

# WATTYL DURANAMEL PR7 ETCH CREAM

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 8-Apr-2008  
XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 02-0993  
Version No:3  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL DURANAMEL PR7 ETCH CREAM

### SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 200104"

### 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. Used according to manufacturer's directions. Coating.

### 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.
R20/21	Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R37/38	Irritating to respiratory system and skin.
R40(3)	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R41	Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R43	May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
R48/20	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R52/53	Harmful 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.
S29	Do not empty into drains.
S401	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
S07	Keep container tightly closed.
S13	Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S27	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
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.

continued...

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
isopropanol	67-63-0	10-30
toluene	108-88-3	5-15
ethanol	64-17-5	5-15
xylene	1330-20-7	5-15
methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	<15
n- butanol	71-36-3	1-10
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	1-5
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin	25068-38-6	1-5
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.

### EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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 isopropanol:

- Rapid onset respiratory depression and hypotension indicates serious ingestions that require careful cardiac and respiratory monitoring together with immediate intravenous access.
- Rapid absorption precludes the usefulness of emesis or lavage 2 hours post-ingestion. Activated charcoal and cathartics are not clinically useful. Ipecac is most useful when given 30 mins. post-ingestion.

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.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
  - Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), 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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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 storage with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising agents.  
Secondary alcohols and some branched primary alcohols may produce potentially explosive peroxides after exposure to light and/ or heat.
- Avoid strong bases.
- Incompatible with aluminium. DO NOT heat above 49 deg.

### 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>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australia Exposure Standards	isopropanol (Isopropyl alcohol)	400	983	500	1230		
Australia Exposure Standards	toluene (Toluene)	50	191	150	574		
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol (Ethyl alcohol)	1000	1880				
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene (Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers))	80	350	150	655		
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl ethyl ketone (Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK))	150	445	300	890		
Australia Exposure Standards	n- butanol (n- Butyl alcohol)					50	152
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide (Titanium dioxide)		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>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>
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(a)

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin:

CAS:25068- 38- 6

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

#### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

#### HANDS/FEET

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,.
- When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves (e.g nitrile or nitrile-butatoluene rubber), boots and aprons.
- DO NOT use cotton or leather (which absorb and concentrate the resin), polyvinyl chloride, rubber or polyethylene gloves (which absorb the resin).

#### OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.

Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.

### 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

Off-white highly 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 Applicable  
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available  
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available  
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available  
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 78 (initial)  
Specific Gravity (water=1): Not Available  
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available  
Evaporation Rate: Not Available  
Flash Point (°C): 11.7 (isopropanol)  
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.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.

Irritating to respiratory system and skin.

Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

### 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.

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.

#### ISOPROPANOL:

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

#### TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 3570 mg/kg

Oral (human) TDLo: 223 mg/kg

Oral (man) TDLo: 14432 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 5045 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg

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.

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.

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr - Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE

#### TOLUENE:

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

#### TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TLo: 100 ppm

Inhalation (man) TLo: 200 ppm

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >26700 ppm/1h

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg

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.

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h - Moderate

Skin (rabbit):500 mg - Moderate

Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - Mild

#### ETHANOL:

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

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg

Oral (human) LDLo: 1400 mg/kg

Oral (man) TDLo: 50 mg/kg

Oral (man) TDLo: 1.40 mg/kg

Oral (woman) TDLo: 256 mg/kg/12 wks

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20, 000 ppm/10h

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4h

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.

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr - Moderate

Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)- Mild

Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr - Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE

#### 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) TLo: 200 ppm

Inhalation (man) LLo: 10000 ppm/6h

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h

Oral (Human) LD: 50 mg/kg

Inhalation (Human) TLo: 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

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### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

#### METHYL ETHYL KETONE:

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

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 2737 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TClO: 100 ppm/5 m

Inhalation (rat) LD50: 23500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/8 hr

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6480 mg/kg

Inhalation (man) TClO: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/6 hr - Mild

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/8 hr

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg

#### IRRITATION

Eye (human): 350 ppm - Irritant

Eye (rabbit): 80 mg - Irritant

Skin (rabbit): 402 mg/24 hr - Mild

Skin (rabbit): 13.78mg/24 hr Open

#### N-BUTANOL:

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

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 790 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TClO: 25 ppm

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 8000 ppm/4h

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3400 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TClO: 86000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 405 mg/24h- Moderate

Eye (human): 50 ppm - Irritant

Eye (rabbit): 1.6 mg- SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 24 mg/24h- SEVERE

#### 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.

#### BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN:

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

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 13600 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 11400 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 2400 mg/kg

Oral (mouse) LD50: 15600 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 4000 mg/kg

#### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - Mild

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.

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.

for RTECS No: SL 6475000:

(liquid grade)

Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria

Somnolence, dyspnea, peritonitis

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
isopropanol	IARC:3			
toluene	IARC:3	ILOEI		
ethanol		ILOM		
xylene	IARC:3	ILOEI		
methyl ethyl ketone		ILOEI		
titanium dioxide	IARC:2B			

#### CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: isopropanol 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: toluene 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: toluene

#### REPROTOXIN

ILOM: ILO Agents toxic to the male reproductive system: ethanol

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 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

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

### REPROTOXIN

ILOE: ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction: methyl ethyl ketone

### 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.
- 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)			

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

### REGULATIONS

Watty Duranamel PR7 Etch Cream (CAS: None):  
No regulations applicable

isopropanol (CAS: 67-63-0) 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)
- IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply
- IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens  
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

toluene (CAS: 108-88-3) 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 taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)  
Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Ecosystem maintenance - Organic chemicals - Non-pesticide anthropogenic organics  
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 Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III  
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  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens  
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals  
United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II  
United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control -  
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water

ethanol (CAS: 64-17-5) 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 National Pollutant Inventory  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5  
IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply  
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances  
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

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

methyl ethyl ketone (CAS: 78-93-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards  
Australia Hazardous Substances  
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)  
Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III  
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  
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements  
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk  
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals  
United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II  
United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control -

n-butanol (CAS: 71-36-3) 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)  
IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply

continued...

# WATTYL DURANAMEL PR7 ETCH CREAM

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances  
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

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

bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin (CAS: 25068-38-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

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) - Appendix F (Part 3)  
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

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

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
titanium dioxide	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](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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