

WATTYL PERMACHLOR CR60 MIO

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 26-Mar-2008

XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 02-1672

Version No:1

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL PERMACHLOR CR60 MIO

SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 102601, 102609, 102610", 202108

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT

PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturer's directions. 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.

SUPPLIER

Company: WattyI 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.
R48/20	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R59	Dangerous for the ozone layer.
R61(2)	May cause harm to the unborn child.
R65	HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

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.
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 hazardous waste.

continued...

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
chlorinated rubber - carbon tetrachloride free	9006-03-5	5-15
xylene	1330-20-7	10-20
aromatic hydrocarbons	63231-51-6	5-15
pigments including titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	1-20
aluminium powder coated	7429-90-5	
micaceous iron oxide	1309-38-2	20-40
resin, unregulated		1-9
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	108-65-6	1-9
chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades	63449-39-8	1-5
fillers, unregulated		10-30
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.

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), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM: 3[Y]

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.

MAJOR SPILLS

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

- 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

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
 - Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure 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 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/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene (Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers))	80	350	150	655
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide (Titanium dioxide (a))		10		
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium powder coated (Aluminium (welding fumes) (as Al))		5		
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium powder coated (Aluminium (metal dust))		10		
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer (1- Methoxy- 2- propanol acetate)	50	274	100	548

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• chlorinated rubber - carbon tetrachloride free:

CAS:9006- 03- 5 CAS:68441- 58- 7

• aromatic hydrocarbons:

CAS:63231- 51- 6

• micaceous iron oxide:

CAS:1309- 38- 2

• chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades:

CAS:63449- 39- 8 CAS:61788- 76- 9

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

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; does not mix 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 Available
Volatile Component (%vol): 35- 40
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 138- 170
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.40- 1.55
pH (as supplied): Not Available
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (°C): 24
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 and in contact with skin.

Irritating to eyes and skin.

Can be absorbed through skin.

Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

May cause harm to the unborn child.

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CHLORINATED RUBBER - CARBON TETRACHLORIDE FREE:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

XYLENE:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h Moderate

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Eye (human): 200 ppm Irritant
Eye (rabbit): 87 mg Mild
Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h 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 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 HYDROCARBONS:

NOTE: Insufficient information to identify possible hazards, including the chronic health effects, of this particular substance.

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.

ALUMINIUM POWDER COATED:

Not available.

MICACEOUS IRON OXIDE:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER:

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

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Oral (rat) LD50: 8532 mg/kg
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg* *
[CCINFO]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4345 ppm/6h
A BASF report (in ECETOC) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects.

The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. Hazard appears low but emphasizes the need for care in handling this chemical. [I.C.I.]

CHLORINATED PARAFFIN, LONG CHAIN GRADES:

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

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Oral (rat) LD50: >4000 mg/kg [I.C.I.]

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

High molecular weight liquid chloroparaffins are considered to be practically non-harmful. Special consideration should be given to solid grades of the material (eg Cereclor 70) because of relatively high levels of carbon tetrachloride remaining as a residual reactant.

Cereclor range:

Chlorinated paraffin waxes represents a family of substances which vary in molecular weight.

Studies using the C12, 59% chlorinated variant (in combination with corn oil) caused tumors when force fed at very high doses over long periods of time. The C24, 43% chlorinated paraffin under the same conditions caused an increase in tumors only in the male mouse. A 13 week dietary, range finding study was conducted on rats with a C24, 70% chlorinated paraffin. This study established a no effect level of 900 mg/kg/day.

Pregnant rats fed C16, 52% chlorinated paraffin had offspring which died during weaning.

MATERIAL

CARCINOGEN

REPROTOXIN

SENSITISER

SKIN

xylylene

IARC:3

ILOEI

continued...

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

titanium dioxide IARC:2B
chlorinated IARC:2B NTPB
paraffin, long
chain grades

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.

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades Category: WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

CARCINOGEN

NTPB: US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 11th Report Part B. Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen: chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades Category:

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Dangerous for the ozone layer.

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

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

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: None

REGULATIONS

Wattyl Permachlor CR60 MIO (CAS: None):

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

No regulations applicable

chlorinated rubber - carbon tetrachloride free (CAS: 9006-03-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

chlorinated rubber - carbon tetrachloride free (CAS: 68441-58-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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) - 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

aromatic hydrocarbons (CAS: 63231-51-6) 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

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action

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

aluminium powder coated (CAS: 7429-90-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (IRRIG - inorganic chemicals)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Agricultural uses (Stock)

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)

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established

micaceous iron oxide (CAS: 1309-38-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 2

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 4

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5

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

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer (CAS: 108-65-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer (CAS: 84540-57-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades (CAS: 63449-39-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances
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
OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action
OSPAR List of Substances of Possible Concern

chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades (CAS: 61788-76-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances
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
OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action

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

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
chlorinated rubber - carbon tetrachloride free	9006- 03- 5, 68441- 58- 7
titanium dioxide	13463- 67- 7, 1317- 70- 0, 1317- 80- 2, 12188- 41- 9
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	108- 65- 6, 84540- 57- 8
chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades	63449- 39- 8, 61788- 76- 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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