

No.46 INSTANT SHOWSHINE

GnG Sales

Chemwatch: 50-7155
Version No: 2.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 29/06/2015
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Initial Date: Not Available
S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	No.46 INSTANT SHOWSHINE
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack Paintwork polish. Packing size: 450 ml.
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Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	GnG Sales
Address	3 Foundry Road Seven Hills 2147 NSW Australia
Telephone	1300 769 109 (Business Hours)
Fax	+61 2 9680 4474
Website	www.gngsales.com.au
Email	info@gngsales.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	13 1126 (from anywhere in Australia)
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 764 766 (in New Zealand)

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.


CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	3	
Toxicity	0	
Body Contact	2	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	0	

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification ^[1]	Flammable Aerosol Category 1, Eye Irritation Category 2A, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol
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H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement
AUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking

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.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-48-9.	10-~30	<u>naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated</u>
106-97-8	10-~30	<u>butane</u>

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 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. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ 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	<p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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. Wipe up. If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
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. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation.
	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aerosol dispenser. Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	butane	Butane	1900 mg/m3 / 800 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy; (Isopar L-rev 2)	171 ppm	171 ppm	570 ppm
butane	Butane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Not Available	Not Available
butane	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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ 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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<p>Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. ▶ OTHERWISE: ▶ 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. ▶ Do not spray on hot surfaces. ▶ The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

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

* 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

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.

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2 ^
up to 10 x ES	-	AX-3	-
10+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous Flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Light orange aerosol spray; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	-40	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	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

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Skin Contact	Spray mist may produce discomfort Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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.
Eye	The liquid may produce eye discomfort causing smarting, pain and redness. This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS] WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.

No.46 INSTANT SHOWSHINE	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1]	[CCINFO-Shell]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1]	[EXXON] None reported
butane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 658 mg/L/4H ^[2]	Nil reported
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED	for petroleum: This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic. This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents
	Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans. Inhalation exposure to rats causes kidney tumours which are not considered relevant to humans. Mutagenicity: There is a large database of mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams, which use a wide variety of endpoints and give predominantly negative results.

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

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
butane	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
butane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.89)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
butane	LOW (KOC = 43.79)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type.</p>
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2YE

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1950
Packing group	Not Applicable
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Environmental hazard	No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es)	Class	2.1
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344
	Limited quantity	See SP 277

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950	
Packing group	Not Applicable	
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable; Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)	
Environmental hazard	No relevant data	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	10L
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203; Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg; Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203; Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G; Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1950	
Packing group	Not Applicable	
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	2.1
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-D , S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 959
	Limited Quantities	See SP277

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED(64742-48-9.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

BUTANE(106-97-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (butane; naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information**Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	101795-02-2., 64742-48-9.

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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net

The (M)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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