

Material Safety Data Sheet



Hazardous Substance, Dangerous Goods

1. MATERIAL AND SUPPLY COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: **898-Line Dulux Spraykote**

Synonyms:

898-Line Dulux Spraykote, 200 mL

Product Code

898-Line

Bar Code

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Recommended use: Aerosol spray paint. Packed under pressure.

Supplier: Dulux New Zealand, a division of
DuluxGroup (New Zealand) Pty Ltd

ABN: 55 133 404 118 / Co. 2355191

Street Address: 150 Hutt Park Road
Lower Hutt
New Zealand

Telephone: 0800 800 424

Emergency telephone number: Australia – 1800 033 111

New Zealand – 0800 734 607

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is hazardous according to health criteria of ERMA New Zealand

ERMA Group Standard: Aerosols (Flammable) Group Standard 2006; HSR002515

Signal Word

Danger

HSNO Hazard Classification

- 2.1.2A Flammable aerosols
- 6.1D Substances that are acutely toxic
- 6.3A Substances that are irritating to the skin
- 6.4A Substances that are irritating to the eye
- 6.5B Substances that are contact sensitisers
- 6.8B Substances that are suspected human reproductive or developmental toxicants
- 6.9 Narcotic
- 9.1B Substances that are ecotoxic in the aquatic environment
- 9.3C Substances that are harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

Hazard Statement(s)

- H222 Extremely flammable aerosol
- H302 Harmful if swallowed
- H332 Harmful if inhaled
- H315 Causes skin irritation
- H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
- H319 Causes serious eye irritation
- H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
- H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
- H433 Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

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Prevention Precautionary Statement(s)

P102	Keep out of reach of children
P103	Read label before use
P201	Obtain special instructions before use
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P210	Keep away from all sources of ignition - 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
P260	Do not breathe gas, mist, vapours or spray
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required

Response Precautionary Statement(s)

P304+340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P303+361+353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P333+313	If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P305+351+338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing
P337+313	If eye irritation persists get medical advice/attention
P370+378	In case of fire use use water fog, fine water spray, foam or dry agent.
P371+380+375	In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion

Storage Precautionary Statement(s)

P403+235	Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool
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Disposal Precautionary Statement(s)

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations
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DANGEROUS GOODS CLASSIFICATION

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".

Class: 2.1 Flammable Gas

3. COMPOSITION INFORMATION

CHEMICAL ENTITY	CAS NO.	PROPORTION
Propane	74-98-6	10 - 30%
Butane	106-97-8	10 - 30%
Naphtha (petroleum) hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	10 - 30%
Naphtha (petroleum) hydroxulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	10 - 30%
Ethyl alcohol	106-97-8	10 - 30%
Toluene	64-17-5	1 - 10%
2- Butoxythanol	111-76-2	1 - 10%
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	96-29-7	< 1%
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous	-	Balance
		100%

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4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

Inhalation: Remove victim from exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If breathing laboured and patient cyanotic (blue), ensure airways are clear and have a qualified person give oxygen through a facemask. If breathing has stopped apply artificial respiration at once. In the event of cardiac arrest, apply external cardiac massage. Seek immediate medical advice.

Skin contact: If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. If swelling, redness, blistering or irritation occurs seek medical assistance. Components of this material, can be absorbed through the skin with resultant toxic effects. Seek medical advice.

Eye contact: If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a Doctor; or for at least 15 minutes and transport to Doctor or Hospital.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water to drink. Never give anything by the mouth to an unconscious patient. Seek medical advice.

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Specific hazards: Flammable liquid and flammable gas. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air. Flameproof equipment necessary in area where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed. Electrical requirements for work area should be assessed according to AS3000. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. Avoid all ignition sources. All potential sources of ignition (open flames, pilot lights, furnaces, spark producing switches and electrical equipment etc) must be eliminated both in and near the work area. Do NOT smoke.

Fire fighting further advice: Heating can cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Keep containers cool with water spray. On burning may emit toxic fumes. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion.

Hazchem Code: 2YE

Suitable extinguishing media: If material is involved in a fire use water fog (or if unavailable fine water spray), foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SMALL SPILLS

Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination. Avoid inhalation of vapours. Wipe up with absorbent (clean rag or paper towels). Allow absorbent to dry before disposing with normal household garbage.

LARGE SPILLS

Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of vapours. Work up wind or increase

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ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Use a spark-free shovel. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Dangerous Goods – Initial Emergency Response Guide No: 49

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Avoid skin and eye contact and inhalation of vapour, mist or aerosols.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

This material is classified as a Dangerous Good Class 2.1 Flammable Gas as per the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code and must be stored in accordance with the relevant regulations.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

National occupational exposure limits:

No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia or Department of Labour New Zealand.

However for:

	TWA		STEL		CARCINOGEN CATEGORY	NOTICES
	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3		
Propane			Simple asphyxiant – may present an explosion hazard			
Butane	800	1,900	-	-	-	-
Ethyl alcohol	1,000	1,880	-	-	-	-
Toluene	50	188	-	-	-	Sk
2-Butoxyethanol	25	121	-	-	-	Sk

As published by the Safe Work Australia or Department of Labour New Zealand.

WES-TWA (Workplace Exposure Standard – Time-weighted Average). The time-weighted average exposure standard designed to protect the worker for the effects of long-term exposure.

WES-STEL (Workplace Exposure Standard - Short-Term Exposure Limit). The 15-minute average exposure standard. Applies to any 15-minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue changes, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both the short-term and time-weighted average exposures apply.

`Sk' Notice - absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

Asphyxiant - gases which can lead to reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. The minimum oxygen content in air should be 18% by volume under normal atmospheric pressure.

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

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If the directions for use on the product label are followed, exposure of individuals using the product should not exceed the above standard. The standard was created for workers who are routinely, potentially exposed during product manufacture.

Biological Limit Values: As per the "National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances (Safe Work Australia)" the ingredients in this material do not have a Biological Limit Allocated.

Engineering measures: Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Exposure Standards. Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing appropriate respirator. Keep containers closed when not in use.

Personal protection equipment: H: OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, GLOVES, RESPIRATOR.

Wear overalls, chemical goggles and impervious gloves. Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

Hygiene measures: Avoid skin and eye contact and inhalation of vapour, mist or aerosols. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking or smoking. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form / Colour / Odour: Aerosol with a solvent odour.

Solubility:	Soluble in organic solvents. Insoluble in water.
Specific Gravity (20 °C):	N Av
Relative Vapour Density (air=1):	>1
Vapour Pressure (20 °C):	N Av
Flash Point (°C):	- 104 (Propane)
Flammability Limits (%):	LEL – 2.4; UEL – 9.5 (Propane)
Autoignition Temperature (°C):	N Av
Melting Point/Range (°C):	N Av
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	N Av
pH:	N App
Viscosity:	N Av
Total VOC (g/Litre):	N Av

(Typical values only - consult specification sheet)

N Av = Not available

N App = Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No reactivity hazards are known for the material.

Chemical stability: This material is thermally stable when stored and used as directed.

Hazardous reactions: No known hazardous reactions.

Conditions to avoid: Elevated temperatures and sources of ignition.

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Incompatible materials: Oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: Oxides of carbon and nitrogen, smoke and other toxic fumes.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Acute Effects

Inhalation: Inhalation of vapour can result in headaches, dizziness and possible nausea. Inhalation of high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness. A component of this material is an asphyxiant; exposure to high concentrations can cause suffocation.

Skin contact: Contact with skin will result in irritation. Some components of this material can be absorbed through the skin. Effects can include those described for 'INGESTION'.

Ingestion: Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting and central nervous system depression. If the victim is uncoordinated there is greater likelihood of vomit entering the lungs and causing subsequent complications. Aspiration pneumonia (inflammation of the lung) may result.

Eye contact: An eye irritant.

Long Term Effects: No information available for product.

Acute toxicity / Chronic toxicity: No LD50 data available for the product.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Avoid contaminating waterways.

Ecotoxicity: No information available.

Persistence and degradability: No information available.

Mobility: No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Persons conducting disposal, recycling or reclamation activities should ensure that appropriate personal protection equipment is used, see "Section 8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection" of this SDS.

If possible material and its container should be recycled. If material or container cannot be recycled, dispose in accordance with local, regional, national and international Regulations.

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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".

UN No: 1950
Dangerous Goods Class: 2.1
Packing Group: Not allocated
Hazchem Code: 2YE
Emergency Response Guide No: 49

Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

Segregation Dangerous Goods: Not to be loaded with explosives (Class 1), flammable liquids (Class 3), if both are in bulk, flammable solids (Class 4.1), spontaneously combustible substances (Class 4.2), dangerous when wet substances (Class 4.3), oxidising agents (Class 5.1), organic peroxides (Class 5.2) or radioactive substances (Class 7), however exemptions may apply.

MARINE TRANSPORT

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

UN No: 1950
Dangerous Goods Class: 2.1
Packing Group: Not allocated

Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

AIR TRANSPORT

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

UN No: 1950
Dangerous Goods Class: 2.1
Packing Group: Not allocated

Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This material is not subject to the following international agreements:

Montreal Protocol (Ozone depleting substances)
The Stockholm Convention (Persistent Organic Pollutants)
The Rotterdam Convention (Prior Informed Consent)

This material is subject to the following international agreements:

Basel Convention (Hazardous Waste)
• Wastes from production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers, varnish

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

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- Annex III - Harmful Substances carried in Packaged Form

This material/constituent(s) is covered by the following requirements:

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Literary reference

This Material Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by Chemical Data Services Pty Ltd (chemdata.com.au) on behalf of its client.

Reason(s) For Issue: Revised
Format change
Change in Hazardous Substance Classification
Minor Text Changes.

Material Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.

This MSDS summarises at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product, and in particular how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Since DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd and DuluxGroup (New Zealand) Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review this MSDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace.

If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this company.

Our responsibility for product as sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which is sent to our customers and is also available upon request.