

# Ultracolor Spray Paint - Colour Range

## Ultracolor Products

Chemwatch: 4871-88  
Version No: 2.1.1.1  
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 05/03/2018  
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L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

### Product Identifier

|                               |                                       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Product name                  | Ultracolor Spray Paint - Colour Range |
| Synonyms                      | Not Available                         |
| 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 | Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack<br>Used as spray paint. |
|--------------------------|---|

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | Ultracolor Products   |
| Address                 | 3 Anderson Place South Windsor NSW 2756 Australia   |
| Telephone               | +61 2 4577 4866   |
| Fax                     | +61 2 4577 6717   |
| Website                 | <a href="http://www.ultracolor.com.au/Products.html">http://www.ultracolor.com.au/Products.html</a> |
| Email                   | admin@ultracolor.com.au   |

### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |                           |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Association / Organisation        | Not Available             |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | 0245774866 (George Jones) |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available             |


## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Poisons Schedule   | Not Applicable   |
| Classification [1] | Aerosols Category 1, Gas under Pressure (Compressed gas), Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects) |
| Legend:            | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI  |

### Label elements

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
|---------------------|---|

SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

### Hazard statement(s)

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| H222   | Extremely flammable aerosol.                        |
| H280   | Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. |
| H312   | Harmful in contact with skin.                       |
| H332   | Harmful if inhaled.                                 |
| H315   | Causes skin irritation.                             |
| H319   | Causes serious eye irritation.                      |
| H336   | May cause drowsiness or dizziness.                  |
| AUH044 | Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.      |

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Continued...

## Ultracolor Spray Paint - Colour Range

|      |  |
|------|--|
| P210 | Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.         |
| P211 | Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.                    |
| P251 | Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.              |
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.                            |
| P261 | Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.  |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| P362           | Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.  |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P312           | Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.   |
| P337+P313      | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  |
| P302+P352      | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  |
| P304+P340      | IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.                                 |
| P332+P313      | If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.   |

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| P405      | Store locked up.   |
| P410+P403 | Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.                     |
| P410+P412 | Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. |
| P403+P233 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.             |

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

|      |   |
|------|---|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. |
|------|---|

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

| CAS No        | %[weight] | Name                          |
|---------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| 1330-20-7     | 5-20      | <u>xylylene</u>               |
| 67-64-1       | 5-20      | <u>acetone</u>                |
| 141-78-6      | 5-20      | <u>ethyl acetate</u>          |
| Not Available | 10-30     | acrylic resin                 |
| Not Available | 10-20     | pigments unregulated          |
| 68476-85-7.   | 20-40     | <u>hydrocarbon propellant</u> |

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | <p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove to fresh air.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>                           |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Not considered a normal route of entry.</li> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul> |

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

Continued...

## Ultracolor Spray Paint - Colour Range

- ▶ Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- ▶ Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- ▶ Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> < 50 mm Hg or pCO<sub>2</sub> > 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 (adrenalin) 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.

### BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

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

| Determinant                    | Index                | Sampling Time       | Comments |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Methylhippu-ric acids in urine | 1.5 gm/gm creatinine | End of shift        |          |
|                                | 2 mg/min             | Last 4 hrs of shift |          |

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

#### SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>

#### LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

### Advice for firefighters

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>▶ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.</li> <li>▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture.</li> <li>▶ Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.</li> <li>▶ Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials.</li> <li>▶ Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.</li> <li>▶ May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.</li> <li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include:<br/>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)<br/>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>               | 2Y   |

## 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

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Minor Spills</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.</li> <li>▶ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Major Spills</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Increase ventilation.</li> <li>▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> </ul>                            |

## Ultracolor Spray Paint - Colour Range

- ▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
- ▶ Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite.
- ▶ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- ▶ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
- ▶ Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

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

### SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### Precautions for safe handling

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Safe handling</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</li> <li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ <b>When handling, DO NOT</b> eat, drink or smoke.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Other information</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store below 38 deg. C.</li> <li>▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can</li> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg C.</li> <li>▶ Store in an upright position.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage.</li> <li>▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>  |

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Suitable container</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Aerosol dispenser.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | Avoid storage with oxidisers  |

### SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Control parameters

##### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

##### INGREDIENT DATA

| Source                       | Ingredient             | Material name                 | TWA                               | STEL                              | Peak          | Notes         |
|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | xylene                 | Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)   | 80 ppm / 350 mg/m <sup>3</sup>    | 655 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 150 ppm   | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | acetone                | Acetone                       | 500 ppm / 1185 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  | 2375 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 1000 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | ethyl acetate          | Ethyl acetate                 | 200 ppm / 720 mg/m <sup>3</sup>   | 1440 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 400 ppm  | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | hydrocarbon propellant | LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) | 1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | Not Available                     | Not Available | Not Available |

##### EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient             | Material name                     | TEEL-1        | TEEL-2        | TEEL-3        |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| xylene                 | Xylenes                           | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| acetone                | Acetone                           | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| ethyl acetate          | Ethyl acetate                     | 1,200 ppm     | 1,700 ppm     | 10000 ppm     |
| hydrocarbon propellant | Liquefied petroleum gas; (L.P.G.) | 65,000 ppm    | 2.30E+05 ppm  | 4.00E+05 ppm  |


| Ingredient             | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| xylene                 | 900 ppm       | Not Available |
| acetone                | 2,500 ppm     | Not Available |
| ethyl acetate          | 2,000 ppm     | Not Available |
| hydrocarbon propellant | 2,000 ppm     | Not Available |

##### MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

## Ultracolor Spray Paint - Colour Range

### Exposure controls

| <b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>   | <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. 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. 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.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.</p> <p>Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Type of Contaminant:</td> <td>Speed:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p> | Type of Contaminant: | Speed: | aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s | direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) | Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range | 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents | 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity | 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use | 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 4: Small hood-local control only |
|---|---|----------------------|--------|---|-----------|---|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Type of Contaminant:  | Speed:  |                      |        |   |           |   |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)   | 0.5-1 m/s   |                      |        |   |           |   |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)  |                      |        |   |           |   |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| Lower end of the range  | Upper end of the range  |                      |        |   |           |   |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture   | 1: Disturbing room air currents   |                      |        |   |           |   |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.  | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity  |                      |        |   |           |   |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| 3: Intermittent, low production.  | 3: High production, heavy use   |                      |        |   |           |   |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion   | 4: Small hood-local control only  |                      |        |   |           |   |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| <b>Personal protection</b>  |    |                      |        |   |           |   |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| <b>Eye and face protection</b>  | <p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b> For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ <b>NOTE:</b> Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and <b>ALL</b> lenses concentrate them.</li> </ul>  |                      |        |   |           |   |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| <b>Skin protection</b>  | See Hand protection below   |                      |        |   |           |   |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> <li>▶ <b>OTHERWISE:</b></li> <li>▶ For potentially moderate exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</li> <li>▶ For potentially heavy exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.</li> </ul>  |                      |        |   |           |   |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| <b>Body protection</b>  | See Other protection below  |                      |        |   |           |   |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |
| <b>Other protection</b>   | <p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> <li>▶ Do not spray on hot surfaces.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.</li> </ul> <p>BREThERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.</p>   |                      |        |   |           |   |                            |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                  |

### 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:

Ultracolor Spray Paint - Colour Range

| Material          | CPI |
|-------------------|-----|
| BUTYL             | C   |
| BUTYL/NEOPRENE    | C   |
| CPE               | C   |
| HYPALON           | C   |
| NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE | C   |

### Respiratory protection

Type AX 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 10 x ES                      | AX-AUS / Class 1     | -                    | AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1  |
| up to 50 x ES                      | Air-line*            | -                    | -                      |
| up to 100 x ES                     | -                    | AX-3                 | -                      |

Continued...

## Ultracolor Spray Paint - Colour Range

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| NATURAL RUBBER    | C |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE  | C |
| NEOPRENE          | C |
| NEOPRENE/NATURAL  | C |
| NITRILE           | C |
| NITRILE+PVC       | C |
| PE/EVAL/PE        | C |
| PVA               | C |
| PVC               | C |
| PVDC/PE/PVDC      | C |
| SARANEX-23        | C |
| SARANEX-23 2-PLY  | C |
| TEFLON            | C |
| VITON             | C |
| VITON/CHLOROBUTYL | C |
| VITON/NEOPRENE    | C |

|           |   |            |   |
|-----------|---|------------|---|
| 100+ x ES | - | Air-line** | - |
|-----------|---|------------|---|

\* - Continuous-flow; \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand  
 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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

\* 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.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|   |   |  |                |
|---|---|--|----------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                   | Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under <b>PRESSURE</b> . Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant.<br> Highly flammable coloured liquid with solvent odour; does not mix with water. |  |                |
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | Liquid  | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | Not Available  |
| <b>Odour</b>  | Not Available   | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b> | Not Available  |
| <b>Odour threshold</b>                              | Not Available   | <b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>          | Not Available  |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                             | Not Applicable  | <b>Decomposition temperature</b>               | Not Available  |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>          | Not Available   | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                         | Not Available  |
| <b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b> | Not Available   | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>                | Not Applicable |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                             | -81 (propellant)  | <b>Taste</b>                                   | Not Available  |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | Fast  | <b>Explosive properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.   | <b>Oxidising properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | 13.0  | <b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>        | Not Available  |
| <b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | 0.8   | <b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>               | Not Available  |
| <b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>                        | Not Available   | <b>Gas group</b>                               | Not Available  |
| <b>Solubility in water</b>                          | Immiscible  | <b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>                   | Not Applicable |
| <b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>                     | >1  | <b>VOC g/L</b>                                 | Not Available  |

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Ultracolor Spray Paint - Colour Range

### Information on toxicological effects

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Inhaled</b>      | Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination<br>If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.<br><b>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</b>   |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.<br>Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.   |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.<br>Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.<br>The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition |
| <b>Eye</b>          | Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.<br>Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.   |
| <b>Chronic</b>      | Xylene is a central nervous system depressant. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific 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.   |

| Ultracolor Spray Paint - Colour Range | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION  |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
|                                       | Not Available   | Not Available   |
| <b>xylene</b>                         | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup><br>Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4994.295 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup><br>Oral (rat) LD50: 3523-8700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> | Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant<br>Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE<br>Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild<br>Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup><br>Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate<br>Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>   |
| <b>acetone</b>                        | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: =20 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup><br>Inhalation (rat) LC50: 100.2 mg/l/8hr <sup>[2]</sup><br>Oral (rat) LD50: 1800-7300 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>     | Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant<br>Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate<br>Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE<br>Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup><br>Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild<br>Skin (rabbit): 395mg (open) - mild<br>Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> |
| <b>ethyl acetate</b>                  | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >18000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup><br>Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 22.5 mg/l/2H <sup>[2]</sup><br>Oral (rat) LD50: 5620 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>       | Eye (human): 400 ppm<br>Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup><br>Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>   |
| <b>hydrocarbon propellant</b>         | Not Available   | 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

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| <b>XYLENE</b> | <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:<br/><b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.<br/>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.<br/>Reproductive effector in rats</p> |
|---------------|---|



**ACETONE**

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

for acetone:  
 The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitiser but is a defatting agent to the skin. Acetone is an eye irritant. The subchronic toxicity of acetone has been examined in mice and rats that were administered acetone in the drinking water and again in rats treated by oral gavage. Acetone-induced increases in relative kidney weight changes were observed in male and female rats used in the oral 13-week study. Acetone treatment caused increases in the relative liver weight in male and female rats that were not associated with histopathologic effects and the effects may have been associated with microsomal enzyme induction. Haematologic effects consistent with macrocytic anaemia were also noted in male rats along with hyperpigmentation in the spleen. The most notable findings in the mice were increased liver and decreased spleen weights. Overall, the no-observed-effect-levels in the drinking water study were 1% for male rats (900 mg/kg/d) and male mice (2258 mg/kg/d), 2% for female mice (5945 mg/kg/d), and 5% for female rats (3100 mg/kg/d). For developmental effects, a statistically significant reduction in foetal weight, and a slight, but statistically significant increase in the percent incidence of later resorptions were seen in mice at 15,665 mg/m3 and in rats at 26,100 mg/m3. The no-observable-effect level for developmental toxicity was determined to be 5220 mg/m3 for both rats and mice.  
 Teratogenic effects were not observed in rats and mice tested at 26,110 and 15,665 mg/m3, respectively. Lifetime dermal carcinogenicity studies in mice treated with up to 0.2 mL of acetone did not reveal any increase in organ tumor incidence relative to untreated control animals.  
 The scientific literature contains many different studies that have measured either the neurobehavioural performance or neurophysiological response of humans exposed to acetone. Effect levels ranging from about 600 to greater than 2375 mg/m3 have been reported. Neurobehavioral studies with acetone-exposed employees have recently shown that 8-hr exposures in excess of 2375 mg/m3 were not associated with any dose-related changes in response time, vigilance, or digit span scores. Clinical case studies, controlled human volunteer studies, animal research, and occupational field evaluations all indicate that the NOAEL for this effect is 2375 mg/m3 or greater.

**HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT**

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

for Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases:  
 In many cases, there is more than one potentially toxic constituent in a refinery gas. In those cases, the constituent that is most toxic for a particular endpoint in an individual refinery stream is used to characterize the endpoint hazard for that stream. The hazard potential for each mammalian endpoint for each of the petroleum hydrocarbon gases is dependent upon each petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituent endpoint toxicity values (LC50, LOAEL, etc.) and the relative concentration of the constituent present in that gas. It should also be noted that for an individual petroleum hydrocarbon gas, the constituent characterizing toxicity may be different for different mammalian endpoints, again, being dependent upon the concentration of the different constituents in each, distinct petroleum hydrocarbon gas.  
 All Hydrocarbon Gases Category members contain primarily hydrocarbons (i.e., alkanes and alkenes) and occasionally asphyxiant gases like hydrogen. The inorganic components of the petroleum hydrocarbon gases are less toxic than the C1 - C4 and C5 - C6 hydrocarbon components to both mammalian and aquatic organisms. Unlike other petroleum product categories (e.g. gasoline, diesel fuel, lubricating oils, etc.), the inorganic and hydrocarbon constituents of hydrocarbon gases can be evaluated for hazard individually to then predict the screening level hazard of the Category members  
**Acute toxicity:** No acute toxicity LC50 values have been derived for the C1 -C4 and C5- C6 hydrocarbon (HC) fractions because no mortality was observed at the highest exposure levels tested (~ 5 mg/l) for these petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents. The order of acute toxicity of petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents from most to least toxic is:  
 C5-C6 HCs (LC50 > 1063 ppm) > C1-C4 HCs (LC50 > 10,000 ppm) > benzene (LC50 = 13,700 ppm) > butadiene (LC50 = 129,000 ppm) > asphyxiant gases (hydrogen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen).  
**Repeat dose toxicity:** With the exception of the asphyxiant gases, repeated dose toxicity has been observed in individual selected petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents. Based upon LOAEL values, the order of order of repeated-dose toxicity of these constituents from most toxic to the least toxic is: Benzene (LOAEL .>=10 ppm) >C1-C4 HCs (LOAEL = 5,000 ppm; assumed to be 100% 2-butene) > C5-C6 HCs (LOAEL = 6,625 ppm) > butadiene (LOAEL = 8,000 ppm) > asphyxiant gases (hydrogen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen).  
**Genotoxicity:**  
*In vitro:* The majority of the Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases Category components are negative for *in vitro* genotoxicity. The exceptions are: benzene and 1,3-butadiene, which are genotoxic in bacterial and mammalian *in vitro* test systems.  
*In vivo:* The majority of the Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases Category components are negative for *in vivo* genotoxicity. The exceptions are benzene and 1,3-butadiene, which are genotoxic in *in vivo* test systems  
**Developmental toxicity:** Developmental effects were induced by two of the petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents, benzene and the C5 -C6 hydrocarbon fraction. No developmental toxicity was observed at the highest exposure levels tested for the other petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents tested for this effect. The asphyxiant gases have not been tested for developmental toxicity. Based on LOAEL and NOAEL values, the order of acute toxicity of these constituents from most to least toxic is:  
 Benzene (LOAEL = 20 ppm) > butadiene (NOAEL .>=1,000 ppm) > C5-C6 HCs (LOAEL = 3,463 ppm) > C1-C4 HCs (NOAEL >=5,000 ppm; assumed to be 100% 2-butene) > asphyxiant gases (hydrogen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen).  
**Reproductive toxicity:** Reproductive effects were induced by only two petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents, benzene and isobutane (a constituent of the the C1-C4 hydrocarbon fraction). No reproductive toxicity was observed at the highest exposure levels tested for the other petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituents tested for this effect. The asphyxiant gases have not been tested for reproductive toxicity. Based on LOAEL and NOAEL values, the order of reproductive toxicity of these constituents from most to least toxic is:  
 Benzene (LOAEL = 300 ppm) > butadiene (NOAEL .>=6,000 ppm) > C5-C6 HCs (NOAEL .>=6,521 ppm) > C1-C4 HCs (LOAEL = 9,000 ppm; assumed to be 100% isobutane) > asphyxiant gases (hydrogen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen)

|                                   |   |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

**SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Toxicity**

| Ultracolor Spray Paint - Colour Range | ENDPOINT      | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                       | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| xylene | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES   | VALUE   | SOURCE |
|--------|----------|--------------------|-----------|---------|--------|
|        | LC50     | 96                 | Fish      | 2.6mg/L | 2      |
|        | EC50     | 48                 | Crustacea | 1.8mg/L | 2      |



## Ultracolor Spray Paint - Colour Range

|                        |          |                    |                               |            |        |
|------------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------|
|                        | EC50     | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 3.2mg/L    | 2      |
|                        | NOEC     | 73                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.44mg/L   | 2      |
| acetone                | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE      | SOURCE |
|                        | LC50     | 96                 | Fish                          | 5-540mg/L  | 2      |
|                        | EC50     | 48                 | Crustacea                     | >100mg/L   | 4      |
|                        | EC50     | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 20.565mg/L | 4      |
|                        | NOEC     | 240                | Crustacea                     | 1-866mg/L  | 2      |
| ethyl acetate          | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE      | SOURCE |
|                        | LC50     | 96                 | Fish                          | 54.314mg/L | 3      |
|                        | EC50     | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 1-350mg/L  | 2      |
|                        | EC50     | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 4.146mg/L  | 3      |
|                        | BCF      | 24                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.05mg/L   | 4      |
| hydrocarbon propellant | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE      | SOURCE |
|                        | LC50     | 96                 | Fish                          | 24.11mg/L  | 2      |
|                        | EC50     | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 7.71mg/L   | 2      |
|                        | LC50     | 96                 | Fish                          | 24.11mg/L  | 2      |
|                        | EC50     | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 7.71mg/L   | 2      |

**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

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

### Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient    | Persistence: Water/Soil     | Persistence: Air                 |
|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| xylene        | HIGH (Half-life = 360 days) | LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)      |
| acetone       | LOW (Half-life = 14 days)   | MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days) |
| ethyl acetate | LOW (Half-life = 14 days)   | LOW (Half-life = 14.71 days)     |

### Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient    | Bioaccumulation    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| xylene        | MEDIUM (BCF = 740) |
| acetone       | LOW (BCF = 0.69)   |
| ethyl acetate | HIGH (BCF = 3300)  |

### Mobility in soil

| Ingredient    | Mobility           |
|---------------|--------------------|
| acetone       | HIGH (KOC = 1.981) |
| ethyl acetate | LOW (KOC = 6.131)  |

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</b></li> <li>▶ Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.</li> </ul> |
|------------------------------|---|

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Labels Required

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
|                  |  |
| Marine Pollutant | NO<br>Not Applicable  |

## Ultracolor Spray Paint - Colour Range

|                |    |
|----------------|----|
| <b>HAZCHEM</b> | 2Y |
|----------------|----|

### Land transport (ADG)

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 1950  |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | AEROSOLS                                    |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | Class : 2.1                                 |
|                                     | Subrisk : Not Applicable                    |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | Not Applicable                              |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Not Applicable                              |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | 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)

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 1950  |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | AEROSOLS  |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | IMDG Class : 2.1                                |
|                                     | IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable                   |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | Not Applicable                                  |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Not Applicable                                  |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | EMS Number : F-D , S-U                          |
|                                     | Special provisions : 63 190 277 327 344 381 959 |
|                                     | Limited Quantities : 1000 ml                    |

### 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

#### XYLENE(1330-20-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List</li> <li>Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes</li> <li>Australia Exposure Standards</li> <li>Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals</li> <li>Australia Hazardous chemicals which may require Health Monitoring</li> <li>Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)</li> <li>Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)</li> <li>Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)</li> <li>Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index</li> <li>Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Part 2, Section Seven - Appendix I</li> <li>Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6</li> <li>Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7</li> <li>GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles</li> <li>IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements</li> <li>IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk</li> <li>IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards</li> <li>International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs</li> <li>International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations</li> <li>International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)</li> <li>United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

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

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List</li> <li>Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes</li> <li>Australia Exposure Standards</li> <li>Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals</li> <li>Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)</li> <li>Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)</li> <li>Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)</li> <li>Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5</li> <li>GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles</li> <li>IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements</li> <li>IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply</li> <li>IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances</li> <li>International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations</li> <li>International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)</li> <li>United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

#### ETHYL ACETATE(141-78-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

## Ultracolor Spray Paint - Colour Range

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List                                     | GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles   |
| Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes                           | IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements                                       |
| Australia Exposure Standards   | IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk                      |
| Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals                         | International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations                     |
| Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  | International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)                                |
| Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3) | United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English) |
| Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index               |  |

### HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT(68476-85-7.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List                                | Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2) |
| Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes                      | Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5          |
| Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Packing Instruction - Liquefied and Dissolved Gases | International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations                           |
| Australia Exposure Standards  | International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)                                      |
| Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals                    | United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)       |
| Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)   |  |

### National Inventory Status

| National Inventory            | Status  |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Australia - AICS              | No (acrylic resin; pigments unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients  |
| Canada - DSL                  | No (acrylic resin; pigments unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients  |
| Canada - NDSL                 | No (acetone; xylene; ethyl acetate; hydrocarbon propellant; acrylic resin; pigments unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients  |
| China - IECSC                 | No (acrylic resin; pigments unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients  |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | No (acrylic resin; pigments unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients  |
| Japan - ENCS                  | No (acrylic resin; pigments unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients  |
| Korea - KECI                  | No (acrylic resin; pigments unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients  |
| New Zealand - NZIoC           | No (acrylic resin; pigments unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients  |
| Philippines - PICCS           | No (acrylic resin; pigments unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients  |
| USA - TSCA                    | No (acrylic resin; pigments unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients  |
| Taiwan - TCSI                 | No (acrylic resin; pigments unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients  |
| Mexico - INSQ                 | No (acrylic resin; pigments unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients  |
| Vietnam - NCI                 | No (acrylic resin; pigments unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients  |
| Russia - ARIPS                | No (acrylic resin; pigments unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients  |
| Thailand - TECl               | No (hydrocarbon propellant; acrylic resin; pigments unregulated) Non-disclosed ingredients  |
| <b>Legend:</b>                | Yes = All ingredients are on the inventory<br>No = 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

|                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| <b>Revision Date</b> | 05/03/2018    |
| <b>Initial Date</b>  | Not Available |

### SDS Version Summary

| Version | Issue Date | Sections Updated  |
|---------|------------|---|
| 2.1.1.1 | 28/06/2013 | Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Advice to Doctor, Appearance, Classification, Ingredients, Physical Properties, Synonyms, Name |

### Other information

#### Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

| Name                   | CAS No                   |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| hydrocarbon propellant | 68476-85-7., 68476-86-8. |

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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