

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 – IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name: Vorchem Paint Aerosol (Gloss Black, Matt Black, Satin Black, Silver)
Uses: Aerosol spray paint
Company: Tranz Brite Limited
Address: 23 Alfred Street
Onehunga
Auckland, New Zealand
Telephone: +64 9 636 4632
Email: office@tranzbrite.co.nz
Emergency Number: 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON)
National Poison Centre: 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON)

Section 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Statement of Hazardous Nature: Hazardous Substance according to ERMA New Zealand.

HSNO Classification:

2.1.2A Flammable aerosol
6.1D Acutely toxic (oral, dermal, inhalation)
6.3A Acutely toxic
6.4A Irritating to the eye
6.8B Suspected human reproductive or developmental toxicants
6.9B (inhalation) Harmful to human target organs or systems
9.1D Slightly harmful in the aquatic environment
9.3C Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

Signal Words: Danger

GHS Pictograms:



Hazard Statement Codes

H220 Extremely flammable gas.
H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H312 Harmful in contact with skin.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H320 Causes eye irritation.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H371 May cause damage to organs ...
H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

H402	Harmful to aquatic life.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.
H433	Ecotoxic to terrestrial vertebrates.

Section 3 – COMPOSITION INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Ingredients	CAS No.	Proportion, % m/m
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6	10 - 30
Dimethylbenzene	1330-20-7	10 - 30
Petroleum Naphtha, light hydrotreated	64742-49-0	1 - 10
Propane	74-98-6	10 - 30
Butane	106-97-8	10 - 30
Other ingredients determined to not be hazardous	-	to 100%

Section 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye contact:	If sprayed into eyes, immediately flush eyes with plenty of running water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Remove contact lenses if easy to do after the first 5 minutes and continue rinsing. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
Inhalation:	Remove to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and get immediate medical attention.
Ingestion:	If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Where there is risk of vomiting, lean person forward or place on left side to avoid aspiration of product into lungs. Obtain immediate medical attention.
Skin contact:	Direct contact may cause slight irritation in sensitive individuals. Where large quantities are involved, flush skin with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
Notes to physician:	Treat symptomatically and supportively. Risk of aspiration to lungs. No specific antidote. Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Consider: gastric lavage with protected airway, administration of activated charcoal. Dermatitis may result from prolonged or repeated exposure.

Section 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Specific hazards:	Containers can build up pressure if exposed to heat and/or fire and may explode. Vapours may form an explosive mixture with air. Vapours can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. Will burn if involved in a fire.
Further advice:	On burning may emit fumes including those of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus if risk of exposure to products of combustion. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
Extinguishing media:	For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam. For large fires, use water spray, fog, or alcohol-resistant foam. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. Water may be ineffective. Do not discharge waters into the aquatic environment. Do NOT use straight streams of water.
Hazchem Code:	2YE

Section 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Minor spills:	Clean up immediately. Remove all sources of ignition. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely. Provide ventilation. Wash with water.
Major spills:	Evacuate the spill area. Call the Fire Brigade. Remove all sources of ignition. If safe to do so, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. If material enters drains, advise emergency services. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labeled containers for disposal. Wash area down with excess water.

Section 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Precautions: Read product label before use. This product is highly flammable. Do not use near open flame, sources of heat or ignition. No smoking.
Use outdoors or in well-ventilated area. Wear personal protective equipment. Wash hands with soap and water after handling. Wash protective clothing separate to household laundry.

Storage: Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C. Store in a well ventilated, cool, dry place. Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame.

Section 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits: No value assigned for this specific material. However, exposure standards for constituents;

Material	TWA, mg/m ³	STEL, mg/m ³	Category/Notices
Ethyl Acetate	720	-	-
Dimethylbenzene	217	-	-
Petroleum Naphtha	1640	2050	-
Butane	1900	-	-
Propane	Simple asphyxiant	-	-

Additional Information: Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet. Skin notation means that significant exposure can also occur by absorption of liquid through the skin and of vapour through the eyes or mucous membranes.

Engineering Controls: No controls required when handling small quantities. Use with adequate ventilation.
Larger quantities: General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Protective Equipment: Gloves, safety glasses or chemical goggles are recommended in an industrial environment. If TWA is exceeded, wear an approved respirator with a type A filter.

Section 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state: Spray is coloured, volatile liquid.

pH: Not applicable

Vapour Density: 1.6 (Air =1)

Vapour Pressure, kPa: 300 - 700

Boiling Point, °C: Not applicable

Melting Point, °C: Not applicable.

Specific Gravity: Not applicable

Flash Point, °C: < 0

Explosion Limit, % v/v: LEL 1.2% UEL 9.5%

Autoignition Temp, °C: Not applicable

Solubility: Not soluble.

Section 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal conditions of use and storage. Not reactive. Avoid oxidisers. Avoid elevated temperatures.

Section 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for Assessment: Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar products, and/or components.

Acute Oral Toxicity: Low toxicity: LD50 calculated to be >4000 mg/kg, Rat
Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis.

Acute Dermal Toxicity: Low toxicity: LD50 estimated to be >4000 mg/kg, Rabbit

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: Low toxicity: LC50 >25 mg/l, Rat

High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Skin Irritation:	Irritating to skin. Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.
Eye Irritation:	Vapours may be irritating to the eye.
Respiratory Irritation:	Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.
Sensitisation:	Not expected to be a sensitiser.
Repeated Dose Toxicity:	Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system. Repeated over-exposure may cause haemolysis of the red blood cells leading to possible liver and kidney damage. There is evidence of potentially irreversible damage to the peripheral nervous system, particularly arms and legs. Prolonged contact with product will result in irritant contact dermatitis. Any existing dermatitis may be aggravated.
Additional Information:	Suspected of causing adverse effects to fertility or development.

Section 12 – ECOTOXICITY INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:	Harmful in aquatic environments. Toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates.
Mobility:	Floats on water. Adsorbs to soil and has low mobility. When spilled, it is apt to volatilise.
Persistence/degradability:	Not determined
Bioaccumulation:	Does not bioaccumulate significantly. Product is expected to biodegrade.

Section 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Material Disposal:	Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or water.
Container Disposal:	Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Recycle empty container if possible, or else dispose of in household refuse. Large quantities should be degassed by aerosol recycler. Do not dispose of large quantities of pressurised aerosols in landfills.
Local Legislation:	Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

Section 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport:	Classified as a dangerous goods according to the NZ Land Transport Rule for road and rail, IMDG for sea, IATA for air. Class 2.1 should not be loaded on the same vehicle as Classes 1, 3 (where both are in bulk), 4, 5, and 7. They may be loaded with Classes 3, 6, 8, 9, Foodstuffs and foodstuff empties.
Proper Shipping Name:	Aerosols
Dangerous Goods Class:	2.1
UN Number:	1950
Subsidiary Risk:	Toxic, Ecotoxic.
Packing Group:	Not applicable
Hazchem Code:	2YE

Section 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification:	Aerosols Flammable, Toxic Group Standard HSR002517
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Section 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

This Msds summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information. Since we cannot control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must review this MSDS in the context of how the user intends to use the product. End of msds.