

# WATTYL DURANAMEL SF20 MCR

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 26-Mar-2008

XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 02-1673

Version No:1

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL DURANAMEL SF20 MCR

### SYNONYMS

202501, 202505, 202509

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT

### PRODUCT USE

Apply by brush, hand roller or spray atomisation. 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. Solvent based, synthetic resin high gloss coating; can be tinted to pastel colours.

### 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

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### 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.
R48/20	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
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.
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).
S60	This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

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### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
alkyd resin - unregulated	63148-69-6	30-60
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	10-30
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	64742-88-7	10-30
xylene	1330-20-7	1-5
additives		1-5
contains less than 0.1% benzene		

### 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:

- 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

Treat symptomatically.

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

Following acute or short term repeated exposures to toluene:

- Toluene is absorbed across the alveolar barrier, the blood/air mixture being 11.2/15.6 (at 37 degrees C.) The concentration of toluene, in expired breath, is of the order of 18 ppm following sustained exposure to 100 ppm. The tissue/blood proportion is 1/3 except in adipose where the proportion is 8/10.
- Metabolism by microsomal mono-oxygenation, results in the production of hippuric acid. This may be detected in the urine in amounts between 0.5 and 2.5 g/24 hr which represents, on average 0.8 gm/gm of creatinine. The biological half-life of hippuric acid is in the order of 1-2 hours.

### 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.
  - Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), metal oxides, 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

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## 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.
  - Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
  - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

### 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 mixing with alkali metals such as sodium, potassium and lithium.
- 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	titanium dioxide (Titanium dioxide (a))		10		
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:
- solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic:

CAS:63148- 69- 6  
CAS:64742- 88- 7

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

#### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

#### HANDS/FEET

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
  - chemical resistance of glove material,.
- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear.  
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

White highly flammable liquid with a mild solvent odour; does not mix 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): 45- 55  
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available  
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available  
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available  
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.05- 1.10  
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): >1  
Evaporation Rate: Not Available  
Flash Point (°C): - 6  
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

HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.  
Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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.  
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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC:

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

#### TOXICITY

#### IRRITATION

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### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Oral (rat) LD50: >25 ml/kg

Nil Reported

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >4 ml/kg [CCINFO]

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.

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.

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

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

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h Moderate

Eye (human): 200 ppm Irritant

Eye (rabbit): 87 mg Mild

Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE

#### MATERIAL

#### CARCINOGEN

#### REPROTOXIN

#### SENSITISER

#### SKIN

titanium dioxide  
xylene

IARC:2B  
IARC:3

ILOEI

#### 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: 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

### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

### Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

### Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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## 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

Wattyl Duranamel SF20 MCR (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)

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

solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic (CAS: 64742-88-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

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 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

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

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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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