DONAGHYS TAILPAINT BLUE

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
DONAGHYS TAILPAINT BLUE

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.

OTHER NAMES

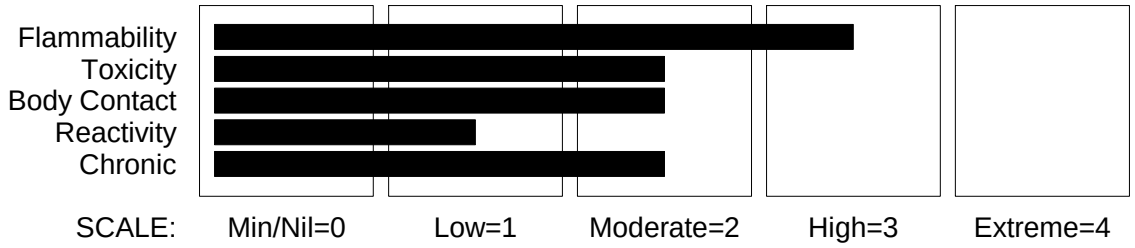
"Product Code: ANX3350"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME
PAINT

PRODUCT USE
Marking dairy for oestrus activity detection.

SUPPLIER
Company: Donaghys Industries Limited
Address:
2 Nazareth Avenue
Middleton
Christchurch
New Zealand
Telephone: +64 3 339 2553
Emergency Tel: 0800 942 006

HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification
Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1
Eye Irritation Category 2A
Flammable Liquid Category 2
Respiratory Irritation Category 3
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD
DANGER
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria:
3.1B 6.3A 6.4A 9.1A
May cause respiratory irritation
Highly flammable liquid and vapour
Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

continued...

Prevention

Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame - No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed.
Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.
Wear eye/face protection.
If skin irritation occurs, seek medical advice/attention.
IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.
If on skin or hair: remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse with water/shower.
In case of fire, use foam for extinction.
Wash/Decontaminate removed clothing before reuse.
Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
heptane	142-82-5	10-30
calcium carbonate	471-34-1	10-30
fillers		10-30
pigments		1-10
resins, unregulated		1-10
other ingredients not contributing to the classification		balance

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

SWALLOWED

- 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.
Avoid giving milk or oils.
Avoid giving alcohol.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately 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.

SKIN

If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:
- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.

continued...

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc.

Personal Protective Equipment
Breathing apparatus.
Chemical splash suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.

MAJOR SPILLS
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
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.
- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

SUITABLE CONTAINER
- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C).

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

continued...

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	heptane (Heptane (n-Heptane))	400	1, 640	500	2, 050			
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	calcium carbonate (Calcium carbonate)		10					

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:
- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

OTHER
- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Thick blue flammable liquid with a strong solvent odour; partially miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.

Molecular Weight: Not Available
Melting Range (℃): Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L): Partly Miscible
pH (1% solution): Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available

Boiling Range (℃): 77 (initial)
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.25- 1.30
pH (as supplied): Not Available
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (℃): - 4 (heptane)

continued...

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Autoignition Temp (℃): Not Available
State: Liquid

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Decomposition Temp (℃): Not Available
Viscosity: Not Available

log Kow: 4.66

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- **Presence of incompatible materials.**
- **Product is considered stable.**

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed.
Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

EYE
Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Eye contact may cause significant inflammation with pain.

SKIN
Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.
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.
The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
The material may produce moderate skin irritation; limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material either:

- produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact and/or
- produces significant, but moderate, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.

INHALED
Inhalation may produce health damage*.
Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination.
Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.
Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage.
If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.
The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing.
Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.
Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

continued...

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

HEPTANE:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 1000 ppm/6m	Nil Reported

CALCIUM CARBONATE:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h- Moderate Eye (rabbit) 0.75: mg/24h -

No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
Avoid release to the environment.
Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID
HAZCHEM: 3[Y]E

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	3	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1263	Packing Group:	II

Shipping Name:PAINT
PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

heptane (CAS: 142-82-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
New Zealand Hazardous Substances Transfer Notice 2004 - Schedule I, List of Substances (Dangerous Goods) to be transferred
New Zealand Transferred List of Single Component Substances
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

calcium carbonate (CAS: 471-34-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;
CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
New Zealand Transferred List of Single Component Substances
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
calcium carbonate (CAS: 1317-65-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;
New Zealand Transferred List of Single Component Substances
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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No data available for calcium carbonate as CAS: 13397-26-7, CAS: 15634-14-7.

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/search/registers.html

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE
0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
calcium carbonate	471- 34- 1, 13397- 26- 7, 15634- 14- 7, 1317- 65- 3

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