

# WATTYL DURANAMEL PR5 MCR

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 26-Mar-2008

XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 02-1669

Version No:1

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL DURANAMEL PR5 MCR

### SYNONYMS

160401, 160402, 160403, 160405

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT

### PRODUCT USE

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. Apply by brush, hand roller or spray atomisation. Solvent-based, high build, anti-corrosive zinc phosphate primer for structural steelwork, machinery, cranes and ferrous metal surfaces.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Wattyl 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
R11	Highly flammable.
R20	Harmful by inhalation.
R36/37/38	Irritating to eyes respiratory system and skin.
R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R63(3)	Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
R65	HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S16	Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S51	Use only in well ventilated areas.
S09	Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S53	Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S401	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
S07	Keep container tightly closed.
S35	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S13	Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S27	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
S26	In case of contact with eyes rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S46	If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
S57	Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
S61	Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
S60	This material and its container must be disposed of as

continued...

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

hazardous waste.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
red contains		
red iron oxide	1332-37-2	1-9
grey and blue contains		
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	1-9
with non regulated tint colours		
all colours contain		
talc	14807-96-6	10-30
anticorrosive phosphate pigment unregulated		0-1
alkyd resin - unregulated	63148-69-6	10-30
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	64742-95-6.	10-30
white spirit	8052-41-3.	10-30
xylene	1330-20-7	0-5
solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic	64742-89-8.	1-9
chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades	63449-39-8	1-2
methyl ethyl ketoxime	96-29-7	<0.5
additives, driers, other pigments		1-5

Solvents grades are less than 0.1% benzene content  
NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

## 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 (pO<sub>2</sub> 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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

· 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<sub>2</sub>), silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

May emit clouds of acrid smoke.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM: 3[Y]E

### Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant 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

- 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 exposure 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 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/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australia Exposure Standards	red iron oxide (Iron oxide fume (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) (as Fe))		5		
Australia Exposure	red iron oxide		10		

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Standards	(Inspirable dust (not otherwise classified))				
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide (Titanium dioxide (a))		10		
Australia Exposure Standards	talc (Talc, (containing no asbestos fibres))		2.5		
Australia Exposure Standards	talc (Soapstone (respirable dust))		3		
Australia Exposure Standards	white spirit (White spirits)		790		
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene (Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers))	80	350	150	655

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- alkyd resin - unregulated: CAS:63148- 69- 6
- naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent: CAS:64742- 95- 6
- solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic: CAS:64742- 89- 8
- chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades: CAS:63449- 39- 8 CAS:61788- 76- 9
- methyl ethyl ketoxime: CAS:96- 29- 7

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

### RESPIRATOR

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

### HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

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

Coloured highly flammable paint with a solvent odour; not miscible with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable  
Melting Range (°C): Not Available  
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible  
pH (1% solution): Not Applicable  
Volatile Component (%vol): 38- 46  
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available  
Autoignition Temp (°C): 250  
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 47- 178  
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.01- 1.05  
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available  
Evaporation Rate: Fast  
Flash Point (°C): - 6  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available  
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available  
Viscosity: Not Available

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## 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

Harmful by inhalation.

HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

#### RED IRON OXIDE:

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

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >5, 000 mg/kg

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): non- Irritant 24h

Eye (rabbit): non- Irritant

#### 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.

#### TALC:

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 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.

#### 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.

#### NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT:

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

#### TOXICITY

#### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

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]

#### WHITE SPIRIT:

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

#### TOXICITY

#### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 600 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/8h

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

Eye (human): 470 ppm/15m

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/4h

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h Moderate

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.

white spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3

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### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### 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  
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

#### IRRITATION

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

#### SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT ALIPHATIC:

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

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.

#### CHLORINATED PARAFFIN, LONG CHAIN GRADES:

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

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >4000 mg/kg [I.C.I.]

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

High molecular weight liquid chloroparaffins are considered to be practically non-harmful. Special consideration should be given to solid grades of the material (eg Cereclor 70) because of relatively high levels of carbon tetrachloride remaining as a residual reactant.

Cereclor range:

Chlorinated paraffin waxes represents a family of substances which vary in molecular weight.

Studies using the C12, 59% chlorinated variant (in combination with corn oil) caused tumors when force fed at very high doses over long periods of time. The C24, 43% chlorinated paraffin under the same conditions caused an increase in tumors only in the male mouse. A 13 week dietary, range finding study was conducted on rats with a C24, 70% chlorinated paraffin.

This study established a no effect level of 900 mg/kg/day.

Pregnant rats fed C16, 52% chlorinated paraffin had offspring which died during weaning.

#### METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME:

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

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 930 mg/kg  
Subcutaneous (rat) LD50: 2702 mg/kg  
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.83 mg/l \*  
Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 200 mg/kg  
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1000 mg/kg \*  
Oral (Rat) LD50: >2400 mg/kg \*\*  
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 20 mg/l/4h \*\*

#### IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE

Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen

\*Huls Canada

\*\* Merck

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
red iron oxide	IARC:3			
titanium dioxide	IARC:2B			
talc	IARC:3			
xylene	IARC:3	ILOEI		
chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades	IARC:2B NTPB			

CARCINOGEN

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### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: red iron oxide 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.

#### 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.

#### CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: talc 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.

#### 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: chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades Category: WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

#### CARCINOGEN

NTPB: US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 11th Report Part B. Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen: chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades Category:

### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

• Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.

• Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.

It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

• 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			

#### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1263	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3 A72		
Shipping name: PAINT			

#### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1263	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- E, S- E	Special provisions:	163 944
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)

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

#### REGULATIONS

Wattyl Duranamel PR5 MCR (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

red iron oxide (CAS: 1332-37-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 2
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 4
- 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
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

red iron oxide (CAS: 1309-37-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- 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 2
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 4
- 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
- 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

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 4
- 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 4
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

talc (CAS: 14807-96-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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

- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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)
- 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

white spirit (CAS: 8052-41-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- 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) - Schedule 5
- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
- OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action

white spirit (CAS: 8042-47-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines
- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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) - Appendix I  
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 MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk  
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens  
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations  
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

solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic (CAS: 64742-89-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Hazardous Substances  
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations  
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals  
OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action

chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades (CAS: 63449-39-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances  
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  
OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action  
OSPAR List of Substances of Possible Concern

chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades (CAS: 61788-76-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances  
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  
OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action

methyl ethyl ketoxime (CAS: 96-29-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Hazardous Substances  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations  
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List  
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	CAS
red iron oxide	1332- 37- 2, 1309- 37- 1
titanium dioxide	13463- 67- 7, 1317- 70- 0, 1317- 80- 2, 12188- 41- 9
white spirit	8052- 41- 3, 8042- 47- 5
chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades	63449- 39- 8, 61788- 76- 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](http://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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# WATTYL DURANAMEL PR5 MCR

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