# WELD-THROUGH ZINC PRIMER AEROSOL

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| **Product Name** | Weld-Through Zinc Primer Aerosol |
| **Product Code** | RAP AC118 |
| **Version No** | 1.0 |
| **Issue Date** | 01/06/2026 |
| **Revision Date** | 01/06/2026 |

## SECTION 1
Identification

### Product Identifier

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|---|---|
| **Product Name** | Weld-Through Zinc Primer Aerosol |
| **Synonyms** | Primer Spray |
| **Proper Shipping Name** | AEROSOLS |
| **Other Means of Identification** | Not Available |

### Recommended Use and Restrictions on Use

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| **Relevant Identified Uses** | High-performance zinc welding primer with strong adhesion, excellent corrosion resistance making it ideal for automotive, industrial & metal fabrication applications. For industrial & automotive touch-up and repair applications. Use only as directed on the product label and Technical Data Sheet. |

### Manufacturer and Supplier Details

| Role | Registered company name | Address | Telephone / Website / Email |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manufacturer / Original Supplier | NANXIONG MARABIN INK CO., LTD | Zhuji Industrial Park, Nanxiong City, Guangdong, China | Tel: +86 751 387 9198<br>Emergency: +86 769 8261 8711<br>Email: mlb@mlbcoat.com |
| Australian Importer / Supplier | Painttech | 37 Petrova Ave, Windsor Gardens SA 5087, Australia | Tel: +61 8 8261 7153<br>Website: www.painttechsa.com.au |

### Emergency Telephone Number

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|---|---|
| **Association / Organisation** | Poisons Information Centre |
| **Emergency Telephone Number(s)** | Australia: 13 11 26 |
| **Other Emergency Telephone Number(s)** | +61 412 881 367 (Mon–Fri, 9:00am–5:00pm AEST) |

## SECTION 2
Hazard(s) Identification

### Regulatory basis:

This product is classified and labelled in accordance with the Work Health and Safety (WHS) Regulations and the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), 7th Revised Edition as adopted by Safe Work Australia.

### Classification of the Substance or Mixture

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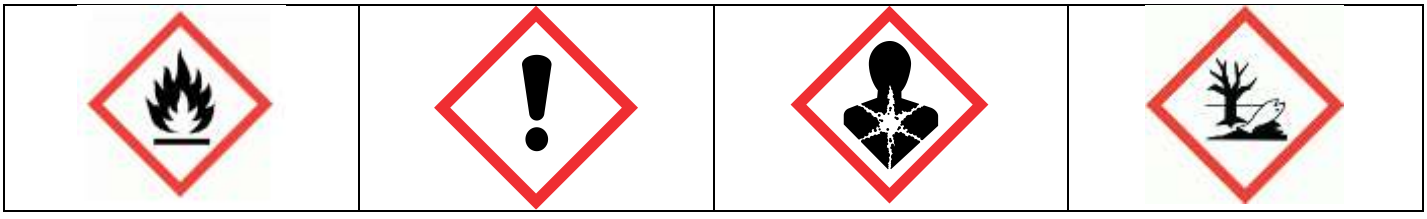
|---|---|
| **Poisons Schedule** | Not Scheduled |
| **Classification** | Aerosols Category 1 H222; Aerosols Category 1 H229; Carcinogenicity Category 2 H351; Serious Eye Irritation Category 2A H319; Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure Category 3 (Narcotic Effects) H336; Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment – Chronic Category 2 H411. |

### Label Elements (Applicable GHS pictograms)



| GHS02 | GHS07 | GHS08 | GHS09 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Signal Word** | | Danger | |

## Hazard Statement(s)

- H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.
- H229 Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
- H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
- H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
- H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## Precautionary Statement(s) Prevention

- P102 Keep out of reach of children.
- P103 Read carefully and follow all instructions.
- P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
- P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- 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.
- P261 Avoid breathing vapours and spray mist.
- P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P273 Avoid release to the environment.
- P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and respiratory protection.

## Precautionary Statement(s) Response

- P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice.
- P312 Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.
- P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.
- P391 Collect spillage.

## Precautionary Statement(s) Storage

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

## Precautionary Statement(s) Disposal

- P501 Dispose of contents and container in accordance with applicable local, state/territory and national requirements.

## Other hazards

- Extremely flammable aerosol.
- Pressurised container may rupture or explode if heated.
- Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.
- Vapours are heavier than air and may accumulate in low-lying or poorly ventilated areas.
- Exposure to solvent vapours or spray mist may cause dizziness, drowsiness or headache.
- Contains dichloromethane which is classified as a suspected carcinogen.
- Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause drying, cracking or dermatitis.
- Toxic to aquatic organisms with potential long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- The product is supplied as a sealed pressurised aerosol. Significant release is not anticipated during normal storage, handling or use except in the event of container rupture, fire, transport incident or bulk storage failure.

# SECTION 3
Composition and Information on Ingredients

## Confidential formulation disclosure

Ingredient concentrations are intentionally rounded and/or expressed as ranges to protect proprietary formulation details while maintaining compliance with Australian WHS hazard communication requirements. The product is supplied as a pressurised aerosol. Ingredient disclosure reflects hazardous ingredients and components requiring disclosure under Australian WHS requirements present under normal conditions of use.

## Mixtures

| Ingredient | CAS No. | Concentration |
|---|---|---|
| Dimethyl Ether | 115-10-6 | 30–40% |
| Zinc Powder | 7440-66-6 | 10–20% |
| Silicone Resin | 67763-03-5 | 10–20% |
| Dichloromethane | 75-09-2 | 5–15% |
| Ethyl Acetate | 141-78-6 | 5–15% |
| Copper Chromite Black | 68186-91-4 | 5–10% |
| Xylene (mixed isomers) | 1330-20-7 | 1–10% |

## Notes

- Ingredient ranges are provided in accordance with Safe Work Australia guidance for hazardous chemical disclosure.
- Dimethyl ether is present as the aerosol propellant and contributes significantly to the flammability characteristics of the product.
- Zinc powder is present as a functional anti-corrosion pigment providing weld-through and galvanic protection properties.
- Dichloromethane contributes significantly to the health hazard classification of the product.
- Ethyl acetate and xylene contribute to solvent properties including drying characteristics, flammability and vapour generation during use.
- Copper chromite black is present as a pigment component contributing colour and coating performance characteristics.
- The formulation contains a silicone resin binder system, metallic zinc pigment, organic solvent system and aerosol propellant formulated to provide a weld-through protective coating for automotive and industrial metal applications.
- Ingredient concentrations have been expressed as ranges to protect confidential business information while maintaining compliance with Australian Work Health and Safety requirements.

# SECTION 4
First Aid Measures

## Description of Necessary First Aid Measures

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| **General Advice** | First aid responders should ensure their own safety and use appropriate personal protective equipment. Remove the affected person from the hazardous area and place at rest. If unconscious, place in the recovery position and seek immediate medical attention. Remove contaminated clothing and footwear immediately. Do not leave the affected person unattended. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the doctor or medical personnel in attendance. Symptoms of overexposure may include dizziness, headache, drowsiness, nausea, eye irritation and respiratory irritation. |
| **Inhalation** | Remove the affected person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Keep warm and at rest. If breathing is irregular or has stopped, administer artificial respiration by trained personnel. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist or develop. Exposure to solvent vapours, dichloromethane vapours or aerosol spray mist may cause dizziness, drowsiness, headache, nausea, respiratory irritation or central nervous system depression. Call 000 immediately in cases of respiratory distress. |
| **Skin Contact** | Remove contaminated clothing and footwear. Wash the affected area thoroughly with soap and plenty of water. Do not use solvents or thinners to clean the skin. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Seek medical advice if irritation, redness, swelling or discomfort persists. |
| **Eye Contact** | Rinse cautiously with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, including under the eyelids. Keep eyes open while rinsing. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Seek medical advice if irritation persists. |
| **Ingestion** | Accidental ingestion is unlikely under normal conditions of use. Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If swallowed, seek medical advice or contact the Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26. Observe for signs of discomfort, nausea, vomiting or central nervous system effects. |

## Symptoms Caused by Exposure – Acute and Delayed

- Exposure to vapours or aerosol spray mist may cause respiratory irritation, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea or central nervous system depression.

- Causes serious eye irritation.
- Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause drying, cracking or dermatitis.
- Contains dichloromethane. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause adverse health effects and is suspected of causing cancer.
- Symptoms may be delayed following exposure.

### Medical Attention and Special Treatment

- Treat symptomatically.
- Medical observation may be required following significant inhalation exposure.
- Monitor for signs of respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression.
- There is no specific antidote. Treatment should be based on the judgement of the physician in response to the patient's clinical condition.
- Significant exposure to dichloromethane may require medical evaluation due to potential delayed effects associated with carbon monoxide formation in the body.

## SECTION 5
Fire Fighting Measures

### Suitable Extinguishing Media

- Dry chemical.
- Carbon dioxide.
- Alcohol-resistant foam.
- Water fog.
- Do not use direct water jets as this may spread burning liquid.

### Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

- Extremely flammable aerosol.
- Pressurised aerosol containers may rupture, burst or be propelled when exposed to heat or fire.
- Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air and may travel considerable distances to ignition sources and flash back.
- Vapours are heavier than air and may accumulate in low-lying or confined areas.
- Combustion may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen chloride, phosgene, zinc oxide and other irritating or toxic fumes.
- Thermal decomposition may generate hazardous airborne decomposition products.
- Containers exposed to fire may vent, rupture or explode due to internal pressure build-up.

### Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire

- Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing resistant to chemical exposure.
- Use water spray to cool unopened containers exposed to fire.
- Fight fire from a protected location where possible.
- Containers exposed to heat may rupture violently.
- Remove containers from the fire area if safe to do so.
- Prevent contaminated fire water from entering drains, waterways or soil.
- Fire residues and contaminated extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

### Additional Information

- The product is supplied as a pressurised aerosol containing dimethyl ether propellant. Release quantities from individual containers are inherently limited; however, large quantities stored in warehouses, retail facilities or transport vehicles may present a significant fire and explosion hazard if exposed to heat or ignition sources. Protect containers from direct sunlight and temperatures exceeding 50°C. Product contains dimethyl ether, ethyl acetate, xylene and dichloromethane. Vapours released from damaged containers may ignite readily and may accumulate in low-lying areas. During fire conditions, aerosol containers may rupture sequentially and project container fragments over considerable distances. Evacuate the immediate area where multiple containers are involved in a fire. Run-off from fire control or dilution water may be environmentally hazardous and should be contained where practicable. Thermal decomposition products should not be inhaled.

## SECTION 6
Accidental Release Measures

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| **Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures** | See Section 8. Clear area of unnecessary personnel and move upwind where possible. Remove all ignition sources. No smoking, open flames or sparks. Avoid breathing vapours, spray mist or combustion products. Ensure adequate ventilation, particularly in enclosed areas such as workshops, garages and spray application areas. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment including gloves and eye protection. Where ventilation is inadequate, suitable respiratory protection should be worn. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Aerosol containers exposed to heat or physical damage may rupture. |
| **Environmental Precautions** | See Section 12. Prevent spilled material from entering drains, sewers, waterways or soil. Do not allow product or washings to enter stormwater systems. Notify relevant authorities if significant contamination of drains, waterways or the environment occurs. Multiple damaged aerosol containers may result in significant solvent and zinc-containing releases. Avoid release to the environment. |

### Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

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| **Minor Spills** | Remove all ignition sources. Ventilate the area thoroughly. Avoid breathing vapours, spray mist and contact with skin and eyes. Absorb released material with sand, earth, vermiculite or other inert absorbent material. Use non-sparking tools where possible. Place waste into suitable labelled containers for disposal. If an aerosol can is leaking, move it to a well-ventilated area away from ignition sources until pressure is relieved and contents are contained. |
| **Major Spills** | Clear the area of personnel and notify emergency services if required. Wear full protective clothing and suitable respiratory protection. Stop the leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapours. Contain released material with sand, earth or vermiculite. Prevent runoff from entering drains, waterways or soil. Collect recoverable material into suitable labelled containers for disposal in accordance with local regulations. Damaged aerosol containers may rupture violently if exposed to heat or mechanical impact. |

### Reference to other sections

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| **References** | For personal protection see Section 8. For disposal considerations see Section 13. |

### Additional Information

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| | Under normal conditions of storage and use, accidental releases are expected to be limited by the capacity of individual aerosol containers. Larger releases are most likely to occur during transport incidents, warehouse fires, bulk storage failures or damage to multiple containers. The formulation contains dimethyl ether, dichloromethane, ethyl acetate, xylene, zinc powder and copper chromite black. Eliminate all ignition sources immediately and ensure adequate ventilation before commencing clean-up operations. Prevent environmental release wherever practicable due to the presence of zinc-containing components and organic solvents. |

## SECTION 7
Handling and Storage

### Precautions for Safe Handling

- Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).
- Use only with adequate ventilation.
- Avoid breathing vapours and spray mist.
- Do not spray in confined or poorly ventilated areas without suitable ventilation.
- Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
- Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
- No smoking.
- Do not spray on a naked flame or any incandescent material.
- Do not pierce, puncture or burn aerosol containers, even when empty.
- Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where the product is used.
- Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact with solvents.
- Avoid unnecessary release to the environment.
- Use only as directed on the product label and Technical Data Sheet.

### Other Information

- Store in original aerosol containers only.
- Keep containers tightly sealed when not in use.
- Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated area away from direct sunlight, heat and ignition sources.
- Do not expose containers to temperatures exceeding 50°C.
- Protect containers from physical damage.

- Keep away from oxidising agents, strong acids and strong alkalis.

### Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities

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| **Suitable Container** | Store in original aerosol containers only. Keep containers tightly sealed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated area away from direct sunlight, heat and ignition sources. Do not expose containers to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Protect containers from physical damage. |
| **Storage Incompatibility** | Keep away from oxidising agents, strong acids and strong alkalis. |
| **Further information on storage conditions** | Aerosol containers may rupture if heated. Store away from foodstuffs, drink and animal feed. Keep out of reach of children. Store locked up when required for commercial or workplace use. Ensure storage areas are adequately ventilated and free from ignition sources. |
| **Advice on common storage** | Incompatible with oxidising agents, strong acids and strong alkalis. |

### Specific end use(s)

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| | Weld-through zinc primer aerosol intended for automotive repair, fabrication, maintenance and metal protection applications. Suitable for professional, commercial and DIY use where adequate ventilation and appropriate safety precautions are maintained. Product is designed for intermittent spray application. Exposure under normal conditions of use is expected to be limited by the controlled discharge characteristics of the aerosol container. The zinc-rich coating is intended to provide corrosion protection and weld-through performance on ferrous metal substrates. Product may be overcoated after suitable drying and curing in accordance with the product label and Technical Data Sheet. |

## SECTION 8
Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

### Control Parameters

### Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

| Ingredient | CAS No. | TWA | STEL | Reference / note |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dichloromethane | 75-09-2 | 50 ppm<br>174 mg/m³ | Not Established | Safe Work Australia WES list.<br>*Carc. 2: Suspected human carcinogen.*<br>*Sk: Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure.* |
| Xylene (mixed isomers) | 1330-20-7 | 80 ppm<br>350 mg/m³ | 150 ppm<br>655 mg/m³ | Safe Work Australia WES list. |
| Ethyl Acetate | 141-78-6 | 200 ppm<br>720 mg/m³ | 400 ppm<br>1440 mg/m³ | Safe Work Australia WES list. |
| Dimethyl Ether | 115-10-6 | 400 ppm<br>760 mg/m³ | 500 ppm<br>950 mg/m³ | Safe Work Australia WES list. |
| Zinc Powder | 7440-66-6 | Not Established | Not Established | *No Australian WES established.* |
| Copper Chromite Black | 68186-91-4 | Not Established | Not Established | *No Australian WES established.* |
| Silicone Resin | 67763-03-5 | Not Established | Not Established | *No Australian WES established.* |

### Engineering Controls

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| **Appropriate Engineering Controls** | Use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended during spraying to maintain airborne concentrations below exposure standards. Spray application in enclosed spaces such as workshops, garages and repair facilities should be undertaken only where suitable ventilation is provided. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment where required. Maintain vapour concentrations as low as reasonably practicable. Mechanical ventilation may be required where multiple aerosol products are used or where prolonged spraying is undertaken. |
| **Emergency Facilities** | Eyewash facilities and safety showers should be available where the product is handled. Ensure first aid facilities are readily accessible in commercial workplaces. |

### Individual Protection Measures

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| **Eye and Face Protection** | Wear safety glasses or chemical goggles complying with AS/NZS 1337. Eye protection should be worn whenever spraying, handling damaged containers or cleaning spills. |
| **Skin and Body Protection** | Wear suitable protective clothing to minimise skin exposure. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wear solvent-resistant protective gloves such as nitrile rubber gloves. Gloves should be inspected regularly and replaced if damaged, contaminated or degraded. |
| **Respiratory Protection** | Where ventilation is inadequate or spray mist is generated, wear a suitable organic vapour respirator complying with AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. For prolonged or professional spray application, respiratory protection |

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| | incorporating particulate filtration should be selected according to the nature and duration of exposure. Avoid inhalation of solvent vapours and aerosol spray mist. |
| **Thermal Hazards** | Pressurised containers may rupture if exposed to heat, fire or temperatures exceeding 50°C. |

### Hygiene measures

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| | Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling and before eating, drinking or smoking. Do not eat, drink or smoke while using this product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact with solvents. |

### Environmental exposure controls

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| | Prevent release to drains, waterways and soil. Ensure ventilation exhaust systems comply with local environmental regulations. Avoid unnecessary aerosol discharge to the environment. Releases from individual aerosol containers are generally limited; however, appropriate controls should be maintained where multiple containers are handled or stored. Collect and dispose of waste coatings and contaminated absorbents appropriately to minimise environmental release. |

## SECTION 9
Physical and Chemical Properties

### Information on Basic Physical & Chemical Properties

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| Appearance | Pigmented coating in a pressurised aerosol container |
| Colour | Black |
| Odour | Characteristic solvent odour |
| Odour threshold | Not determined |
| Physical state | Aerosol |
| pH | Not applicable |
| Melting/freezing point | Not determined |
| Initial boiling point / boiling range | Not determined |
| Flash point | Not applicable |
| Evaporation rate | Faster than water |
| Flammability | Extremely flammable aerosol |
| Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits | Not determined |
| Vapour pressure | Not determined |
| Vapour density | Vapours heavier than air |
| Relative density | Approximately 1.0-1.1 g/mL |
| Solubility | Partially miscible with water |
| Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water) | Not determined |
| Auto-ignition temperature | Not determined |
| Decomposition temperature | Not determined |
| Viscosity | Not determined |
| Explosive properties | Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air |
| Oxidising properties | Not classified as oxidising |
| VOC content | High VOC product |
| Particle characteristics | Aerosol spray mist generated during use |

### Additional information

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| | Pressurised container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Vapours may accumulate in low-lying or confined areas. Contains dimethyl ether propellant and volatile organic solvents including dichloromethane, ethyl acetate and xylene. Product is a weld-through zinc primer formulated for automotive repair, fabrication and metal protection applications. The discharged coating contains zinc powder, silicone resin and copper chromite black pigment designed to provide corrosion protection and weld-through performance on ferrous metal substrates. Physical property values are based on available formulation information and supplier data for the hazardous components present. Certain parameters have not been determined for the formulated mixture. Release quantities during normal use are limited by the design and capacity of the aerosol container. |

## SECTION 10
Stability and Reactivity

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| **Reactivity** | Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Product may react with strong oxidising agents, strong acids and strong alkalis. Aerosol containers may rupture if exposed to excessive heat or fire. |
| **Chemical Stability** | Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions. Pressurised aerosol containers may rupture or explode if heated. Product remains stable when stored in the original container and protected from direct sunlight and sources of ignition. |
| **Possibility of Hazardous Reactions** | Hazardous reactions are not expected under normal conditions of storage and use. Vapours may ignite in the presence of heat, sparks, flames or static discharge. Containers exposed to elevated temperatures may rupture due to internal pressure build-up. |
| **Conditions to Avoid** | Heat. Sparks. Open flames. Hot surfaces. Static discharge. Direct sunlight. Temperatures exceeding 50°C. Poor ventilation. Confined spaces where vapours may accumulate. Physical damage to aerosol containers. |
| **Incompatible Materials** | Strong oxidising agents. Strong acids. Strong alkalis. |
| **Hazardous Decomposition Products** | Thermal decomposition, fire or combustion may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen chloride, phosgene, zinc oxide, copper oxides, chromium oxides and other irritating or toxic fumes. |
| **Additional Information** | The product is supplied as a sealed aerosol and is not expected to undergo hazardous reactions during normal storage, handling or use. The formulation contains dimethyl ether propellant, dichloromethane, ethyl acetate, xylene, zinc powder, silicone resin and copper chromite black pigment. Release quantities are inherently limited by the capacity of individual aerosol containers; however, multiple containers involved in a fire may present a significant explosion hazard due to pressure build-up and container rupture. Product should be stored and handled in accordance with Section 7 to minimise the risk of fire, ignition, container failure or unnecessary exposure to hazardous vapours. |

## SECTION 11
Toxicological Information

### Information on Toxicological Effects

| Endpoint | Assessment for Mixture |
|---|---|
| Acute Toxicity | Aerosol spray mist and solvent vapours may cause respiratory irritation, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and central nervous system depression. Exposure to high concentrations may result in impaired coordination, reduced alertness and narcotic effects. |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | Repeated or prolonged contact may cause drying, cracking or dermatitis. Solvents may remove natural oils from the skin resulting in irritation. |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | This material has been classified as an Eye Irritation Category 2A Hazard. Causes serious eye irritation. |
| Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation | Based on available information and the supplied formulation, the mixture is not classified as a respiratory or skin sensitiser. Inhalation of aerosol spray mist and solvent vapours may cause temporary respiratory irritation in susceptible individuals. |
| Mutagenicity | Based on available information and the supplied formulation, the mixture is not classified as mutagenic. |
| Carcinogenicity | This material has been classified as a Carcinogenicity Category 2 Hazard. Contains dichloromethane which is suspected of causing cancer. Prolonged or repeated exposure should be avoided. |
| Reproductive Toxicity | Based on available information and the supplied formulation, the mixture is not classified as a reproductive toxicant. |
| STOT - Single Exposure | This material has been classified as a Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure Category 3 Hazard. Exposure to vapours or aerosol spray mist may cause respiratory irritation, dizziness, headache, drowsiness, reduced alertness and other narcotic effects. |
| STOT - Repeated Exposure | Based on available information and the supplied formulation, the mixture is not classified as a Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure Hazard. |
| Aspiration Hazard | Based on available information and the supplied formulation, the mixture is not classified as an aspiration hazard. |

### Route-Specific Effects

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| **Inhaled** | Vapours and spray mist may cause respiratory irritation, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and central nervous system depression. Exposure to high concentrations may result in breathing discomfort, impaired coordination and narcotic effects. |
| **Ingestion** | May cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal discomfort and central nervous system depression. Accidental ingestion is unlikely under normal conditions of use. |
| **Skin Contact** | Repeated or prolonged contact may cause drying, cracking or dermatitis. Solvents may remove natural oils from the skin resulting in irritation. |
| **Eye** | Causes serious eye irritation. Exposure to vapours or spray mist may cause redness, tearing, stinging, pain and discomfort. |

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| Chronic | Repeated exposure to solvents may cause skin dryness and cracking. Long-term occupational exposure without adequate ventilation or respiratory protection may increase the risk of adverse health effects. Contains dichloromethane which is suspected of causing cancer. Repeated exposure should be minimised through the use of appropriate controls and personal protective equipment. |

### Existing Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

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| | Persons with pre-existing respiratory disorders, skin conditions, eye disorders or central nervous system disorders may be more susceptible to the effects of this product. |

### Additional Information

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| | The product is supplied as a pressurised aerosol. Under normal conditions of use, exposure is expected to be intermittent and limited by the controlled discharge characteristics of the container. The principal toxicological hazards arise from inhalation of solvent vapours and spray mist, eye contact and prolonged exposure to dichloromethane-containing vapours. Exposure should be minimised through the use of adequate ventilation and appropriate personal protective equipment. |

## SECTION 12
Ecological Information

### Ecotoxicity

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| | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Prevent release to the environment. No ecotoxicity data are available for the mixture as a whole. Zinc-containing components are expected to contribute significantly to aquatic toxicity. Solvent components may be harmful to aquatic organisms if released in sufficient quantities. Propellant gases and solvent vapours may contribute to atmospheric pollution and photochemical smog formation. |

### Persistence & Degradability

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| | No specific data are available for the formulated product. Volatile solvent components are expected to evaporate rapidly from environmental surfaces. Some organic components may not be readily biodegradable. |

### Bioaccumulative Potential

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| | Some solvent components may have the potential to bioaccumulate. No data are available for the formulated mixture. Bioaccumulation is not expected to be significant under normal conditions of use due to the volatility of the principal solvent components. |

### Mobility in Soil

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| | Product may penetrate soil and contaminate groundwater if released in significant quantities. Volatile components may evaporate rapidly from soil and water surfaces. Do not allow product to enter drains, waterways or soil. |

### Other Adverse Effects

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| | Propellant gases and solvent vapours may contribute to atmospheric pollution. Spilled product may form surface films on water and may be harmful to aquatic organisms. Zinc-containing components may present a hazard to aquatic organisms if released into the environment. Prevent environmental contamination from aerosol discharge, leaks or improper disposal of containers. |

### Additional Information

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|---|---|
| | The product is supplied as a pressurised aerosol and environmental releases during normal use are expected to be limited by the capacity of individual containers. The greatest environmental risk is associated with transport accidents, warehouse fires, bulk storage incidents or disposal of large quantities of damaged aerosol containers. The formulation contains dimethyl ether, dichloromethane, ethyl acetate, xylene, zinc powder and copper chromite black. Zinc-containing components are expected to contribute significantly to the environmental hazard profile of the product. Prevent uncontrolled release to the environment wherever practicable. Disposal should be undertaken in accordance with local regulatory requirements and environmental protection measures. |

## SECTION 13
Disposal Considerations

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| **Safe Handling for Disposal** | Dispose of contents and container in accordance with applicable local, state/territory and national regulations. Do not puncture, crush or incinerate aerosol containers, even when empty. Do not dispose of aerosol cans in fires, compactors or general waste streams where pressurised containers may be subjected to heat or impact. Prevent release to drains, waterways, soil and the environment. |
| **Disposal Methods** | Residual product, solvent vapours and empty containers may remain hazardous due to flammable vapours, chemical residues and internal pressure. Dispose of waste material through an approved waste contractor where required. Contaminated absorbent material from spills should be collected into suitable labelled containers for disposal in accordance with local regulations. Aerosol containers should be completely discharged before disposal where permitted by local requirements. |
| **Special Precautions for Landfill or Incineration** | Aerosol containers exposed to heat may rupture violently. Do not incinerate, puncture or crush containers, even when empty. Commercial users should follow workplace procedures and local environmental requirements for the disposal of paint, solvent and aerosol waste. Disposal by landfill or incineration should only be undertaken through authorised facilities and in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements. |
| **Additional Information** | The product is supplied in a pressurised aerosol container and disposal risks are primarily associated with residual flammable contents, solvent vapours and internal pressure. Individual containers contain limited quantities of material; however, accumulation of multiple containers may present a significant fire or explosion hazard if improperly stored or disposed of. Empty containers may retain product residue and should be handled with the same precautions as full containers until disposed of appropriately. Product contains dimethyl ether propellant, dichloromethane, ethyl acetate, xylene, zinc powder and copper chromite black. Damaged or partially discharged containers should be isolated from ignition sources and disposed of through approved waste management channels where required. Prevent unnecessary release of product residues to the environment. |

## SECTION 14
Transport Information

### Labels Required

| | |
|---|---|
| **Class 2.1 Flammable Gas Label** | |
| **HAZCHEM** | 2YE |

| Mode | UN Number | UN Proper Shipping Name | Transport Hazard class(es) | Packing Group | Environmental Hazard | Special Provisions / Limited Quantities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Road and Rail transport (ADG) | 1950 | AEROSOLS | 2.1 | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Transport in accordance with the current Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code. Limited quantity provisions may apply for consumer aerosol packaging. Damaged or leaking aerosol containers should be transported in well-ventilated conditions away from ignition sources. |
| Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR) | 1950 | AEROSOLS | 2.1 | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Transport in accordance with International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations. |
| Sea transport (IMDG Code) | 1950 | AEROSOLS | 2.1 | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Transport in accordance with the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code. EMS: F-D, S-U |

### Special precautions for user

| | |
|---|---|
| | Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and direct sunlight during transport. Do not expose aerosol containers to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Ensure containers are secured against movement and accidental discharge. Damaged or leaking aerosol containers may present fire or explosion hazards. Transport in well-ventilated vehicles where possible. |

### Maritime Transport in Bulk according to IMO Instruments

Not applicable for packaged aerosol products.

### Additional Information

The product is supplied as a consumer and commercial aerosol in pressurised containers. Individual containers contain limited quantities of flammable material; however, bulk transport, palletised storage or transport incidents involving multiple containers may present a significant fire and explosion hazard. Product contains dimethyl ether propellant together with dichloromethane, ethyl acetate and xylene. Zinc powder contributes to the environmental hazard profile of the product. Damaged containers should be isolated from ignition sources and handled in accordance with applicable dangerous goods requirements. Transport classifications are based on the packaged aerosol as supplied, rather than the individual components contained within the formulation.

## SECTION 15
Regulatory Information

Classified as hazardous according to the Work Health and Safety (WHS) Regulations and the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), 7th Revised Edition as adopted by Safe Work Australia.
This product is classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.

| Regulatory reference | Status / information |
|---|---|
| WHS Regulations | Hazardous chemical |
| GHS Classification | Classified in accordance with GHS Rev. 7 adopted by Safe Work Australia |
| ADG Code | Dangerous Goods Class 2.1 |
| Poisons Schedule (SUSMP) | Not scheduled |
| AICIS | Components are listed on or exempt from the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AICIS) |

### Applicable Australian legislation and references

| | |
|---|---|
| | Work Health and Safety (WHS) Regulations.<br>Safe Work Australia – Model Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals.<br>Safe Work Australia – Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.<br>Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code).<br>Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AICIS).<br>Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), 7th Revised Edition as adopted by Safe Work Australia. |

### Additional regulatory information

| | |
|---|---|
| | This product is a flammable aerosol intended for automotive repair, fabrication, welding preparation and metal protection applications. The product contains dimethyl ether propellant, dichloromethane, ethyl acetate, xylene, zinc powder, silicone resin and copper chromite black pigment. The product is supplied in a sealed pressurised aerosol container and is intended for professional, commercial and DIY use where adequate ventilation and safe handling practices are maintained. Individual aerosol containers contain limited quantities of hazardous material; however, bulk storage, transport and workplace use should be managed in accordance with applicable WHS and Dangerous Goods requirements. The product is classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment and release to the environment should be minimised. All ingredients are believed to comply with Australian industrial chemical notification and inventory requirements at the date of issue. |

## SECTION 16
Any Other Relevant Information

### Date of Preparation or Revision

| | |
|---|---|
| **Revision Date** | 01/06/2026 |
| **Initial Date** | 01/06/2026 |
| **SDS Version** | 1.0 - Australian WHS / GHS Rev.7 / ADG formatted issue |
| **Prepared for** | Painttech, 37 Petrova Ave, Windsor Gardens SA 5087, Australia |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Source Basis** | This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared in accordance with the Work Health and Safety (WHS) Regulations, Safe Work Australia requirements, the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code and the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), 7th Revised Edition as adopted by Safe Work Australia. |
| **Additional Information** | The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet relates only to the specific product designated and may not be valid for use in combination with any other materials or processes. Users should ensure that the information is suitable and complete for their particular application, operating conditions and intended use. Appropriate ventilation, safe handling practices and suitable personal protective equipment should be used to minimise exposure to solvent vapours, aerosol spray mist and other workplace hazards associated with the use of this product. |

## Definitions and Abbreviations

| Abbreviation | Meaning |
|---|---|
| ADG | Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail |
| AICIS | Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals |
| AS/NZS | Australian/New Zealand Standard |
| CAS | Chemical Abstracts Service |
| DME | Dimethyl Ether |
| EMS | Emergency Schedules |
| GHS | Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals |
| HCIS | Hazardous Chemical Information System |
| IATA | International Air Transport Association |
| IMDG | International Maritime Dangerous Goods |
| PPE | Personal Protective Equipment |
| STEL | Short Term Exposure Limit |
| SUSMP | Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons |
| TWA | Time Weighted Average |
| VOC | Volatile Organic Compounds |
| WES | Workplace Exposure Standard |
| WHS | Work Health and Safety |

## References

- Safe Work Australia, Model Code of Practice: Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals.
- Safe Work Australia, Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.
- Safe Work Australia, Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS).
- Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code).
- Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), 7th Revised Edition.
- Supplier safety data and publicly available toxicological, physical, environmental and regulatory information relating to ingredients present in the formulation.

## Disclaimer

The information in this SDS was prepared in good faith from information believed to be accurate at the date of issue. It is intended as a guide for the safe handling, storage, transport, disposal and use of the product under normal conditions of use. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for use in combination with other materials or processes. Users should satisfy themselves that the information is suitable and complete for their particular use.

**End of SDS**