

# WATTYL DURANAMEL PR9 MCR

## Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 4-Apr-2008

XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 02-0999

Version No:3

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL DURANAMEL PR9 MCR

### SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 200105 (Grey), 200106 (Red)", "200107 (Blue); 200108 (Page Blue)"

### 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. High build, anti-corrosive spray primer for painting of steelwork.

### 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
R11	Highly flammable.
R20	Harmful by inhalation.
R36/37/38	Irritating to eyes respiratory system and skin.
R48/20	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
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	%
some colours contain		
red iron oxide	1332-37-2	1-10
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	1-10^
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
additives as drier, antiskinning agent,		0-1
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.
  - 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.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

· 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.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM: 3[Y]E

## 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

#### 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 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 Standards	red iron oxide (Inspirable dust (not otherwise classified))	10
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

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

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

### 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

Coloured highly flammable paint. Does not mix with water. Solvent odour.

Mixes with hydrocarbon solvents.

### 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): 40 approx  
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1.0  
Autoignition Temp (°C): 250  
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 100- 200  
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.17- 1.19  
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available  
Evaporation Rate: Fast  
Flash Point (°C): - 1 estd.  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 7.0  
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available  
Viscosity: Not Available

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

## 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

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.

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

#### TALC:

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

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### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### TOXICITY

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

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

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

#### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

#### MATERIAL

#### CARCINOGEN

#### REPROTOXIN

#### SENSITISER

#### SKIN

red iron oxide

IARC:3

talc

IARC:3

#### CARCINOGEN

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: 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.

### 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

### Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM: 3[Y]E

#### UNDG:

Dangerous Goods

3

Class:

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 PR9 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

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

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name

red iron oxide

titanium dioxide

CAS

1332- 37- 2, 1309- 37- 1

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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