

WATTYL EPINAMEL PR250 COLOURS PART A

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 18-Mar-2008

XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 04-0700

Version No:2

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL EPINAMEL PR250 COLOURS PART A

SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 201201, 201204"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT

PRODUCT USE

Base or Part A 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. Used according to manufacturer' s directions. Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. Vapour is heavier than air and may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant.

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

None

RISK

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R10	Flammable.
R20/21	Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R36/38	Irritating to eyes and skin.
R40(3)	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
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.
R65	HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S36	Wear suitable protective clothing.
S401	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
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).
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	%
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin	25068-38-6	<20
silica crystalline - quartz	14808-60-7	10-20
xylene	1330-20-7	5-15
n- butanol	71-36-3	1-5
hydrocarbon solvent		1-10
nonylphenol	25154-52-3	<2.5
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.
- 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.

To treat poisoning by the higher aliphatic alcohols:

- Gastric lavage with copious amounts of water.
- It may be beneficial to instill 60 ml of mineral oil into the stomach.

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 flammable.
 - Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), aldehydes, silicon dioxide (SiO₂), other pyrolysis

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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]

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.

Contains low boiling substance:

Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.

- Check for bulging containers.
- Vent periodically.

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 storage with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising agents.
Incompatible with aluminium. DO NOT heat above 49 deg.

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/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	silica crystalline - quartz (Silica -		0.1				

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	Crystalline Quartz) silica crystalline - quartz (Silica - Amorphous Fume (thermally generated)(respirable dust) (g))		2				
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene (Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers))	80	350	150	655		
Australia Exposure Standards	n- butanol (n- Butyl alcohol)					50	152

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin:
- nonylphenol:

CAS:25068- 38- 6

CAS:25154- 52- 3 CAS:84852- 15- 3

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-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.

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 solvent odour; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in 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 (%): 4.2
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available
Specific Gravity (water=1): >1
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (°C): 27
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 35.4
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available
Viscosity: Not Available

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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 and in contact with skin.

Irritating to eyes and skin.

Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

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.

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.

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

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

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - Mild

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

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.

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

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

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

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 of 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

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/m³

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 405 mg/24h- Moderate
Eye (human): 50 ppm - Irritant
Eye (rabbit): 1.6 mg- SEVERE
Eye (rabbit): 24 mg/24h- SEVERE

NONYLPHENOL:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 1620 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin(rabbit):10mg/24h(open)- SEVERE
Skin (rabbit) LD50: 2140 mg/kg Skin
(rabbit): 500 mg(open)- Moderate
Eye (rabbit): 0.5 mg (open)- SEVERE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may produce severe 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) thickening of the epidermis.

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.

Nonylphenol was studied for oral toxicity in rats in a 28-day repeat dose toxicity test at doses of 0, 4, 15, 60 and 250 mg/kg/day. Changes suggesting renal dysfunction were mainly noted in both sexes given 250 mg/kg. Liver weights were increased in males given 60 mg/kg and in both sexes given 250 mg/kg group. Histopathologically, hypertrophy of the centrilobular hepatocytes was noted in both sexes given 250 mg/kg. Kidney weights were increased in males given 250 mg/kg and macroscopically, disseminated white spots, enlargement and pelvic dilatation were noted in females given 250 mg/kg. Histopathologically, the following lesions were noted in the 250 mg/kg group: basophilic change of the proximal tubules in both sexes, single cell necrosis of the proximal tubules, inflammatory cell infiltration in the interstitium and casts in females, basophilic change and dilatation of the collecting tubules in both sexes, simple hyperplasia of the pelvic mucosa and pelvic dilatation in females. In the urinary bladder, simple hyperplasia was noted in both sexes given 250 mg/kg. In the cecum, macroscopic dilatation was noted in both sexes given 250 mg/kg. Almost all changes except those in the kidney disappeared after a 14-day recovery period. The NOELs for males and females are considered to be 15 mg/kg/day and 60 mg/kg/day, respectively, under the conditions of the present study.

Nonylphenol was not mutagenic to Salmonella typhimurium, TA100, TA1535, TA98, TA1537 and Escherichia coli WP2 uvrA, with or without an exogenous metabolic activation system.

Nonylphenol induced neither structural chromosomal aberrations nor polyploidy in CHL/IU cells, in the absence or presence of an exogenous metabolic activation system.

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
silica crystalline - quartz	IARC:1			
xylene	IARC:3	ILOEI		

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.

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

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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]

UNDG:
Dangerous Goods Class: 3
UN Number: 1263
Shipping Name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or

Subrisk: None
Packing Group: III

Air Transport IATA:
ICAO/IATA Class: 3
UN/ID Number: 1263
Special provisions: A3 A72
Cargo Only Packing: 310
Instructions: Passenger and Cargo
Packing: 309
Instructions: Passenger and Cargo
Limited Quantity Packing: Y309
Instructions: Shipping name: PAINT

ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None
Packing Group: III
Maximum Qty/Pack: 220 L
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty/Pack: 60 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Maximum Qty/Pack: 10 L

Maritime Transport IMDG:
IMDG Class: 3
UN Number: 1263
EMS Number: F- E, S- E
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)

IMDG Subrisk: None
Packing Group: III
Special provisions: 163 223 944 955

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

REGULATIONS

Wattyl Epinamel PR250 Colours Part A (CAS: None):
No regulations applicable

bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrinresin (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)

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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 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

xylylene (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

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
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

nonylphenol (CAS: 25154-52-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Hazardous Substances
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
OSPAR List of Substances of Possible Concern

nonylphenol (CAS: 84852-15-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Hazardous Substances
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
OSPAR List of Substances of Possible Concern

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

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
nonylphenol	25154-52-3	Xn; R22 R43 N; R50/53

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name

silica crystalline - quartz

CAS

14808- 60- 7, 122304- 48- 7, 122304- 49- 8,

12425- 26- 2, 1317- 79- 9, 70594- 95- 5,

87347- 84- 0

nonylphenol

25154- 52- 3, 84852- 15- 3

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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