

WATTYL DURANAMEL PR12 GREY N35

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 18-Mar-2008

XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 02-0992

Version No:2

CD 2007/4 Page 1 of 7

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL DURANAMEL PR12 GREY N35

SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 200102"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT

PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturer' s directions. Coating.

SUPPLIER

Company: Watty! Pty Ltd

Address:

4 Steel St

Blacktown

NSW, 2148

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9621 6255

Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008

Fax: +61 2 9831 4244

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

RISK

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R10	Flammable.
R20/21	Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R38	Irritating to skin.
R40(3)	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R52/53	Harmful to aquatic organisms may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R65	HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S36	Wear suitable protective clothing.
S401	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
S13	Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S46	If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
S60	This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
alkyd resin - unregulated	63148-69-6	10-30
fillers		30-60
xylene	1330-20-7	<20
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	64742-95-6.	1-10
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	1-10

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WATTYL DURANAMEL PR12 GREY N35

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 18-Mar-2008

XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 02-0992

Version No:2

CD 2007/4 Page 2 of 7

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

other ingredients not contributing to the classification

balance

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

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

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

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.

Treat symptomatically.

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 flammable.
 - Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM: 3[Y]

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WATTYL DURANAMEL PR12 GREY N35

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 18-Mar-2008

XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 02-0992

Version No:2

CD 2007/4 Page 3 of 7

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

- 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.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.

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.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	xylylene (Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers))	80	350	150	655
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide (Titanium dioxide (a))		10		

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- alkyd resin - unregulated:
- naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent:

CAS:63148- 69- 6

CAS:64742- 95- 6

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

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WATTYL DURANAMEL PR12 GREY N35

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 18-Mar-2008

XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 02-0992

Version No:2

CD 2007/4 Page 4 of 7

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

HANDS/FEET

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

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.

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

Grey flammable liquid with a solvent odour; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Available
Melting Range (°C): Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 138 (initial)
Specific Gravity (water=1): Not Available
pH (as supplied): Not Available
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (°C): 27 (xylene)

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

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

Irritating to skin.
HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

ALKYD RESIN - UNREGULATED:

"alkyd resin" describes a generic insoluble polymer which has no residual hazardous reactants and is not absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract. No acute or chronic human exposure / toxicity data available.

XYLENE:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg
Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h Moderate
Eye (human): 200 ppm Irritant

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WATTYL DURANAMEL PR12 GREY N35

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 18-Mar-2008

XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 02-0992

Version No:2

CD 2007/4 Page 5 of 7

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation (human) TClO: 200 ppm
Inhalation (man) LCLo: 10000 ppm/6h
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h
Oral (Human) LD: 50 mg/kg
Inhalation (Human) TClO: 200 ppm/4h
Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2459 mg/kg
Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg
Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg
Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1548 mg/kg
Intravenous (Rabbit) LD: 129 mg/kg
Inhalation (Guinea) pig: LC 450 ppm/4h

Eye (rabbit): 87 mg Mild
Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).

This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Reproductive effector in rats

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg *

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3670 ppm/8 h *

Inhalation (rat) TClO: 1320 ppm/6h/90D- I

Lifetime exposure of rodents to gasoline produces carcinogenicity although the relevance to humans has been questioned. Gasoline induces kidney cancer in male rats as a consequence of accumulation of the alpha2-microglobulin protein in hyaline droplets in the male (but not female) rat kidney.

* [Devoe]

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

TITANIUM DIOXIDE:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Skin (human) 0.3: mg/3d- I Mild

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).

This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.

MATERIAL

CARCINOGEN

REPROTOXIN

SENSITISER

SKIN

xylene
titanium dioxide

IARC:3
IARC:2B

ILOEI

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: xylene Category: The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

REPROTOXIN

ILOEI: ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction: xylene

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: titanium dioxide Category: WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Harmful 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.**

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
- 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.

continued...

WATTYL DURANAMEL PR12 GREY N35

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 18-Mar-2008

XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 02-0992

Version No:2

CD 2007/4 Page 6 of 7

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM: 3[Y]

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	3	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1263	Packing Group:	III
Shipping Name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1263	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3 A72		
Cargo Only Packing Instructions:	310	Maximum Qty/Pack:	220 L
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions:	309	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty/Pack:	60 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions:	Y309	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Maximum Qty/Pack:	10 L
Shipping name: PAINT			

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1263	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- E, S- E	Special provisions:	163 223 944 955
Limited Quantities:	5 L		
Shipping Name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

REGULATIONS

Wattyl Duranamel PR12 Grey N35 (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

alkyd resin - unregulated (CAS: 63148-69-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

xylene (CAS: 1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia National Pollutant Inventory

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6

IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements

IMO IBC Code Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent (CAS: 64742-95-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Hazardous Substances

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

continued...

WATTYL DURANAMEL PR12 GREY N35

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 18-Mar-2008

XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 02-0992

Version No:2

CD 2007/4 Page 7 of 7

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

titanium dioxide (CAS: 13463-67-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5

Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines

Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Sunscreening agents permitted as active ingredients in listed products

CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP

IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

titanium dioxide (CAS: 1317-70-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

titanium dioxide (CAS: 1317-80-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for titanium dioxide as CAS: 12188-41-9.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name

titanium dioxide

CAS

13463- 67- 7, 1317- 70- 0, 1317- 80- 2,

12188- 41- 9

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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