Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Formula Marketing Colorpak Aerosol Paints

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.

OTHER NAMES
"spray paint"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME
AEROSOLS

PRODUCT USE
Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack. Spray paint.

SUPPLIER
Company: Formula Marketing Ltd
Address:
19 Ross Reid Place
Greenmound
East Tamaki,
New Zealand
Telephone: (+64 9) 274 6693
Fax: (+64 9) 274 5905

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability:</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GHS Classification
Flammable Aerosol Category 1
STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
HAZARD
DANGER
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria 2.1.2A, 6.9.

HAZARD STATEMENTS
H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
**Formula Marketing**  
**Colorpak Aerosol Paints**

**Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet**  
**Version No: 2.0**  
**Chemwatch 7026-45**

**Issue Date: 15-Apr-2011**

**X9477SP**

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

**Prevention**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Phrase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P210</td>
<td>Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P211</td>
<td>Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P251</td>
<td>Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P261</td>
<td>Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P271</td>
<td>Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Response**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Phrase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P304+P340</td>
<td>IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P312</td>
<td>Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Storage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Phrase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P403+P233</td>
<td>Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P405</td>
<td>Store locked up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P410+P412</td>
<td>Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disposal**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Phrase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P501</td>
<td>Dispose of contents/container to ...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aliphatic ketones, unspecified</td>
<td>15-60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>may contain:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aromatic hydrocarbons</td>
<td>0-15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esters</td>
<td>0-15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alcohols</td>
<td>0-15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glycol ethers</td>
<td>0-15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hydrocarbon propellant</td>
<td>68476-85-7</td>
<td>16-75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No other ingredient information supplied.

### Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

**SWALLOWED**

- 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.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
Avoid giving milk or oils.
Avoid giving alcohol.

**EYE**
- If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:
  - Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye 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.
  - Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- 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.
- For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:
  - Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
  - Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
  - Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
  - A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
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
- 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
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
- Store in an upright position.
- Outside or detached storage is preferred.
- 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>TWA ppm</th>
<th>TWA mg/m³</th>
<th>STEL ppm</th>
<th>STEL mg/m³</th>
<th>Peak ppm</th>
<th>Peak mg/m³</th>
<th>TWA F/CC</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)</td>
<td>(LPG (Liquefied petroleum gas))</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

EYE
- No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:
  - Safety glasses with side shields.
  - NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET
- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
  - Wear general protective gloves, e.g. 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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
- 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.
- 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. Highly flammable liquid; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
- Liquid.
- Gas.
- Does not mix with water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular Weight</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Immiscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (1% solution)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Formula Marketing
Colorpak Aerosol Paints

CONDTIONS 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.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS
SWALLOWED
- 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.

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. Chronic exposure by petroleum workers, to the lighter hydrocarbons, has been associated with visual disturbances, damage to the central nervous system, peripheral neuropathies (including numbness and paraesthesias), psychological and neurophysiological deficits, bone marrow toxicities (including hypoplasia possibly due to benzene) and hepatic and renal involvement. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific 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.

EYE
- Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN
- Spray mist may produce discomfort.
- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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 damaging to the health of the individual.
- The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.
- Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination.
- Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific 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.
- WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.
- Hydrocarbons may sensitise the heart to adrenalin and other circulatory catecholamines; as a result cardiac arrhythmias and ventricular fibrillation may occur. Abrupt collapse may produce traumatic injury.
CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
- Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.
- Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.
- Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. Chronic exposure by petroleum workers, to the lighter hydrocarbons, has been associated with visual disturbances, damage to the central nervous system, peripheral neuropathies (including numbness and paraesthesias), psychological and neurophysiological deficits, bone marrow toxicities (including hypoplasia possibly due to benzene) and hepatic and renal involvement.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
No data for this material.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity
- Ingredient: hydrocarbon propellant
- Persistence: No Data Available
- Persistence: Air: No Data Available
- Bioaccumulation: No Data Available
- Mobility: No Data Available

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
- 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.
- Insure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS
HAZCHEM: 2YE
Land Transport UNDG:
- Class or division: 2.1
- UN No.: 1950
- UN packing group: None
- Subsidiary risk: None
Maritime Transport IMDG:
- IMDG Class: 2
- UN Number: 1950
- Packing Group: None
- IMDG Subrisk: SP63
- EMS Number: F-D,S-U
- Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 344 959
- Limited Quantities: See SP277
- Shipping name:AEROSOLS
- NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: IATA

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Version No: 2.0
Issue Date: 15-Apr-2011
Chemwatch 7026-45
X9477SP
Formula Marketing  
Colorpak Aerosol Paints

EPA Approval number
This substance is to be managed in accordance with the classification and controls specified in the Hazardous Substances Transfer Notice, 2004, (see table below). This substance may alternatively be managed under the conditions imposed by an applicable Group Standard.

HSR No. HSR Name
HSR002515 Aerosols (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002552 Cosmetic Products Group Standard 2006

REGULATIONS
Regulations for ingredients
hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-85-7, 68476-86-8) is found on the following regulatory lists:

No data for Formula Marketing Colorpak Aerosol Paints (CW: 7026-45)
Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at www.epa.govt.nz/search-databases/Pages/controls-search.aspx

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE
0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos
Ingredient Name CAS
hydrocarbon propellant 68476-85-7, 68476-86-8

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