

SAFETY DATA SHEET**1. IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL & COMPANY DETAILS**

Product Name: 405 AEROSOL SPRAY 272 COLD GALV PRIMER:
Product description: Single Pack Zinc Rich Primer
Recommended Use: Use according to manufactures Technical Data Sheet
CAS Number: Not Applicable

Company Name: Lacnam Paints Australia
Address: 78-80 Mandoon Road, Girraweeen, NSW 2145
Email: sales@lacnam.com.au
Telephone Number: (02) 9688-1999
Facsimile: (02) 9896 1606

Emergency Number: (02) 9636-5505 (after hours)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE-DANGEROUS GOODS:**

Classified as hazardous according to criteria of Work Safe Australia

Classified as dangerous according to Dangerous Good Code

**Signal Word:** DANGER**GHS Classification:**

Chronic Aquatic Hazard: Category 1

Eye Irritation Hazard: Category 2A

Flammable Liquid: Category 2

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2

Skin Sensitizer: Category 1

Toxic to Reproduction: Category 2

STOT - RE: Category 2

STOT - SE Category 3

Hazard Statements:

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

H315 - Causes skin irritation

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H334 - May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

H335 - May cause respiratory irritation

H336 - May cause drowsiness and dizziness

H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

H373 - May cause damage to organs

H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Non GHS Hazard Statement:

AUH066 - Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking

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2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

General Precautionary Statements:

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand

P102 - Keep out of reach of children

P103 - Read label before use

Prevention Precautionary Statements:

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood

P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – No smoking

P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source

P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/light/.../equipment

P242+243 - Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge

P251 - Pressurised container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray

P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray

P262 - Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing

P264 - Wash all exposed skin area thoroughly after handling

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product

P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace

P273 - Avoid release to the environment

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

P285 - In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection

Response Precautionary Statements:

P301+330+331 - IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting

P302+352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water

P303+361+353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower

P304+340 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing

P305+351+338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing

P306+360 - IF ON CLOTHING: Rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes

P308+313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention

P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell

P321 - Specific treatment: Immediate First Aid Measures Refer Section 4 of Safety Data Sheet

P333+313 - If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention

P337+313 - If eye irritation persists get medical advice/attention

P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse

P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use Foam, Dry Chemical Powder, Carbon Dioxide, Fine Water Spray or Fog (for large fires only) for extinction

P391 - Collect spillage

Storage Precautionary Statements:

P403+235: Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool

Disposal precautionary statements:

P501: Dispose of contents/container to authorised landfill. Refer to State/Local land Management Authority.

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3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

Component Name:	CAS Number:	Proportion % Weight:
Zinc Powder (metallic)	7440-66-6	20.0 - 40.0%
Epoxy Resin Ester	Proprietary	10.0 - 25.0%
Dimethyl benzene	1330-20-7	10.0 - 25.0%
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	10.0 - 25.0%
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	64742-95-6	10.0 - 25.0%
Alkyl Quaternary Ammonium Bentonite	68953-58-2	1.0 - 5.0%
Butane	106-97-8	5.0-10.0%
Propane	74-98-6	5.0-10.0%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation:

- If inhalation of mists, fumes or vapour causes irritation to the nose, throat or lungs, causing coughing, wheezing or impaired motor skills, remove patient to fresh air.
- If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

Skin:

- Remove all contaminated clothing and footwear.
- Wash contaminated area thoroughly with soap and water as soon as reasonably practicable.
- Seek medical attention if irritation occurs.

Eyes:

- Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes.
- Method of irrigation; keep eyelids apart and away from eyes, routinely lift upper and lower eyelid away from eye while flushing with water.
- Removal of contact lenses should only be performed by skilled personnel.
- Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Swallowed:

- Do not induce vomiting, place person's face downwards, head lower than hips to prevent vomit entering lungs.
- Rinse mouth with water. Give water to drink.
- Avoid giving patient milk or oils.
- Observe patient carefully; withhold water if patient display signs of drowsiness or reduced awareness and possible unconsciousness.
- Seek medical advice.

First Aid Facilities:

- Ensure that eye wash bath and safety showers are readily accessible.

Advice to Doctor:

- Treat the patient symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposure to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons the primary threat to life is respiratory failure from ingestion and/or inhalation. Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostals retraction, or obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.

Acute or short term repeated exposure to Metallic Zinc can present sign and symptoms nonspecific but are generally flu-like including fever, chills, nausea, headache, fatigue, muscle aches, joint pains, lack of appetite, shortness of breath, pneumonia, chest pain, blood pressure change, and cough. A sweet or metallic taste in the mouth may also be reported along with a dry or irritated throat which may lead to hoarseness. Symptoms of a more severe metal toxicity may also include a burning sensation in the body, shock, no urine output, collapse, convulsions, shortness of breath, yellow eyes or yellow skin, rash, vomiting, watery or bloody diarrhea or low or high blood pressure, which require prompt medical attention. Flu-like symptoms will normally disappear within 24 to 48 hours. It often takes one to three weeks to fully recover.

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5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire & Explosion Hazard:

- Liquid and vapours are flammable.
- Explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Containers may rupture violently when exposed to extreme heat.
- On combustion the following products may be produced; Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Soot and Toxic smoke.
- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Fire Fighting:

- Evacuate immediate area of non-emergency personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Wear full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus.
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover and safe fire escape exit.
- Prevent water runoff from entering storm water drains or waterways.
- Metal dust fires need to be smothered with sand, inert dry powders.
- Extinguishing media: Use alcohol resistant foam, standard foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguishers. Fine water spray may be used to cool containers/ exposures to prevent vapour pressure build up. Do not use water directly on fire.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY:

- Reacts with acids producing flammable / explosive hydrogen (H₂) gas.
- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM CODE: *2YE

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Minor Spills:

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Eliminate all sources of ignition
- Wear full protective clothing (refer section 8)
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Contain and absorb using earth, sand, vermiculite or other absorbent material. DO NOT USE sawdust, this is flammable.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container and dispose of according to local waste management regulations.
- Do not allow product to enter storm water drains or waterways.
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing after containment.

Major Spills:

- Evacuate personnel from immediate area and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade of location and nature of hazard
- Eliminate all sources of ignition
- Wear full protective clothing (refer section 8)
- If safe to do so eliminate source of spillage.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering storm water drains or water ways.

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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- If possible contain and absorb using earth, sand, vermiculite or other absorbent material. DO NOT USE sawdust, this is flammable.
- Use only anti-spark/ anti-static equipment to contain and remove spillage.
- Recoverable product should be collected into labeled flammable containers for recycling.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container and dispose of according to local waste management regulations.
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing after containment.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safe Storage:

- Store product in accordance with Local State, or Territory Dangerous Goods Regulations.
- Contents stored under pressure.
- Store away from sources of heat or ignition in a cool dry well ventilated area.
- Do store in areas where vapours may be concentrated i.e. pits, basements, or unventilated storage area.
- Do not store or load on the same vehicle as Class 1, Class 2.1, Class 2.3, Class 4.2, Class 5.1, Class 5.2 or Class 7 materials.

Precautions for safe handling:

- Do not smoke in storage/work area.
- Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour.
- All material handling equipment in work area must be flameproof.
- All nearby equipment should be earthed
- All potential sources of ignition must be eliminated from storage/work area.
- Do not puncture, crush or incinerate containers, even when empty.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits: No value assigned for this specific product by Safe Work Australia: Hazardous Substances Information System (HSIS). OEL for individual components reported.

Concentration Cut-off Levels:

A concentration cut-off level for a substance is the level (expressed as a percentage on a weight/weight basis for solids and liquids and a volume/volume basis for gases) at and above which that substance is classified as a hazardous substance. A mixture is classified as a hazardous substance if it contains at least one ingredient at a concentration equal to, or above, the lowest concentration cut-off level given for that ingredient.

Concentration cut-off levels refer to health hazards only, and are not associated with the physicochemical or environmental hazards of a substance. The health effects of certain types of hazardous substances are regarded as additive. Due to additive effects, a mixture may be classified as hazardous even if all of the individual substances in the mixture are present at levels below their respective cut offs.

- Reportable exposure limits for individual components that exceed **Concentration Cut Off levels:**

Chemical Name	CAS. No	TWA (8hr)		STEL		Source	Notices	%weight
		ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3			
Zinc Powder metallic (fumes)	7440-66-6		3				Not Assigned	<40.00%
• Dimethyl benzene	1330-20-7	80	350	150	655	N/Eu;A	AU OEL	<25.00%
• Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	75				Exxon Mobile		<25.00%
• Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic.	64742-95-6	55	270			Eu		<25.00%
Alkyl Quaternary Ammonium Bentonite (dust)	68953-58-2		10				Breathable Dust	<5.00%
Butane	106-97-8	800	1900			Eu, A		<10.00%
Propane	74-98-6	1000	1800			NIOSH		<10.00%

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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source:

- A Listed in the National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:003(1995).
- Eu Listed in the European Union's Annex I of the EEC Council Directive 67/548/EEC (as updated by EEC Council Directive 2001/59/EC).
- NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.
- AU OEL Australian Occupational Exposure Limits.
- NZWES New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 7th edition
- Sk Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure.
 - (a) The value for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and less than 1.0% free silica.
- Sen Sensitiser
- N National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS).
- ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

Based on available information on hazardous components of this product, the recommended exposure limit, (TWA) is 100 ppm.

Exposed individuals may be desensitised to product and are not reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that exposure standard is being exceeded.

If the TWA concentration of ANY of the components is exceeded the individual is deemed to be over exposed.

Engineering Controls: Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to maintain worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. Keep containers closed when not in use. Ensure exhaust air does not contaminate other work spaces.
Vapour heavier than air - Prevent vapours concentrating in work pits, tanks or sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected.
Ensure electrical equipment is in accordance with applicable regulations.
Equipment used to transfer product should be adequately earthed.
Ventilation equipment should be explosion/flame resistant.
Do not use near ignition sources.

Personal Protection: Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear suitable clothing such as impervious overalls, PVC, or Neoprene gloves, and safety goggles. Where workplace ventilation is assessed as inadequate and vapours/mists are generated, the use of an approved Half or Full Face Respirator with Type A-P Filter complying with Australian Standards AS1715/1716 is recommended. Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours rated for; [boiling point < 65°C]. If working in confined spaces with inadequate ventilation, wear an air-fed full face mask.



Confined Space Application:



Flammability: Highly flammable. Avoid heat and sources of ignition. Container should be earthed when pouring.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

- Appearance:** Grey viscous liquid.
- Boiling Point (°C):** -42 (Propane)
- Vapour Pressure:** Not available
- Specific Gravity:** 1.90 - 2.10
- Flashpoint (°C):** -140 (Propane)
- Auto-ignition temperature (°C):** 430 (Butane)
- Explosion/Flammability Limits (% by Volume):** Not available
- Solubility in Water:** Nil

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10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY:

Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions of use.

Do not store: In areas of extreme heat generated by naked flame or heating element.
In the presence of incompatible materials. Refer Section 7.

Incompatible materials: Do not stow with reactive or oxidizing agents.

Hazardous combustion: Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Soot and Toxic smoke.

Hazardous reactions: Under normal ambient conditions hazardous polymerization will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

No value has been assigned for 405 Aerosol Spray 272 Cold Galv. Toxicity limits are recorded for individual components that may be present.

Acute - Swallowed: May cause irritation to mouth, throat and digestive tract. Large dose may cause drowsiness and may lead to unconsciousness.

Acute - Eye: Irritating to the eyes.

Acute - Skin: Irritating to the skin. Has a degreasing action on the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to contact dermatitis and toxic effects.

Acute - Inhaled: Vapour may be an irritant to mucous membranes and respiratory tract.

Inhalation of vapour can result in headaches, dizziness and possible nausea. Inhalation of high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and, if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness. Harmful if inhaled.

Chronic: Repeated or prolonged exposure to this chemical could result in central nervous system disorders.

Acute Toxicity: Refer Table 1 Section 16:

Chemical Name	Cas.No	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Zinc Powder (metallic)	7440-66-6	LD50 Oral LC50 Inhalation	Rat Rat	630mg/kg >5410m3	
Dimethyl benzene	1330-20-7	LD50 Oral LD50 Dermal LC50 Inhalation	Rat Rabbit Rat	>2000mg/kg >2000mg/kg >20mg/L	4 hours
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	LD50 Oral LD50 Dermal LC50 Inhalation expected to be low toxicity	Rat Rat Rat	>2000mg/kg >2000mg/kg Greater than near saturated vapour concentration	4 hours
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic.	64742-95-6	LD50 Oral LD50 Dermal LC50 Inhalation	Rat Rat Rat	>2000mg/kg >2000mg/kg >20mg/L	4 hours
Alkyl Quaternary Ammonium Bentonite (dust)	68953-58-2	LD50 Oral LC50 Inhalation	Rat Rat	>5000mg/kg >200mg/l	
Propane	74-98-6	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	>20mg/l	4 hours
Butane	106-97-8	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	658000mg/m3	4 hours

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

No value has been assigned for 405 Aerosol Spray 272 Cold Galv. Aquatic Ecotoxicity Results are recorded for individual components that may be present.

- Prevent release into the environment.
- Do not discharge into sewer or waterways.
- May cause adverse effects to marine organisms.
- May cause adverse effects to marine environment

This product if spilled into waterways is expected to have similar characteristic to oil, creating a surface film, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the water surface depending on prevailing conditions.

Aquatic Ecotoxicity

Chemical Name	Cas.No	Species	Result	Method	Exposure
Zinc powder (metallic)	7440-66-6	Fish (Oncorhynchus mykiss) Invertebrates (Daphnia magna)	LC50 - 0.56mg/l EC50 - 2.8mg/l		96 hours 48 hours
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic.	64742-95-6	Fish Aquatic Invertebrates Algae Microorganisms	1<LC/EC/IC50<=10mg/L 1<LC/EC/IC50<=10mg/L 1<LC/EC/IC50<=10mg/L LC/EC/IC50>10mg/L		
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	Fish Aquatic Invertebrates Algae Microorganisms	Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 1-10mg/L Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 1-10mg/L Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 1-10mg/L Practically non toxic LL/EL/IL50 >100mg/L		
Dimethyl benzene	1330-20-7	Fish Aquatic Invertebrates Algae Microorganisms	Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 1-10mg/L Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 1-10mg/L Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 1-10mg/L Practically non toxic LL/EL/IL50 >100mg/L		
Propane	74-98-6	Fish Water Flea (Daphnia Magna) Algae	LC50 - 49.9mg/l EC50 - 27.1mg/l EC50 - 11.9mg/l		96 hours 48 hours 72 hours

Persistence and Biodegradability: Not Available

Bioaccumulative Potential: Not Available

Mobility in Soil: Not Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION:

- Waste generation should be minimized where possible.
- Vapours from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive mixture inside sealed container.
- Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless thoroughly cleaned inside.
- Refer to Local/ State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal regulations. Advice flammable nature of product.
- Normally suitable for incineration by approved agent if recycling is not feasible.
- Liquid waste recycling, refer to Local Waste Authority. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in authorised landfill.

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14.	TRANSPORT INFORMATION:
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Classified as Dangerous Goods by criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by road or rail.

Product Name: 405 Aerosol Spray 272 Cold Galv

Other Names: Aerosol Paint

Manufacturer's Product Code: 405272

UN Number: 1950

Dangerous Goods Class & Subsidiary Risk: 2.1

Hazchem Code: •2YE

Use: Primer for steel

Declaration for land shipment: Paint Related Material (Aerosol)



Air Transport IATA:

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; DANGEROUS GOODS.

Product Name: 405 Aerosol Spray 272 Cold Galv

ICAO/IATA Class: 2.1

Subsidiary risk: Not Applicable

UN No: 1950

Packaging Group: Not Allocated

Shipping name: Paint Related Material

Marine Transport:

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; DANGEROUS GOODS.

Product Name: 405 Aerosol Spray 272 Cold Galv

UN No: 1950

Class-primary: 2.1 Flammable Gas

Packing Group: Not Allocated

Shipping Name: Paint Related Material (Aerosol)

IMDG Marine Pollutant: Yes (If contents is discharged)

Do not load on the same vehicle as:

Class 1:	Explosives
Class 2.1:	Flammable Gases
Class 2.3:	Toxic Gasses
Class 4.2:	Spontaneously Combustible Substances
Class 5.1:	Oxidising Agents
Class 5.2:	Organic Peroxides
Class 7:	Radioactive Substances

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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule: S5

Individual components of 405 Aerosol Spray 272 Cold Galv on regulatory listings:

Zinc powder (metallic): **CAS No: 7440-66-6:** AICS

Alkyl Quaternary Ammonium Bentonite: **CAS No: 68953-58-2:** ACIS, TSCA, DSL, EINECS, KECL, IECSC, PICCS

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic: **CAS No: 64742-95-6:** HVICL, AICS, ICCA, (OECD), HPV, KECI, INV (CN).

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy: **CAS NO: 64742-82-1:** AICS, DSL, TSCA, EINECS, KECI, IVN (CN).

Dimethyl benzene: **CAS No: 1330-20-7:** AICS, DSL, ENCS, TSCA, EINECS, KEC), PICCS, IVN (CN).

Propane: **CAS No: 74-98-6:** AICS, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, ISHL, KECI, NZIoC, PICCS.

Butane: **CAS No: 106-97-8:** AICS, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, ISHL, KECI, NZIoC, PICCS.

REGULATORY LISTINGS:

SUSDP: Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons

HSIS: Safe work Australia Hazardous Substances Information System

NPI: The National Pollutant Inventory

OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

AICS: Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

TSCA: US Toxic Substances Control Act

DSL: Canadian Domestic Substances List.

IRAC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

PICCS: Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

KECL: Korea Existing Chemicals List

ENCS: Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances

NPV: Representative List of High Production Volume

REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals

DSL/NDL: Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substance List

NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

IECSC: Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances

KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

HSNO: New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act

ISHL: Japan Industrial Safety and Health Law

NICNAS: National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme

MITI: Japanese Handbook of Existing and New Chemical Substances

IVN (CN):

International Agency for Research on Cancer: (IRAC) GROUP CLASSIFICATION:

Group 1 Carcinogenic to humans:

Group 2A Probably carcinogenic to humans:

Group 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans:

Group 3 Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans: CAS No: 1330-20-7

Group 4 Probably not carcinogenic to humans:

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16.	OTHER INFORMATION:
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CAS No: CAS Registry Number is a unique numeric identifier that designates only one substance. It has no chemical significance.

TWA: Exposure standard-time weighted average; the average airborne concentration of a particle substance when calculated over a normal eight hour working day, for a five day week.

STEL: Short-term exposure limit (STEL) is the acceptable exposure limit to a toxic or an irritant substance over a short period of time (time-weighted average), usually 15 minutes. STEL is the maximum concentration of a chemical to which workers may be exposed continuously for a short period of time without any danger to health, safety or work efficiency.

ppm: Parts of vapour or gas per million parts of contaminated air by volume.

mg/m3: Milligrams of substance per cubic metre of air at 25°C and one atmosphere pressure. When entry is in this column only the value is exact; when listed with a ppm value, it is approximate.

LD50: Lethal Dosage represents the individual dose required to kill 50 percent of a population of test animals.

LC50: Lethal Concentrations of the chemical in air that kills 50% of the test animals during the observation period of time (traditional 4 hours). It can also mean the concentration of a chemical in water.

EC50: The Median Effective Concentration is the statistically derived concentration of a substance in an environmental medium expected to produce a certain effect in 50% of test organisms in a given population under a defined set of conditions.

IC50: Half Maximal Inhibitory Concentration is a measure of the effectiveness of a substance in inhibiting a specific biological or biochemical function. This quantitative measure indicates how much of a particular drug or other substance is needed to inhibit a given biological process (or component of a process, i.e. an enzyme, cell, cell receptor or microorganism) by half.

Toxicity classification: Table 1

Toxicity Classes: Hodge and Sturner Scale					
		Route of Administration			
Toxicity Rating	Common Term	Oral LD50	Inhalation LC50	Dermal LD₅₀	Probable Lethal Dose for Man
		(single dose to rats) mg/kg	(exposure of rats for 4 hours) ppm	(single application to skin of rabbits) mg/kg	
1	Extremely Toxic	1 or less	10 or less	5 or less	1 grain (a taste, a drop)
2	Highly Toxic	1 to 50	10 to 100	5 to 43	4 ml (1 tsp)
3	Moderately Toxic	50 to 500	100 to 1000	44 to 340	30 ml (1 fl. oz.)
4	Slightly Toxic	500 to 5000	1000 to 10000	350 to 2810	600 ml (1 pint)
5	Practically Non Toxic	5000 to 15000	10000 to 100000	2820 to 22590	1 litre (or 1 quart)
6	Relatively Harmless	15000 or more	100000 or more	22600 or more	1 litre (or 1 quart)

Toxicity classification: Table 2

LC/EC/IC50	< 1 mg/l	very high toxicity
LC/EC/IC50	1-10 mg/l	high toxicity
LC/EC/IC50	10-100 mg/l	moderate toxicity
LC/EC/IC50	>100 mg/l	low toxicity

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16. OTHER INFORMATION:

CONTACT POINT

Technical Manager	- Working hours	(02) 9688-1999
	- After hours	(02) 9636-5505

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Hazardous according to criteria of Australian Safety Compensation Council
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