

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 – IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name: Vorchem Black Paint Aerosol (Gloss, Matt, Satin)
Uses: Aerosol spray paint
Company: Bream Aerosols
Address: Maoro Road
Otatau (via Waiuku)
Auckland, New Zealand
Telephone: +64 9 235 2881
Email: admin@breamaerosol.co.nz
Emergency Number: +64 274 417 918
National Poison Centre: 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON)

Section 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Statement of Hazardous Nature: Product is classified as hazardous according to Schedules 1 to 6 of the *Hazardous Substance (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001* of the HSNO Act, 1996.

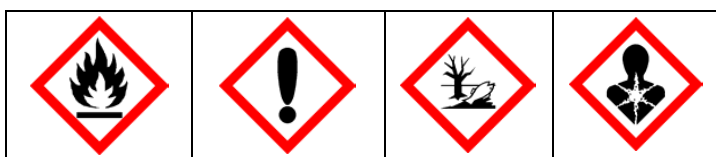
HSNO Classifications:

2.1.2A Extremely flammable aerosol
6.1D Acutely toxic (oral, inhalation)
6.3B Mildly irritating to the skin
6.4A Irritating to the eye
6.8B Suspected human reproductive or developmental toxicants
6.9B (inhalation) Toxic to human target organs or systems (inhalation)
9.1C Harmful in the aquatic environment
9.3C Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

GHS Classification

Flammable gases	Category 1
Acute toxicity: Oral	Category 4
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 3
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2B
Reproductive toxicity	Category 2
Specific Target Organ Systemic Inhalation	Category 1
Toxicity (Repeated exposure)	
Aquatic toxicity (Acute)	Category 3
Ecotoxic to terrestrial vertebrates	

Signal Words: Danger



Hazard Statement Codes

Extremely flammable aerosol
Flammable liquid and vapour
Harmful if swallowed.
Causes mild skin irritation.
Causes eye irritation.
Harmful if inhaled.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
Causes damage to organs
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

Section 3 – COMPOSITION INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Ingredients	CAS No.	Proportion, % m/m
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6	30 - 60
Dimethylbenzene	1330-20-7	10 - 30
Petroleum Naphtha, Light Hydrotreated	64742-49-0	1 - 10
Butane	106-97-8	10 - 30
Propane	74-98-6	10 - 30
Other ingredients determined to not be hazardous	-	to 100%

Section 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

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

If exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

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 present and easy to do after the first 5 minutes and continue rinsing. If eye irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

Inhalation: IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid.

Ingestion: IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. 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.

Skin contact: Direct contact may cause slight irritation in sensitive individuals. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off contaminated clothing. Wash skin with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

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: Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. 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 extinguishing 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: Keep out of reach of children. Read product label before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. This product is highly flammable. Do not use near open flame, sources of heat or ignition. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
 Use outdoors or in well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapours/spray. Use personal protective equipment as required. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands with soap and water after handling.
 In an industrial situation, wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection. 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, Light Hydrotreated	1640	-	-
Butane	1900	-	-
Propane	Simple asphyxiant	-	-

Additional Information: Do not breathe spray. 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: Use personal protective equipment as required - Gloves, safety glasses or chemical goggles. If TWA is exceeded, wear an approved respirator with a type A filter.

Section 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state: Spray is black, volatile liquid.

pH: Not applicable

Vapour Density: 1.6 (Air =1)

Vapour Pressure, kPa: 300 - 700

Boiling Point, °C: Not applicable

Specific Gravity:	Not applicable
Flash Point, °C:	< 0 (propellant)
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. 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:	Moderate oral toxicity. Aspiration into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis.
Acute Dermal Toxicity:	Moderate toxicity.
Acute Inhalation Toxicity:	Moderate toxicity. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness.
Skin Irritation:	Irritating to skin. 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.

Section 12 – ECOTOXICITY INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:	Very ecotoxic in aquatic and soil environments. Toxic to fish, crustaceans, aquatic invertebrates and terrestrial invertebrates.
Mobility:	Floats on water. Adsorbs to soil and has low mobility. When spilled, it is apt to volatilise.
Persistence/degradability:	Readily biodegradable. Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.
Bioaccumulation:	Does not bioaccumulate significantly. Product is expected to rapidly 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:	Pressurised 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. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

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 (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard HSR002515

Section 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Last Revision of MSDS Rev 3. (18/11/2016) – Updated to GHS compliance
Rev 2. (08/10/2013) – New Format
Rev 1. (17/07/2011) – New Issue

Prepared by Bream Aerosol Packaging Ltd

Abbreviations Used ASCC: Australian Safety and Compensation Council
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
NTP: National Toxicology Program
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (U.S)
STEL: Short term exposure limit
TWA: Time weighted average
CAS number: Chemical Abstract Service number

The information contained in this material safety data sheet is provided in good faith and is believed to be accurate at the date of issuance.

Bream Aerosol Packaging Ltd makes no representation of the accuracy or comprehensiveness of the information and to the full extent allowed by law excludes all liability for any loss or damage related to the supply or use of the information in this material safety data sheet.

The user is cautioned to make their own determinations as to the suitability of the information provided to the particular circumstances in which the product is used.

Please read instructions/label before using product.

End of msds.