MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification of Material and Supplier

Product Name

Easyway Spot Marking
(Available Colours: Yellow, Pink and White)

Other Names 40558, 40565 & 40572 UN 1950 Class 2.1 Aerosol.

Recommended Use As a spot marking paint.

Supplier Name Master Distributors Pty Ltd
Address 31 Dunlop Road
Mulgrave Vic 3170
Australia
Web Address sales@masterdistributors.com.au
Telephone Ph 03 9538 9200 Fax 03 9538 9299

Emergency Telephone Emergency telephone number: +61 3 9538 9200 (8.30am – 5.30pm EST, Monday - Friday)

2. Hazards Identification

Hazard Classification This product is hazardous according to the criteria of the *NOHSC*. Classed as a Schedule 5 Poison according to the *SUSDP*. Classed as UN 1950 Class 2.1 Aerosol. All components are listed on the *AICS*.

Risk Phrases R 36/37/38 Irritating to the eyes, respiratory system and the skin, R 66 Repeated exposure may cause drying and cracking of the skin. WARNING: Inhaling concentrated vapours ("Chroming") may prove fatal)

Safety Phrases S 2 Keep out of reach of children, S 14 Keep away heat, ignition sources and oxidisers. S 23 Do not breathe vapour, S 24/25 Avoid contact with skin or eyes. S 36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection S 60 This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous wastes.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Identity	Proportion	CAS No
Hydrocarbon Gas	30 - 60 %	68476-85-7
Hydrocarbon Solvent	10 - 30 %	64742-95-6
Petroleum Resin	10 - 30 %	64742-16-1
Acetone	< 10 %	67-64-1
Calcium Carbonate	< 10 %	1317-65-3
Smectite Clay	< 10 %	12199-37-0
Fumed Silica	< 10 %	112945-52-5
Mineral Turpentine	< 10 %	8030-30-6
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous or below cut-off concentration	to 100 %	n.a.

4. First Aid Measures

4.1 Symptoms of Exposure by Route

SWALLOWED

Moderately toxic. May cause chemical pneumonia if aspirated into the bronchial system during vomiting.

EYE

Mild irritant. Solvent vapours will cause irritation to eyes. Temporary clouding of the vision may be experienced but is transient. Copper dust may cause more serious damage if left in contact with the eye.

SKIN

Irritant. Can be slightly absorbed through skin. Repeated exposures may cause drying and cracking of the skin.

INHALED

High concentration of solvent vapours can be harmful in enclosed spaces. Excessive inhalation of vapours can affect the central nervous system leading to a loss of coordination and impaired judgment. Prolonged exposure can lead to stupor or unconsciousness. Deliberate inhalation of concentrated vapours, commonly known as “chroming”, may prove fatal.

4.2 First Aid Instructions

SWALLOWED

Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water and give two 300 ml glasses of water to drink. If patient involuntarily vomits encourage to lean forward from the hips to avoid aspiration. If symptoms persist seek prompt medical assistance.

EYE

Immediately: Hold eye open and flush with clean water for at least 15 minutes. While flushing, gently pull upper and lower eyelids away from eyes and ensure carefully flushed. If symptoms persist seek prompt medical attention.

SKIN

Remove contaminated clothing and footwear (while under safety shower if appropriate). Flush affected area with water for 3-5 minutes followed by washing gently with soap and water for a further 5 minutes. Rinse well and pat dry. If symptoms persist seek prompt medical attention.

INHALED

Remove patient (while wearing SCBA if concentrations are high) to fresh air. Allow to rest. Rinse mouth and nose with water. Provide artificial respiration if breathing stops. Seek prompt medical attention unless recovery is virtually immediate. Cases of “chroming” must be medically examined even if patient has apparently recovered)

FIRST AID FACILITIES

Provide normal industrial first aid facilities including eye-wash stations and safety showers as appropriate.

Notes to Physician **(for symptoms of over-exposure to this product see above)**

Possible symptoms of Chronic Health Effects

Prolonged or repeated skin exposure may lead to dermatitis. Prolonged exposure to high vapour concentrations may lead to CNS effects and liver or kidney disorders. “Chroming” may cause heart failure or damage and brain damage through CNS effects.

Possible aggravated pre-existing conditions

Asthmatics and sufferers of other bronchial disorders should exercise particular care when working with aerosols.

Suggested treatment for acute symptoms, known antidotes

Provide supportive care and treatment based on the patient's reactions to the exposure. To obtain further information contact the:

POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 13 11 26 in all States

5. Fire Fighting Measures

5.1 Flammability and Explosion Hazards

Liquid and vapour highly flammable. Fire may produce irritating or poisonous gases. Heat may cause violent rupture of containers. Vapours may travel significant distances to a source of ignition and flash back to the point of origin. Vapours may “pool” in low-lying areas. In storage fires aerosol cans may “bleve” spreading burning liquid in their travel thus spreading fires.

5.2 Hazardous Combustion Products

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, complex hydrocarbons may be formed on combustion.

5.3 Suitable Extinguishing Media

Hazchem Code: 3 [Y] Foam, dry chemical, water delivered as fine spray or fog. NB: water may be ineffective due to low flash point of material.

5.4 Precautions for Fire Fighters and Special Equipment

Wear SCBA and full turn out clothing. Avoid bodily contact with substance or run-off. Contain run-off for later collection and controlled disposal.

6. Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Emergency Procedures – Spills and Leaks **(See Section 13 for disposal considerations)**

Switch off or remove all potential ignition sources. Prevent material entering drains or waterways. Send unnecessary personnel out of area. Wear full protective clothing including rubber boots and respirator. If ventilation is poor use SCBA. Spread sand, soil or other inert absorbent over liquid. When saturated collect into pails or drums, fit lids, label and place in a safe area to await disposal. Collect undamaged cans for return to store. Collect damaged or leaking cans, place in recovery drums for return to supplier or disposal under local authority approval.

7. Handling and Storage

7.1 Handling Advice

Wear suitable protective clothing (see below). Ensure appropriate fire prevention measures are in place.

7.2 Storage Advice

Store in accordance with AS/NZS 3833-98 or AS 1940 and local regulations. Note that many authorities require that aerosols are housed in caged enclosures to prevent the travel of “bleves” Keep away from incompatibles in accordance with the Australian Standards.

8. Exposure Controls/ Personal Protection

8.1 Exposure Standards

The NOHSC has not established an exposure standard for this product. The standard for some of the ingredients has been set:

Substance	*TWA*	*STEL*
Mineral Turpentine	480 mg/m³	n.all.
Acetone	1185 mg/m³	2735 mg/m³
LPG	1800 mg/m³	n.all.
Silica Fume(Not available unless dried product is sawn, sanded or ground causing dusts)	2 mg/m³	n.all.
Calcium Carbonate (as above)	10 mg/m³	n.all.

8.2 Engineering Control Methods

Use in well ventilated areas and ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below TWA's. Use local exhaust ventilation (flame-proof) in enclosed areas if necessary.

8.3 Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory Protection

Not usually required. If exposure standards may be exceeded use an organic vapour respirator to AS 1715 & 1716. Use SCBA in confined spaces. If sawing, sanding or grinding dried product use dust mask if dusts are generated.

Eye Protection

Use safety glasses with side shields or goggles to AS 1337

Gloves

Not usually required but if redness or soreness is experienced use rubber or PVA gloves to AS 2161.

Clothing

Wear Tyvec or cotton coveralls fastened at the neck and wrists. Supplement with PVA apron if required.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:	Coloured, slightly viscous liquid	**Odour:**	Aromatic
Freezing/ Melting Point:	Not applicable	**Boiling Point:**	– 0.5 to -43.2º C (Gas)
Density:	0.91	**Vapour Pressure:**	1820 mm Hg @ 25 C (Gas)
Solubility in water :	Insoluble (Gas is soluble @61.2 mg/L)	**Volatiles: Percent**	85% w/w
Flash Point:	–60° C (Gas)	**Flammability Limits:**	1.9 to 8.5 % (Gas)
Auto Ignition Point:	287ºC (Gas)		
Other Properties	Incompatible with oxidising substances, heat and ignition sources.		

10. Stability and Reactivity

Under all normal conditions of use at normal temperatures and pressure the product is stable. Avoid contact with incompatibles including heat and ignition sources.

11. Toxicological Information

Acetone TDLo Oral Man 2857 mg/kg; LD50 Oral Rat 5800 mg/kg; Inhalation Human 500 ppm; Inhalation Man 10 mg/m³/6 hr
LPG: LC_{50} Inhal Rat 4 hr 658 g/m³

12. Ecological Consideration

Will adversely affect water quality for potable and industrial (cooling water) supplies. May be toxic to many forms of aquatic organism.

13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal must be in accordance with local regulations for hazardous industrial wastes.

14. Transport Information

Transport as UN 1950 Class 2.1 Aerosol in accordance with the *ADG Code*, the *IMDG Code* or the *IATA DG Regulations* as appropriate for the mode of transport.

Appropriate EPG Guide 49 SAA/SNZ HB 76:97

15. Regulatory Information

Label as a Schedule 5 Poison in accordance with the *SUSDP*: the word "WARNING" on the first line of the label in bold sans serif capital letters not less than 5mm tall. On the second line immediately below the word "warning" the phrase "KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN" in bold san serif capitals not less than 2.5 mm tall. Under the trade name the phrase "Contains Hydrocarbon Gas 30 - 60 %" must appear. Label in accordance with the *"National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances"* [NOHSC: 2012(1994)] with the Risk and Safety Phrases displayed on page 1 of this MSDS. Label as a Dangerous Goods substance in accordance with the *ADG Code* with Class 2.1 Diamond, UN 1950 and the shipping name: Aerosol. Label with Consumer Advice in accordance with AS 2278.

16. Other Information

Date Prepared/Amended: 25/01/2011 New version 1.0 to comply with National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2nd Edition NOHSC: 2011 (2003)

Data Sources used: in the preparation of this MSDS include: "*Chempendium*" and "*Cheminfo"* published in CD format by CCOHS Canada 2003 - 4."*TOMES*" a CD database published by Micromedex, USA, "*Hazardous Properties of Industrial Materials*" Van Nostrand Rheinhold NY, USA . "*List of Designated Hazardous Substances"* NOHSC 10005:1999, *"National Exposure Standards"* NOHSC 1003:1995 . **Abbreviations used:** n.d = not determined, n.a = not applicable, n.all =not allocated, n.est = not established, SUSDP = Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons, ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods (Code), IATA = International Air Transport Association, (Dangerous Goods Regulations), IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods (Code)