Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
WATTYL EPINAMEL CF602 MCR PART A

SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 200401 (White/LTB), 200403 (MTB)", "200405 (CTB)", "Epoxy Resin polyamide base component A"

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. Part A or Base of a 2 pack, epoxy coating system. Requires that the two parts be mixed by hand or mixer before use, in accordance with manufacturers directions. Mix only as much as is required. Application is usually by spray atomisation in a ventilated spray booth, after viscosity reduction with thinner, may also be applied by brush or hand roller.

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
R10	Flammable.
R20/21	Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R38	Irritating to skin.
R40(3)	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R43	May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
R52/53	Harmful to aquatic organisms may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R61(2)	May cause 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
S01	Keep locked up.
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S38	In case of insufficient ventilation wear suitable respiratory equipment.
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.
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	%
xylene	1330-20-7	10-30
aromatic 150	64742-95-6.	1-10
methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	1-10
1- methoxy- 2- propanol	1320-67-8.	1-5
urea/ formaldehyde resin	9011-05-6	1-5
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	30-60
additives		<10

Solvent grades have less than 0.1% benzene content

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.
For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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.
For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:
· Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
· Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
· Foam.
· Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING
· Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
· May be violently or explosively reactive.
When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire,
consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
· Liquid and vapour are flammable.
· Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), formaldehyde, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit poisonous fumes.

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

HAZCHEM: 3[Y]

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

continued...

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS
· Remove all ignition sources.
· Clean up all spills immediately.

MAJOR SPILLS
· Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
· Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

· Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
· Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
· Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
· Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
· Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
· Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

· Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
· Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
· For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
· For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C).

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid mixing with alkali metals such as sodium, potassium and lithium.
· WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All transition metal peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive. For example transition metal complexes of alkyl hydroperoxides may decompose explosively.
· The pi-complexes formed between chromium(0), vanadium(0) and other transition metals (haloarene-metal complexes) and mono-or poly-fluorobenzene show extreme sensitivity to heat and are explosive.
· Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

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

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene (Xylene (o- , m- , p- isomers))	80	350	150	655
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl isobutyl ketone (Methyl isobutyl ketone)	50	205	75	307
Australia Exposure Standards	1- methoxy- 2- propanol (Propylene glycol monomethyl ether)	100	369	150	553
Australia Exposure Standards	urea/ formaldehyde resin (Inspirable dust (not otherwise classified))		10		
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide (Titanium dioxide (a))		10		

The following materials had no OELs on our records
• aromatic 150: CAS:64742- 95- 6 CAS:64742- 94- 5

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR
Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

continued...

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.
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
Coloured flammable liquid with a strong solvent odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (℃): Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): 10- 30
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1.0
Autoignition Temp (℃): 214
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (℃): 108- 200
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.2- 1.4
pH (as supplied): Not Available
Vapour Pressure (kPa): >1 @ 20C
Evaporation Rate: Fast
Flash Point (℃): 23
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 13.0
Decomposition Temp (℃): Not Available
Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
· **Presence of incompatible materials.**
· **Product is considered stable.**

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

May cause 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.
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.

continued...

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

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h Moderate
Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg	Eye (human): 200 ppm Irritant
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 200 ppm	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg Mild
Inhalation (man) LCLo: 10000 ppm/6h	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
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

AROMATIC 150:
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 3000 mg/kg	Nil Reported
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg	
[Manufacturer]	

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE:
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 2080 mg/kg	Eye (human): 200 ppm/15m
Oral (rat) LD50: 2460 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild
	Eye (rabbit): 40 mg - SEVERE
	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL:
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 3739 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit) 500 mg Open - Mild
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 3000 ppm	Eye (rabbit) 230 mg Mild
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10000 ppm/5 h.	Eye (rabbit) 500 mg/24 h. - Mild
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 13000 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE

NOTE: Exposure of pregnant rats and rabbits to the substance did not give rise to teratogenic effects at concentrations up to 3000 ppm. Fetotoxic effects were seen in rats but not in rabbits at this concentration; maternal toxicity was noted in both species.
as CAS RN 1320-67-8

UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 8394 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h- SEVERE
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >167 mg/m^3/4h	Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ul/24h - SEVERE
Dermal (rat) LD50: >2100 mg/kg	
Oral (mouse) LD50: 6361 mg/kg	

Somnolence, impaired liver function tests, changes in leucocyte (WBC) count recorded.
NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.

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

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

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
xylene	IARC:3	ILOEI		
titanium dioxide	IARC:2B			

continued...

CARCINOGEN
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: xylene Category: The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
REPROTOXIN
ILOEI: ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction: xylene
CARCINOGEN
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: titanium dioxide Category: WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.
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]

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	3	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1263	Packing Group:	III

Shipping Name:PAINT

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1263	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3 A72		

Shipping name:PAINT

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1263	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- E, S- E	Special provisions:	163 223 944 955
Limited Quantities:	5 L		

Shipping Name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

REGULATIONS
Wattyl Epinamel CF602 MCR Part A (CAS: None):
No regulations applicable

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)

continued...

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 Provisioanl 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

aromatic 150 (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
aromatic 150 (CAS: 64742-94-5) 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

methyl isobutyl ketone (CAS: 108-10-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Dangerous Goods Code Draft 7th Edition - Goods too Dangerous to be Transported
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances
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

1-methoxy-2-propanol (CAS: 1320-67-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
1-methoxy-2-propanol (CAS: 107-98-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
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

urea/ formaldehyde resin (CAS: 9011-05-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
urea/ formaldehyde resin (CAS: 39327-95-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Exposure Standards

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

No data available for urea/ formaldehyde resin as CAS: 56779-89-6, CAS: 57608-68-1, CAS: 57657-45-1, CAS: 57762-61-5, CAS: 60267-46-1, CAS: 60831-80-3.
No data available for titanium dioxide as CAS: 12188-41-9.

continued...

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
aromatic 150	64742- 95- 6, 64742- 94- 5
1- methoxy- 2- propanol	1320- 67- 8, 107- 98- 2
urea/ formaldehyde resin	9011- 05- 6, 39327- 95- 2, 56779- 89- 6, 57608- 68- 1, 57657- 45- 1, 57762- 61- 5, 60267- 46- 1, 60831- 80- 3
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.

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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