

COLOUR LAB CLASSIC GLOSS AEROSOL (VARIOUS COLOURS)

Damar Industries Limited

Version No: 1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Initial Date: 26/03/2015

Revision Date: 17/12/2021

Print Date: 10/07/2025

S.GHS.NZL.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	COLOUR LAB CLASSIC GLOSS AEROSOL (VARIOUS COLOURS)
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	CGA1060; CGA0160; CGA4460; CGA1960; CGA1360; CGA5360; CGA3360; CGA1760
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Speciality Paint
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Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Damar Industries Limited
Address	800 Te Ngae Road, Eastgate Park, Rotorua 3042 New Zealand
Telephone	+64 7 345 6007
Fax	+64 7 345 6019
Website	www.damarindustries.com
Email	info@damarindustries.co.nz

Emergency telephone number





Association / Organisation	CHEMCALL
Emergency telephone number(s)	0800 243 622
Other emergency telephone number(s)	1800 127 406 (outside New Zealand)

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.
Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

Chemwatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max
Flammability	4	
Toxicity	1	
Body Contact	2	
Reactivity	0	
Chronic	2	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Classification ^[1]	Aerosols, Hazard Category 1, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

COLOUR LAB CLASSIC GLOSS AEROSOL (VARIOUS COLOURS)

Determined by Chemwatch
using GHS/HSNO criteria

2.1.2A, 6.4A, 6.5B (contact), 6.7B, 6.8B, 6.9B, 9.1B

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	   
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H222+H229	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67-64-1	25-40	<u>acetone</u>
108-65-6	3-10	<u>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</u>
64742-89-8.	3-10	<u>solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic</u>
64742-48-9.	1-5	<u>naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated</u>
142-82-5	1-5	<u>n-heptane</u>
107-98-2	1-5	<u>propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer</u>
763-69-9	1-5	<u>ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate</u>
110-54-3	1-5	<u>n-hexane</u>
110-82-7	1-5	<u>cyclohexane</u>

Continued...

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CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1330-20-7	<1	<u>xylene</u>
111-65-9	<1	<u>n-octane</u>
22464-99-9	<1	<u>zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate</u>
96-29-7	<1	<u>methyl ethyl ketoxime</u>
106-97-8.	15-30	<u>butane</u>
74-98-6	8-15	<u>propane</u>

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 Contact	<p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Inhalation	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For petroleum distillates

- In case of ingestion, gastric lavage with activated charcoal can be used promptly to prevent absorption - decontamination (induced emesis or lavage) is controversial and should be considered on the merits of each individual case; of course the usual precautions of an endotracheal tube should be considered prior to lavage, to prevent aspiration.
- Individuals intoxicated by petroleum distillates should be hospitalized immediately, with acute and continuing attention to neurologic and cardiopulmonary function.
- Positive pressure ventilation may be necessary.
- Acute central nervous system signs and symptoms may result from large ingestions of aspiration-induced hypoxia.
- After the initial episode, individuals should be followed for changes in blood variables and the delayed appearance of pulmonary oedema and chemical pneumonitis. Such patients should be followed for several days or weeks for delayed effects, including bone marrow toxicity, hepatic and renal impairment. Individuals with chronic pulmonary disease will be more seriously impaired, and recovery from inhalation exposure may be complicated.
- Gastrointestinal symptoms are usually minor and pathological changes of the liver and kidneys are reported to be uncommon in acute intoxications.
- Chlorinated and non-chlorinated hydrocarbons may sensitize the heart to epinephrine and other circulating catecholamines so that arrhythmias may occur. Careful consideration of this potential adverse effect should precede administration of epinephrine or other cardiac stimulants and the selection of bronchodilators.

Treat symptomatically.

for simple esters:

BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ **DO NOT use emetics.** Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- ▶ Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

Continued...

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- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- ▶ Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- ▶ Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- ▶ Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. *EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994*

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 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂

LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

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

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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▶ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark. <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ carbon dioxide (CO₂) ▶ metal oxides ▶ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. <p>Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.</p> <p>WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.</p>

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<p>Radon and its radioactive decay products are hazardous if inhaled or ingested</p> <p>The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented. Ethers lacking non-methyl hydrogen atoms adjacent to the ether link are thought to be relatively safe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT concentrate by evaporation, or evaporate extracts to dryness, as residues may contain explosive peroxides with DETONATION potential. ▶ Any static discharge is also a source of hazard. ▶ Before any distillation process remove trace peroxides by shaking with excess 5% aqueous ferrous sulfate solution or by percolation through a column of activated alumina. <p>The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides. The substance may concentrate around the container opening for example.</p> <p>Purchases of peroxidisable chemicals should be restricted to ensure that the chemical is used completely before it can become peroxidised.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ A responsible person should maintain an inventory of peroxidisable chemicals or annotate the general chemical inventory to indicate which chemicals are subject to peroxidation. ▶ 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.
Other information	

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. ▶ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) ▶ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. ▶ Aerosol dispenser. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Xylenes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, uranium fluoride

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- ▶ attack some plastics, rubber and coatings
- ▶ may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity.
- ▶ Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents.
- ▶ Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds.

Acetone:

- ▶ may react violently with a variety of substances, including but not limited to activated carbon, halogenated compounds, perchlorates, chromic acids, liquid oxygen and strong acids.
- ▶ will react violently with bromoform and chloroform when in contact with alkaline substances
- ▶ may form unstable and explosive peroxides when in contact with strong oxidisers, fluorine, hydrogen peroxide (90%), sodium perchlorate, or 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene
- ▶ can make nitromethane more explosive
- ▶ will dissolve most rubbers, resins and plastics

For alkyl aromatics:

The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. The most common and dominant one is the attack by oxidation at benzylic carbon as the intermediate formed is stabilised by resonance structure of the ring.

- ▶ Following reaction with oxygen and under the influence of sunlight, a hydroperoxide at the alpha-position to the aromatic ring, is the primary oxidation product formed (provided a hydrogen atom is initially available at this position) - this product is often short-lived but may be stable dependent on the nature of the aromatic substitution; a secondary C-H bond is more easily attacked than a primary C-H bond whilst a tertiary C-H bond is even more susceptible to attack by oxygen
- ▶ Monoalkylbenzenes may subsequently form monocarboxylic acids; alkyl naphthalenes mainly produce the corresponding naphthalene carboxylic acids.
- ▶ Oxidation in the presence of transition metal salts not only accelerates but also selectively decomposes the hydroperoxides.

Butane / isobutane:

- ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, acetylene, halogens, and nitrous oxides
- ▶ does not mix with chlorine dioxide, nitric acid and some plastics
- ▶ may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, which may ignite vapours.

Store butane well away from nickel carbonyl in the presence of oxygen between 20-40°C

- ▶ Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids.
- ▶ Strong oxidising acids may cause a vigorous reaction with esters that is sufficiently exothermic to ignite the reaction products.
- ▶ Heat is also generated by the interaction of esters with caustic solutions.
- ▶ Flammable hydrogen is generated by mixing esters with alkali metals and hydrides.
- ▶ Glycol ethers may form peroxides under certain conditions; the potential for peroxide formation is enhanced when these substances are used in processes such as distillation where they are concentrated or even evaporated to near-dryness or dryness; storage under a nitrogen atmosphere is recommended to minimise the possible formation of highly reactive peroxides
- ▶ Nitrogen blanketing is recommended if transported in containers at temperatures within 15 deg C of the flash-point and at or above the flash-point - large containers may first need to be purged and inerted with nitrogen prior to loading
- ▶ In the presence of strong bases or the salts of strong bases, at elevated temperatures, the potential exists for runaway reactions.
- ▶ Contact with aluminium should be avoided; release of hydrogen gas may result- glycol ethers will corrode scratched aluminium surfaces.
- ▶ May discolour in mild steel/ copper; lined containers, glass or stainless steel is preferred
- ▶ Glycols and their ethers undergo violent decomposition in contact with 70% perchloric acid. This seems likely to involve formation of the glycol perchlorate esters (after scission of ethers) which are explosive, those of ethylene glycol and 3-chloro-1,2-propanediol being more powerful than glyceryl nitrate, and the former so sensitive that it explodes on addition of water .

Ketones in this group:

- ▶ are reactive with many acids and bases liberating heat and flammable gases (e.g., H₂).
- ▶ react with reducing agents such as hydrides, alkali metals, and nitrides to produce flammable gas (H₂) and heat.
- ▶ are incompatible with isocyanates, aldehydes, cyanides, peroxides, and anhydrides.
- ▶ react violently with aldehydes, HNO₃ (nitric acid), HNO₃ + H₂O₂ (mixture of nitric acid and hydrogen peroxide), and HClO₄ (perchloric acid).

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate:

- ▶ may polymerise unless properly inhibited due to peroxide formation
- ▶ should be isolated from UV light, high temperatures, free radical initiators
- ▶ may react with strong oxidisers to produce fire and/ or explosion
- ▶ reacts violently with sodium peroxide, uranium fluoride
- ▶ is incompatible with sulfuric acid, nitric acid, caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, boranes

Propane:

- ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, barium peroxide, chlorine dioxide, dichlorine oxide, fluorine etc.
- ▶ Dissolves some plastics, rubbers, and coatings
- ▶ may accumulate static charges which may ignite its vapours

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	acetone	Acetone	500 ppm / 1185 mg/m3	2375 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	bio - Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	om - Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	om - Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	n-heptane	Heptane (n-Heptane)	400 ppm / 1640 mg/m3	2050 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	oto - Ototoxin
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	100 ppm / 369 mg/m3	553 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	n-hexane	Hexane (n-Hexane)	20 ppm / 72 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	bio - Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring oto - Ototoxin
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	cyclohexane	Cyclohexane	100 ppm / 350 mg/m3	1050 mg/m3 / 300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	xylene	Dimethylbenzene	50 ppm / 217 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	n-octane	Octane	300 ppm / 1400 mg/m3	1750 mg/m3 / 375 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Zirconium and compounds, as Zr	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Respirable dust (not otherwise classified)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Inhalable dust (not otherwise classified)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	butane	Butane	800 ppm / 1900 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	propane	Propane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	sax - Simple asphyxiant – may present an explosion hazard





Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
acetone	2,500 ppm	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Not Available	Not Available
solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
n-heptane	750 ppm	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Not Available	Not Available
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	Not Available	Not Available
n-hexane	Not Available	Not Available
cyclohexane	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available
n-octane	Not Available	Not Available
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	25 mg/m3	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available	Not Available
butane	Not Available	Not Available
propane	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p>
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Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	   
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. <p>For esters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials. ▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For potentially moderate exposures: ▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. ▶ For potentially heavy exposures: ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eyewash unit.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
CPE	C
HYPALON	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
PVDC/PE/PVDC	C
SARANEX-23	C
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

Respiratory protection

▶ Generally not applicable.

Aerosols, in common with most vapours/ mists, should never be used in confined spaces without adequate ventilation. Aerosols, containing agents designed to enhance or mask smell, have triggered allergic reactions in predisposed individuals.

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COLOUR LAB CLASSIC GLOSS AEROSOL (VARIOUS COLOURS)

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Aerosol, various colours		
Physical state	Article	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.72-0.85
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	431
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available BuAC = 1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	10	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.5	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Elevated temperatures. ▸ Presence of open flame. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system

Continued...

COLOUR LAB CLASSIC GLOSS AEROSOL (VARIOUS COLOURS)

e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as carcinogenic
g) Reproductivity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to reproductivity
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through repeated exposure
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	<p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>The main effects of simple esters are irritation, stupor and insensibility. Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and behavioural changes may occur.</p> <p>Isobutane produces a dose dependent action and at high concentrations may cause numbness, suffocation, exhilaration, dizziness, headache, nausea, confusion, incoordination and unconsciousness in severe cases.</p> <p>The paraffin gases are practically not harmful at low doses. Higher doses may produce reversible brain and nerve depression and irritation.</p> <p>Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p> <p>Animal testing showed no toxic effects from inhaling PGMEA except at very high concentrations. A concentration of 1000 parts per million (0.1%) caused no effects.</p> <p>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</p> <p>Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers. Xylene is a central nervous system depressant</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Ketone vapours irritate the nose, throat and mucous membrane. High concentrations depress the central nervous system, causing headache, vertigo, poor concentration, sleep and failure of the heart and breathing.</p> <p>Effects of exposure to acetone by inhalation include central nervous system depression, light-headedness, unintelligible speech, inco-ordination, stupor, low blood pressure, fast heart rate, metabolic acidosis, high blood sugar and ketosis. Rarely, there may be convulsions and death of kidney tubules.</p>
Ingestion	<p>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p> <p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. finger, toes with loss of sensation.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives.</p> <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Animal testing showed repeated application of commercial grade PGMEA to skin caused slight redness and very mild exfoliation.</p> <p>Spray mist may produce discomfort</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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.</p>
Eye	<p>Undiluted propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (PGMEA) causes moderate discomfort, slight redness of the conjunctiva and slight injury to the cornea in animal testing.</p> <p>The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration</p> <p>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.</p>
Chronic	<p>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.</p> <p>Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.</p> <p>Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p>

Continued...

COLOUR LAB CLASSIC GLOSS AEROSOL (VARIOUS COLOURS)

Some glycol esters and their ethers cause wasting of the testicles, reproductive changes, infertility and changes to kidney function. Shorter chain compounds are more dangerous.

Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.

Animal testing shows repeated exposure to higher concentrations of propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (PGMEA) causes mild liver and kidney damage. The beta-isomer, a minor component, may cause birth defects if PGMEA is inhaled during pregnancy. Otherwise, PGMEA has not been shown to have developmental toxicity. It may damage the foetus but only at levels that are also toxic to the mother.

Steam-cracked residues can increase the incidence of skin tumours.

Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. finger, toes with loss of sensation.

Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects. Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity.

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.

COLOUR LAB CLASSIC GLOSS AEROSOL (VARIOUS COLOURS)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
acetone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Human): 186300ppm - Mild
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 44 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (Human): 500ppm
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10uL - Mild
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg - Severe
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 395mg - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3739 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.42 mg/L4h ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1]	
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.42 mg/L4h ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1]	
n-heptane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >29.29 mg/L4h ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >6 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3739 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4076 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

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COLOUR LAB CLASSIC GLOSS AEROSOL (VARIOUS COLOURS)

	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 1250 ppm4h ^[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: ~3200-5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
n-hexane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg - Mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 48000 ppm4h ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 28710 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
cyclohexane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5540 ppm4h ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL - Severe
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 12705 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 1548mg/2D (intermittent)
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
xylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Human): 200ppm
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 5000 ppm4h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 5mg/24H - Severe
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 2119 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 87mg - Mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 100% - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rat): 60uL/8H - Mild
n-octane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >=6.1 mg/L4h ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >870 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 24%
methyl ethyl ketoxime	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >184<1840 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL - Severe
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.83 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >900 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
butane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 658 mg/l4h ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
propane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 364726.819 ppm4h ^[2]	Not Available

Legend:

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS.
Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

COLOUR LAB CLASSIC GLOSS AEROSOL (VARIOUS COLOURS)

VARIOUS COLOURS)	<p>highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.</p> <p>Animal testing shows that high concentrations (for example, 0.5%) are associated with birth defects but lower exposures have not been shown to cause adverse effects.</p> <p>The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material; the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. Hazard appears low, but emphasizes the need for care in handling this chemical.</p>
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER	<p>A BASF report (in ECETOC) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects. The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. Hazard appears low but emphasizes the need for care in handling this chemical. [I.C.I] *Shin-Etsu SDS</p>
SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT ALIPHATIC	<p>Most Low Boiling Point Naphthas (LBPNS) have low acute toxicity to oral, dermal and inhalation routes of exposure, and mild to moderate skin and eye irritating effects. However, some heavier 'cracked' LBPNS (LKBPNs with greater olefinic content) have been found to be more irritating to the skin and eyes compared to non-cracked LBPNS.</p> <p>LBPNS are not known to be sensitising to the skin.</p> <p>Animal studies examined the effects of short-term and longer-term exposure to LBPNS through inhalation or oral routes. In male rats specifically, exposure to LBPNS resulted in kidney-related issues like increased kidney weight, kidney lesions, and hyaline droplet formation. However, the same effects were not seen in female rats, mice, or humans due to a mechanism of action involving a particular enzyme only found in male rats.</p>
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - ALPHA ISOMER	<p>NOTE: For PGE - mixed isomers: Exposure of pregnant rats and rabbits to the substance did not give rise to teratogenic effects at concentrations up to 3000 ppm. Foetotoxic effects were seen in rats but not in rabbits at this concentration; maternal toxicity was noted in both species.</p>
ETHYL-3-ETHOXYPROPIONATE	<p>* Union Carbide ** Endura Manufacturing</p>
N-HEXANE	<p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p>
CYCLOHEXANE	<p>Bacteria mutagen</p>
XYLENE	<p>Reproductive effector in rats</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:</p> <p>NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>
N-OCTANE	<p>Oral (rat) LD50: 5630 mg/kg* [CCINFO] Nil reported</p>
ZIRCONIUM 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE	<p>For aliphatic fatty acids (and salts)</p> <p>Acute oral (gavage) toxicity:</p> <p>The acute oral LD50 values in rats for both were greater than >2000 mg/kg bw Clinical signs were generally associated with poor condition following administration of high doses (salivation, diarrhoea, staining, piloerection and lethargy). There were no adverse effects on body weight in any study In some studies, excess test substance and/or irritation in the gastrointestinal tract was observed at necropsy.</p> <p>Skin and eye irritation potential, with a few stated exceptions, is chain length dependent and decreases with increasing chain length</p> <p>According to several OECD test regimes the animal skin irritation studies indicate that the C6-10 aliphatic acids are severely irritating or corrosive, while the C12 aliphatic acid is irritating, and the C14-22 aliphatic acids generally are not irritating or mildly irritating.</p> <p>Human skin irritation studies using more realistic exposures (30-minute, 1-hour or 24-hours) indicate that the aliphatic acids have sufficient, good or very good skin compatibility.</p> <p>Animal eye irritation studies indicate that among the aliphatic acids, the C8-12 aliphatic acids are irritating to the eye while the C14-22 aliphatic acids are not irritating.</p> <p>Eye irritation potential of the ammonium salts does not follow chain length dependence; the C18 ammonium salts are corrosive to the eyes.</p> <p>Dermal absorption:</p> <p>The in vitro penetration of C10, C12, C14, C16 and C18 fatty acids (as sodium salt solutions) through rat skin decreases with increasing chain length. At 86.73 ug C16/cm2 and 91.84 ug C18/cm2, about 0.23% and less than 0.1% of the C16 and C18 soap solutions is absorbed after 24 h exposure, respectively.</p> <p>Sensitisation:</p> <p>No sensitisation data were located.</p> <p>Repeat dose toxicity:</p> <p>Repeated dose oral (gavage or diet) exposure to aliphatic acids did not result in systemic toxicity with NOAELs greater than the limit dose of 1000 mg/kg bw.</p> <p>Fatty acid salts of low acute toxicity. Their potential to irritate the skin and eyes is dependent on chain length.</p>
METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	<p>Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen *Huls Canada ** Merck</p> <p>For methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO): At medium to high concentrations, MEKO increased the rate of liver tumours in animal testing. This seems to be due to the breakdown of MEKO into a cancer-causing substance, and occurred more often in males. MEKO does not seem to cause mutations. Repeated exposure appeared to cause effects on the nose, spleen, liver, kidney and blood.</p>
COLOUR LAB CLASSIC GLOSS AEROSOL (VARIOUS COLOURS) &	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.</p>

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COLOUR LAB CLASSIC GLOSS AEROSOL (VARIOUS COLOURS)

METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	<p>Generally, linear and branched-chain alkyl esters are hydrolysed to their component alcohols and carboxylic acids in the intestinal tract, blood and most tissues throughout the body. Following hydrolysis the component alcohols and carboxylic acids are metabolized.</p> <p>Oral acute toxicity studies have been reported for 51 of the 67 esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids. The very low oral acute toxicity of this group of esters is demonstrated by oral LD50 values greater than 1850 mg/kg bw.</p> <p>Genotoxicity studies have been performed in vitro using the following esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids: methyl acetate, butyl acetate, butyl stearate and the structurally related isoamyl formate and demonstrates that these substances are not genotoxic.</p> <p>The JEFCA Committee concluded that the substances in this group would not present safety concerns at the current levels of intake the esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids are generally used as flavouring substances up to average maximum levels of 200 mg/kg. Higher levels of use (up to 3000 mg/kg) are permitted in food categories such as chewing gum and hard candy.</p>
COLOUR LAB CLASSIC GLOSS AEROSOL (VARIOUS COLOURS) & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER	<p>For propylene glycol ethers (PGEs):</p> <p>Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA) and tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM).</p> <p>Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. The common toxicities associated with the lower molecular weight homologues of the ethylene series, such as adverse effects on the reproductive organs, the developing embryo and foetus, blood or thymus gland, are not seen with the commercial-grade propylene glycol ethers. In the ethylene series, metabolism of the terminal hydroxyl group produces and alkoxyacetic acid. The reproductive and developmental toxicities of the lower molecular weight homologues in the ethylene series are due specifically to the formation of methoxyacetic and ethoxyacetic acids.</p> <p>Longer chain homologues in the ethylene series are not associated with reproductive toxicity, but can cause haemolysis in sensitive species, also through formation of an alkoxyacetic acid.</p>
COLOUR LAB CLASSIC GLOSS AEROSOL (VARIOUS COLOURS) & ACETONE	<p>For acetone:</p> <p>The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitizer, but it removes fat from the skin, and it also irritates the eye. Animal testing shows acetone may cause anaemia. Studies in humans have shown that exposure to acetone at a level of 2375 mg/m³ does not negatively impact an individual's emotional regulation, behaviour, or learning ability.</p>
ACETONE & ETHYL-3-ETHOXYPROPIONATE & XYLENE	<p>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.</p>
SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT ALIPHATIC & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED	<p>Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.</p> <p>The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell. Petroleum contains aromatic (benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, naphthalene) and aliphatic hydrocarbons (n-hexane), which can result in many detrimental health effects, including, cancer, tumour formation, hearing loss, and nervous system toxicity. Animal testing shows breathing in petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans. Similarly, exposure to gasoline over a lifetime can cause kidney cancer in animals, but the relevance in humans is questionable.</p> <p>Most studies involving gasoline have shown that gasoline does not cause genetic mutation, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants).</p> <p>Animal studies show concentrations of toluene (>0.1%) can cause developmental effects such as lower birth weight and developmental toxicity to the nervous system of the foetus. Other studies show no adverse effects on the foetus.</p> <p>Prolonged contact with petroleum may result in skin inflammation and make the skin more sensitive to irritation and penetration by other materials.</p>
ZIRCONIUM 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE & PROPANE	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p>

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

COLOUR LAB CLASSIC GLOSS AEROSOL (Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
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COLOUR LAB CLASSIC GLOSS AEROSOL (VARIOUS COLOURS)

VARIOUS COLOURS)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
acetone	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6098.4mg/L	5
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	5600-10000mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	3744.6-5000.7mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.873-27.684mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	12h	Fish	0.001mg/L	4
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	373mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	336h	Fish	47.5mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	100-180mg/l	2
solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	6.5mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100000mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.1mg/l	1
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.002mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>0.002mg/l	2
n-heptane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.4mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.17mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.11mg/l	2
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	23300mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	168h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>=1000mg/l	2
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	970mg/l	1
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	970mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>114.86mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	45.3mg/l	2
n-hexane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	4h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.12mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	113mg/L	4
cyclohexane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.9mg/l	2
	BCF	1344h	Fish	31-102	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.428mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.17mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.9mg/l	2

Continued...

COLOUR LAB CLASSIC GLOSS AEROSOL (VARIOUS COLOURS)

	LC50	96h	Fish	4.53mg/l	2
xylene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.8mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	73h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.6mg/l	2
n-octane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.4mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	9h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.001mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.11mg/l	2
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.17mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.042mg/L	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.004mg/L	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	0.5-0.6	7
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	~201mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~6.09mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~1.02mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
butane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	24.11mg/l	2
propane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data					

When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water. The oil film on water surface may physically affect the aquatic organisms, due to the interruption of the oxygen transfer between the air and the water

Oils of any kind can cause:

- drowning of water-fowl due to lack of buoyancy, loss of insulating capacity of feathers, starvation and vulnerability to predators due to lack of mobility
- lethal effects on fish by coating gill surfaces, preventing respiration
- asphyxiation of benthic life forms when floating masses become engaged with surface debris and settle on the bottom and
- adverse aesthetic effects of fouled shoreline and beaches

In case of accidental releases on the soil, a fine film is formed on the soil, which prevents the plant respiration process and the soil particle saturation. It may cause deep water infestation.

For Propylene Glycol Ethers: log Kow's range from 0.309 for TPM to 1.523 for DPnB. Calculated BCFs range from 1.47 for DPnB to 3.16 for DPMA and TPM, indicating low bioaccumulation. Henry's Law Constants are low for all category members, ranging from 5.7×10^{-9} atm-m³/mole for TPM to 2.7×10^{-9} atm-m³/mole for PnB.

Environmental Fate: Most are liquids at room temperature and all are water-soluble.

For Aromatic Substances Series:

Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.

Atmospheric Fate: PAHs are 'semi-volatile substances' which can move between the atmosphere and the Earth's surface in repeated, temperature-driven cycles of deposition and volatilization. Terrestrial Fate: BTEX compounds have the potential to move through soil and contaminate ground water, and their vapors are highly flammable and explosive.

Ecotoxicity - Within an aromatic series, acute toxicity increases with increasing alkyl substitution on the aromatic nucleus.

For petroleum distillates:

Environmental fate:

When petroleum substances are released into the environment, four major fate processes will take place: dissolution in water, volatilization, biodegradation and adsorption. These processes will cause changes in the composition of these UVCB substances. In the case of spills on land or water surfaces, photodegradation-another fate process-can also be significant.

As noted previously, the solubility and vapour pressure of components within a mixture will differ from those of the component alone.

Continued...

COLOUR LAB CLASSIC GLOSS AEROSOL (VARIOUS COLOURS)

For n-Heptane: Log Kow: 4.66; Koc: 2400-8100; Half-life (hr) Air: 52.8; Half-life (hr) Surface Water: 2.9-312; Henry's atm m³/mol: 2.06; BOD 5 (if unstated): 1.92; COD: 0.06; BCF: 340-2000; Log BCF: 2.53-3.31.

Atmospheric Fate: Breakdown of n-heptane by sunlight is not expected to be an important fate process. If released to the atmosphere, n-heptane is expected to exist entirely in the vapor phase, in ambient air. Reactions hydroxyl radicals in the atmosphere have been shown to be important.

For n-Hexane: Log Kow: 3.17-3.94; Henry's Law Constant: 1.69 atm-m³/mol; Vapor Pressure: 150 mm Hg @ 25 C; Log Koc: 2.90 to 3.61. BOD 5, (if unstated): 2.21; COD: 0.04; ThOD: 3.52.

Atmospheric Fate: n-Hexane is not expected to be directly broken down by sunlight. The main atmospheric removal mechanism is through reactions with hydroxyl radicals, with an approximant half-life of 2.9 days.

For Xylenes:

log Koc : 2.05-3.08; Koc : 25.4-204; Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-42; Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water : 24-672; Half-life (hr) H₂O ground : 336-8640; Half-life (hr) soil : 52-672; Henry's Pa m³/mol : 637-879; Henry's atm m³/mol - 7.68E-03; BOD 5 if unstated - 1.4,1%; COD - 2.56,13% ThOD - 3.125 : BCF : 23; log BCF : 1.17-2.41.

Environmental Fate: Most xylenes released to the environment will occur in the atmosphere and volatilisation is the dominant environmental fate process. Soil - Xylenes are expected to have moderate mobility in soil evaporating rapidly from soil surfaces. The extent of the degradation is expected to depend on its concentration, residence time in the soil, the nature of the soil, and whether resident microbial populations have been acclimated.

For Glycol Ethers:

Environmental Fate: Several glycol ethers have been shown to biodegrade however; biodegradation slows as molecular weight increases. No glycol ethers that have been tested demonstrate marked resistance to biodegradative processes. No glycol ethers that have been tested demonstrate marked resistance to biodegradative processes.

Atmospheric Fate: Upon release to the atmosphere by evaporation, high boiling glycol ethers are estimated to undergo photo-degradation (atmospheric half lives = 2.4-2.5 hr).

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

Aquatic Fate: Hydrolysis of ketones in water is thermodynamically favourable only for low molecular weight ketones. Reactions with water are reversible with no permanent change in the structure of the ketone substrate. Ketones are stable to water under ambient environmental conditions.

For Butane (Synonym: n-Butane): Log Kow: 2.89; Koc: 450-900; Henry's Law Constant: 0.95 atm-cu m/mole, Vapor Pressure: 1820 mm Hg; BCF: 1.9.

Atmospheric Fate: Butane is expected to exist only as a gas in the ambient atmosphere. Gas-phase n-butane is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 6.3 days, (@ 25 C). Butane is not expected to absorb UV light and probably will probably not be broken down directly by sunlight in the atmosphere.

For Propane: Koc 460. log

Kow 2.36.

Henry's Law constant of 7.07x10⁻¹ atm-cu m/mole, derived from its vapour pressure, 7150 mm Hg, and water solubility, 62.4 mg/L. Estimated BCF: 13.1.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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: 2.2BCF: 0.69.

Environmental Fate: The relatively long half-life allows acetone to be transported long distances from its emission source.

Atmospheric Fate: Acetone preferentially locates in the air compartment when released to the environment. 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.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
acetone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	LOW	LOW
n-heptane	LOW	LOW
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.7 days)
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	LOW	LOW
n-hexane	LOW	LOW
cyclohexane	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.63 days)
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
n-octane	LOW	LOW
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW	LOW
butane	LOW	LOW
propane	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
acetone	LOW (BCF = 0.69)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	LOW (LogKOW = 0.56)
n-heptane	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.66)

COLOUR LAB CLASSIC GLOSS AEROSOL (VARIOUS COLOURS)

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	LOW (BCF = 2)
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	LOW (LogKOW = 1.08)
n-hexane	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.9)
cyclohexane	LOW (BCF = 242)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
n-octane	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.18)
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (BCF = 5.8)
butane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.89)
propane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.36)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
acetone	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.981)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.838)
n-heptane	LOW (Log KOC = 274.7)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	LOW (Log KOC = 10)
n-hexane	LOW (Log KOC = 149)
cyclohexane	LOW (Log KOC = 165.5)
n-octane	LOW (Log KOC = 506.7)
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (Log KOC = 130.8)
butane	LOW (Log KOC = 43.79)
propane	LOW (Log KOC = 23.74)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
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Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017


Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.


The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
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COLOUR LAB CLASSIC GLOSS AEROSOL (VARIOUS COLOURS)

Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1950				
14.2. UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS				
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>2.1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subsidiary Hazard</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Class	2.1	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
Class	2.1				
Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable				
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable				
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous				
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>63; 190; 277; 327; 344; 381</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td><td>1000ml</td></tr> </table>	Special provisions	63; 190; 277; 327; 344; 381	Limited quantity	1000ml
Special provisions	63; 190; 277; 327; 344; 381				
Limited quantity	1000ml				

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1950														
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)														
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td><td>2.1</td></tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td><td>10L</td></tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable	ERG Code	10L								
ICAO/IATA Class	2.1														
ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable														
ERG Code	10L														
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable														
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous														
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>A1 A145 A167 A802</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td><td>203</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>150 kg</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td><td>Forbidden</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>Forbidden</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td><td>Forbidden</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>Forbidden</td></tr> </table>	Special provisions	A1 A145 A167 A802	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Forbidden	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden
Special provisions	A1 A145 A167 A802														
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203														
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg														
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Forbidden														
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden														

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1950						
14.2. UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS						
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>IMDG Class</td><td>2.1</td></tr> <tr> <td>IMDG Subsidiary Hazard</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	IMDG Class	2.1	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable		
IMDG Class	2.1						
IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable						
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable						
14.5. Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant						
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>EMS Number</td><td>F-D , S-U</td></tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>63 190 277 327 344 381 959</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limited Quantities</td><td>1000 ml</td></tr> </table>	EMS Number	F-D , S-U	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959	Limited Quantities	1000 ml
EMS Number	F-D , S-U						
Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959						
Limited Quantities	1000 ml						

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Continued...

COLOUR LAB CLASSIC GLOSS AEROSOL (VARIOUS COLOURS)

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
acetone	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Not Available
solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Not Available
n-heptane	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Not Available
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	Not Available
n-hexane	Not Available
cyclohexane	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
n-octane	Not Available
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available
butane	Not Available
propane	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
acetone	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Not Available
solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Not Available
n-heptane	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Not Available
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	Not Available
n-hexane	Not Available
cyclohexane	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
n-octane	Not Available
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available
butane	Not Available
propane	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002517	Aerosols Flammable Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

acetone is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

Continued...

COLOUR LAB CLASSIC GLOSS AEROSOL (VARIOUS COLOURS)

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Land Transport Rule; Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 2 Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantities and Consumer Commodities

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Land Transport Rule; Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 2 Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantities and Consumer Commodities

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

n-heptane is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

n-hexane is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

cyclohexane is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

xylene is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Continued...

COLOUR LAB CLASSIC GLOSS AEROSOL (VARIOUS COLOURS)

n-octane is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate is found on the following regulatory lists

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

methyl ethyl ketoxime is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

butane is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

propane is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantity (Closed Containers)	Quantity (Open Containers)
2.1.2A	3 000 L (aggregate water capacity)	3 000 L (aggregate water capacity)

Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
6.5A or 6.5B	120	1	3	
2.1.2A				1L (aggregate water capacity)

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

Continued...

COLOUR LAB CLASSIC GLOSS AEROSOL (VARIOUS COLOURS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (acetone; propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer; solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic; naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated; n-heptane; propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer; ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate; n-hexane; cyclohexane; xylene; n-octane; zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate; methyl ethyl ketoxime; butane; propane)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	<p>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</p> <p>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</p>

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	17/12/2021
Initial Date	26/03/2015

Other information

The 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.

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

Continued...

COLOUR LAB CLASSIC GLOSS AEROSOL (VARIOUS COLOURS)

- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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