

Survey Paint Brilliant Red, Fluoro Yellow, Orange, Green

RLA Polymers Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 88-6616

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Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name | Survey Paint Brilliant Red, Fluoro Yellow, Orange, Green |
| Synonyms | ABA012, ABA040, ABA 203, ABA200 |
| 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 Use according to manufacturer's directions. General purpose marking paint. |
|--------------------------|--|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | RLA Polymers Pty Ltd |
| Address | 215 Colchester Road Kilsyth VIC 3137 Australia |
| Telephone | +61 3 9728 1644 |
| Fax | +61 3 9728 6009 |
| Website | www.rlagroup.com.au |
| Email | sales@rlagroup.com.au |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Association / Organisation | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers | +61 3 9728 1644 (RLA Group Technical Manager) business hours |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 132766 (Security Monitoring Service) |

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 | S5 |
| Classification [1] | Aerosols Category 1, Gas under Pressure (Compressed gas), Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects) |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 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. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| AUH044 | Risk of explosion if heated under confinement. |

| | |
|--------|--|
| AUH066 | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking. |
|--------|--|

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|--|
| 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. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|-----------|--|
| P362 | Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. |
| P312 | Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. |
| 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. |

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 |
|---------------|-----------|--|
| 123-86-4 | 10-30 | <u>n-butyl acetate</u> |
| 107-83-5 | 10-30 | <u>2-methylpentane</u> |
| Not Available | <10 | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous |
| 68476-85-7. | 20-60 | <u>hydrocarbon propellant</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 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. |
| 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. |
| 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. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol. <p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- ▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- ▶ Epinephrine (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.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Treat symptomatically.
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.
- ▶ 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. |
| 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) ‘ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. <p>Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.</p> |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <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. |
|---------------------|---|

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Major Spills

- ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.
- ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <p>The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.</p> <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"> ▶ Store below 38 deg. C. ▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Aerosol dispenser. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled. |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 |
|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | n-butyl acetate | n-Butyl acetate | 713 mg/m3 / 150 ppm | 950 mg/m3 / 200 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | 2-methylpentane | Hexane, other isomers | 1760 mg/m3 / 500 ppm | 3500 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | hydrocarbon propellant | LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) | 1800 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| n-butyl acetate | Butyl acetate, n- | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| 2-methylpentane | Methylpentane, 2-; (Isohexane) | 1,000 ppm | 11000 ppm | 66000 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 |
|--|-----------------|---------------|
| n-butyl acetate | 1,700 [LEL] ppm | Not Available |
| 2-methylpentane | Not Available | Not Available |
| Ingredients determined not to be hazardous | Not Available | Not Available |
| hydrocarbon propellant | 2,000 [LEL] ppm | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <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 | <p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <p>For esters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials. ▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. ▶ OTHERWISE: ▶ For potentially moderate exposures: |

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| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. ▶ For potentially heavy exposures: ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear. |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ 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. <p>BREThERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.</p> |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available |

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 |
| HYPALON | C |
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE/NATURAL | C |
| NITRILE | C |
| NITRILE+PVC | C |
| PE | C |
| PE/EVAL/PE | C |
| PVA | C |
| PVC | C |
| TEFLON | C |
| VITON/BUTYL | 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 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 5 x ES | AX-AUS / Class 1 | - | AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 |
| up to 25 x ES | Air-line* | AX-2 | AX-PAPR-2 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | AX-3 | - |
| 50+ x ES | - | Air-line** | - |

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

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

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

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 | Various coloured aerosol with characteristic of paint thinner odour; not miscible with water. | | |
| Physical state | Compressed Gas | Relative density (Water = 1) | 1.2 |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Applicable | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | <0 | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | <0 | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | <0 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |

Continued...

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | 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 aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Inhalation of toxic gases may cause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Central Nervous System effects including depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, coma and seizures; ▶ respiratory: acute lung swellings, shortness of breath, wheezing, rapid breathing, other symptoms and respiratory arrest; ▶ heart: collapse, irregular heartbeats and cardiac arrest; ▶ gastrointestinal: irritation, ulcers, nausea and vomiting (may be bloody), and abdominal pain. <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</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>The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.</p> <p>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</p> |
| Ingestion | <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <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>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> |
| Skin Contact | <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</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> |
| Eye | <p>Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.</p> <p>There is some evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with redness.</p> |
| Chronic | <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.</p> <p>Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.</p> <p>WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.</p> |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Survey Paint Brilliant Red, Fluoro Yellow, Orange, Green | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | 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 |
| 2-methylpentane | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |

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| hydrocarbon propellant | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|------------------------|--|---------------|
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 84.684 mg/115 min ^[1] | Not Available |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 90.171125 mg/115 min ^[1] | |

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

| | |
|---|--|
| N-BUTYL ACETATE | The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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. |
| HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT | inhalation of the gas |
| 2-METHYLPENTANE & HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |

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

| Survey Paint Brilliant Red, Fluoro Yellow, Orange, Green | 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 |

| 2-methylpentane | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|-----------------|----------|--------------------|-----------|----------|--------|
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 0.64mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 504 | Crustacea | 0.17mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 0.64mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 504 | Crustacea | 0.17mg/L | 2 |

| hydrocarbon propellant | 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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

[Acute toxicity gt;100mg/L.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| n-butyl acetate | LOW | LOW |
| 2-methylpentane | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| n-butyl acetate | LOW (BCF = 14) |
| 2-methylpentane | LOW (LogKOW = 3.2145) |

Continued...

Survey Paint Brilliant Red, Fluoro Yellow, Orange, Green

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| n-butyl acetate | LOW (KOC = 20.86) |
| 2-methylpentane | LOW (KOC = 124.9) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <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. |
|------------------------------|--|

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|---|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

Land transport (ADG)

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| UN number | 1950 | | | | |
| UN proper shipping name | AEROSOLS | | | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>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 border="0"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>63 190 277 327 344</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>1000ml</td> </tr> </table> | Special provisions | 63 190 277 327 344 | Limited quantity | 1000ml |
| Special provisions | 63 190 277 327 344 | | | | |
| Limited quantity | 1000ml | | | | |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------|--|----------------|--|------------------|---|-----------------|--|--------------------|
| UN number | 1950 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UN proper shipping name | Aerosols, flammable; Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>10L</td> </tr> </table> | ICAO/IATA Class | 2.1 | ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable | ERG Code | 10L | | | | | | | | |
| ICAO/IATA Class | 2.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ERG Code | 10L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Packing group | Not Applicable | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Special precautions for user | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>A145 A167 A802; A1 A145 A167 A802</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>203</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>150 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>203; Forbidden</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>75 kg; Forbidden</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>Y203; Forbidden</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>30 kg G; Forbidden</td> </tr> </table> | Special provisions | A145 A167 A802; A1 A145 A167 A802 | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 203 | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 150 kg | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 203; Forbidden | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 75 kg; Forbidden | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y203; Forbidden | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 30 kg G; Forbidden |
| Special provisions | A145 A167 A802; A1 A145 A167 A802 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 203 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 150 kg | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 203; Forbidden | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 75 kg; Forbidden | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y203; Forbidden | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 30 kg G; Forbidden | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|------------|-----|--------------|----------------|
| UN number | 1950 | | | | |
| UN proper shipping name | AEROSOLS | | | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>IMDG Class</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IMDG Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table> | IMDG Class | 2.1 | IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| IMDG Class | 2.1 | | | | |
| IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable | | | | |

Survey Paint Brilliant Red, Fluoro Yellow, Orange, Green

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

| | |
|--|---|
| Australia Exposure Standards | Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) |
| Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists | |

2-METHYLPENTANE(107-83-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|--|---|
| Australia Exposure Standards | Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) |
| Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists | |

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

| | |
|--|---|
| Australia Exposure Standards | Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) |
| Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists | International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft |

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| Canada - NDSL | N (n-butyl acetate; hydrocarbon propellant; 2-methylpentane) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y |
| Japan - ENCS | N (hydrocarbon propellant) |
| 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**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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Continued...

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