



## Cover Sheet for Safety Data Sheet

### 1. Identification of the Substance/Preparation and of the Company/Undertaking

Product Name	PLASTIDIP AEROSOL
Product No	All Colours
Overseas Supplier	Plasti Dip International Inc.
NZ Distributor	Griffiths Equipment Ltd 19 Bell Ave, Mt Wellington Auckland Tel 09 5254575 Email <a href="mailto:sales@griffithsequipment.co.nz">sales@griffithsequipment.co.nz</a>
Emergency	In an emergency contact the NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISONS (0800 764 766).

### 2. Hazards Identification

This product is Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Classification) Regulations 2001 and is approved for use under the Aerosols (Flammable) Group Standard 2006 HSR002515.

#### 2.1.2A-Flammable aerosols

6.1D— Substances that are acutely toxic

6.3B— Substances that are mildly irritating to the skin

6.4A— Substances that are irritating to the eye

6.9B— Substances that are harmful to human target organs or systems

9.1D- Slightly harmful in the aquatic environment or are otherwise designed for biocidal action

9.3C— Substances that are harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## PLASTIDIP AEROSOL

Infosafe No.: LQ5PG  
Issued Date: 26/07/2016  
Issued by: GRIFFITHS EQUIPMENT PTY LTD

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

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**GHS Product Identifier**

PLASTIDIP AEROSOL

**Company Name**

GRIFFITHS EQUIPMENT PTY LTD

**Address**

C/o McPhee Distribution  
127 Orchard Rd, Chester Hill  
NSW 2162 Australia

**Telephone/Fax Number**

Tel: 1800 272873  
Fax: +64 9 5256817

**Emergency phone number**

1800 638 556 (24hr)

**Emergency Contact Name**

[www.griffithsequipment.com.au](http://www.griffithsequipment.com.au)

**E-mail Address**

[sales@griffithsequipment.com.au](mailto:sales@griffithsequipment.com.au)

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

Coating

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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**GHS classification of the substance/mixture**

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia

Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Acute Toxicity - Dermal: Category 4

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation: Category 4

Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 4

Carcinogenicity: Category 1

Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A

Flammable Aerosol: Category 1

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Category 1

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 1

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 1

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2

STOT Single Exposure: Category 3 (narcotic)

**Signal Word (s)**

DANGER

**Hazard Statement (s)**

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H302 Harmful if swallowed.  
H312 Harmful in contact with skin.  
H315 Causes skin irritation.  
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.  
H332 Harmful if inhaled.  
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
H340 May cause genetic defects .  
H350 May cause cancer .  
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Pictogram (s)**

Flame,Exclamation mark,Health hazard,Environment



**Precautionary statement – Prevention**

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.  
P251 Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.  
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling  
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P273 Avoid release to the environment.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

**Precautionary statement – Response**

P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.  
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  
P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.  
P330 Rinse mouth.  
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.  
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.  
P391 Collect spillage.

**Precautionary statement – Storage**

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
P405 Store locked up.  
P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.

**Precautionary statement – Disposal**

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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#### Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Propane	74-98-6	20-30 %
Naptha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-89-8	20-30 %
Heptanes, Branched, Cyclic and Linear	426260-76-6	10-20 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	1-10 %
Butane	106-97-8	1-10 %
Ethyl methyl ketone	78-93-3	1-<10 %
Methyl amyl ketone	110-43-0	1-<10 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1-<10 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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#### Inhalation

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek medical attention.

#### Ingestion

Unlikely due to form of product. If ingestion occurs, do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth and lips with water. Where vomiting occurs naturally have affected person place head below hip level in order to reduce risk of aspiration. Seek immediate medical attention.

#### Skin

Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse or discard. Seek medical attention.

#### Eye contact

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. Seek medical attention.

#### First Aid Facilities

Eyewash, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

#### Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

#### Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at once.

### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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#### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Carbon dioxide, foam or dry chemical.

#### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water.

#### Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

#### Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Contents under pressure - cans can explode in a fire. This product is extremely flammable. Keep containers and fire-exposed surfaces cool with water spray. Shut off any leak if safe to do so and remove sources of re-ignition. Vapour/air mixtures may ignite explosively. Flashback along the vapour trail may occur. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

### **Decomposition Temperature**

Not available

### **Precautions in connection with Fire**

Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. In case of fire the product may be violently or explosively reactive. Use water spray to disperse vapours. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

## **6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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### **Emergency Procedures**

Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse/absorb vapour if any. Place inert, Non combustible absorbent material onto spillage. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely. Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations.

## **7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

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### **Precautions for Safe Handling**

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. VAPOUR OR GAS REDUCES OXYGEN FOR BREATHING. IN CONFINED SPACES MAY CAUSE ASPHYXIATION. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Handle and use the material in a well-ventilated area, away from sparks, flames and other ignition sources. DO NOT store or use in confined spaces. Have emergency equipment (for fires, spills, leaks, etc.) readily available. Build up of mists or vapours in the atmosphere must be prevented. Do NOT cut or heat containers as they may contain hazardous residues. Do not smoke. Flameproof equipment is necessary in areas where the product is being used. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Earth or bond all equipment. Do not empty into drains. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product, that is, always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet facilities.

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

### **Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, foodstuffs, clothing and out of direct sunlight. Do not expose can to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Protect containers against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Do NOT pressurise, cut or heat aerosol containers. Content is under pressure and can explode violently. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations. For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS 2278.1—2008 Non-refillable metal aerosol dispensers of capacity 50 mL to 1000 mL inclusive.

### **Storage Temperatures**

Store below 50°C.

## **8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

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### **Occupational exposure limit values**

No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

Butane

TWA: 800 ppm, 1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ethylbenzene

TWA: 100 ppm, 434 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

STEL: 125 ppm, 543 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ethylmethylketone

TWA: 150 ppm, 445 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

STEL: 300 ppm, 890 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Methylamylketone  
TWA: 50 ppm, 233 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Refined mineral oil mist  
TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Xylene  
TWA: 80 ppm, 350 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
STEL: 150 ppm, 655 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

#### **Biological Limit Values**

Name: Ethylmethylketone  
Determinant: Ethylmethylketone in urine  
Value: 2mg/l  
Sampling time: end of shift.

Name: Ethylbenzene  
Determinant: Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid.  
Specimen: Creatinine in urine.  
Value: 0.15 g/g  
Sampling time: End of shift at end of work week.

Name: Xylenes  
Determinant: Methylhippuric acids  
Specimen: Creatinine in urine.  
Value: 1.5g/g  
Sampling time: End of shift.

Source: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

#### **Other Exposure Information**

Butane and propane are asphyxiant gases which when present in an atmosphere in high concentration, lead to reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. It is not appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for each simple asphyxiant, rather it should be required that a sufficient oxygen concentration be maintained.

#### **Appropriate Engineering Controls**

This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. A flame-proof exhaust ventilation system is required. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning ventilation requirements. Refer to AS 2865 Australian Standard Safe working in a confined space, for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

#### **Respiratory Protection**

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.

Reference should be made to Australian/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

#### **Eye Protection**

Safety glasses with side shields, chemical goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations.

Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

#### **Hand Protection**

Wear gloves of impervious material. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

### Body Protection

Suitable protective work wear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Aerosol	Appearance	Syrupy liquid in aerosol can
Colour	Various colours	Odour	Solvent
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Melting Point	Not available
Boiling Point	1 – 140°C	Solubility in Water	Insoluble
Specific Gravity	0.675	pH	Not available
Vapour Pressure	760mmHg (20°C)	Vapour Density (Air=1)	Heavier than air
Evaporation Rate	>4.6 (BUTYL ACETATE =1)	Odour Threshold	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	Volatile Component	87%
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available	Flash Point	-30°C (Tag Closed Cup)
Flammability	Extremely flammable aerosol	Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available
Flammable Limits - Lower	0.9% by volume	Flammable Limits - Upper	11.5% by volume

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Reactivity

Reacts with incompatible materials

### Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

### Conditions to Avoid

Heat, direct sunlight, flames and other sources of ignition.

### Incompatible materials

Strong oxidising agents, strong acids and bases. Selected amines with alkali metals and halogens.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including: oxides of nitrogen, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not available

### Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicology Information

No toxicity data available for this material.

### Ingestion

Unlikely due to form of product. If ingestion occurs, may cause lung damage if swallowed. Subsequent to ingestion or vomiting, small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system may cause severe pulmonary injury that may lead to death. Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion of this product may cause irritation to the mouth, throat, oesophagus and stomach with symptoms of nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting and diarrhoea.

**Inhalation**

Harmful if inhaled. Inhalation of product dust/vapours can cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system. Prolonged inhalation may cause central nervous system depression with symptoms including dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and headaches.

**Skin**

Harmful in contact with skin. Product can be absorbed through skin with resultant harmful systemic effects. Causes skin irritation. Skin contact will cause redness, itching and swelling. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking and may lead to dermatitis.

**Eye**

Causes serious eye irritation. On eye contact this product will cause tearing, stinging, blurred vision, and redness.

**Respiratory sensitisation**

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

**Skin Sensitisation**

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

**Germ cell mutagenicity**

May cause genetic defects. Classified as Known or presumed to induce heritable mutations.

**Carcinogenicity**

May cause cancer. Classified as a Known or presumed human carcinogen.

Mineral oils, untreated or mildly treated is listed as a Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Xylene is listed as a Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Ethyl benzene is listed as a as Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

**Reproductive Toxicity**

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

**STOT-single exposure**

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**STOT-repeated exposure**

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

**Aspiration Hazard**

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

**Other Information**

Chronic exposure may result in damage to the liver, kidneys and central nervous system.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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**Ecotoxicity**

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Persistence and degradability**

The product is expected to exist predominantly in the vapour phase and will be rapidly degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals.

**Mobility**

It is expected to have high mobility in soil and volatilization from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process.

**Bioaccumulative Potential**

Negligible for solvent.

**Other Adverse Effects**

Not available

**Environmental Protection**

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.



## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### Disposal considerations

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Do not pierce, burn, cut, puncture or weld on or near containers. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Empty the container completely before disposal. Contaminated containers must not be treated as household waste. Advise flammable nature.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### Transport Information

Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):

This material is classified as Dangerous Goods Division 2.1 - Flammable Gases according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road or Rail. ( 7th edition)

Division 2.1 Dangerous Goods are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:

- Class 1, Explosives
- Division 2.2 Non-flammable, Non toxic gases that have a subsidiary risk 5.1 except when all are packed in cylinders or pressure drums not exceeding 500L capacity.
- Class 3, Flammable Liquids, if both the Division 2.1 and Class 3 dangerous goods are in tanks or other receptacles with a capacity individually exceeding 500L.
- Division 4.1, Flammable Solids
- Division 4.2, Spontaneously Combustible Substances
- Division 4.3, Dangerous When Wet Substances
- Division 5.1, Oxidising substances
- Division 5.2, Organic Peroxides
- Class 7, Radioactive Substances

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

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

Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS (Hydrocarbons MARINE POLLUTANT)

UN-No: 1950

Division: 2.1

EmS: F-D,S-U

Special Provisions: 63, 190, 277, 327, 344, 959

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):

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

Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

UN-No: 1950

Division: 2.1

Label: Flammable gas

Packaging Instructions (cargo only): 203

Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): 203

Special Provisions: A145, A167, A802

### U.N. Number

1950

### UN proper shipping name

AEROSOLS

### Transport hazard class(es)

2.1

### Special Precautions for User

Not available

### IERG Number

49

**IMDG Marine pollutant**

Yes

**Transport in Bulk**

Not available

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**Regulatory information**

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

**Poisons Schedule**

Not Scheduled

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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**Date of preparation or last revision of SDS**

SDS Created: July 2016

**References**

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants, Safe work Australia.

American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of chemicals.

## END OF SDS

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