

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SEPTONE AEROSOL ENAMEL PRIMER

Infosafe No.: 5APHM  
ISSUED Date : 10/12/2015  
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

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**GHS Product Identifier**

SEPTONE AEROSOL ENAMEL PRIMER

**Product Code**

AAGP400

**Company Name**

ITW AAMTECH (ABN 63 004 235 063)

**Address**

1-9 NINA LINK DANDENONG SOUTH  
VIC 3175 AUSTRALIA

**Telephone/Fax Number**

Tel: 1800 177 989

Fax: +61 2 9725 4698; 1800 308 556

**Emergency phone number**

1800 638 556; 1800 039 008; 0800 2436 2255

**E-mail Address**

info@aamtech.com.au

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

Enamel primer paint, aerosol form

**Disclaimer**

Website: [www.aamtech.com.au](http://www.aamtech.com.au)

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New Zealand

Autoserv NZ Ltd

2/38 Trugood Drive, East Tamaki, Auckland

Tel: 0800 438 996

Email: [warehouse@autoserv.co.nz](mailto:warehouse@autoserv.co.nz)

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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**GHS classification of the substance/mixture**

Dangerous Goods.

Hazardous substance.

**Signal Word (s)**

DANGER

**Pictogram (s)**

Flame, Health hazard, Exclamation mark



#### Other Information

GHS Classification

Flammable Aerosol Cat 1

Acute Toxicity Cat 4 (Dermal & Inhalation)

Skin Irritation Cat 2

Eye Dam/Irrit 2B

Specific Target Organ Toxicity SE 3

Aspiration Toxicity Cat 2

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Hazard Codes

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol

H332 Harmful if inhaled

H312 Harmful in contact with skin

H320 Causes eye irritation

H315 Causes skin irritation

H305 May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways

EUH66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness

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HSNO Classification

Flammable aerosol 2.1.2A

Acute toxicity 6.1D, 6.1E

Skin irritancy 6.3A, 6.4A

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### Ingredients

| Name                   | CAS        | Proportion |
|------------------------|------------|------------|
| Acetone                | 67-64-1    | 30-60 %    |
| Hydrocarbon propellant | N/A        | 30-60 %    |
| Xylene                 | 1330-20-7  | 10-30 %    |
| Toluene                | 108-88-3   | 0-10 %     |
| Aromatic Hydrocarbon   | 64742-95-6 | 0-10 %     |

#### Other Information

Hydrocarbon propellants contain propane and butane

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

#### Inhalation

Rescuers should wear respiratory protection. Remove the victim from the source of exposure. If the victim is not breathing, apply artificial resuscitation. For all but the most minor symptoms, seek medical attention.

#### Ingestion

If sprayed in mouth, rinse mouth with water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Give water to drink. Seek medical attention.

#### Skin

Remove contaminated clothing and launder before re-use. Wash affected skin and hair thoroughly with soap and water

#### Eye contact

Hold the eyes open and flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

### **First Aid Facilities**

A safety shower and an eye irrigation facility should be provided. This Safety Data Sheet should be provided to the attending medical doctor.

### **Advice to Doctor**

Inhalation: Treat symptomatically. CNS depression, characterised by headache and nausea.

Ingestion: Gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and cramping. CNS depression, ranging from mild headache to anaesthesia and coma. Pulmonary irritation secondary to exhalation of solvent. Lavage with cuffed tube if large quantity ingested. Aspiration is the main danger. Enforce bed rest and observe carefully. Prophylactic antibiotics are useful. Observe for 24 hours for chemical pneumonitis. Longer term medical surveillance may be necessary. Maintain airways and vital functions. Avoid sympathomimetic amines.

### **Other Information**

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (phone Australia 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

Use good occupational work practice.

## **5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

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### **Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Small fire: Use water spray/fog, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

Large fire: Use water spray or fog.

Fight fire from protected position or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Do not approach hot containers. Cool containers with water before handling. Ensure leakage does not enter streams, sewers or drinking water supply.

### **Special Protective Equipment for fire fighters**

Wear SCBA and protective gloves. If large amounts are involved, wear SCBA and chemical splash suit. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. High concentration of gas could cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning. Released gases are harmful.

### **Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical**

Heat or damage to containers can release flammable/poisonous gases. Extremely flammable. Pressurised dispenser. Closed containers may rupture when exposed to heat greater than 50 °C / 122 °F. Ruptured containers may rocket. Released gases can form invisible, odourless explosive mixtures with air. Hazardous concentrations can accumulate in a confined space. Released gases can travel to source of ignition causing flashback. Fire can produce irritating, poisonous and corrosive gases. Propellant is extremely flammable and heavier than air.

### **Other Information**

Extremely flammable. Do not spray on a naked flame or any incandescent material. Keep away from sources of ignition - no smoking.

Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. High concentration of gas could cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning. Released gases are harmful.

## **6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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### **Emergency Procedures**

Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately for at least 8 m in all directions. Eliminate all sources of ignition within at least 15 m. Keep unauthorised personnel away. Keep upwind and to higher ground. Personnel involved in cleaning up any spills are to wear the appropriate protective equipment (refer to Personal Protection above). Remove all sources of heat or ignition. Cordon off the spillage area. Isolate the source of the spillage or leak.

### **Methods And Materials For Containment And Cleaning Up**

Contain the spillage using a suitable non-flammable absorbent material such as sand or diatomaceous earth (but not sawdust), and then transfer to sealed metal containers for disposal. Prevent the spillage from entering the sewerage system or waterways. If water is available, spray leaking containers to reduce ignition hazard and disperse gas. Isolate area until gas has dispersed. Ventilate area. Do not puncture or incinerate aerosol cans, even when empty. All equipment used when handling the product must be earthed.

Dispose of large amounts in a suitable chemical dump (check the local statutory requirement).

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### Handling and storage

Pressurised dispenser. Highly flammable. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not spray on or near a naked flame, any incandescent material or hot surface. Keep away from all sources of heat or ignition, including sparks and naked flames - no smoking. Use only in a well ventilated area. Protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures above 50C. Store in accordance with local regulations in a cool, well ventilated place away from sources of heat or ignition. Keep out of the reach of children and away from strong oxidising materials. Wear appropriate protective equipment whilst handling this product.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Occupational exposure limit values

| Substance | Regulations | Exposure Duration | Exposure Limit | Units | Notes |
|-----------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|-------|-------|
| Acetone   |             | TWA               | 500            | ppm   |       |
| Acetone   |             | TWA               | 1185           | mg/m3 |       |
| Xylene    |             | TWA               | 80             | ppm   |       |
| Xylene    |             | TWA               | 350            | mg/m3 |       |
| Toluene   |             | TWA               | 100            | ppm   |       |
| Toluene   |             | TWA               | 377            | mg/m3 |       |
| Toluene   |             | STEL              | 150            | ppm   |       |
| Toluene   |             | STEL              | 565            | mg/m3 |       |

### Other Exposure Information

For hydrocarbon propellant (components butane and propane)

TWA (Time-Weighted Average-8hr) for Butane is 800ppm.

Propane is an asphyxiant.

Other ingredients:

Aromatic Hydrocarbon 350 mg/m3 (TWA) - supplier's recommendation

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Ensure that the ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below the exposure standards. If necessary, provide local exhaust ventilation. Ventilation equipment must be explosion proof. Isolate from all sources of heat or ignition, including sparks and naked flames.

### Personal Protective Equipment

Avoid contact with the skin and eyes and avoid breathing the vapour or spray mists.

If prolonged or repeated skin contact is likely, oil impervious gloves should be worn.

Wear safety glasses if spray mists are produced during use.

Wear an organic vapour resistant respirator complying with AS1715 and AS 1716 if vapour or spray mist concentrations exceed the exposure standards.

Always wash skin and clothing after using this product.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Appearance

Coloured paint, solvent odour (in aerosol form).

### Solubility in Water

Immiscible

### Specific Gravity

0.58 approximately

### Flash Point

-104 to -60°C (propellant)

**Flammability**

Highly flammable.

Can form flammable vapour - air mixtures.

**Auto-Ignition Temperature**

494C to 600C (propellant)

**Flammable Limits - Lower**

1.5%v/v (propellant)

**Flammable Limits - Upper**

9.6% v/v (propellant)

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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**Chemical Stability**

Stable under normal ambient conditions of storage and use. Avoid heat sources. Aerosol cans may explode when subject to extremes of heat or pressure and may become projectiles. Store below 50°C.

**Conditions to Avoid**

Sources of heat or ignition, including sparks and naked flames. Static electricity discharges. An explosive air-vapour mix may form - ensure adequate ventilation. Vapours are heavier than air.

**Incompatible materials**

Can react violently with oxidising agents – chlorine, pool chlorine or nitric acid. Also strong acids and halogens.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products**

During combustion, this product may produce carbon monoxide and other unidentifiable organic compounds.

**Hazardous Polymerization**

Will not occur.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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**Ingestion**

Unlikely due to high volatility of product, but is harmful, may cause lung damage if swallowed.

If aspiration into the lungs occurs, chemical pneumonitis may develop.

**Inhalation**

Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents of aerosols can be harmful or fatal.

This product contains a hydrocarbon propellant which includes propane and butane. Propane is regarded as an asphyxiant.

May be harmful at high exposure levels. May irritate the nose and respiratory tract. Prolonged irritation may cause headaches and nausea.

**Skin**

Mildly irritating to the skin. Signs of irritation include redness, itchiness and eventually cracking of the skin. Irritation usually only occurs after prolonged, repeated skin contact and is due to the de-fatting effect on the skin of the solvents. May lead to the onset of dermatitis.

**Eye**

Irritating to the eyes. Signs of irritation include redness, soreness and tear production.

**Chronic Effects**

Skin irritation may occur after prolonged, repeated skin contact and is due to the de-fatting effect on the skin of the solvents. May lead to the onset of dermatitis.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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**Short Summary of Assessment of Environmental Impact**

Avoid release of contents into the environment. The propellant will vapourise rapidly when released into the atmosphere.

The propellant will photochemically decompose under atmospheric conditions.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### Disposal considerations

Empty aerosol cans are recyclable. Empty containers might contain residue and still be highly flammable. Dispose of empty aerosol cans by leaving at an appropriate metal recycling collection point.

Do not pierce or burn, even when empty. Do not empty aerosol cans into drains or release into the environment.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### U.N. Number

1950

### UN proper shipping name

AEROSOLS

### Transport hazard class(es)

2.1

### EPG Number

2D1

### IERG Number

49

### IMDG UN No

1950

### IMDG Hazard Class

2.1

### IMDG EMS

F-D, S-U

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### Poisons Schedule

Not Scheduled

### HSNO Approval Number

Aerosols (Flammable) Group Standard 2006, HSR002515.

### Australia (AICS)

All ingredients listed

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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### Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

Replaces MSDS dated Dec 2010

### References

Safe Work Australia: Hazardous Substances Information System. Hazard Classification, Risk and Safety Phrases and Exposure Standards information.

National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets, 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)]

Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances, 3rd Edition [NOHSC:1008(2004)]

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

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.

International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulations.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons - National Drugs & Poison Schedule Committee.

National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets, 2nd Edition [NOHSC: 2011 (2003)]

Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances, 3rd Edition [NOHSC: 1008 (2004)]

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

**Contact Person/Point**

Australia:

24 HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT (Chemical Safety International): 1 800 638 556

Poisons Information Centre (Australia): 13 11 26

New Zealand:

24 HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT (Chemical Safety International): 0800 154 666

NZ National Poisons Centre (24 Hour): 0800 764 766

**DISCLAIMER:**

This Safety Data Sheet summarises at the date of issue to the best of our knowledge, the health and safety hazards of the product and how to safely handle and use the product.

As ITW AAMTech cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product is used, customers are encouraged, prior to usage, to assess and control the risks associated with their use of the product.

Data sheets from unauthorised sources may contain information that is no longer current or accurate.

This SDS is valid for 5 years from date of issue. However, this version may be revoked and revised at any time, and users should contact ITW AAMTech to ensure they are in possession of the latest version.

**Signature of Preparer/Data Service**

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## END OF SDS

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