

WATTYL EPINAMEL CP502 WHITE PART A

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 18-Mar-2008

XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 55665

Version No:5

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL EPINAMEL CP502 WHITE PART A

SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 200501", "Epoxy Part A Base"

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. Operators should be trained in procedures for safe use of this material. 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, may also be applied by brush or hand roller. An epoxy high solids, high build 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.
R20/21/22	Harmful by inhalation in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R36/37/38	Irritating to eyes respiratory system and skin.
R40(3)	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R43	May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R65	HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S36	Wear suitable protective clothing.
S51	Use only in well ventilated areas.
S401	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
S35	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S13	Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.
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

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	10-25
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid	25068-38-6	10-25
methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	10-25
xylene	1330-20-7	1-10
silica crystalline - quartz	14808-60-7	<0.2

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 (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.

Treat symptomatically.

for simple ketones:

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.

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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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 (CO₂), aldehydes, formaldehyde, 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

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 mixing with alkali metals such as sodium, potassium and lithium.
- Avoid reaction with amines, mercaptans, strong acids and oxidising agents.
- **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.
 - Ketones in this group are reactive with many acids and bases liberating heat and flammable gases (e.g., H₂).
 - Ketones react with reducing agents such as hydrides, alkali metals, and nitrides to produce flammable gas (H₂) and heat.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide (Titanium dioxide (a))		10		
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl isobutyl ketone (Methyl isobutyl ketone)	50	205	75	307
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene (Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers))	80	350	150	655
Australia Exposure Standards	silica crystalline - quartz (Silica - Crystalline Quartz)		0.1		
Australia Exposure Standards	silica crystalline - quartz (Silica - Amorphous Fume (thermally generated)(respirable dust) (g))		2		

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid:

CAS:25068- 38- 6 CAS:25085- 99- 8

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type A-P 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-butadiene 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.

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

White viscous flammable liquid with a strong solvent odour; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not available
Solubility in water (g/L): Insoluble
pH (1% solution): Not applicable

Boiling Range (°C): 117- 143
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.55- 1.65
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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

Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (°C): 17.8 (MIBK)
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.

Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

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 epidermis.

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, LIQUID:

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

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 100mg - Mild

Oral (rat) LD50: 11400 mg/kg

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.

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE:

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

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Eye (human): 200 ppm/15m

Oral (rat) LD50: 2080 mg/kg

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild

Oral (rat) LD50: 2460 mg/kg

Eye (rabbit): 40 mg - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild

XYLENE:

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

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h Moderate

Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg

Eye (human): 200 ppm Irritant

Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg

Eye (rabbit): 87 mg Mild

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 200 ppm

Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE

Inhalation (man) LCLo: 10000 ppm/6h

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

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

TOXICITY

Inhalation (human) LCLo: 0.3 mg/m³/10Y

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 16 mppcf*/8H/17.9Y

Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 50 mg/m³/6H/71W

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

WARNING: For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.

Intermittent; focal fibrosis,
(pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea

Intermittent; liver - tumours.

* Millions of particles per cubic foot (based on impinger samples counted by light field techniques).

NOTE : the physical nature of quartz in the product determines whether it is likely to present a chronic health problem. To be a hazard the material must enter the breathing zone as respirable particles.

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
titanium dioxide	IARC:2B			
xylene	IARC:3	ILOEI		
silica crystalline - quartz	IARC:1			

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

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: silica crystalline - quartz Category: WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

• Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

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

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

• Recycle wherever possible.

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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 (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1263	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3 A72		
Cargo Only Packing Instructions:	307	Maximum Qty/Pack:	60 L
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions:	305	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty/Pack:	5 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions:	Y305	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Maximum Qty/Pack:	1 L
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 Epinamel CP502 White Part A (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

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 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 5

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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

Australia Hazardous Substances

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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 5

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid (CAS: 25085-99-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

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 5

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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

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) - 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 IBC Code Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

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

WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water

silica crystalline - quartz (CAS: 14808-60-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specific Uses

Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance

Australia - South Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance

Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses

Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance

Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances

Australia Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) (National Standards) Regulations 1994 - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) (National Standards) Regulations 1994 - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6

IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements

IMO IBC Code Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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

No data available for silica crystalline - quartz as CAS: 122304-48-7, CAS: 122304-49-8, CAS: 12425-26-2, CAS: 1317-79-9, CAS: 70594-95-5, CAS: 87347-84-0.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name

titanium dioxide

CAS

13463- 67- 7, 1317- 70- 0, 1317- 80- 2,
12188- 41- 9

bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid

25068- 38- 6, 25085- 99- 8

silica crystalline - quartz

14808- 60- 7, 122304- 48- 7, 122304- 49- 8,
12425- 26- 2, 1317- 79- 9, 70594- 95- 5,
87347- 84- 0

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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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