LIQUID TAPE SPRAY

This product is classified as hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia. Classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG).

Uses: Coating

Address: Plastic Dips & Coatings
56 Slade Road
Bardwell Park
New South Wales 2207

Telephone: Tel: (02) 9599 8858
Fax: (02) 9599 8859
Emergency Tel: 0427 974 344

Section 2 – Hazards Identification

DANGER

Flame Exclamation Mark Health Environment

Hazard Statements
Flammable Liquid 2 H222 Extremely flammable aerosol
Acute Toxicity 4 H312: Harmful in contact with skin
Skin Irritant 2 H332: Harmful if inhaled
Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure 3 H315: Causes skin irritation,
Eye Irritant 2 H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness
Aspiration Toxicity 1 H319: Causes serious eye irritation
Mutagen 1B H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Carcinogen 1B H340: May cause genetic defects
Aquatic Acute 1 H350: May cause cancer
Aquatic Chronic 1 H400: Very toxic to aquatic life

Precautionary Statements

Prevention
P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand
P102 Keep out of reach of children
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P210 Keep away from flames and 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.
P260 Do not breathe vapours
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection See Section 8.

Response
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
P305 + P313 + P351 + P337 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention
P312 Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam for extinction

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

Disposal
Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient(s)</th>
<th>CAS-number</th>
<th>%wt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Propane</td>
<td>74-98-6</td>
<td>20 - 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VM &amp; P Naphtha</td>
<td>64742-89-8</td>
<td>20 - 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heptanes, Branched, Cyclic and Linear containing 1-4% n-heptane 142-82-5</td>
<td>426260-76-6</td>
<td>10 - 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Butane</td>
<td>106-97-8</td>
<td>5 - 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>108-88-3</td>
<td>5 - 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl ethyl ketone</td>
<td>78-93-3</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl n-amyl ketone</td>
<td>110-43-0</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>100-41-4</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon black (black only)</td>
<td>1338-86-4</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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

Eliminate ignition sources. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distances to sources of ignition. Wear protective equipment as specified for handling. 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 the ingredients is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-Butane</td>
<td>800 ppm, 1,900 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>100 ppm, 434 mg/m³</td>
<td>125 ppm, 543 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heptane</td>
<td>400 ppm, 1,640 mg/m³</td>
<td>500 ppm, 2,050 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl n-amyl ketone</td>
<td>500 ppm, 223 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl ethyl Ketone</td>
<td>150 ppm, 445 mg/m³</td>
<td>300 ppm, 890 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propane</td>
<td>Asphyxiant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VM&amp;P Naphtha</td>
<td>None allocated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>80 ppm, 350 mg/m³</td>
<td>150 ppm, 655 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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, syrupy liquid with a solvent odour
Specific gravity (H2O = 1): 0.675
Boiling Point: 1 – 140°C
Solubility in Water: Insoluble
Vapour Pressure: 760mmHg @ 20°C
Vapour density (Air = 1): Heavier than air.
Flash Point: -30°C (Method) TCC
Explosive limits (% By Volume in Air): 0.9 – 11.5
% Volatile: 87

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 of over exposure include headache, drowsiness, fatigue, dizziness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Prolonged contact may result in absorption through the skin. Deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be fatal.

**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.

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

Product is inert and non-toxic when cured.

**Section 12 – Ecological Information**

**Environmental Fate:**
Resin may persist in the environment. 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 for solvent.

**Section 13 – Disposal Considerations**

DO NOT puncture or incinerate empty aerosol containers. Dispose to approved landfill. 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  
**Packing Group:** Not Applicable
**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 a Scheduled Poison according to the requirements of the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines
and Poisons (SUSMP).

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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