

TOUCH UP ENAMEL

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 2-Nov-2011
A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4768-60
Version No:2.0
CD 2011/4 Page 1 of 17

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

TOUCH UP ENAMEL

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

PRODUCT USE

■ Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.
Used according to manufacturer's directions.
Fast drying spray paint for industrial use. All colours.

SUPPLIER

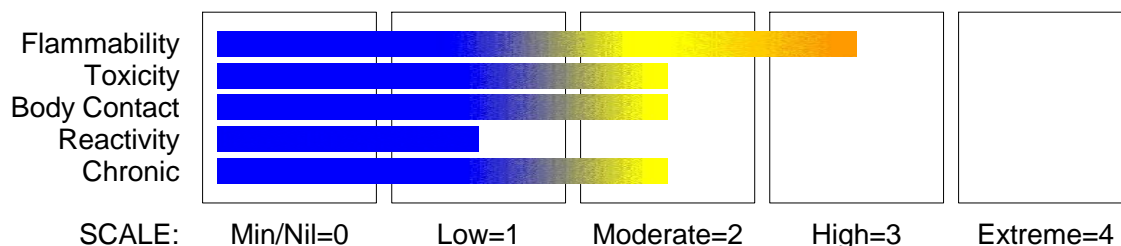
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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



RISK

Risk Codes

R12
R36
R44
R66
R67

Risk Phrases

- Extremely flammable.
- Irritating to eyes.
- Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S16
S23
S24
S25

Safety Phrases

- Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.

continued...

TOUCH UP ENAMEL

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 2-Nov-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4768-60

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 2 of 17

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

S37	• Wear suitable gloves.
S39	• Wear eye/face protection.
S51	• Use only in well ventilated areas.
S09	• Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S401	• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
S07	• Keep container tightly closed.
S26	• In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S46	• If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
S60	• This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
acetone	67-64-1	30-60
pigment		NotSpec
additives		NotSpec
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	NotSpec

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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.

EYE

- If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:
 - Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes 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.
 - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
 - 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.
 - Transport to hospital, or doctor.

continued...

TOUCH UP ENAMEL

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 2-Nov-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4768-60

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 3 of 17

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to acetone:

- Symptoms of acetone exposure approximate ethanol intoxication.

- About 20% is expired by the lungs and the rest is metabolised. Alveolar air half-life is about 4 hours following two hour inhalation at levels near the Exposure Standard; in overdose, saturable metabolism and limited clearance, prolong the elimination half-life to 25-30 hours.

- There are no known antidotes and treatment should involve the usual methods of decontamination followed by supportive care. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Management:

Measurement of serum and urine acetone concentrations may be useful to monitor the severity of ingestion or inhalation.

Inhalation Management:

- Maintain a clear airway, give humidified oxygen and ventilate if necessary.

- If respiratory irritation occurs, assess respiratory function and, if necessary, perform chest X-rays to check for chemical pneumonitis.

- Consider the use of steroids to reduce the inflammatory response.

- Treat pulmonary oedema with PEEP or CPAP ventilation.

Dermal Management:

- Remove any remaining contaminated clothing, place in double sealed, clear bags, label and store in secure area away from patients and staff.

- Irrigate with copious amounts of water.

- An emollient may be required.

Eye Management:

- Irrigate thoroughly with running water or saline for 15 minutes.

- Stain with fluorescein and refer to an ophthalmologist if there is any uptake of the stain.

Oral Management:

- No GASTRIC LAVAGE OR EMETIC

- Encourage oral fluids.

Systemic Management:

- Monitor blood glucose and arterial pH.

- Ventilate if respiratory depression occurs.

- If patient unconscious, monitor renal function.

- Symptomatic and supportive care.

The Chemical Incident Management Handbook:

Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospital Trust, 2000

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Sampling Time	Index	Comments
Acetone in urine	End of shift	50 mg/L	NS

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other material.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

■ SMALL FIRE:

- Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂

LARGE FIRE:

- Water spray or fog.

FIRE FIGHTING

■ - 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 course.

- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.

continued...

TOUCH UP ENAMEL

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 2-Nov-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4768-60

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 4 of 17

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 100 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- - Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture.
- Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.
- Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials.
- Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.
- May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM

2YE

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.
- 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

- - DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.
- 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.

continued...

TOUCH UP ENAMEL

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 2-Nov-2011
A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4768-60
Version No:2.0
CD 2011/4 Page 5 of 17

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
- Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place if possible.
- Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions by opening the valve.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- - DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- 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.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
- DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- - Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- - 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.
- Store away from incompatible materials.
- Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
- Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg C.
- Store in an upright position.
- Protect containers against physical damage.
- Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

continued...

TOUCH UP ENAMEL

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 2-Nov-2011
A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4768-60
Version No:2.0
CD 2011/4 Page 6 of 17

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	acetone (Acetone)	500	1185	1000	2375
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant (LPG (liquified petroleum gas))	1000	1800		

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised	IDLH
acetone	265	2,500 [LEL]
acetone	159	1,500
hydrocarbon propellant	0	2,000 [LEL]

NOTES

Values marked LEL indicate that the IDLH was based on 10% of the lower explosive limit for safety considerations even though the relevant toxicological data indicated that irreversible health effects or impairment of escape existed only at higher concentrations.

MATERIAL DATA

ACETONE:

TOUCH UP ENAMEL:

- Odour Threshold Value: 3.6 ppm (detection), 699 ppm (recognition)

Saturation vapour concentration: 237000 ppm @ 20 C

NOTE: Detector tubes measuring in excess of 40 ppm, are available.

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to protect the worker against mild irritation associated with brief exposures and the bioaccumulation, chronic irritation of the respiratory tract and headaches associated with long-term acetone exposures. The NIOSH REL-TWA is substantially lower and has taken into account slight irritation experienced by volunteer subjects at 300 ppm. Mild irritation to acclimatised workers begins at about 750 ppm - unacclimatised subjects will experience irritation at about 350-500 ppm but acclimatisation can occur rapidly. Disagreement between the peak bodies is based largely on the view by ACGIH that widespread use of acetone, without evidence of significant adverse health effects at higher concentrations, allows acceptance of a higher limit.

Half-life of acetone in blood is 3 hours which means that no adjustment for shift-length has to be made with reference to the standard 8 hour/day, 40 hours per week because body clearance occurs within any shift with low potential for accumulation.

A STEL has been established to prevent excursions of acetone vapours that could cause depression of the central nervous system.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=38 (ACETONE).

TOUCH UP ENAMEL:

- For liquefied petroleum gases (LPG):

TLV TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m³ (as LPG)

ES TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m³ (as LPG)

OES TWA: 1000 ppm, 1750 mg/m³; STEL: 1250 ppm, 2180 mg/m³ (as LPG)

IDLH Level: 2000 ppm (lower explosive limit)

No chronic systemic effects have been reported from occupational exposure to LPG. The TLV-TWA is based on good hygiene practices and is thought to minimise the risk of fire or explosion.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.16 (hydrocarbon propellant).

ACETONE:

continued...

TOUCH UP ENAMEL

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 2-Nov-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4768-60

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 7 of 17

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

■ Exposed individuals are reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class A or B.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

$OSF = \frac{\text{Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm}}{\text{Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm}}$

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26- 550	As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted
C	1- 26	As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18- 1	10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

■ For butane:

Odour Threshold Value: 2591 ppm (recognition)

Butane in common with other homologues in the straight chain saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon series is not characterised by its toxicity but by its narcosis-inducing effects at high concentrations. The TLV is based on analogy with pentane by comparing their lower explosive limits in air. It is concluded that this limit will protect workers against the significant risk of drowsiness and other narcotic effects.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

$OSF=0.22$ (n-BUTANE).

For propane

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

$OSF=0.16$ (PROPANE).

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

■ - Safety glasses with side shields.

- Chemical goggles.

- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

■ - No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

- OTHERWISE:

- For potentially moderate exposures:

continued...

TOUCH UP ENAMEL

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 2-Nov-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4768-60

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 8 of 17

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.
- For potentially heavy exposures:
- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.

OTHER

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
 - Skin cleansing cream.
 - Eyewash unit.
 - Do not spray on hot surfaces.
 - The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton.
 - Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.
- BRETHERRICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

RESPIRATOR

- Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)
- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

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.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.
Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

- Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant. Coloured liquid / spray; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Gas.

continued...

TOUCH UP ENAMEL

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 2-Nov-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4768-60

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 9 of 17

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.
Floats on water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	- 30	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	379
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.5	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.85
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.2	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	90 approx	Evaporation Rate	Not Available
acetone			
log Kow (Prager 1995):		- 0.24	
log Kow (Sangster 1997):		- 0.24	

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS 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.*

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

EYE

- Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.
- There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. There may be damage to the cornea. Unless treatment is prompt and adequate there may be permanent loss of vision. Conjunctivitis can occur following repeated exposure.
The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration.

SKIN

- Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.
- Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.
There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
Spray mist may produce discomfort.

continued...

TOUCH UP ENAMEL

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 2-Nov-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4768-60

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 10 of 17

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions 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 vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Inhalation of toxic gases may cause:

- Central Nervous System effects including depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, coma and seizures;
- respiratory: acute lung swellings, shortness of breath, wheezing, rapid breathing, other symptoms and respiratory arrest;
- heart: collapse, irregular heartbeats and cardiac arrest;
- gastrointestinal: irritation, ulcers, nausea and vomiting (may be bloody), and abdominal pain.

Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. Vapour is heavier than air and may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant.

This may happen with little warning of overexposure.

Symptoms of asphyxia (suffocation) may include headache, dizziness, shortness of breath, muscular weakness, drowsiness and ringing in the ears. If the asphyxia is allowed to progress, there may be nausea and vomiting, further physical weakness and unconsciousness and, finally, convulsions, coma and death. Significant concentrations of the non-toxic gas reduce the oxygen level in the air. As the amount of oxygen is reduced from 21 to 14 volume %, the pulse rate accelerates and the rate and volume of breathing increase. The ability to maintain attention and think clearly is diminished and muscular coordination is somewhat disturbed. As oxygen decreases from 14-10% judgement becomes faulty; severe injuries may cause no pain. Muscular exertion leads to rapid fatigue. Further reduction to 6% may produce nausea and vomiting and the ability to move may be lost. Permanent brain damage may result even after resuscitation at exposures to this lower oxygen level. Below 6% breathing is in gasps and convulsions may occur. Inhalation of a mixture containing no oxygen may result in unconsciousness from the first breath and death will follow in a few minutes.

WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

Inhalation of acetone causes central nervous system depression, light-headedness, incoherent speech, inco-ordination, stupor, low blood pressure, fast pulse, metabolic acidosis, high blood sugar and ketosis. Rarely, convulsions and tubular necrosis may be evident. Other symptoms of exposure may include restlessness, headache, vomiting, low blood pressure and rapid and irregular pulse, eye and throat irritation, weakness of the legs and dizziness. Inhalation of high concentrations may produce dryness of the mouth and throat, nausea, inco-ordinated movement, loss of co-ordinated speech, drowsiness, and in severe cases, coma. Inhalation of acetone vapours over long periods causes irritation of the airways, coughing and headache. Rats exposed to a concentration of 5.22% for 1 hour showed clear signs of sleepiness; deaths occurred at 12.66%.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.

Workers exposed to acetone for long periods showed inflammation of the airways, stomach and small bowel, attacks of giddiness and loss of strength. Exposure to acetone may enhance the liver toxicity of chlorinated solvents.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

TOUCH UP ENAMEL:

continued...

TOUCH UP ENAMEL

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 2-Nov-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4768-60

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 11 of 17

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

ACETONE:

TOUCH UP ENAMEL:

- for acetone:

The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitiser but is a defatting agent to the skin. Acetone is an eye irritant. The subchronic toxicity of acetone has been examined in mice and rats that were administered acetone in the drinking water and again in rats treated by oral gavage. Acetone-induced increases in relative kidney weight changes were observed in male and female rats used in the oral 13-week study. Acetone treatment caused increases in the relative liver weight in male and female rats that were not associated with histopathologic effects and the effects may have been associated with microsomal enzyme induction. Haematologic effects consistent with macrocytic anaemia were also noted in male rats along with hyperpigmentation in the spleen. The most notable findings in the mice were increased liver and decreased spleen weights. Overall, the no-observed-effect-levels in the drinking water study were 1% for male rats (900 mg/kg/d) and male mice (2258 mg/kg/d), 2% for female mice (5945 mg/kg/d), and 5% for female rats (3100 mg/kg/d). For developmental effects, a statistically significant reduction in foetal weight, and a slight, but statistically significant increase in the percent incidence of later resorptions were seen in mice at 15,665 mg/m³ and in rats at 26,100 mg/m³. The no-observable-effect level for developmental toxicity was determined to be 5220 mg/m³ for both rats and mice.

Teratogenic effects were not observed in rats and mice tested at 26,110 and 15,665 mg/m³, respectively.

Lifetime dermal carcinogenicity studies in mice treated with up to 0.2 mL of acetone did not reveal any increase in organ tumor incidence relative to untreated control animals.

The scientific literature contains many different studies that have measured either the neurobehavioural performance or neurophysiological response of humans exposed to acetone. Effect levels ranging from about 600 to greater than 2375 mg/m³ have been reported. Neurobehavioral studies with acetone-exposed employees have recently shown that 8-hr exposures in excess of 2375 mg/m³ were not associated with any dose-related changes in response time, vigilance, or digit span scores. Clinical case studies, controlled human volunteer studies, animal research, and occupational field evaluations all indicate that the NOAEL for this effect is 2375 mg/m³ or greater.

- The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

ACETONE:

TOXICITY

Oral (man) TDLo: 2857 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 500 ppm

Inhalation (man) TCLo: 12000 ppm/4 hr

Inhalation (man) TCLo: 10 mg/m³/6 hr

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m³/8 hr

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Eye (human): 500 ppm - Irritant

Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr - Moderate

Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - Mild

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - Mild

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

- inhalation of the gas.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

ACETONE:

- DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

ACETONE:

- For ketones:

Ketones, unless they are alpha, beta-unsaturated ketones, can be considered as narcosis or baseline toxicity

continued...

TOUCH UP ENAMEL

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 2-Nov-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4768-60

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 12 of 17

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

compounds

Hydrolysis may also involve the addition of water to ketones to yield ketals under mild acid conditions.

However, this addition of water is thermodynamically favorable only for low molecular weight ketones. This addition is an equilibrium reaction that is reversible upon a change of water concentration and the reaction ultimately leads to no permanent change in the structure of the ketone substrate. The higher molecular weight ketones do not form stable ketals. Therefore, the ketones are stable to water under ambient environmental conditions.

Another possible reaction of ketones in water involves the enolic hydrogen on the carbons bonded to the carbonyl function. Under conditions of high pH (pH greater than 10), the enolic proton is abstracted by base (OH⁻) forming a carbanion intermediate that may react with other organic substrates (e.g., ketones, esters, aldehydes) containing a center for nucleophilic attack. The reactions, commonly recognized as condensation reactions, produce higher molecular weight products. Under ambient conditions of temperature, pH, and low concentration, these condensation reactions are unfavorable.

Based on its reactions in air, it seems likely that ketones undergo photolysis in water. It is probable that ketones will be biodegraded to an appreciable degree by micro-organisms in soil and water. They are unlikely to bioconcentrate or biomagnify.

for acetone:

log Kow: -0.24

Half-life (hr) air: 312-1896

Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water: 20

Henry's atm m³ /mol: 3.67E-05

BOD 5: 0.31-1.76, 46-55%

COD: 1.12-2.07

ThOD: 2.2

BCF: 0.69

Environmental fate:

Acetone preferentially locates in the air compartment when released to the environment. A substantial amount of acetone can also be found in water, which is consistent with the high water to air partition coefficient and its small, but detectable, presence in rain water, sea water, and lake water samples. Very little acetone is expected to reside in soil, biota, or suspended solids. This is entirely consistent with the physical and chemical properties of acetone and with measurements showing a low propensity for soil absorption and a high preference for moving through the soil and into the ground water.

In air, acetone is lost by photolysis and reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals; the estimated half-life of these combined processes is about 22 days. The relatively long half-life allows acetone to be transported long distances from its emission source.

Acetone is highly soluble and slightly persistent in water, with a half-life of about 20 hours; it is minimally toxic to aquatic life.

Acetone released to soil volatilises although some may leach into the ground where it rapidly biodegrades.

Acetone does not concentrate in the food chain.

Acetone meets the OECD definition of readily biodegradable which requires that the biological oxygen demand (BOD) is at least 70% of the theoretical oxygen demand (THOD) within the 28-day test period.

Drinking Water Standard: none available.

Soil Guidelines: none available.

Air Quality Standards: none available.

Ecotoxicity:

Testing shows that acetone exhibits a low order of toxicity

Fish LC₅₀: brook trout 6070 mg/l; fathead minnow 15000 mg/l

Bird LC₀ (5 day): Japanese quail, ring-neck pheasant 40,000 mg/l

Daphnia magna LC₅₀ (48 h): 15800 mg/l; NOEC 8500 mg/l

Aquatic invertebrate 2100 - 16700 mg/l

Aquatic plant NOEC: 5400-7500 mg/l

Daphnia magna chronic NOEC 1660 mg/l

Acetone vapors were shown to be relatively toxic to two types insects and their eggs. The time to 50% lethality (LT₅₀) was found to be 51.2 hr and 67.9 hr when the flour beetle (*Tribolium confusum*) and the flour moth (*Ephesia kuehniella*) were exposed to an airborne acetone concentration of 61.5 mg/m³. The LT₅₀ values for the eggs were 30-50% lower than for the adult. The direct application of acetone liquid to the body of the insects or surface of the eggs did not, however, cause any mortality.

The ability of acetone to inhibit cell multiplication has been examined in a wide variety of microorganisms.

The results have generally indicated mild to minimal toxicity with NOECs greater than 1700 mg/L for exposures

continued...

TOUCH UP ENAMEL

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 2-Nov-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4768-60

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 13 of 17

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

lasting from 6 hr to 4 days. Longer exposure periods of 7 to 8 days with bacteria produced mixed results; but overall the data indicate a low degree of toxicity for acetone. The only exception to these findings were the results obtained with the flagellated protozoa (*Entosiphon sulcatum*) which yielded a 3-day NOEC of 28 mg/L.

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

■ for Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases:

Environmental fate:

The environmental fate characteristics of petroleum hydrocarbon gases are governed by these physical-chemical attributes. All components of these gases will partition to the air where interaction with hydroxyl radicals is an important fate process. Hydrocarbons having molecular weights represented in these streams are inherently biodegradable, but their tendency to partition to the atmosphere would prevent their biotic degradation in water and soils. However, if higher molecular weight fractions of these streams enter the aquatic or terrestrial environment, biodegradation may be an important fate mechanism.

The majority of components making up hydrocarbon gases typically have low melting and boiling points. They also have high vapor pressures and low octanol/water partition coefficients. The aqueous solubilities of these substances vary, and range from approximately 22 parts per million to several hundred parts per million. The environmental fate characteristics of refinery gases are governed by these physical-chemical attributes. Components of the hydrocarbon gas streams will partition to the air, and photodegradation reactions will be an important fate process for many of the hydrocarbon components. The hydrocarbons in these mixtures are inherently biodegradable, but due to their tendency to partition to the atmosphere, biodegradation is not anticipated to be an important fate mechanisms. However, if released to water or soil, some of the higher molecular weight fractions may become available for microbial attack. The inorganic gases are chemically stable and may be lost to the atmosphere or simply become involved in the environmental recycling of their atoms. Some show substantial water solubility, but their volatility eventually causes these gases to enter the atmosphere.

Substances in Refinery Gases that volatilise to air may undergo a gas-phase oxidation reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals (OH⁻). Atmospheric oxidation as a result of hydroxyl radical attack is not direct photochemical degradation, but rather indirect degradation. Indirect photodegradation of the hydrocarbon components in Refinery Gases can be an important fate process for these constituents. In general, half lives decrease with increasing carbon chain length. Half lives for this fraction of Refinery Gases ranged from 960 days (methane) to 0.16 days (butadiene). The constituents of the C5- C6 hydrocarbon fraction have photodegradation half-lives of approximately two days.

The hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon constituents in Refinery Gases do not contain the functional groups or chemical linkages known to undergo hydrolysis reactions. Therefore hydrolysis will not play an important role in the environmental fate for the components in Refinery Gas streams.

Biodegradation of the hydrocarbon components in refinery gases may occur in soil and water. Gaseous hydrocarbons are widespread in nature and numerous types of microbes have evolved which are capable of oxidizing these substances as their sole energy source. Although volatilization is the predominant behavior for these gases, sufficient aqueous solubility and bioavailability is exhibited by these compounds. The use of gaseous carbon sources for cell growth is common among autotrophic organisms. Higher chain length hydrocarbons typical of naphtha streams also are known to inherently biodegrade in the environment.

Ecotoxicity:
Acute LC/EC50 values for the hydrocarbon components of these gas streams ranged roughly from 1 to 100 mg/L. Although the LC/EC50 data for the individual gases illustrate the potential toxicity to aquatic organisms, aqueous concentrations from releases of these gases would likely not persist in the aquatic environment for a sufficient duration to elicit toxicity. Based on a simple conceptual exposure model analysis, emissions of petroleum hydrocarbon gases to the atmosphere would not likely result in acutely toxic concentrations in adjacent water bodies because such emissions will tend to remain in the atmosphere.

Several of the constituents in refinery gases were shown to be highly hazardous to aquatic organisms in laboratory toxicity tests where exposure concentrations can be maintained over time. Hydrogen sulfide was shown to be the most toxic constituent to fish (LC50 ranged 0.007 to 0.2 mg/L) and invertebrates (EC50 ranged 0.022 to 1.07 mg/L), although several LC/EC50 values for ammonia also were below 1 mg/l for these organisms (0.083 to 4.6 mg/L and 0.53 to 22.8 mg/L, respectively).

For isobutane:

Refrigerant Gas: Saturated Hydrocarbons have zero ozone depletion potential (ODP) and will photodegrade under atmospheric conditions. [Calor Gas]

Environmental Fate

Terrestrial fate: An estimated Koc value of 35 suggests that isobutane will have very high mobility in soil. Its very high Henry's Law constant, 4.08 atm-cu m/mole, (calculated from its vapor pressure and water

continued...

TOUCH UP ENAMEL

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 2-Nov-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4768-60

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 14 of 17

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

solubility, high vapor pressure, 2611 mm Hg at 25 deg C, and low adsorptivity to soil indicate that volatilisation will be an important fate process from both moist and dry soil surfaces. Isobutane is biodegradable, especially under acclimated conditions, and may biodegrade in soil.

Aquatic fate: The estimated Koc value suggests that isobutane would not adsorb to sediment and particulate matter in the water column. Additional evidence that isobutane is not removed to sediment has been obtained from microcosm experiments. Isobutane will readily volatilise from water based on its estimated Henry's Law constant of 4.08 atm-cu m/mole. Estimated half-lives for a model river and model lake are 2.2 hr and 3.0 days, respectively. An estimated BCF value of 74 based on the log Kow suggests that isobutane will not bioconcentrate in aquatic organisms.

Results indicate that gas exchange is the dominant removal mechanism for isobutane gases from the water column following a hypothetical input. The volatilisation half-lives for isobutane from the water columns in natural estuaries are estimated to be 4.4 and 6.8 days at 20 and 10 deg C, respectively.

Isobutane also biodegrades in the microcosm at a rate that is slower than for n-butane and falls between propane and ethane in susceptibility. Biodegradation of isobutane initially occurs with a half-lives of 16-26 days at 20 deg C and 33-139 days at 10 deg C, significantly slower than the loss predicted by gas exchange from typical natural estuaries. However, after a lag of 2-4 weeks, the biodegradation rate increases markedly so that in the case of chronic inputs, biodegradation can become the dominant removal mechanism.

Atmospheric fate:: Isobutane is a gas at ordinary temperatures. It is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is 6.9 days, assuming a hydroxyl radical concn of 5×10^5 radicals per cubic cm. When isobutane was exposed to sunlight for 6 hr in a tedlar bag filled with Los Angeles air, 6% of the isobutane degraded. The air contained 4529 ppb-C hydrocarbons and 870 ppb of NOX. The tropospheric loss of volatile hydrocarbons such as isobutane by wet and dry deposition are believed to be of minor importance. Indeed, isobutane assimilated into precipitation may evaporate during transport as well as being reemitted into the atmosphere after deposition. Isobutane is a contributor to the production of PAN (peroxyacyl nitrates) under photochemical smog conditions.

For propane:

Environmental Fate

Terrestrial fate:: An estimated Koc value of 460 determined from a log Kow of 2.36 indicates that propane is expected to have moderate mobility in soil. Volatilisation of propane from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process given an estimated Henry's Law constant of 7.07×10^{-1} atm-cu m/mole, derived from its vapor pressure, 7150 mm Hg, and water solubility, 62.4 mg/L. Propane is expected to volatilise from dry soil surfaces based upon its vapor pressure. Using cell suspensions of microorganisms isolated from soil and water, propane was oxidised to acetone within 24 hours, suggesting that biodegradation may be an important fate process in soil and sediment.

Aquatic fate: The estimated Koc value indicates that propane is expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment. Volatilisation from water surfaces is expected based upon an estimated Henry's Law constant. Using this Henry's Law constant volatilisation half-lives for a model river and model lake are estimated to be 41 minutes and 2.6 days, respectively. An estimated BCF of 13.1 using log Kow suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low. After 192 hr, the trace concentration of propane contained in gasoline remained unchanged for both a sterile control and a mixed culture sample collected from ground water contaminated with gasoline. This indicates that biodegradation may not be an important fate process in water.

Atmospheric fate:: According to a model of gas/particle partitioning of semivolatile organic compounds in the atmosphere and vapour pressure, propane is expected to exist solely as a gas in the ambient atmosphere. Gas-phase propane is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 14 days, calculated from its rate constant of 1.15×10^{-12} cu cm/molecule-sec at 25 deg C. Propane does not contain chromophores that absorb at wavelengths >290 nm and therefore is not expected to be susceptible to direct photolysis by sunlight.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Touch Up Enamel	No Data Available	No Data Available		
acetone	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
hydrocarbon propellant	No Data Available	No Data Available		

continued...

TOUCH UP ENAMEL

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 2-Nov-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4768-60

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 15 of 17

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- 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.
- Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

HAZCHEM:

2YE (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or Division	2.1	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Special Provision:	63, 190, 277, 327	Limited Quantity:	See SP 277
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	None	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	None
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	PP17, PP87, L2	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	P003, LP02

Name and Description: AEROSOLS

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division	2.1	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	UN packing group:	None

Shipping Name:AEROSOLS

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	2.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	麵
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	-
Special provisions:	A145		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	203	Maximum Qty/Pack:	150 kg
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	203	Maximum Qty/Pack:	75 kg

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TOUCH UP ENAMEL

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 2-Nov-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4768-60

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 16 of 17

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Passenger and Cargo

Limited Quantity

Packing Instructions: Y203

Passenger and Cargo

Limited Quantity

Maximum Qty/Pack: 30 kg G

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 2

UN Number: 1950

EMS Number: F- D, S- U

Limited Quantities: See SP277

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

IMDG Subrisk: SP63

Packing Group: None

Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 344 959

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

acetone (CAS: 67-64-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 9 Precursor substances - Part 2", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 23 - Examples of FEMA GRAS Substances with Non-Flavor Functions", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

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

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

No data for Touch Up Enamel (CW: 4768-60)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name

hydrocarbon propellant

CAS

68476- 85- 7, 68476- 86- 8

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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continued...

TOUCH UP ENAMEL

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 2-Nov-2011

A317LP

CHEMWATCH 4768-60

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/4 Page 17 of 17

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Issue Date: 2-Nov-2011

Print Date: 3-Nov-2011

This is the end of the MSDS.