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SAFETY DATA SHEET

**POLYPAK LINE MARKER - SURVEY,
LINEMARKER AND PAK-WRITER (ALL
COLOURS)**

Infosafe No.: LQ7NE
ISSUED Date : 16/03/2022
ISSUED by: WIS SOLUTIONS

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

POLYPAK LINE MARKER - SURVEY, LINEMARKER AND PAK-WRITER (ALL COLOURS)

Company Name

WIS SOLUTIONS

Address

Level 4,
26 Talavera Road Macquarie Park
NSW 2113 AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: 02 8873 4800

Fax: 02 8873 4935

Emergency Phone Number

Aust: 1800 638 556 / NZ: 0800 154 666 (24hrs)

E-mail Address

wis.solutions@wisau.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack. Line marking paint.

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Other Names

Name	Product Code
PAINT LINE MARKER POLYPAK 500GM BLACK	00984494
PAINT LINE MARKER POLYPAK 500GM YELLOW	01038554
PAINT LINE MARKER POLYPAK 500GM WHITE	01038656
PAINT LINE MARKER POLYPAK 500GM BLUE	07943614
PAINT LINE MARKER POLYPAK 500GM RED	00836434
PAINT PAK-WRITER POLYPAK 350GM ORANGE	00724652
PAINT PAK-WRITER POLYPAK 350GM YELLOW	00724754
PAINT PAK-WRITER POLYPAK 350GM PINK	00746803
PAINT PAK-WRITER POLYPAK 350GM WHITE	03364936
PAINT PAK-WRITER POLYPAK 350GM BLUE	06248323
PAINT SURVEY POLYPAK 350GM BLACK	00615859
PAINT SURVEY POLYPAK 350GM BLUE	02459261
PAINT SURVEY POLYPAK 350GM FLURO RED	02459363
PAINT SURVEY POLYPAK 350GM FLURO GREEN	04714367
PAINT SURVEY POLYPAK 350GM FLURO ORANGE	04714462
PAINT SURVEY POLYPAK 350GM FLURO PINK	04715757
PAINT SURVEY POLYPAK 350GM WHITE	04715967
PAINT SURVEY POLYPAK 350GM YELLOW	04716064

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

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)

Aerosols: Category 1

Eye damage/irritation: Category 2A

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3 (Narcotic)

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H229 Pressurized container: may burst if heated.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Pictogram (s)

Flame, Exclamation mark



Precautionary Statement—Prevention

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P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251 Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary Statement–Response

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

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.

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Petroleum gases, liquefied	68476-85-7	10-30 %
Acetone	67-64-1	1-<20 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	1-<10 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

Information on Composition

The classification as a carcinogen or mutagen does not apply since the substance contains less than 0.1% w/w 1,3 butadiene.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation

Avoid becoming a casualty - to protect rescuer, use air-viva, oxy-viva or one-way mask. Remove affected person from contaminated area - Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Do not give direct mouth to mouth resuscitation. Resuscitate in a well ventilated area. Seek IMMEDIATE medical attention. Note: in confined space - DO NOT ATTEMPT RESCUE WITHOUT ADEQUATE RESPIRATORY PROTECTION.

Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.

Eye

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.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to acetone:

· Symptoms of acetone exposure approximate ethanol intoxication.

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- 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.

Other Information

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

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Small fire:

Water spray, dry chemical or carbon dioxide

Large fire:

Water spray or fog.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jet.

Hazards from Combustion Products

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

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Risk of explosion if heated under confinement. 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.

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

Hazchem Code

2YE

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.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

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.

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Section 7 - Handling and Storage

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.

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 40°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 Non-refillable metal aerosol dispensers of capacity 50 mL to 1000 mL inclusive.

Storage Temperatures

Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40°C.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values

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

Acetone

TWA: 500 ppm, 1185 mg/m³

STEL: 1000 ppm, 2375 mg/m³

Petroleum gases, liquefied

TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m³

Note: Carc. 1B

Xylene

TWA: 80 ppm, 350 mg/m³

STEL: 150 ppm, 655 mg/m³

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.

Source: Safe Work Australia

Biological Monitoring

Name: Xylene

Determinant: Methylhippuric acids in urine

Value: 1.5 g/g creatinine

Sampling time: End of shift

Name: Acetone

Determinant: Acetone in urine

Value: 25 mg/L

Sampling time: End of shift

Source: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

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Control Banding

Not available

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.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable filter (such as AX type) should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. 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, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Eye and Face 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 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material such as PVC. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances. i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations.

Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Personal Protective Equipment

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

Thermal Hazards

No further relevant information available.

Other Information

Liquefied petroleum gas is an asphyxiant gas 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.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Aerosol - Liquid	Appearance	Liquid under pressure as an aerosol pack.
Colour	Not available	Odour	Not available
Melting Point	Not available	Boiling Point	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Solubility in Water	Immiscible
Specific Gravity	Not available	pH	Not available
Vapour Pressure	Not available	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Odour Threshold	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	Volatile Component	Not available
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not available	Flash Point	Not available
Flammability	Flammable	Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available
Flammable Limits - Lower	Not available	Flammable Limits - Upper	Not available

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts with incompatible materials. Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Conditions to Avoid

Heat, open flames and other sources of ignition.

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

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

Reactivity and Stability

Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

No toxicity data available for this material. The available acute toxicity data for the ingredients are given below.

Acute Toxicity - Oral

Acetone:

LD50 (rat): 5800 mg/kg

Xylene:

LD50 (mouse): 2119 mg/kg

Acute Toxicity - Dermal

Acetone:

LD50 (rabbit): 20000 mg/kg

Xylene:

LD50 (rabbit): >1700 mg/kg

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation

Acetone:

LC50(Mouse); 44 mg/L/4h

Xylene:

LC50 (rat): 5000 ppm/4hr

Petroleum gases, liquefied:

LC50 (rat): 658 mg/L/4h

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. May also cause irritation to the gastrointestinal system. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and abdominal pain.

Inhalation

May cause irritation to the mucous membrane and upper airways, especially where vapours or mists are generated. Symptoms include sneezing, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting.

Liquefied petroleum gas is an asphyxiant gas 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.

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Skin

May be irritating to skin. The symptoms may include redness, itching and swelling.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Xylene

Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate

Skin: adverse effect observed (irritation)

Acetone

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

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

Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)

Eye

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

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Acetone

Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant

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

Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE

Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)

Xylene

Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)

Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant

Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild

Respiratory Sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

Skin Sensitisation

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

Xylene is listed as a Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity 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.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

No ecological data available for this material. The available ecological data for the ingredients is given below:

Persistence and degradability

Acetone:

Water/soil: LOW (Half-life = 14 days)

Air: MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)

Xylene:

Water/soil: HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)

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Air: LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)

Mobility

Acetone:
HIGH (KOC = 1.981)

Bioaccumulative Potential

Acetone:
LOW (BCF = 0.69)

Xylene:
MEDIUM (BCF = 740)

Other Adverse Effects

Not available

Environmental Protection

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

Acute Toxicity - Fish

Acetone:
NOEC(ECx) (Fish): 0.001mg/L/12h
LC50 (Fish): 3744.6-5000.7 mg/L/96h

Xylene
LC50 (Fish) 2.6mg/l/96h
Hydrocarbon propellant
LC50 (Fish): 24.11 mg/l/96h
LC50 (Fish): 24.11mg/l/96h

Acute Toxicity - Algae

Acetone:
EC50 (Algae or other aquatic plants): 9.873-27.684mg/l/96h

Xylene
NOEC(ECx) (Algae or other aquatic plants): 0.44mg/l/73h
EC50 (Algae or other aquatic plants): 4.6mg/l/72h

Hydrocarbon propellant
EC50(ECx) (Algae or other aquatic plants): 7.71mg/l/96h
EC50 (Algae or other aquatic plants): 7.71mg/l/96h
EC50(ECx) (Algae or other aquatic plants): 7.71mg/l/96h
EC50 (Algae or other aquatic plants): 7.71mg/l/96h

Acute Toxicity - Other Organisms

Acetone:
EC50 (Crustacea): 6098.4mg/L/48h

Xylene
EC50 (Crustacea): 1.8mg/l/48h

Hazardous to the Ozone Layer

This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

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. To minimise personal exposure to the chemical, refer to Section 8—Exposure controls and personal protection.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Transport Information

Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):
This material is classified as Dangerous Goods Division 2.1 Flammable Gases

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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 gas 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 materials unless specifically exempted

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

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

Class/Division: 2.1

UN No: 1950

Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

EMS: F-D,S-U

Special Provisions: 63, 190, 277, 327, 344, 381, 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.

Class/Division: 2.1

UN No: 1950

Proper Shipping Name: Aerosols, flammable

Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): 203

Packaging Instructions (cargo only): 203

Hazard Label: Flammable Gas

Special Provisions: A145, A167, A802

UN Number

1950

Proper Shipping Name

AEROSOLS

Transport Hazard Class

2.1

Hazchem Code

2YE

IERG Number

49

Special Precautions for User

Not available

IMDG Marine pollutant

No

Transport in Bulk

Not available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

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).

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Poisons Schedule

Not Scheduled

Montreal Protocol

Not listed

Stockholm Convention

Not listed

Rotterdam Convention

Not listed

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

Not available

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994

Not available

Basel Convention

Not available

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Date of Preparation

SDS reviewed: March 2022

Supersedes: February 2017

Version Number

2.0

Literature 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.

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

Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture.

National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern.

Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Chemicals Act.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs.

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations.

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants.

Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals. (7th revised edition)

Code of Practice: Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work.

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User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Wis Numbers	00615859
Wis Numbers	00724459
Wis Numbers	00724555
Wis Numbers	00724652
Wis Numbers	00724754
Wis Numbers	00746803
Wis Numbers	00795209
Wis Numbers	00795226
Wis Numbers	00836434
Wis Numbers	00984494
Wis Numbers	01038554
Wis Numbers	01038656
Wis Numbers	02459261
Wis Numbers	02459363
Wis Numbers	03364936
Wis Numbers	04714263
Wis Numbers	04714367
Wis Numbers	04714462
Wis Numbers	04715757
Wis Numbers	04715866
Wis Numbers	04715967
Wis Numbers	04716064
Wis Numbers	06248323
Wis Numbers	07943614

END OF SDS

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