

## ACRYLIC RAL CHROME SILVER #678-3095

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 26-Apr-2013  
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 35-4693  
Version No:2.1.1.1  
CD 2013/1 Page 1 of 10

### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### PRODUCT NAME

ACRYLIC RAL CHROME SILVER #678-3095

#### SYNONYMS

"Manufacturer's Code: 678-3095"

#### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

#### PRODUCT USE

■ Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.  
Paints.

#### SUPPLIER

Company: RS Components Pty Ltd  
Address:  
Units 30 & 31, 761 Great South Road  
Penrose  
Auckland, 1006  
New Zealand  
Telephone: +64 9 526 1600  
Fax: +64 9 579 1700

Company: RS Components Pty Ltd  
Address:  
25 Pavesi Street  
Smithfield  
NSW, 2164  
Australia  
Telephone: +1 300 656 636  
Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008 (24 hours)  
Emergency Tel: +61 3 9573 3112  
Fax: +1 300 656 696

### Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.**



#### RISK

- Extremely flammable.
- Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
- Irritating to eyes and skin.
- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
- Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
- Harmful to aquatic organisms.

#### SAFETY

- Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- Wear eye/face protection.
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

continued...

# ACRYLIC RAL CHROME SILVER #678-3095

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 26-Apr-2013  
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 35-4693  
Version No:2.1.1.1  
CD 2013/1 Page 2 of 10

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
xylene	1330-20-7	25-50
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	5-10
aluminium powder coated	7429-90-5	0-2.5
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	35-75

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.

Not considered a normal route of entry.

- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

### EYE

- If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:
- 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

- If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:
- 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.

### INHALED

- If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:
- 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.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- SMALL FIRE:
- Water spray, dry chemical or CO2
- LARGE FIRE:
- Water spray or fog.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- 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

- 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.
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  
Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.  
When aluminium oxide dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear protection against inhalation of dust particles, which

continued...

## ACRYLIC RAL CHROME SILVER #678-3095

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 26-Apr-2013  
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 35-4693  
Version No:2.1.1.1  
CD 2013/1 Page 3 of 10  
Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

can also contain hazardous substances from the fire absorbed on the alumina particles.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

### HAZCHEM

2YE

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- 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.

### 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 MSDS.

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- 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.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- 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.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- 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.
- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australia Exposure Standards	Acrylic RAL Chrome Silver #678- 3095 (Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers))	80	350	150	655

continued...

# ACRYLIC RAL CHROME SILVER #678-3095

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 26-Apr-2013  
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 35-4693  
Version No:2.1.1.1  
CD 2013/1 Page 4 of 10

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australia Exposure Standards	Acrylic RAL Chrome Silver #678- 3095 (Butane)	800	1900		
Australia Exposure Standards	ethylbenzene (Ethyl benzene)	100	434	125	543
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium powder coated (Aluminium (welding fumes) (as Al))		5		
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium powder coated (Aluminium (metal dust))		10		
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant (LPG (liquified petroleum gas))	1000	1800		

### MATERIAL DATA

ACRYLIC RAL CHROME SILVER #678-3095:

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

■ For butane:

Odour Threshold Value: 2591 ppm (recognition)

Butane in common with other homologues in the straight chain saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon series is not characterised by its toxicity but by its narcosis-inducing effects at high concentrations. The TLV is based on analogy with pentane by comparing their lower explosive limits in air.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.22 (n-BUTANE).

ACRYLIC RAL CHROME SILVER #678-3095:

ETHYLBENZENE:

■ for ethyl benzene:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.46-0.60 ppm

NOTE: Detector tubes for ethylbenzene, measuring in excess of 30 ppm, are commercially available.

Ethyl benzene produces irritation of the skin and mucous membranes and appears to produce acute and chronic effects on the central nervous system.

ACRYLIC RAL CHROME SILVER #678-3095:

ALUMINIUM POWDER COATED:

■ For aluminium oxide and pyrophoric grades of aluminium:

Twenty seven year experience with aluminium oxide dust (particle size 96% 1,2 um) without adverse effects either systemically or on the lung, and at a calculated concentration equivalent to 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> over an 8-hour shift has lead to the current recommendation of the TLV-TWA.

The limit should also apply to aluminium pyro powders whose toxicity is reportedly greater than aluminium dusts and should be protective against lung changes.

ACRYLIC RAL CHROME SILVER #678-3095:

ALUMINIUM POWDER COATED:

■ For aluminium oxide:

The experimental and clinical data indicate that aluminium oxide acts as an "inert" material when inhaled and seems to have little effect on the lungs nor does it produce significant organic disease or toxic effects when exposures are kept under reasonable control.

[Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values], ACGIH, Sixth Edition.

ACRYLIC RAL CHROME SILVER #678-3095:

XYLENE:

■ for xylenes:

IDLH Level: 900 ppm

Odour Threshold Value: 20 ppm (detection), 40 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for o-xylene, measuring in excess of 10 ppm, are available commercially. (m-xylene and p-xylene give almost the same response).<</>.

ACRYLIC RAL CHROME SILVER #678-3095:

■ For liquefied petroleum gases (LPG):

TLV TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as LPG)

ES TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as LPG)

OES TWA: 1000 ppm, 1750 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL: 1250 ppm, 2180 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as LPG)

IDLH Level: 2000 ppm (lower explosive limit)

No chronic systemic effects have been reported from occupational exposure to LPG. The TLV-TWA is based on good hygiene practices and is thought to minimise the risk of fire or explosion.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

continued...

# ACRYLIC RAL CHROME SILVER #678-3095

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 26-Apr-2013  
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 35-4693  
Version No:2.1.1.1  
CD 2013/1 Page 5 of 10

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

OSF=0.16 (hydrocarbon propellant).

### XYLENE:

■ Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

### ETHYLBENZENE:

■ Exposed individuals are reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class A or B.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26- 550	As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted
C	1- 26	As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18- 1	10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

### HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

■ For propane

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.16 (PROPANE).

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

### RESPIRATOR

•Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

### HANDS/FEET

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
- For potentially moderate exposures:
- Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

### OTHER

■ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eyewash unit.
- Do not spray on hot surfaces.
- 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.

continued...

## ACRYLIC RAL CHROME SILVER #678-3095

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 26-Apr-2013  
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 35-4693  
Version No:2.1.1.1  
CD 2013/1 Page 6 of 10

### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.
- BRETHERRICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear.

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.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

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.

### Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### APPEARANCE

- Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE.
- Grey highly flammable liquid aerosol with a characteristic odour; does not mix with water.

#### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.  
Gas.  
Does not mix with water.  
Floats on water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	<0	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	830 @ 20 deg.C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	10.9	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.796 @ 20 deg.C
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.1	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

### Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

#### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Elevated temperatures.
  - Presence of open flame.
  - Product is considered stable.
  - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

##### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Overexposure is unlikely in this form.

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

Not a likely route of entry into the body in commercial or industrial environments. The liquid may produce considerable gastrointestinal discomfort and be harmful or toxic if swallowed. Ingestion may cause nausea, pain and vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration can cause inflammation of the lungs, which can lead to death.

##### EYE

■ There is 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 pain. There may be damage to the cornea. Unless treatment is prompt and

continued...

## ACRYLIC RAL CHROME SILVER #678-3095

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 26-Apr-2013  
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 35-4693  
Version No:2.1.1.1  
CD 2013/1 Page 7 of 10

### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

adequate there may be permanent loss of vision. Conjunctivitis can occur following repeated exposure.

Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.

The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.

#### SKIN

■ Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.

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.

Spray mist may produce discomfort.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

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.

#### INHALED

■ Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.

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.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

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.

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.

Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant.

Symptoms of asphyxia (suffocation) may include headache, dizziness, shortness of breath, muscular weakness, drowsiness and ringing in the ears. If the asphyxia is allowed to progress, there may be nausea and vomiting, further physical weakness and unconsciousness and, finally, convulsions, coma and death. Significant concentrations of the non-toxic gas reduce the oxygen level in the air. As the amount of oxygen is reduced from 21 to 14 volume %, the pulse rate accelerates and the rate and volume of breathing increase. The ability to maintain attention and think clearly is diminished and muscular coordination is somewhat disturbed. As oxygen decreases from 14-10% judgement becomes faulty; severe injuries may cause no pain. Muscular exertion leads to rapid fatigue. Further reduction to 6% may produce nausea and vomiting and the ability to move may be lost. Permanent brain damage may result even after resuscitation at exposures to this lower oxygen level. Below 6% breathing is in gasps and convulsions may occur. Inhalation of a mixture containing no oxygen may result in unconsciousness from the first breath and death will follow in a few minutes.

WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.

Industrial workers exposed to a maximum level of ethylbenzene of 0.06 mg/l (14 ppm) reported headaches and irritability and tired quickly. Functional nervous system disturbances were found in some workers employed for over 7 years whilst other workers had enlarged livers.

Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects.

Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity. Exposure to xylene has been associated with increased rates of blood cancer, but this may be complicated by exposure to other substances, including benzene. Animal testing found no evidence of cancer-causing activity.

Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

inhalation of the gas.

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.

Ethylbenzene is readily absorbed when inhaled, swallowed or in contact with the skin. It is distributed throughout the body, and passed out through urine. It may irritate the skin, eyes and may cause hearing loss if exposed to high doses. Long Term exposure may cause damage to the kidney, liver and lungs, including a tendency to cancer formation, according to animal testing. There is no research on its effect on sex organs and unborn babies.

#### CARCINOGEN

continued...

## ACRYLIC RAL CHROME SILVER #678-3095

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 26-Apr-2013  
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 35-4693  
Version No:2.1.1.1  
CD 2013/1 Page 8 of 10

### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

xylene	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3	Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
ethylbenzene	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B	Possibly carcinogenic to humans

#### SKIN

xylene	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	2	
xylene	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	1	
ethylbenzene	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	2	
ethylbenzene	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	(2)	
ethylbenzene	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	1	

### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

#### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
xylene	LOW	LOW	LOW	No Data Available
ethylbenzene	LOW	MED	LOW	MED
aluminium powder coated	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
hydrocarbon propellant	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available

### Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.
- 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 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



continued...



## ACRYLIC RAL CHROME SILVER #678-3095

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 26-Apr-2013  
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 35-4693  
Version No:2.1.1.1  
CD 2013/1 Page 9 of 10

### Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

**HAZCHEM:**  
2YE (ADG7)

**ADG7:**

Class or Division	2.1	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Special Provision:	63 190 277 327	Limited Quantity:	See SP 277
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	None	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	None
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	P003 LP02	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	PP17 PP87 L2

Name and Description: AEROSOLS

**Air Transport IATA:**

ICAO/IATA Class	2.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	-
Special provisions:	A145		

Shipping name:AEROSOLS

**Maritime Transport IMDG:**

IMDG Class	2.1	IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F- D, S- U	Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 344 959
Limited Quantities:	See SP277		

Shipping name:AEROSOLS

### Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**Indications of Danger:**

F+	Extremely flammable
Xn	Harmful

POISONS SCHEDULE None

#### REGULATIONS

**Acrylic RAL Chrome Silver #678-3095 (CAS: ) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

#### Regulations for ingredients

**xylene (CAS: 1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "International Agency for

continued...

## ACRYLIC RAL CHROME SILVER #678-3095

### Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 26-Apr-2013

9317SP

CHEMWATCH 35-4693

Version No:2.1.1.1

CD 2013/1 Page 10 of 10

### Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

#### ethylbenzene (CAS: 100-41-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - non-pesticide anthropogenic organics)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

#### aluminium powder coated (CAS: 7429-90-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Acros Transport Information", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (IRRIG - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established"

#### hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-85-7, 68476-86-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities (and their threshold quantity)", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals at major hazard facilities and their threshold quantity", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

### Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

#### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name

hydrocarbon propellant

CAS

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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

■ The (M)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.

*This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.*

Issue Date: 26-Apr-2013

Print Date: 30-Apr-2013

*This is the end of the MSDS.*