



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

**Product ID:** 461  
**Product Name:** Boyle Spray Gloss Finish  
**Revision Date:** Oct 06, 2017  
**Version:** 1.0  
**Supplier Name:** Boyle Industries Pty Ltd  
**Address:** 8 Redland Drive Mitcham 3132 Victoria, Australia  
**Information Phone Number:** +61 3 9874 2266  
**Emergency Contact Numbers:** 03 9874 2266 Mon – Fri. 8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.  
Poison Information Centre 13 11 26  
**Fax:** +03 9874 2880  
**Product/Recommended Uses:**

**Date Printed:** Oct 06, 2017  
**Supersedes Date:** N.A.



## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

- Eye Irritation - Category 2A
- Flammables gases - Category 1
- Skin Irritation - Category 3
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Danger

### Hazardous Statements - Health

- H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
- H316 - Causes mild skin irritation
- H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

### Hazardous Statements - Physical

- H220 - Extremely flammable gas

### Precautionary Statements - General

- P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
- P102 - Keep out of reach of children.
- P103 - Read label before use.

### Precautionary Statements - Prevention

- P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all other equipment.
- P264 - Wash hands, face and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
- P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

### Precautionary Statements - Response

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P321 - Specific treatment- see First Aid on this label.

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.

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

### Precautionary Statements - Storage

P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.

P403 + P405 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

### Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

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## SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000074-98-6	PROPANE	10% - 50%
0000106-97-8	BUTANE	10% - 50%
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	10% - 30%
0064742-16-1	Petroleum resins	0% - 10%
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	0% - 10%
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0% - 5%
0000108-67-8	MESITYLENE	0% - 5%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	0% - 5%
0000526-73-8	1,2,3-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0% - 5%
0000098-82-8	CUMENE	0% - 1%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

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## SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

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### Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air, keep comfortable for breathing and keep warm. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Keep at rest until fully recovered.

### Eye Contact

Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes or until medical aid is available. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor and follow their advice.

### Skin Contact

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard. If blistering occurs, do NOT break blisters. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. For gross contamination, immediately drench with water and remove clothing. For skin burns, cover with a clean, dry dressing until medical help is available. If swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation occurs seek medical assistance.

### Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Give a glass of water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, give further water. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

### Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both acute and Delayed

No data available.

### Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

Treat symptomatically.

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## SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Small Fire: Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water-spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Large Fire: Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use straight stream of water.

### Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Extremely flammable aerosol. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air. Flameproof equipment necessary in area where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed. Electrical requirements for work area should be assessed according to AS3000. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Cylinders exposed to fire may vent and release toxic gas through pressure relief devices. Containers may explode in fire. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On burning or decomposing may emit toxic fumes.

### Fire-fighting Procedures

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations. Do not allow contaminated extinguishing water to enter the soil, ground-water or surface waters. Damaged cylinders should be handled only by specialists.

### Special Protective Actions

Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

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## SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### Emergency Procedure

Ventilate closed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay uphill and/or upstream. Do not walk through released material.

### Recommended Equipment

Wear chemical protective clothing and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

### Personal Precautions

DO NOT breathe gas, vapor or mist.

DO NOT get on skin, eyes or clothing.

### Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Suppress gases with water spray jet. Neutralization may be required before discharging sewage into treatment plants.

### Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Rinse away with water. For large spills: absorb with vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar inert material and deposit in sealed containers for disposal. Increase ventilation to assist with dispersion.

Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Dispose of contaminated materials according to federal, state and local regulations.

## SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

### General

- Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.
- Wash hands after use.
- Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
- Do not breathe vapors, mists or aerosols.
- Use good personal hygiene practices.
- Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.
- All containers must be properly labelled.
- Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

### Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source. Report ventilation failures immediately.

### Storage Room Requirements

Store in dry, well-ventilated, cool areas, out of direct sunlight and away from incompatible materials and other sources of heat. Store away from foodstuffs. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Store at temperatures above their respective freezing/melting point, do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use, check regularly for leaks. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Protect containers against banging or other physical damage when storing, transferring, or using them.

## SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Eye protection

Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids

### Skin Protection

Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity.

### Respiratory protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. If risk of inhalation exists wear organic vapor/particulate respirator.

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Do NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. An asphyxiant gas which can lead to the reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution. The minimum oxygen content in air should be 18% by volume under normal atmospheric pressure.

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	WES TWA (mg/m3)	WES STEL (ppm)	WES STEL (mg/m3)	WES TWA (ppm)	WES HEALTH
ACETONE		500		250	A4	CNS impair; URT & eye irr	A4; BEI	1185	1000	2375	500	
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9												
BUTANE				1000		CNS impair		1900			800	
CUMENE	246			50		Eye, skin, & URT irr; CNS impair		125	75	375	25	Sk
Petroleum resins												
PROPANE				See Appendix		Card sens; CNS impair						

				F: Minimal Oxygen Content								
XYLENE	434	150	651	100	A4	URT & eye irr; CNS impair	A4; BEI	350	150	655	80	

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Skin designation	OSHA Carcinogen
ACETONE	1000	2400				
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	500	2000				
BUTANE						
CUMENE	50	245			1	
Petroleum resins	500	2000				
PROPANE	1000	1800				
XYLENE	100	435				

(C) - Ceiling limit, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, card - cardiac, CNS - Central nervous system, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, sens - sensitization, URT - Upper respiratory tract

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## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	10.92 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	0.85-1.1
% VOC	72.59%
Density VOC	7.93
% Solids By Weight	8.29%

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Appearance	Clear liquid
Odor Description	Characteristic of paint thinners
Odor Threshold	Data not available
pH	Data not available
Water Solubility	Insoluble in water
VOC Part A & B Combined	Data not available
Flash Point Symbol	<
Flash Point	104 °C
Viscosity	Data not available
Lower Explosion Level	Data not available
Vapor Pressure	Data not available
Upper Explosion Level	Data not available
Vapor Density	Data not available
Freezing Point	Data not available
Melting Point	Data not available
Low Boiling Point	Data not available
High Boiling Point	Data not available
Auto Ignition Temp	Data not available
Decomposition Pt	Data not available

Evaporation Rate  
Coefficient Water/Oil

Data not available  
Data not available

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## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### Stability

The product is stable under normal storage conditions.

### Conditions to Avoid

Elevated temperatures and sources of ignition.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

### Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agents.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Oxides of carbon and nitrogen, smoke and other toxic fumes.

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## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Aspiration Hazard

No Data Available

### Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer.

No Data Available

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No Data Available

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

Material may be an irritant to mucous membranes and respiratory tract.

Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or vomiting may cause bronchopneumonia or pulmonary oedema.

No Data Available

### Reproductive Toxicity

No Data Available

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

Inhalation of high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination and impaired judgment.

Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting and irritation of the gastrointestinal tract.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Causes mild skin irritation

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs.

Prolonged exposure to inhalation of high concentration can lead to unconsciousness.

No Data Available

### Acute Toxicity

No Data Available

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

LC50 (male rat): 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure) (29)  
LC50 (male mouse): 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure) (29)  
LD50 (oral, female rat): 5800 mg/kg (24)  
LD50 (oral, mature rat): 6700 mg/kg (cited as 8.5 mL/kg) (31)  
LD50 (oral, newborn rat): 1750 mg/kg (cited as 2.2 mL/kg) (31)  
LD50 (oral, mouse): 3000 mg/kg (32, unconfirmed)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 16000 mg/kg cited as 20 mL/kg (30)

0000095-63-6 1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (rat): 18 g/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure) (1)  
LD50 (oral, rat): 5 g/kg (1)

0000098-82-8 CUMENE

LC50 (inhalation, mouse): 10 mg/L; (2000 ppm); 7-hr exposure (1,3)  
LC50 (inhalation, rat): 39 mg/L (8000 ppm); 4-hr exposure (1,3,6)  
LD50 (oral, rat): Reported as 1.4 g/kg and 2.26 g/kg (1,3,4)  
LD50 (skin, rabbit): 10627 mg/kg (4)

0000108-67-8 MESITYLENE

LC50 (rat): 24 g/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure) (2)

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 6350 ppm (4-hour exposure) (unspecified isomers and ethylbenzene) (1) LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2) ethylbenzene (1)  
LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2)  
LD50 (oral, rat): 5400 mg/kg (52% m-, 19% o-, 24% p-) (1) LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)  
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)  
LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)  
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

0000106-97-8 BUTANE

LC50 (mouse): 202000 ppm (481000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) (4-hour exposure); cited as 680 mg/L (2-hour exposure) (9)  
LC50 (rat): 276000 ppm (658000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) (4-hour exposure); cited as 658 mg/L (4-hour exposure) (9)

**Chronic Exposure**

0000098-82-8 CUMENE

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Cumene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

High exposure to Xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing embryo/fetus.  
Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

**Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous**

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

0064742-95-6 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: skin disorders. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

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## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Toxicity

No Data Available

### Persistence and Degradability

No data available.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

91% readily biodegradable, Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

### Bio-accumulative Potential

No data available.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Does not bioaccumulate

### Mobility in Soil

No data available.

### Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

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## SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### Waste Disposal

It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, state and local laws. Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes.

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## SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### ADG Information

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail".

UN number: 1950

Proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

Hazard class: 2.1

Hazchem Code: 2YE

Packaging group: None

### IMDG Information

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

UN number: 1950

Hazard class: 2.1

Proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

Packaging group: None

### IATA Information

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

UN number: 1950

Proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

Hazard class: 2.1

Packaging group: None



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**SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000074-98-6	PROPANE	10% - 50%	DSL,VOC,TSCA
0000106-97-8	BUTANE	10% - 50%	DSL,VOC,TSCA
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	10% - 30%	DSL,TSCA
0064742-16-1	Petroleum resins	0% - 10%	DSL,TSCA
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	0% - 10%	DSL,VOC,TSCA
0000095-63-6	1,2,4- TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0% - 5%	DSL,VOC,TSCA
0000108-67-8	MESITYLENE	0% - 5%	DSL,VOC,TSCA
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	0% - 5%	DSL,VOC,IARCcarcinogen,TSCA
0000526-73-8	1,2,3- TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0% - 5%	DSL,VOC,TSCA
0000098-82-8	CUMENE	0% - 1%	DSL,VOC,TSCA

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**SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION INCLUDING INFORMATION ON PREPARATION AND REVISION OF THE SDS**

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**Glossary**

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ADG- Australian Dangerous Goods Code; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; DSL- Domestic Substances List; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration; SCBA- Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL-Short Term Exposure Limit; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; VOC- Volatile Organic Compounds; WES- Workplace Exposure Standards

**Version 1.0:**

Revision Date: Oct 06, 2017

First Edition.

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**DISCLAIMER**

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