



Section 1 – Identification of the substance/preparation and the company

Product Name: Sprayline
Company: Donaghys Ltd.
Address: 16 Sheffield Crescent
PO Box 20 449
Christchurch
Telephone Number: 0800 942 006
Recommended Use: Stockmarker

Section 2 – Hazard Identification

Hazard Classes:



Aerosol Category 1
Aerosol Category 2
Skin irritation Category 2
Eye irritation Category 2
Hazardous to the aquatic environment acute Category 1
Hazardous to the aquatic environment chronic Category 1

Hazard Statements:

Flammable aerosol.
Causes skin irritation.
Causes eye irritation.
Very toxic to aquatic life.

Precaution Statements:

Read label before use.
Keep away from children.
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces.
No smoking.
Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Avoid release to the environment.

EPA NZ Approval Code: HSR002515

Section 3 – Composition Information

Chemical Entity	CAS No.	Proportion %
Heptanes	142-82-5	10%-30%
Other ingredients not contributing to the classification	-	1% - 10%
LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)	68476-85-7	>60%

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Section 4 – First Aid Measures

- If Swallowed:** Rinse mouth. Avoid giving milk, oils or alcohol to drink.
If unwell get medical advice/attention
- If in eyes:** Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush eyes continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.
Ensure complete irrigation of eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
Removal of contact lenses after and eye injury should only be undertaken by a skilled professional.
- If on skin:** Wash with plenty of soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Do not use solvents. Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.
- If inhaled:** Remove to fresh air. Lay patient down, keep calm and warm. Administer artificial respiration if needed. If respiratory symptoms persist get medical attention.
- Advice to doctor:** For acute or short term repeated exposure to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:
Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillates ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory distress and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gas should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and /or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so the hyperventilation improves clearance.
A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilization of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 – Fire-fighting Measures

- Hazard** 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.
Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.
- Combustion Products:** Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- Protective Equipment:** Breathing apparatus and protective gloves and clothing

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Section 5 – Fire-fighting Measures (cont.)

Extinguishing Media:

SMALL FIRE:
Water spray, dry chemical or CO2
LARGE FIRE:
Water spray or fog.

Special Fire Fighting Methods:

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.
When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 100 metres in all directions.

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Spills and Disposal:

MINOR SPILLS
Clean up all spills immediately.
Avoid breathing vapours and contact to skin and eyes.
Wear protecting clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increased ventilation.

MAJOR SPILLS
Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear breathing apparatus, protecting clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
Prevent by any means available spillage from entering drains or water course.
Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place.
Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions by opening valve.
DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.

Protective Equipment:

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

Environmental Precautions:

Avoid entry into waterways or streams. Prevent washings from entering waterways.



Section 7– Handling and Storage

- Storage:** Store in suitable container: Aerosol dispenser.
Check that containers are clearly labeled.
Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
Store below 38°C
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 vapors may be trapped.
No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.
- Handling:** Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
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.

Section 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection/Engineering Controls

These precautions are suggested for conditions where the potential for exposure to the product exists. Emergency conditions may require additional precautions.

- Exposure Controls:** Material (Heptane (n-Heptane))
NZ work place exposure standards: TWA ppm: 400 TWA mg/m³: 1640
STEL ppm: 500 STEL mg/m³: 2050

- Protective Equipment:** **RESPIRATOR**
Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE
No special equipment for minor exposure when handling small quantities otherwise safety glasses with side shields.

HANDS/FEET
No special equipment for minor exposure when handling small quantities otherwise wear general protective gloves eg: light weight rubber gloves

OTHER
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. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton.
Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.

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Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (eg: gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

OTHERWISE:

Overalls.
Skin cleansing cream.
Eyewash unit
Do not spray on hot surfaces.

Engineering Controls:

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 protection.

Basic types of controls are:

Changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from workers and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:	Liquid
Odour:	Strong solvent odour
Specific Gravity:	0.7-0.8
PH:	N/A
Vapour Pressure:	N/A
Flash Point:	<-81 (Propellant)
Autoignition Temperature:	N/A
Flammability Limits:	Upper value: 9.5% Lower value: 1.2%

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Stability:	Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid direct sunlight, heat and open flame
Materials to Avoid:	Strong oxidising agents.
Decomposition Products:	Carbon dioxide and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Water.

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Section 11 – Toxicological Information

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Vapours may cause dizziness or drowsiness.

Inhalation, skin contact and/or by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

Ingestion may produce health damage*.

Possible skin sensitiser*.

May produce discomfort of the eyes, respiratory tract and skin*.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Long term repeated occupational exposure may product cumulative health effects involving organs and biochemical systems*

Chronic inhalation exposure may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes.

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

* (limited evidence).

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Very toxic to aquatic organisms may cause long term adverse effects to aquatic environment.

This material and its container must be disposed of as a hazardous waste. Avoid release to the environment.

Hazard Classification:

- Aerosol Category 1
- Aerosol Category 2
- Skin irritation Category 2
- Eye irritation Category 2
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment acute Category 1
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment chronic Category 1

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Product Disposal: If possible, dispose of by using according to the label, otherwise dispose of in an approved landfill or bury below 50 cm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways

Container Disposal: Triple rinse container and add residue to spray system. If circumstances, especially wind direction, permit the empty containers may be burned, otherwise crush and bury in a suitable landfill.

Section 14 – Transport Information

Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS
UN Number: 1950
DG Class: 2.1
Subsidiary Risk Class: None allocated
Packing Group: II
HAZCHEM Code: 2YE

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Section 15 – Regulatory Information

EPA NZ Registration Code: HSR002515

Section 16 – Other Information

The information in this MSDS is provided in good faith, but no warranty, expressed or implied is made. Contact Donaghys Ltd for more information.

EMERGENCY CONTACT No.: 0800 764 766 (National Poisons Information Centre)

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