using | 6.3B, 6.4A, 6.1E (inhalation), 2.1.2A |

GHS/HSNO criteria

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



SIGNAL WORD

DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|--------------------------------|
| H222 | Extremely flammable aerosol. |
| H333 | May be harmful if inhaled. |
| H316 | Causes mild skin irritation. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|--|
| 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. |
| 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. |
| P304+P312 | IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell. |
| P332+P313 | If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|-----------|--|
| P410+P412 | Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. |
|-----------|--|

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---------------|-----------|---|
| Not Available | 10-30 | Resins/pigments and other components not contributing to the classification |
| 123-86-4 | 10-30 | <u>n-butyl acetate</u> |
| 108-65-6 | 1-10 | <u>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</u> * |
| 67-64-1 | 10-30 | <u>acetone</u> * |
| 123-42-2 | 1-10 | <u>diacetone alcohol</u> |
| 106-97-8. | 10-30 | <u>butane</u> |
| 74-98-6 | 10-30 | <u>propane</u> |

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

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 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 |
|-------------|---|

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| | |
|---------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. ▶ Generally not applicable. |
| Skin Contact | <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. ▶ Generally not applicable. |
| 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. ▶ Generally not applicable. |
| Ingestion | <p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Generally not applicable. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to acetone:

- ▶ Symptoms of acetone exposure approximate ethanol intoxication.
- ▶ About 20% is expired by the lungs and the rest is metabolised. Alveolar air half-life is about 4 hours following two hour inhalation at levels near the Exposure Standard; in overdose, saturable metabolism and limited clearance, prolong the elimination half-life to 25-30 hours.
- ▶ There are no known antidotes and treatment should involve the usual methods of decontamination followed by supportive care.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Management:

Measurement of serum and urine acetone concentrations may be useful to monitor the severity of ingestion or inhalation.

Inhalation Management:

- ▶ Maintain a clear airway, give humidified oxygen and ventilate if necessary.
- ▶ If respiratory irritation occurs, assess respiratory function and, if necessary, perform chest X-rays to check for chemical pneumonitis.
- ▶ Consider the use of steroids to reduce the inflammatory response.
- ▶ Treat pulmonary oedema with PEEP or CPAP ventilation.

Dermal Management:

- ▶ Remove any remaining contaminated clothing, place in double sealed, clear bags, label and store in secure area away from patients and staff.
- ▶ Irrigate with copious amounts of water.
- ▶ An emollient may be required.

Eye Management:

- ▶ Irrigate thoroughly with running water or saline for 15 minutes.
- ▶ Stain with fluorescein and refer to an ophthalmologist if there is any uptake of the stain.

Oral Management:

- ▶ **No GASTRIC LAVAGE OR EMETIC**
- ▶ Encourage oral fluids.

Systemic Management:

- ▶ Monitor blood glucose and arterial pH.
- ▶ Ventilate if respiratory depression occurs.
- ▶ If patient unconscious, monitor renal function.
- ▶ Symptomatic and supportive care.

The Chemical Incident Management Handbook:

Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospital Trust, 2000

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

| Determinant | Sampling Time | Index | Comments |
|------------------|---------------|---------|----------|
| Acetone in urine | End of shift | 50 mg/L | NS |

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other material for simple esters:

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 (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

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- ▶ Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ 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*

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂

LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

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

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.</p> |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▶ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark. <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> , carbon monoxide (CO) , carbon dioxide (CO₂) , <p>Articles and manufactured articles may constitute a fire hazard where polymers form their outer layers or where combustible packaging remains in place.</p> <p>Certain substances, found throughout their construction, may degrade or become volatile when heated to high temperatures. This may create a secondary hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Vented gas is more dense than air and may collect in pits, basements. |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

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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. |
| 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. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ 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. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves. ▶ Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product. |

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

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. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Suitable container | <p>Generally packaging as originally supplied with the article or manufactured item is sufficient to protect against physical hazards.</p> <p>If repackaging is required ensure the article is intact and does not show signs of wear. As far as is practicably possible, reuse the original packaging or something providing a similar level of protection to both the article and the handler.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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>Diacetone alcohol: (DAA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers ▶ decomposes on contact with strong acids or strong bases forming acetone and mesityl oxide ▶ reacts with alkali metals forming explosive hydrogen ▶ is incompatible with aliphatic amines, isocyanates acetaldehyde, alkanolamines, ammonia, benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, chromium trioxide, dialkylzincs, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide, hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitrogen dioxide, pentafluoroguanidine, phosphorus pentasulfide, pyridine tangerine oil, triethylammonium, triisobutylaluminium ▶ attacks some forms of plastics, resins, and rubber <p>NOTE: the commercial grade contains acetone</p> <p>Storage containers made from brass, bronze or lead may cause contamination</p> <p>Acetone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ may react violently with chloroform, activated charcoal, aliphatic amines, bromine, bromine trifluoride, chlorotriazine, chromic(IV) acid, chromic(VI) acid, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, hexachloromelamine, iodine heptafluoride, iodoform, liquid oxygen, nitrosyl chloride, nitrosyl perchlorate, nitril perchlorate, perchloromelamine, peroxomonosulfuric acid, platinum, potassium tert-butoxide, strong acids, sulfur dichloride, trichloromelamine, xenon tetrafluoride |

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- ▶ reacts violently with bromoform and chloroform in the presence of alkalies or in contact with alkaline surfaces.
- ▶ may form unstable and explosive peroxides in contact with strong oxidisers, fluorine, hydrogen peroxide (90%), sodium perchlorate, 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene
- ▶ can increase the explosive sensitivity of nitromethane on contact flow or agitation may generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity
- ▶ dissolves or attacks most rubber, resins, and plastics (polyethylenes, polyester, vinyl ester, PVC, Neoprene, Viton)

Butane/ isobutane

- ▶ 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.

Segregate from nickel carbonyl in the presence of oxygen, heat (20-40 C)

- ▶ Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids.
- ▶ Strong oxidising acids may cause a vigorous reaction with esters that is sufficiently exothermic to ignite the reaction products.
- ▶ Heat is also generated by the interaction of esters with caustic solutions.
- ▶ Flammable hydrogen is generated by mixing esters with alkali metals and hydrides.

Ketones in this group:

- ▶ 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).

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate:

- ▶ may polymerise unless properly inhibited due to peroxide formation
- ▶ should be isolated from UV light, high temperatures, free radical initiators
- ▶ may react with strong oxidisers to produce fire and/ or explosion
- ▶ reacts violently with sodium peroxide, uranium fluoride
- ▶ is incompatible with sulfuric acid, nitric acid, caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, boranes

Propane:

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|--|-------------------|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|--|
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | n-butyl acetate | n-Butyl acetate | 150 ppm / 713 mg/m ³ | 950 mg/m ³ / 200 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | acetone | Acetone | 500 ppm / 1185 mg/m ³ | 2375 mg/m ³ / 1000 ppm | Not Available | (bio) - Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring. |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | diacetone alcohol | Diacetone alcohol (4-Hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone) | 50 ppm / 238 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | butane | Butane | 800 ppm / 1900 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | propane | Propane | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Simple asphyxiant - may present an explosion hazard |

EMERGENCY LIMITS


| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| n-butyl acetate | Butyl acetate, n- | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer; (1-Methoxypropyl-2-acetate) | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

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| | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer; (2-Methoxypropoyl-1-acetate) | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| acetone | Acetone | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| diacetone alcohol | Hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone, 4-; (Diacetone alcohol) | 150 ppm | 350 ppm | 2100 ppm |
| butane | Butane | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| propane | Propane | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|-----------------|----------------------|
| Resins/pigments and other components not contributing to the classification | Not Available | Not Available |
| n-butyl acetate | 1,700 [LEL] ppm | Not Available |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | Not Available | Not Available |
| acetone | 2,500 [LEL] ppm | Not Available |
| diacetone alcohol | 1,800 [LEL] ppm | Not Available |
| butane | Not Available | 1,600 (>10% LEL) ppm |
| propane | 2,100 [LEL] ppm | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>Articles or manufactured items, in their original condition, generally don't require engineering controls during handling or in normal use.</p> <p>Exceptions may arise following extensive use and subsequent wear, during recycling or disposal operations where substances, found in the article, may be released to the environment.</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.</p> |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. ▶ Close fitting gas tight goggles <p>DO NOT wear contact lenses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. <p>No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.</p> |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| 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. <p>No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.</p> |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |

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Other protection

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.

BRETHEKICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- ▶ Overalls.
- ▶ Skin cleansing cream.
- ▶ Eyewash unit.

No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.

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:

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| Material | CPI |
|------------------|-----|
| BUTYL | C |
| BUTYL/NEOPRENE | C |
| CPE | C |
| HYPALON | C |
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE/NATURAL | C |
| NITRILE | C |
| NITRILE+PVC | C |
| PE | C |
| PE/EVAL/PE | C |
| PVA | C |
| PVC | C |
| PVDC/PE/PVDC | C |
| SARANEX-23 | C |
| SARANEX-23 2-PLY | C |
| TEFLON | C |
| VITON/BUTYL | C |
| VITON/NEOPRENE | 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

Type AG 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.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| up to 5 x ES | AG-AUS / Class 1 | - | AG-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 |
| up to 25 x ES | Air-line* | AG-2 | AG-PAPR-2 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | AG-3 | - |
| 50+ x ES | - | Air-line** | - |

^ - 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)

Respiratory protection not normally required due to the physical form of the product.

- ▶ Generally not applicable.

Aerosols, in common with most vapours/ mists, should never be used in confined spaces without adequate ventilation. Aerosols, containing agents designed to enhance or mask smell, have triggered allergic reactions in predisposed individuals.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|----------------|--|------------------------------|-----------|
| Appearance | Thin coloured liquid in the form of an aerosol spray | | |
| Physical state | article | Relative density (Water = 1) | 0.70-0.75 |

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| | | | |
|---|-------------------|--|----------------|
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | 431 |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Applicable | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C) | -81 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | 10 | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | 1.5 | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Partly miscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Applicable |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | 1.8 | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---|--|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Elevated temperatures. ▶ Presence of open flame. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Inhaled | <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Animal testing showed no toxic effects from inhaling PGMEA except at very high concentrations. A concentration of 1000 parts per million (0.1%) caused no effects.</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>Symptoms of asphyxia (suffocation) may include headache, dizziness, shortness of breath, muscular weakness, drowsiness and ringing in the ears. If the asphyxia is allowed to progress, there may be nausea and vomiting, further physical weakness and unconsciousness and, finally, convulsions, coma and death.</p> <p>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</p> <p>The paraffin gases are practically not harmful at low doses. Higher doses may produce reversible brain and nerve depression and irritation.</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>Diacetone alcohol produces marked respiratory depression and unconsciousness. It may cause destruction of the red cells, liver and kidney damage and anaemia.</p> |
| Skin Contact | <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Animal testing showed repeated application of commercial grade PGMEA to skin caused slight redness and very mild exfoliation.</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 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> |

PLASTI-KOTE PREMIUM MATT AEROSOL RANGE

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Eye | This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas. Undiluted propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (PGMEA) causes moderate discomfort, slight redness of the conjunctiva and slight injury to the cornea in animal testing. |
| Chronic | Animal testing shows repeated exposure to higher concentrations of propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (PGMEA) causes mild liver and kidney damage. The beta-isomer, a minor component, may cause birth defects if PGMEA is inhaled during pregnancy. Otherwise, PGMEA has not been shown to have developmental toxicity. It may damage the foetus but only at levels that are also toxic to the mother. Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation. Workers exposed to acetone for long periods showed inflammation of the airways, stomach and small bowel, attacks of giddiness and loss of strength. Exposure to acetone may enhance the liver toxicity of chlorinated solvents. |

| PLASTI-KOTE PREMIUM MATT AEROSOL RANGE | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|---|---|------------------------------------|
| | | Not Available |
| n-butyl acetate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (human): 300 mg |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1.802 mg/l4 h ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)-SEVERE |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 10768 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - moderate |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Not Available |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 6510.0635325 mg/l/6h ^[2] | |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1] | |
| acetone | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 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: 5800 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild |
| | | Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild |
| diacetone alcohol | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 13500 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (human): 100 ppm/15 mins. |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 2520 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 5 mg SEVERE |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg open mild |
| butane | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 658 mg/l/4H ^[2] | Not Available |
| propane | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 84.684 mg/l15 min ^[1] | Not Available |
| 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 | |

| | |
|--|--|
| PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER | A BASF report (in ECETOC) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects. The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. Hazard appears low but emphasizes the need for care in handling this chemical. [I.C.I] *Shin-Etsu SDS |
| DIACETONE ALCOHOL | Diacetone alcohol (DAA) is irritating to the skin and eyes, but the oral lethal dose is more than 4000mg/kg. Animal testing showed some effects to the kidney and liver. It has not been shown to cause reproductive or developmental toxicity or genetic damage, but it may reduce fertility. Inhalation (human) TCLo: 400 ppm resp.effect |
| PLASTI-KOTE PREMIUM MATT AEROSOL RANGE & | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |

PLASTI-KOTE PREMIUM MATT AEROSOL RANGE

| | |
|---|---|
| DIACETONE ALCOHOL & PROPANE | |
| PLASTI-KOTE PREMIUM MATT AEROSOL RANGE & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER | Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA) and tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM). Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. The common toxicities associated with the lower molecular weight homologues of the ethylene series, such as adverse effects on the reproductive organs, the developing embryo and foetus, blood or thymus gland, are not seen with the commercial-grade propylene glycol ethers. In the ethylene series, metabolism of the terminal hydroxyl group produces and alkoxyacetic acid. |
| PLASTI-KOTE PREMIUM MATT AEROSOL RANGE & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER | Animal testing shows that high concentrations (for example, 0.5%) are associated with birth defects but lower exposures have not been shown to cause adverse effects. The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material; the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. Hazard appears low, but emphasizes the need for care in handling this chemical. |
| PLASTI-KOTE PREMIUM MATT AEROSOL RANGE & ACETONE | The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitizer, but it removes fat from the skin, and it also irritates the eye. Animal testing shows acetone may cause macrocytic anaemia. Studies in humans have shown that exposure to acetone at a level of 2375 mg/cubic metre has not caused neurobehavioural deficits. |
| N-BUTYL ACETATE & DIACETONE ALCOHOL | The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. |
| N-BUTYL ACETATE & ACETONE & DIACETONE ALCOHOL | The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. |

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

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

✓ – Data available to make classification

⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

| PLASTI-KOTE PREMIUM MATT AEROSOL RANGE | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|---|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| n-butyl acetate | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 18mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | =32mg/L | 1 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | =674.7mg/L | 1 |
| EC0 | 192 | Algae or other aquatic plants | =21mg/L | 1 | |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | =100mg/L | 1 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | =408mg/L | 1 |
| | EC0 | 24 | Crustacea | =500mg/L | 1 |
| NOEC | 336 | Fish | 47.5mg/L | 2 | |
| acetone | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | >100mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >100mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 20.565mg/L | 4 |
| NOEC | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 4.950mg/L | 4 | |

PLASTI-KOTE PREMIUM MATT AEROSOL RANGE

| diacetone alcohol | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|-------------------|----------|--------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 420mg/L | 4 |

| butane | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|--------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| propane | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|---------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

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*

For Propylene Glycol Ethers: log Kow's range from 0.309 for TPM to 1.523 for DPnB. Calculated BCFs range from 1.47 for DPnB to 3.16 for DPMA and TPM, indicating low bioaccumulation. Henry's Law Constants are low for all category members, ranging from 5.7×10^{-9} atm-m³/mole for TPM to 2.7×10^{-9} atm-m³/mole for PnB.

Environmental Fate: Most are liquids at room temperature and all are water-soluble.

For Diacetone Alcohol: log Kow: -0.14 @ 25 C; BOD 5: 0.07,3%; COD: 2.11,95%; ThOD: 2.21.

Environmental Fate: If diacetone alcohol is released into air and soil, it is unlikely to be distributed in other compartments. Diacetone alcohol is readily biodegradable.

Atmospheric Fate: Direct photodegradation is not expected.

For Butane (Synonym: n-Butane): Log Kow: 2.89; Koc: 450-900; Henry's Law Constant: 0.95 atm-cu m/mole, Vapor Pressure: 1820 mm Hg; BCF: 1.9.

Atmospheric Fate: Butane is expected to exist only as a gas in the ambient atmosphere. Gas-phase n-butane is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 6.3 days, (@ 25 C). Butane is not expected to absorb UV light and probably will probably not be broken down directly by sunlight in the atmosphere.

Henry's Law constant of 7.07×10^{-1} atm-cu m/mole, derived from its vapour pressure, 7150 mm Hg, and water solubility, 62.4 mg/L. Estimated BCF: 13.1.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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

Environmental Fate: Terrestrial Fate - Butyl acetate is expected to have moderate mobility in soil. Volatilization of n-butyl acetate is expected from moist and dry soil surfaces. n-Butyl acetate may biodegrade in soil.

Atmospheric Fate: Acetone preferentially locates in the air compartment when released to the environment. 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.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| n-butyl acetate | LOW | LOW |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | LOW | LOW |
| acetone | LOW (Half-life = 14 days) | MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days) |
| diacetone alcohol | HIGH | HIGH |
| butane | LOW | LOW |
| propane | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|------------------------|
| n-butyl acetate | LOW (BCF = 14) |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | LOW (LogKOW = 0.56) |
| acetone | LOW (BCF = 0.69) |
| diacetone alcohol | LOW (LogKOW = -0.3376) |
| butane | LOW (LogKOW = 2.89) |
| propane | LOW (LogKOW = 2.36) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| n-butyl acetate | LOW (KOC = 20.86) |

PLASTI-KOTE PREMIUM MATT AEROSOL RANGE

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | HIGH (KOC = 1.838) |
| acetone | HIGH (KOC = 1.981) |
| diacetone alcohol | HIGH (KOC = 1) |
| butane | LOW (KOC = 43.79) |
| propane | LOW (KOC = 23.74) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <p>Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</p> <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. |
|-------------------------------------|--|


Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

Disposal Requirements

The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
| HAZCHEM | 2Y |

Land transport (UN)

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| UN number | 1950 | | | | |
| UN proper shipping name | AEROSOLS | | | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Class</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black;">2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black;">Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table> | Class | 2.1 | Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Class | 2.1 | | | | |
| Subrisk | Not Applicable | | | | |
| Packing group | Not Applicable | | | | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | | | | |
| Special precautions for user | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Special provisions</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black;">63; 190; 277; 327; 344; 381</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black;">1000ml</td> </tr> </table> | Special provisions | 63; 190; 277; 327; 344; 381 | Limited quantity | 1000ml |
| Special provisions | 63; 190; 277; 327; 344; 381 | | | | |
| Limited quantity | 1000ml | | | | |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| UN number | 1950 |
| UN proper shipping name | AEROSOLS |

PLASTI-KOTE PREMIUM MATT AEROSOL RANGE

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | 2.1 |
| | IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number | F-D, S-U |
| | Special provisions | 63 190 277 327 344 381 959 |
| | Limited Quantities | 1000ml |

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**

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

| HSR Number | Group Standard |
|------------|--|
| HSR002515 | Aerosols (Flammable) Group Standard 2006 |

N-BUTYL ACETATE(123-86-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act -
Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER(108-65-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act -
Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

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

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act -
Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

DIACETONE ALCOHOL(123-42-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act -
Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

BUTANE(106-97-8.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act -
Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

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

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act -
Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Location Test Certificate

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

| Hazard Class | Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers | Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers |
|--------------|--|--|
| 2.1.2A | 3 000 L (aggregate water capacity) | 3 000 L (aggregate water capacity) |

Approved Handler

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations and Regulation 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

| Class of substance | Quantities |
|--------------------|------------|
|--------------------|------------|

2.1.2A | 3 000 L aggregate water capacity

Refer Group Standards for further information

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| Canada - NDSL | N (propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer; acetone; n-butyl acetate; butane; diacetone alcohol; propane) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y |
| Japan - ENCS | Y |
| Korea - KECI | Y |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y |
| Philippines - PICCS | Y |
| USA - TSCA | Y |
| 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

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 11/05/2017 |
| Initial Date | 11/05/2017 |

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

| Name | CAS No |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | 108-65-6, 84540-57-8, 142300-82-1 |

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.

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

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