

SECTION 1 – PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION				
Product Name:	"NEW COAT HIGH TEMPERATURE PAINT – 350g AEROSOL"			
Distributor:	Rubbedin Pty Ltd			
Address:	Unit 1/43 Neumann Road Capalaba QLD 4157			
<b>Regular Phone No:</b>	(07) 3245 3255 <b>FAX:</b> (07) 3245 2554			
<b>Emergency Phone No:</b>	0405358685	Email:	info@rubbedin.com.au	
Substance:	Aerosol	Product Use:	Hi temperature paint	
Product Code:	15-00			

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS	DENTIFICATION		
Classification of the substan	ce or mixture		
SUSMP Poisons Schedule	This product is <b>not classified as a Schedule Poison</b> according to the SUSMP.		
Dangerous Goods	This product is <b>classified as Dangerous Goods</b> according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.		
GHS Classification	Flammable Aerosol – Category 1 Eye Irritation – Category 2A Aspiration Hazard – Category 1 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) – Category 3		
Label elements			
GHS label pictograms	DANGER		
Signal word	Flame, Health Hazard, Exclamation Mark		
Hazard statement(s)			
	Extremely flammable aerosol. May be fatal if swallowed or enters airways. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause drowsiness or irritation.		
Precautionary statement(s): General			
	Keep out of reach of children. Read label before use. In emergencies call 000.		
Precautionary statement(s):	Prevention		
	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Avoid breathing mist, vapours or spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective clothing, gloves, eye/face protection and suitable respirator if required.		
Precautionary statement(s):			
	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a Poison Center or doctor if you feel unwell. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a Poison Center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting.		
Precautionary statement(s): Storage			
	Store in accordance with local regulatory regulations, locked up, in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C.		
Precautionary statement(s):			
	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.		



Note	
IMPORTANT	This SDS and the Hazard Classifications contained therein, only apply to the product in its
	concentrated form, as supplied. Good hygiene and housekeeping practices should be
	adhered to.

### **SECTION 3 – INGREDIENTS**

SECTION 5 - INGREDIENTS			
Ingredients:	CAS Number:	Proportion:	
Propane/n-butane propellant	68476-86-8 68476-85-7	30 - 60% w/w	
Alkyd resin	Various	15 - 30 % w/w	
Mineral turpentine	64742-88-7	15 - 30 % w/w	
Aluminum Powder	7429-90-5	<1 % w/w	
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	96-29-7	< 1% w/w	
Additives	Various	< 1% w/w	

NOTE: Ingredients determined not to be hazardous are present in concentrations that do not exceed the relevant cut-off concentrations as found from SWA publication "List of Designated Hazardous Substances" or have been found NOT to meet the criteria of a hazardous substance as defined in the SWA publication "Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances", or have been found NOT to meet the criteria of a dangerous substance as defined in the GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS). Listed ingredients may be below the cut-off concentrations for classification as hazardous, but are listed for information purposes and for additive effects.

SECTION 4 - EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES			
Scheduled Poisons	Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons. (Phone Australia 131126 or New Zealand 0800 764 766).		
First Aid Facilities	Normal washroom facilities.		
Skin contact	Wash skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor) if irritation, burning or redness develops.		
Eye contact	Immediately irrigate with water for at least 20 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Seek medical advice (e.g. ophthalmologist) if any irritation persists.		
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately. Give water to drink. If vomiting occurs, give further water to achieve effective dilution. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor).		
Inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air away from exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor) if symptoms persist.		
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically. All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress of the patient. Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons.		
Aggravated Medical Conditions	None known.		

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES			
Fire and Explosion	Fire: Extremely flammable liquid. Product may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture		
Hazards	during use. Hazardous combustion products: Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide and other		
	possibly toxic gases and vapours on burning. Will float and can be reignited on surface water.		
	The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.		
Extinguishing Media	Carbon Dioxide, foam, dry powder.		
Fire Fighting	If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. Immediately evacuate the area of unnecessary personnel. Firefighters should wear safety boots, non-flammable overalls, gloves, hat, goggles, and self contained breathing equipment. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition of the material which can lead to the container(s)		



	exploding. If safe to do so, remove container(s) from the path of the fire if it can be done without risk. Do not scatter spilled material with high-pressure water streams. Dyke for later disposal. Use extinguishing agents for surrounding fire. Avoid inhalation of material or combustion by-products. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.
Flash Point	< -60°C (due to propellant)

## SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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Emergency Procedures	HAZCHEM code : <b>2YE</b>		
	<b>2</b> = use water fog- in the absence of fog, a fine spray may be used to fight fires.		
	<b>Y</b> = Yes – risk of violent reaction, recommend breathing apparatus for fire only, contain.		
	Shut off engine and electrical equipment off.		
	<ul> <li>No smoking or naked lights within 50 metres.</li> </ul>		
	Move people from immediate area; keep upwind.		
	<ul> <li>Send messenger to notify fire brigade and police.</li> </ul>		
	• Tell them location, material quantity, UN number and emergency contact. Indicate		
	condition of vehicle and damage or injuries observed.		
	Warn other traffic.		
	E = Consider evacuation.		
<b>Occupational Release</b>	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. Wipe up. 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. 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. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour. Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite. 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.		

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE			
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. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers closed at all times. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.		
Storage	Avoid all sources of ignition – (heat, sparks, static electricity, open flame). Use flameproof equipment and fittings to prevent flammability risk. Store in a well-ventilated area. Store in a cool, dry place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from incompatible substances i.e. strong oxidizing agents, acids or bases. Keep containers closed at all times – check regularly for leaks.		

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION			
Exposure Limits	National Occupational Exposure Limits, as published by Safe Work Australia:		



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	Time-weighted Average (TWA): None established for specific product. Exposure Limits of individual ingredients: Propane/n-butane propellant 1000ppm. Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): None established for specific product.		
Engineering Controls	Use only in a well-ventilated area. Ensure airflow, where this product is used, is directed away from the operators. Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below exposure standards. If this is not possible, use appropriate personal protective equipment (meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716).		
Personal Protective Equipment	Use good occupational work practice. The use of protective clothing and equipment depends upon the degree and nature of exposure. Final choice of appropriate protection will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken. The following protective equipment should be available;		
Eye Protection	The use of safety glasses with side shield protection, goggles or face shield is recommended to handle in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc. Contact lenses pose a special hazard ; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.		
Skin Protection	Overalls, work boots and elbow length gloves are recommended for handling the concentrated product (as per AS/NZS 2161, or as recommended by supplier) to handle in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc.		
Protective Material Types	Material suitable for detergent contact – Butyl rubber, Natural Latex, Neoprene, PVC, and Nitrile.		
Respirator	No respirator should be required under normal conditions of use in well-ventilated areas (outdoors) provided air concentrations are below exposure standards. If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then respiratory protective equipment should be used suitable for protecting against airborne contaminants. Final choice of appropriate breathing protection is dependant upon actual airborne concentrations and the type of breathing protection required will vary according to individual circumstances. Expert advice may be required to make this decision. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices. If the exposure limit is exceeded briefly, a full facepiece respirator with an organic vapour cartridge may be worn. For short elevated exposures, eg, spillages:- Appropriate organic vapour cartridge respirator as per the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 (Respiratory protective devices). For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-face piece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. Exposure Limit by more than ten times, air supplied apparatus should be used.		

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES			
Physical State	Liquid compressed gas in aerosol can	Colour	Black
Odour	Hydrocarbon	Specific Gravity	1.0 - 1.35 @ 25 °C (for contents without propellant)
Boiling Point	149 - 199 °C (contents without propellant)	Freezing Point	Not available
Vapour Pressure	Not available	Vapour Density	Not available
Flash Point	< -60°C (for contents with	Flammable Limits	Not available



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	propellant)		
Water Solubility	Not soluble	рН	Not available
Volatile Organic	40 – 60 % v/v	Coefficient of Water/Oil	Not available
Compounds (VOC)		Distribution	
Viscosity	Not available	Odour Threshold	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Per Cent Volatile	60 - 70 % v/v

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY		
Chemical Stability	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.	
Conditions to Avoid	Sources of heat and ignition, open flames.	
Incompatible Materials	Oxidising agents, minerals acids, halogenated organic compounds.	
Hazardous	Product can decompose on combustion to form Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, and	
Decomposition	other possibly toxic gases and vapours.	
Hazardous Reactions	None known.	

#### SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Ingestion		
short term exposure	Harmful if swallowed. May cause irritation to the throat, mouth and digestive tract. Large doses may cause drowsiness and may lead to unconsciousness. Aspiration of liquid into lungs	
	may cause serious (even fatal) pneumonitis.	
long term exposure	No information available.	
Skin contact		
short term exposure	Irritant, both by contact and vapour. Prolonged exposure may result in dryness and cracking.	
	If sprayed continuously on the skin it can cause frostbite.	
long term exposure	Prolonged and repeated skin contact with undiluted solutions may induce eczematoid	
	dermatitis.	
Eye contact		
short term exposure	Irritant, both by contact and vapour.	
long term exposure	No information available.	
Inhalation		
short term exposure	On basis of ingredients: High concentrations of Propane can act as an asphyxiant. Vapour is irritating to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Can cause dizziness, headaches, nausea and may lead to unconsciousness. Prolonged exposure to vapour may cause damage to the central nervous system. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and breathing the contents can be harmful or fatal.	
long term exposure	This product may contain traces of ethylbenzene and naphthalene derivates. These products are classified as "possible human carcinogen (Group 2B)". Prolonged exposure to vapours may cause somnolence and narcosis.	
Carcinogen Status		
SWA	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by SWA.	
NTP	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.	
IARC	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.	
<b>Respiratory sensitisation</b>	Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.	
Skin Sensitisation	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.	
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.	
Reproductive Toxicity	Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.	
STOT-single exposure	See above – Inhalation (short term).	



STOT-repeated exposure	See above – Inhalation (long term).	
Aspiration Hazard	Aspiration of liquid into lungs may cause serious (even fatal) pneumonitis.	

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION	
Eco-toxicity	
Product (as sold)	None available for specific product.
Persistence and	Individual components stated to be biodegradable
degradability	Individual components stated to be biodegradable
Bio accumulative potential	None available for specific product.
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Bio accumulative potential	None available for specific product.	
Mobility in soil	None available for specific product.	
Other adverse effects	None available for specific product.	
	Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. Product not miscible with water. AS WITH ANY	
Environmental Protection	CHEMICAL PRODUCT, DO NOT DISCHARGE BULK QUANTITIES INTO DRAINS, WATERWAYS,	
	SEWER OR ENVIRONMENT. Inform local authorities if this occurs.	

# SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS Disposal Dispose of material according to Local Authority Regulations or through a licensed waste contractor.

SECTION 14 - TRANSP	ORT INFORMATION		
Labels Required			
ADG	Classified as Dangerous Goods.	Classified as Dangerous Goods.	
IMDG Marine Pollutant	No		
Land Transport (ADG)			
UN Number	1950	ADG Classification	Class 2.1
Shipping Name	AEROSOL, FLAMMABLE N.O.S.	ADG Subsidiary Risk	none allocated
Hazchem Code	2YE	Packing Group	none allocated
Packaging Method	None allocated	Special Provisions	SP63, 190, 229, 277.
Segregation	None allocated		

# **SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION**

GHS Classification	Not classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and	
	labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.	
SUSMP	This product is not classified as a Schedule Poison according to the SUSMP.	
ADG Code	This product is classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Dangerous Goods	
	(ADG) Code.	
AICS	All ingredients present on AICS.	

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION		
Issue Date	3 November 2021	
Version Number	V 5.0	
Abbreviations and	ADG Code: Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.	
acronyms	AICS: Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.	
	CAS Number: Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number.	
	GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals	
	HAZCHEM: An emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to	
	emergency services.	
	HCIS: Hazardous Chemicals Information System	
	IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer.	



	NTP: National Toxicology Program (USA).
	SDS: Safety Data Sheet
	SWA: Safe Work Australia
	STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit.
	SUSMP: Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.
	TWA: Time Weighted Average.
	UN Number: United Nations Number.
Literature references	Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals – Code of Practice (Safe Work
	Australia)
	GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (Safe Work Australia)
	Guidance on the Classification of Hazardous Chemicals under the WHS Regulations.
	Global Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)
	"Australian Exposure Standards". Safework Australia
	Australian Code For The Transport Of Dangerous Goods By Road And Rail
	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
	Safety Data Sheets – individual raw materials – Suppliers
	HCIS – Hazardous Chemical Information System – National Safe Work Australia Data Base.

This SDS summarizes at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of this product, and in particular how to safely handle and use this product in the workplace. Since the supplier cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review this SDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this supplier.

The SDS is valid for five years from date of issue but may be withdrawn and revised at any time prior to that date. All information contained in the Data Sheet is as accurate as possible at the time of issue. It is meant to describe the safety requirements of our products and should not be construed as guaranteeing specific properties. No expressed or implied warranties nor any responsibility for damages resulting from use of the information are given other than those implied mandatory by Commonwealth, State or Territory Legislation. If this product is to be re-packaged by others, it will be necessary for a new SDS to be generated by the re-packer.

#### End of SDS