

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**Section 1 - Identification of the Preparation and the Company**

Plasti Dip Spray 311g Aerosol

This product is classified as hazardous according to the criteria of ASCC (formerly NOHSC).
Classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG).

Address:

Plastic Dips & Coatings
1 Faraday Street
Monto
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Section 2 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient(s)	CAS-number	%wt
Propane	74-98-6	20 - 25
VM & P Naphtha	64742-89-8	10 - 20
Xylene	1330-20-7	15 - 25
n-butane	106-97-8	10 - 15
n-hexane	110-54-3	<15%
Other hexane isomers	107-83-5	<10%
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	1 - 5
Methyl n-amyl ketone	110-43-0	1 - 5
Isobutyl acetate	110-19-0	1 - 5
Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	763-69-9	1 - 5

Section 3 – Hazards Identification

Hazardous Classification: T, F

Risk Phrase(s):

R11 - Highly Flammable
R20/48 - Harmful by inhalation, Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure..
R21 - Harmful in contact with skin
R36/38 - Irritating to eyes and skin.
R45 - May cause cancer
R51 - Toxic to aquatic organisms.
R53 - May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R62 - May impair fertility
R65 - Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed
R66 - Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67 - Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Safety Phrase(s):

S9 - Keep container in a well-ventilated place.
S16 - Keep away from sources of ignition – No smoking
S25 - Avoid contact with eyes.
S29 - Do not empty into drains
S33 - Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
S36/37 - Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.
S45 - In case of accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice (show the label where possible)
S53 - Avoid exposure - Obtain special instructions before use
S61 - If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S62 - In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

Ingestion:

Unlikely to occur considering the packaging of the product but if swallowed NEVER GIVE AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON ANYTHING TO DRINK NOR ATTEMPT TO INDUCE VOMITING. If the person is conscious, rinse mouth out with water ensuring that mouthwash is not swallowed. Give about 250mL (2 glasses) of water to drink. DO NOT attempt to induce vomiting. Seek URGENT medical attention. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (phone eg Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766).

Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. Keep warm and at rest. If breathing is laboured, hold in a half upright position (this assists respiration). Apply artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Seek URGENT medical attention for all but the most minor cases of over-exposure.

Eye Contact:

If in eyes, IMMEDIATELY hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Seek medical attention. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Skin Contact:

Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse the affected area with water then wash thoroughly with soap and water. Use water alone, if soap is unavailable. Seek medical attention if any soreness or inflammation of the skin persists or develops later. Launder affected clothing before re-use.

Advice to Doctor:

Treat symptomatically

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Aerosol with highly flammable contents. Do not spray near sources of ignition such as open flames, sparks, hot surfaces or burning cigarettes. Aerosol cans may exploded if heated above 54 degrees Celsius.

In case of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. If possible remove aerosol containers from the vicinity of the fire. Otherwise keep containers as cool as possible by spraying with water, from a protected position.

Extinguish using carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam. Water jets are not suitable for fire fighting

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Wipe up with paper towels or similar. Remove leaking aerosols to a well ventilated (preferably outdoor) area so that the solvent can evaporate safely. Dispose as an empty aerosol container.

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Storage:

Store out of direct sunlight in a cool well ventilated area. High temperatures may cause pressure build up inside aerosol cans. Protect containers against physical damage.

Handling:

Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Provide adequate ventilation. Avoid vapour concentration above the exposure standards. Avoid inhalation of vapour and spray mist. Avoid skin or eye contact. Keep aerosols (either full or empty) away from sources of ignition – No smoking. For Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), see Section 8.

Section 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure standards: Exposure standards have not been allocated to this product. Information for ingredients is:

Propane	Asphyxiant
VM&P Naphtha	None allocated
Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	TWA: 80 ppm, 350 mg/m ³ STEL: 150 ppm, 655 mg/m ³
n-Butane	TWA 800ppm, 1900mg/m ³
Hexane (n-Hexane)	TWA: 20 ppm 72 mg/m ³
Hexane (other isomers)	TWA: 500 ppm 1760 mg/m ³ STEL: 1000 ppm 3500 mg/m ³
Ethyl benzene	TWA: 100 ppm 434 mg/m ³ STEL: 125 ppm 543 mg/m ³
Methyl-n-amyl ketone	TWA: 50 ppm, 233 mg/m ³
Isobutyl acetate	TWA: 50 ppm, 233 mg/m ³
Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	None allocated

Exposure standards represent airborne concentrations of individual chemical substances which, according to current knowledge, should neither impair the health nor cause undue discomfort to nearly all workers. Exposure standard may be either a time-weighted average (TWA), a short term exposure limit (STEL) or a peak level.

Engineering Controls:

Aerosols cans may generate high vapour levels. Do not disregard ventilation requirements because of small product size.

Ventilation requirements depend on the quantity of product in use. General (mechanical) ventilation is adequate for minor use but ventilation must be sufficient to maintain vapour levels below the appropriate exposure standard and fan forced or local exhaust ventilation may be required if using large amounts of this product in a poorly ventilated area.

Personal Protection:

Safety glasses are adequate for normal use. Avoid spraying onto skin. PVC, neoprene, nitrile or butyl rubber gloves should be worn, if necessary to prevent skin contact. A half face respirator with organic solvent vapour filter may be required in poorly ventilated conditions. In confined spaces use air supplied breathing apparatus. N.B. TAKE THE LIMITS OF ABSORPTION CAPACITY INTO ACCOUNT. CHANGE FILTERS REGULARLY.

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: Various colours, honey like liquid with solvent odour

Specific gravity (H2O = 1): 0.66 – 0.69

Boiling Point: <0 - 172°C

Solubility in Water: Insoluble

Vapour Pressure: 760mmHg @ 20°C

Vapour density (Air = 1): Heavier than air.

Flash Point: below -32°C Method) TCC

Explosive limits (% By Volume in Air): 0.9 – 11.5

% Volatile: 79 - 89

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (refer to Section 7).

If heated to decomposition or burned, the product may generate carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and smoke.

Keep away from oxidising agents, strongly alkaline and acidic materials.

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

Symptoms of Exposure:

Exposure to solvent vapour concentrations in excess of the relevant exposure standards (see Section 8) may result in adverse health effects. Symptoms and signs of over exposure include headache, drowsiness, fatigue, dizziness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Prolonged contact may result in absorption through the skin.

Chronic Health Effects

Chronic exposure may result in damage to the liver, kidneys and central nervous system. Prolonged contact with skin may result in dermatitis.

n-Hexane can affect the peripheral nervous system and the effects are potentiated by concurrent exposure to other solvents.

VM&P Naphtha is listed by the ASCC as a category 2 Carcinogen i.e. probably carcinogenic to humans. However adverse health effects are as a result of prolonged and repeated over-exposure and this product should pose no serious health risk if the precautions listed in this MSDS are followed.

Product is inert and non-toxic when cured.

Section 12 – Ecological Information

Environmental Fate:

Resin component may persist in the environment. Butane and hexane are toxic to aquatic organisms. However, the product is expected to exist predominantly in the vapour phase and will be rapidly degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals. It is expected to have high mobility in soil and volatilization from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process.

Potential to Bioaccumulate:

Negligible

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

DO NOT puncture or incinerate empty aerosol containers. Dispose to approved land-fill. However, do not dispose to waste that is likely to be incinerated. .

Section 14 – Transport Information

Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS FLAMMABLE

UN Number: 1950

Class: 2.1

Hazchem Code: 3(Y)E

Class 2.1 Flammable Gases should not be transported or stored with goods of:

- Class 1 Explosives
- Class 3 Flammable Liquids (where both flammable liquids and flammable gases are in bulk)
- Class 4.1 Flammable Solids
- Class 4.2 Spontaneously Combustible Substances
- Class 4.3 Dangerous When Wet Substances
- Class 5.1 Oxidising Agents
- Class 5.2 Organic Peroxides
- Class 7 Radioactive Substances

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

Product is not scheduled poison according to the requirements of the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP)

All ingredients are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Section 16 – Other Information

User should verify applicability of this data sheet if more than 5 years old.

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