



SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| Product ID: | BAL101001, Black BAL101003, White | | |
| Product Name: | Balchan Extreme Heat Black & White | | |
| Revision Date: | MAY 06, 2023 | Date Printed: | MAY 06, 2023 |
| Version: | 1.0 | Supersedes Date: | N.A. |
| Manufacturer's Name: | MMP Industrial Pty Ltd | | MMP Industrial New Zealand |
| Address: | 3-5 Hannabus Place Mulgrave, AU, NSW, 2756 | | 21 Highbrook Drive, East Tamaki, Manukau Auckland New Zealand |
| Emergency Phone: | 0411 686 593 | | 0411 686 593 |
| Information Phone Number: | 612 4577-6977 | | 612 250-4635 |
| Fax: | 612 250-4636 | | |
| Product/Recommended Uses: | High temperature resistant coating | | |

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

- Aerosols Category 1
- Aspiration Hazard - Category 1
- Eye Irritation - Category 2A
- Skin Irritation - Category 2
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3

Pictograms



Signal Word

Danger

Poisons Schedule

Not applicable

Hazardous Statements - Health

- H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
- H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
- H315 - Causes skin irritation
- H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Hazardous Statements - Physical

- H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol

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

- P264 - Wash hands, face and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
- 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.
- P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- 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.
- P378 - Use dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide to extinguish.
- P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
- P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.
- 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.
- P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
- P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.
- P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

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

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

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

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| CAS | Chemical Name | % By Weight |
|--------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| 0000106-97-8 | BUTANE | 10% - 30% |
| 0000067-64-1 | ACETONE | 10% - 30% |
| 0064742-95-6 | AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9 | 10% - 30% |
| 0000074-98-6 | PROPANE | 10% - 30% |

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

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air, keep comfortable for breathing and keep warm. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. If breathing laboured and patient cyanotic (blue), ensure airways are clear and have a qualified person give oxygen through a facemask. If breathing has stopped apply artificial respiration at once. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. In the event of cardiac arrest, apply external cardiac massage. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

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. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Skin Contact

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). This material, or a component of the material, can be absorbed through the skin with resultant toxic effects. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. For gross contamination, immediately drench with water and remove clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation occurs seek medical assistance. For skin burns, cover with a clean, dry dressing until medical help is available.

Ingestion

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

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both acute and Delayed

No data available.

Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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. Containers may explode in fire. Cylinders exposed to fire may vent and release toxic gas through pressure relief devices. Flameproof equipment necessary in area where this chemical is being used. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Nearby equipment must be earthed. Ruptured cylinders may rocket. Electrical requirements for work area should be assessed according to AS3000. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air.

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.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

Isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay uphill and/or upstream. 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. 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.

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective 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). Neutralization may be required before discharging sewage into treatment plants. Suppress aerosol with water spray jet.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Ventilate area after clean-up is complete. Rinse away with water. For large spills: absorb with vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar inert material and deposit in sealed containers for disposal. 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

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.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

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

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye protection

Wear safety glasses with side shields.

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. 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) |
|----------------------------------|---|--|--------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------------|---|-----------------|
| ACETONE | | 500 | | 250 | A4 | URT & eye irr; CNS impair | A4; BEI | 1185 |
| AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9 | [(L)[N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (I)[N159]5 (I)[N800]]; | | | (L)[N159](L)[N800] | [A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]]; | URT irr[N159]URT irr[N800] | [A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]]; | |
| BUTANE | | 1000 (EX) | | | | CNS impair | | 1900 |
| PROPANE | | Simple asphyxiant (D), explosion hazard (EX) | | | | Asphyxia | | |

| Chemical Name | WES STEL (ppm) | WES STEL (mg/m3) | WES TWA (ppm) | WES HEALTH | OSHA TWA (ppm) | OSHA TWA (mg/m3) | OSHA STEL (ppm) | OSHA STEL (mg/m3) |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| ACETONE | 1000 | 2375 | 500 | | 1000 | 2400 | | |
| AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9 | | | | | 500 | 2000 | | |
| BUTANE | | | 800 | | | | | |
| PROPANE | | | | | 1000 | 1800 | | |

| Chemical Name | OSHA Skin designation | OSHA Carcinogen |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| ACETONE | | |
| AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9 | | |
| BUTANE | | |
| PROPANE | | |

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

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Density | 7.51 lb/gal |
| Specific Gravity | 0.90 |
| % VOC | 88.89% |
| Density VOC | 6.68 lb/gal |
| % Solids By Weight | 0.00% |

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Appearance | Coloured liquid |
| Odor Description | Characteristic of paint thinners |
| Odor Threshold | Data not available |
| pH | Data not available |
| Water Solubility | Data not available |
| VOC Part A & B Combined | Data not available |
| Flash Point Symbol | < |
| Flash Point | 0 °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 | Data not available |
| Coefficient Water/Oil | Data not available |

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Skin Corrosion/Irritation**

Can be absorbed through the skin with resultant toxic effects.

Causes skin irritation

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can cause skin irritation.

Carcinogenicity

No data available.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Exposure can irritate the eyes.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

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

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No data available.

Reproductive Toxicity

No data available.

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.

An asphyxiant; exposure to high concentrations can cause suffocation.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

May affect the kidneys and liver.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

No data available.

Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Acute Toxicity

Inhalation of vapour can result in headaches, dizziness and possible nausea.

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

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

No data available.

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

0000106-97-8 BUTANE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

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.

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.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

LC50 (male rat): 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m³ (4-hour exposure) (29)
LC50 (male mouse): 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m³ (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)

0000106-97-8 BUTANE

LC50 (mouse): 202000 ppm (481000 mg/m³) (4-hour exposure); cited as 680 mg/L (2-hour exposure) (9)
LC50 (rat): 276000 ppm (658000 mg/m³) (4-hour exposure); cited as 658 mg/L (4-hour exposure) (9)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

No data available.

Persistence and Degradability

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

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

Readily biodegradable.

0000106-97-8 BUTANE

Readily biodegradable.

Bio-accumulative Potential

No data available.

Mobility in Soil

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000106-97-8 BUTANE

Readily biodegradable.

This substance is not PBT/vPvB

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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

Packaging group: None

Hazchem Code: 2YE

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

Proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

Hazard class: 2.1

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

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

- All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

HSNO Group Standard: Aerosols Flammable Group Standard 2006: HSR002515

2.1.2A – Aerosol

6.1E - Aspiration

6.3A – Skin Irritation

6.4E – Eye Irritation

6.9B – Specific Target Organ Toxicity

| CAS | Chemical Name | % By Weight | Regulation List |
|--------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 0000106-97-8 | BUTANE | 10% - 30% | DSL,VOC,TSCA |
| 0000067-64-1 | ACETONE | 10% - 30% | DSL,TSCA |
| 0064742-95-6 | AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9 | 10% - 30% | DSL,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA |
| 0000074-98-6 | PROPANE | 10% - 30% | DSL,VOC,TSCA |

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

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