

# Galmet Spraypaint Aerosol (all colours except silver)

## ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)

Chemwatch: 5141-44

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

Issue Date: 01/11/2019

Print Date: 02/05/2022

Initial Date: 16/06/2006

S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Galmet Spraypaint Aerosol (all colours except silver)
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
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	Anti-corrosive and decorative coating. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack
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#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)
Address	Unit 2/38 Trugood Drive, East Tamaki Not Available 2013 Auckland New Zealand
Telephone	09 272 1945
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.itwpcf.co.nz
Email	Not Available

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	+64 800 700 112
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9186 1132

#### CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
+64 800 700 112	+61 2 9186 1132	Not Available

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

### 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.

Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3, Aerosols Category 1
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**Galmet Spraypaint Aerosol (all colours except silver)**

**Legend:**

1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

**Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria Gazetted by EPA New Zealand**

2.1.2A, 6.1E (aspiration), 6.1E (oral), 6.3B, 6.8B, 6.9B, 9.1C, 9.1D

**Label elements**

<b>Hazard pictogram(s)</b>	
<b>Signal word</b>	<b>Danger</b>

**Hazard statement(s)**

<b>H303</b>	May be harmful if swallowed.
<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
<b>H316</b>	Causes mild skin irritation.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>H361</b>	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
<b>H371</b>	May cause damage to organs.
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>H412</b>	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>H222</b>	Extremely flammable aerosol.

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

<b>P201</b>	Obtain special instructions before use.
<b>P260</b>	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

<b>P301+P310</b>	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
<b>P331</b>	Do NOT induce vomiting.
<b>P301+P312</b>	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
<b>P308+P311</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
<b>P403+P233</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

<b>P501</b>	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
64742-88-7	10-29	<u>solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.</u>
108-88-3	0-9	<u>toluene</u>

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64742-95-6.	0-9	<u>naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent</u>
115-10-6	30-60	<u>dimethyl ether</u>

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

## Description of first aid measures

General	
Eye Contact	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
Inhalation	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove to fresh air.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving alcohol.</li> </ul>

## Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

## Extinguishing media

	<p><b>SMALL FIRE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO2</li> </ul> <p><b>LARGE FIRE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Water spray or fog.</li> </ul>
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## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</li> </ul>
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## Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> </ul>

Continued...

**Galmet Spraypaint Aerosol (all colours except silver)**

▸ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.  
Other combustion products include:  
carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)  
nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)

**SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▸ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>▸ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▸ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> </ul>
	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

**SECTION 7 Handling and storage**

**Precautions for safe handling**

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▸ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can</li> <li>▸ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>▸ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▸ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> </ul>

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Aerosol dispenser.</li> <li>▸ Check that containers are clearly labelled.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	Avoid storage with oxidisers

**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)	solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	(om)-Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	toluene	Toluene (Toluol)	50 ppm / 188 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	(skin)-Skin absorption
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	dimethyl ether	Dimethylether	400 ppm / 766 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	958 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

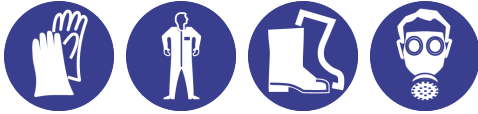
**Emergency Limits**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.	Not Available	1,200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	6,700 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	40,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
toluene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available	1,200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	6,700 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	40,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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dimethyl ether	Not Available	3,000 ppm	3800* ppm	7200* ppm
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH		
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available		
toluene	500 ppm	Not Available		
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available	Not Available		
dimethyl ether	Not Available	Not Available		

**Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<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>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b> For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▸ <b>NOTE:</b> Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and <b>ALL</b> lenses concentrate them.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> <li>▸ <b>OTHERWISE:</b></li> <li>▸ For potentially moderate exposures:</li> <li>▸ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</li> <li>▸ For potentially heavy exposures:</li> <li>▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Overalls.</li> <li>▸ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▸ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

**Respiratory protection**

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

**SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**

**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

<b>Appearance</b>	Coloured liquid with a solvent odour; does not mix with water. Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under <b>PRESSURE</b> . Contains highly flammable ether propellant.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.98 @ 20C
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	296
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available

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Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	-24.84	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	-41.1	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	0.14 BuAC = 1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	27.0	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	3.4	Volatile Component (%vol)	>60
Vapour pressure (kPa)	520 @ 21.1C	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (Not Available%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	VOC g/L	Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Elevated temperatures.</li> <li>▸ Presence of open flame.</li> <li>▸ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
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

Inhaled	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. If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death. <b>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</b>
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed.
Skin Contact	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.
Eye	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
Chronic	Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS] 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.

Galmet Spraypaint Aerosol (all colours except silver)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
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**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

## Galmet Spraypaint Aerosol (all colours except silver)

Galmet Spraypaint Aerosol (all colours except silver)	<p>for full range naphthas</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>
Galmet Spraypaint Aerosol (all colours except silver)	<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> <p>For toluene: Acute toxicity: Humans exposed to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis (sleepiness) and death. When inhaled or swallowed, toluene can cause severe central nervous system depression, and in large doses has a narcotic effect. 60mL has caused death. Death of heart muscle fibres, liver swelling, congestion and bleeding of the lungs and kidney injury were all found on autopsy. Exposure to inhalation at a concentration of 600 parts per million for 8 hours resulted in the same and more serious symptoms including euphoria (a feeling of well-being), dilated pupils, convulsions and nausea.</p>
Galmet Spraypaint Aerosol (all colours except silver)	<p>Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 1320 ppm/6h/90D-I * [Devoe] For Low Boiling Point Naphthas (LBPNs): <b>Acute toxicity:</b> LBPNs generally have low acute toxicity by the oral (median lethal dose [LD50] in rats &gt; 2000 mg/kg-bw), inhalation (LD50 in rats &gt; 5000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) and dermal (LD50 in rabbits &gt; 2000 mg/kg-bw) routes of exposure Most LBPNs are mild to moderate eye and skin irritants in rabbits, with the exception of heavy catalytic cracked and heavy catalytic reformed naphthas, which have higher primary skin irritation indices. <b>Sensitisation:</b> LBPNs do not appear to be skin sensitizers, but a poor response in the positive control was also noted in these studies <b>Repeat dose toxicity:</b> The lowest-observed-adverse-effect concentration (LOAEC) and lowest-observed-adverse-effect level (LOAEL) values identified following short-term (2-89 days) and subchronic (greater than 90 days) exposure to the LBPN substances. These values were determined for a variety of endpoints after considering the toxicity data for all LBPNs in the group. Most of the studies were carried out by the inhalation route of exposure. Renal effects, including increased kidney weight, renal lesions (renal tubule dilation, necrosis) and hyaline droplet formation, observed in male rats exposed orally or by inhalation to most LBPNs, were considered species- and sex-specific These effects were determined to be due to a mechanism of action not relevant to humans -specifically, the interaction between hydrocarbon metabolites and alpha-2-microglobulin, an enzyme not produced in substantial amounts in female rats, mice and other species, including humans. For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after exposure by swallowing, inhalation, or skin contact. In the workplace, inhalation and skin contact are the most important routes of absorption; whole-body toxic effects from skin absorption are unlikely to occur as the skin irritation caused by the chemical generally leads to quick removal. The substance is fat-soluble and may accumulate in fatty tissues. It is also bound to red blood cells in the bloodstream. For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes – TMBs) Acute toxicity: Animal testing shows that semi-lethal concentrations and doses vary amongst this group. The semilethal concentrations for inhalation range from 6000 to 10000 mg/cubic metre for C9 aromatic naphtha and 18000-24000 mg/cubic metre for 1,2,4- and 1,3,5-TMB, respectively. Irritation and sensitization: Results from animal testing indicate that C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents are mildly to moderately irritating to the skin, minimally irritating to the eye, and have the potential to irritate the airway and cause depression of breathing rate. There is no evidence that it sensitizes skin. Repeated dose toxicity: Animal studies show that chronic inhalation toxicity for C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents is slight. Similarly, oral exposure does not appear to pose a high toxicity hazard for pure trimethylbenzene isomers. Mutation-causing ability: No evidence of mutation-causing ability and genetic toxicity was found in animal and laboratory testing. Reproductive and developmental toxicity: No definitive effects on reproduction were seen, although reduction in weight in developing animals may be seen at concentrations that are toxic to the mother.</p>
Galmet Spraypaint Aerosol (all colours except silver)	<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.</p> <p>For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system. This product contains toluene, and animal studies suggest high concentrations of toluene lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene, from which animal testing shows evidence of tumour formation. Cancer-causing potential: Animal testing shows inhaling petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans. Mutation-causing potential: Most studies involving gasoline have returned negative results regarding the potential to cause mutations, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants).</p>

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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 available to make classification  
✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
⊖ – Data Not Available to make classification

**SECTION 12 Ecological information**

**Toxicity**

Not Available

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Effect	Value	Species	BCF
Galmet Spraypaint Aerosol (all colours except silver)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Galmet Spraypaint Aerosol (all colours except silver)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Galmet Spraypaint Aerosol (all colours except silver)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Galmet Spraypaint Aerosol (all colours except silver)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Galmet Spraypaint Aerosol (all colours except silver)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

For Hydrocarbons: log Kow 1. BCF~10.

For Aromatics: log Kow 2-3.

BCF 20-200.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
toluene	LOW (Half-life = 28 days)	LOW (Half-life = 4.33 days)
dimethyl ether	LOW	LOW

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
toluene	LOW (BCF = 90)
dimethyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 0.1)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
toluene	LOW (KOC = 268)
dimethyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1.292)

**SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**


**Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</b></li> </ul>
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Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017



**SECTION 14 Transport information****Labels Required**

	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO Not Applicable
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

**Land transport (UN)**

<b>UN number</b>	1950	
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	No relevant data	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Class	2.1
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	63; 190; 277; 327; 344; 381
	Limited quantity	1000ml

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

<b>UN number</b>	1950	
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Aerosols, flammable	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	No relevant data	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	10L
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	A145 A167 A802
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G	

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

<b>UN number</b>	1950	
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	2.1
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-D, S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959

## Galmet Spraypaint Aerosol (all colours except silver)

Limited Quantities	1000 ml
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## Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
Not Available	Galmet Spraypaint Aerosol (all colours except silver)	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. This substance can be managed under the controls specified in the Transfer Notice or alternatively it may be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard.

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002515	Aerosols (Flammable) Group Standard 2017

## solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.(64742-88-7) is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List  
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs  
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans  
 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 Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

## toluene(108-88-3) is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List  
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs  
 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)

## naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent(64742-95-6.) is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List  
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs  
 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)

## dimethyl ether(115-10-6) 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)

## 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

**Galmet Spraypaint Aerosol (all colours except silver)**

Refer Group Standards for further information

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC	
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.; toluene; naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent; dimethyl ether)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	<i>Y = All ingredients are on the inventory</i>

**SECTION 16 Other information****Other information**

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

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.

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