

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## VHT ENGINE PAINT AEROSOL, PLUM PURPLE

Infosafe No.: LPZDD  
ISSUED Date: 29/10/2015  
ISSUED BY SPECO THOMAS PTY. LTD.

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

**GHS Product Identifier**

VHT ENGINE PAINT AEROSOL, PLUM PURPLE

**Product Code**

SP149

**Company Name**

SPECO THOMAS PTY. LTD. (ABN 58 005 669 269)

**Address**

1B LEVANSWELL ROAD MOORABBIN  
VIC 3189 Australia

**Telephone/Fax Number**

Tel: 03 95557244

Fax: 03 95532841

**Emergency phone number**

131 126

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

Engine paint.

**Other Names**

Name	Product Code
VHT ENGINE PAINT AEROSOL, TORQUE N'TEAL	SP150
VHT ENGINE PAINT AEROSOL, RACING GREEN	SP151
VHT ENGINE PAINT AEROSOL, FORD RED	SP152

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

**GHS classification of the substance/mixture**

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia

Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

**GHS (3rd) Classification:**

Eye damage/irritation 2A

Flammable aerosol category 1

Skin corrosion/irritation category 2

STOT repeated exposure category 2

STOT single exposure category 3 - narcotic

Toxic to reproduction 2

**Signal Word (s)**

DANGER

### **Hazard Statement (s)**

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.  
H315 Causes skin irritation.  
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.  
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### **Pictogram (s)**

Flame, Exclamation mark, Health hazard



### **Precautionary statement – Prevention**

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.  
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.  
P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.  
P251 Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.  
P260 Do not breathe fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling  
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

### **Precautionary statement – Response**

P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.  
P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.  
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.  
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.  
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

### **Precautionary statement – Storage**

P405 Store locked up.  
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.

### **Precautionary statement – Disposal**

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

## **3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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## Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Acetone	67-64-1	20-40 %
Toluene	108-88-3	10-<30 %
Butane	106-97-8	10-<20 %
Propane	74-98-6	10-<20 %
Carbon black	1333-86-4	0-1 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0-<1 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

## 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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### Inhalation

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

### Ingestion

Unlikely due to form of product. If ingestion occurs, do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth and lips with water. Where vomiting occurs naturally have affected person place head below hip level in order to reduce risk of aspiration. Seek immediate medical attention.

### Skin

Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse or discard. Seek medical attention.

### Eye contact

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. Seek medical attention.

### First Aid Facilities

Eyewash, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

### Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

### Other Information

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

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water.

### Hazards from Combustion Products

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

### Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Contents under pressure - cans can explode in a fire. This product is extremely flammable. Keep containers and fire-exposed surfaces cool with water spray. Shut off any leak if safe to do so and remove sources of re-ignition. Vapour/air mixtures may ignite explosively. Flashback along the vapour trail may occur. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

**Hazchem Code**

2YE

**Decomposition Temperature**

Not available

**Precautions in connection with Fire**

Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. In case of fire the product may be violently or explosively reactive. Use water spray to disperse vapours. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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**Emergency Procedures**

Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse/absorb vapour if any. Place inert, Non combustible absorbent material onto spillage. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely. Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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**Precautions for Safe Handling**

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. VAPOUR OR GAS REDUCES OXYGEN FOR BREATHING. IN CONFINED SPACES MAY CAUSE ASPHYXIATION. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Handle and use the material in a well-ventilated area, away from sparks, flames and other ignition sources. DO NOT store or use in confined spaces. Have emergency equipment (for fires, spills, leaks, etc.) readily available. Build up of mists or vapours in the atmosphere must be prevented. Do NOT cut or heat containers as they may contain hazardous residues. Do not smoke. Flameproof equipment is necessary in areas where the product is being used. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Earth or bond all equipment. Do not empty into drains. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product, that is, always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet facilities.

Avoid exposure. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

It is recommended that pregnant or breastfeeding women should not handle this product unless adequate exposure protection can be assured at all times. Female personnel planning pregnancy should be made aware of the potential risks.

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

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, foodstuffs, clothing and out of direct sunlight. Do not expose can to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Protect containers against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Do NOT pressurise, cut or heat aerosol containers. Content is under pressure and can explode violently. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations. For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS 2278.1—2008 Non-refillable metal aerosol dispensers of capacity 50 mL to 1000 mL inclusive.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Occupational exposure limit values

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

Acetone

TWA: 500ppm, 1185 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

STEL: 1000ppm, 2375mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Butane

TWA: 800 ppm, 1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Toluene

TWA: 50 ppm, 191 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

STEL: 150 ppm, 574 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

NOTE: Sk

Ethylbenzene

TWA: 100 ppm, 434 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

STEL: 125 ppm, 543 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Carbon black

TWA: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

'Sk' Notice: Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

### Biological Limit Values

Name: Acetone

Determinant: Acetone

Specimen: Urine

Value: 50 mg/L

Sampling time: end of shift.

Name: Toluene

Determinant: toluene in urine

Value: 0.03mg/l

Sampling time: end of shift.

Name: Toluene

Determinant: toluene in blood

Value: 0.02mg/l

Sampling time: prior to last shift of workweek

Name: Toluene

Determinant: o-Cresol in urine

Value: 0.3mg/g creatinine

Sampling time: end of shift.

Name: Ethylbenzene

Determinant: Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid.

Specimen: Creatinine in urine.

Value: 0.15 g/g

Sampling time: End of shift at end of work week.

Source: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

#### Other Exposure Information

Butane and propane are asphyxiant gases which when present in an atmosphere in high concentration, lead to reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. It is not appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for each simple asphyxiant, rather it should be required that a sufficient oxygen concentration be maintained.

#### Appropriate Engineering Controls

This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. A flame-proof exhaust ventilation system is required. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning ventilation requirements. Refer to AS 2865 Australian Standard Safe working in a confined space, for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

#### Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable organic vapour/mist filter should be used. Reference should be made to Australian/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

#### Eye Protection

Safety glasses with side shields, chemical goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations. Eye protection devices should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

#### Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

#### Body Protection

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

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Gas	Appearance	Aerosol can
Colour	Not available	Odour	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Melting Point	Not available
Boiling Point	<-18 - 172°C	Solubility in Water	Insoluble
Solubility in Organic Solvents	0.74 - 0.75	Specific Gravity	0.74 - 0.75
pH	Not available	Vapour Pressure	Not available
Vapour Density (Air=1)	Heavier than air.	Evaporation Rate	Faster than ether.
Odour Threshold	Not available	Viscosity	Not available
Volatile Component	89-91% (by volume) 52.98-56.57% (by weight)	Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Density	Not available	Flash Point	<-17°C (propellant)
Flammability	Extremely flammable aerosol	Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available
Flammable Limits - Lower	1.0%	Flammable Limits - Upper	12.8%

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### Reactivity

Refer to Sec 10: Possibility of hazardous reactions

### Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

### Conditions to Avoid

Heat, direct sunlight, flames and other sources of ignition.

### Incompatible materials

Strong oxidising agents.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not available

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Toxicology Information

No toxicity data available for this material.

### Ingestion

Unlikely due to form of product. If ingestion occurs, may cause lung damage if swallowed. Subsequent to ingestion or vomiting, small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system may cause severe pulmonary injury that may lead to death. May also cause irritation to the gastrointestinal system. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and abdominal pain.

### Inhalation

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

### Skin

Causes skin irritation. Skin contact will cause redness, itching and swelling. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking and may lead to dermatitis.

### Eye

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

### Respiratory sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

### Skin Sensitisation

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

### Germ cell mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

### Carcinogenicity

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

Toluene is listed as a Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Ethyl benzene and carbon black are listed as Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

### Reproductive Toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Classified as a suspected human reproductive or developmental toxicant.

### STOT-single exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### STOT-repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Aspiration Hazard**

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

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**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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**Ecotoxicity**

No ecological data available for this material.

**Persistence and degradability**

Not available

**Mobility**

Insoluble with water.

**Bioaccumulative Potential**

Not available

**Other Adverse Effects**

Not available

**Environmental Protection**

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

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**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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**Disposal considerations**

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Do not pierce, burn, cut, puncture or weld on or near containers. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Empty the container completely before disposal. Contaminated containers must not be treated as household waste. Advise flammable nature.

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**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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**Transport Information**

Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):

This material is classified as Dangerous Goods Division 2.1 - Flammable Gases according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road or Rail. ( 7th edition)

Division 2.1 Dangerous Goods are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:

- Class 1, Explosives
- Division 2.2 Non-flammable, Non toxic gases that have a subsidiary risk 5.1 except when all are packed in cylinders or pressure drums not exceeding 500L capacity.
- Class 3, Flammable Liquids, if both the Division 2.1 and Class 3 dangerous goods are in tanks or other receptacles with a capacity individually exceeding 500L.
- Division 4.1, Flammable Solids
- Division 4.2, Spontaneously Combustible Substances
- Division 4.3, Dangerous When Wet Substances
- Division 5.1, Oxidising substances
- Division 5.2, Organic Peroxides
- Class 7, Radioactive Substances

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

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

Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

UN-No: 1950

Division: 2.1

EmS: F-D,S-U

Special Provisions: 63, 190, 277, 327, 344, 959

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.



Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE  
UN-No: 1950  
Division: 2.1  
Label: Flammable gas  
Packaging Instructions (cargo only): 203  
Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): 203  
Special Provisions: A145, A167, A802

**U.N. Number**

1950

**UN proper shipping name**

AEROSOLS

**Transport hazard class(es)**

2.1

**Hazchem Code**

2YE

**Special Precautions for User**

Not available

**EPG Number**

2D1

**IERG Number**

49

**IMDG Marine pollutant**

No

**Transport in Bulk**

Not available

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**Regulatory information**

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

**Poisons Schedule**

S5

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**Date of preparation or last revision of SDS**

SDS Reviewed: October 2015

Supersedes: August 2010

**References**

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice  
Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.

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

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

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants, Safe work Australia.

American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of chemicals.

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## END OF SDS

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