

SAFETY DATA SHEET

WATTYL KILLRUST GLOSS ENAMEL AEROSOL (MCRLF)

Infosafe No.: HXXQP
ISSUED Date : 01/11/2019
ISSUED by: VALSPAR (A Part of
Sherwin-Williams)

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier

WATTYL KILLRUST GLOSS ENAMEL AEROSOL (MCRLF)

Company name

VALSPAR (A Part of Sherwin-Williams)

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CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE +61 1800 951 288 / +61 2 9186 1132

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack
Use according to manufacturer's directions.

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A

Flammable Aerosol: Category 1

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2

STOT Single Exposure: Category 3 (narcotic)

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Category 2

Aspiration Hazard: Category 1

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.

AUH044 Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Precautionary statement—General

Not Applicable

Pictogram (s)

Flame, Exclamation mark, Health hazard

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Precautionary statement–Prevention

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces.–No smoking.
P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251 Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

Precautionary statement–Response

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P321 Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Precautionary statement–Storage

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.
P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.

Precautionary statement–Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation..

Other Information

Classification of the substance or mixture:
HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Classification [1]: Flammable Aerosols Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Aspiration Hazard Category 1
Legend:

2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Alkyd Resin - unregulated	63148-69-6	10-30 %weight
Pigments including	Not Available	<10 %weight
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7	<10 %weight
Additives	Not available	<10 %weight
Propellant as	Not Available	-
Solvent grades have less than 0.1% benzene content	Not Available	-
acetone	67-64-1	10-30 %weight
White spirit	8052-41-3.	10-30 %weight
Hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	10-30 %weight
Iso-butane	75-28-5.	10-30 %weight

Other Information

Synonyms: Not Available

Substances:

See section below for composition of Mixtures

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation

If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:

Remove to fresh air.

Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Ingestion

Avoid giving milk or oils.

Avoid giving alcohol.

Not considered a normal route of entry.

Skin

If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:

Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.

DO NOT use solvents.

Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

Eye contact

If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:

Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes 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.

Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary

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.

Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.

A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.

Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to acetone:

Symptoms of acetone exposure approximate ethanol intoxication.

About 20% is expired by the lungs and the rest is metabolised. Alveolar air half-life is about 4 hours following two hour inhalation at levels near the Exposure Standard; in overdose, saturable metabolism and limited clearance, prolong the elimination half-life to 25-30 hours.

There are no known antidotes and treatment should involve the usual methods of decontamination followed by supportive care.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Management:

Measurement of serum and urine acetone concentrations may be useful to monitor the severity of ingestion or inhalation.

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Inhalation Management:

Maintain a clear airway, give humidified oxygen and ventilate if necessary.

If respiratory irritation occurs, assess respiratory function and, if necessary, perform chest X-rays to check for chemical pneumonitis.

Consider the use of steroids to reduce the inflammatory response.

Treat pulmonary oedema with PEEP or CPAP ventilation.

Dermal Management:

Remove any remaining contaminated clothing, place in double sealed, clear bags, label and store in secure area away from patients and staff.

Irrigate with copious amounts of water.

An emollient may be required.

Eye Management:

Irrigate thoroughly with running water or saline for 15 minutes.

Stain with fluorescein and refer to an ophthalmologist if there is any uptake of the stain.

Oral Management:

No GASTRIC LAVAGE OR EMETIC

Encourage oral fluids.

Systemic Management:

Monitor blood glucose and arterial pH.

Ventilate if respiratory depression occurs.

If patient unconscious, monitor renal function.

Symptomatic and supportive care.

The Chemical Incident Management Handbook:

Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospital Trust, 2000

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant / Sampling Time / Index / Comments

Acetone in urine End of shift 50 mg/L NS

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other material

5. Fire-fighting measures

Specific Methods

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

May be violently or explosively reactive.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.

Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Fire Incompatibility:

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Fire/Explosion Hazard:

Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.

Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.

Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.

Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.

Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture.

Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.

Combustion products include:

carbon monoxide (CO)

carbon dioxide (CO₂)

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

Hazchem Code

Not Applicable

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Extinguishing Media - Small Fires

Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

Extinguishing Media - Large Fires

Water spray or fog.

6. Accidental release measures

Emergency Procedures

See section 8

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

Clean up all spills immediately.

Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.

Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.

Wipe up.

If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.

Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place if possible.

Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions by opening the valve.

DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.

Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

May be violently or explosively reactive.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses

No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

Increase ventilation.

Stop leak if safe to do so.

Environmental Precautions

See section 12

Other Information

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

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Use in a well-ventilated area.
Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Other information:

Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can
Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.
Store away from incompatible materials.
Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:
Aerosol dispenser.
Check that containers are clearly labelled.

Storage incompatibility: Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA:

Source / Ingredient / Material name / TWA / STEL / Peak / Notes

Australia Exposure Standards acetone Acetone 500 ppm / 1185 mg/m³ 2375 mg/m³ / 1000 ppm Not Available Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards white spirit White spirits 790 mg/m³ Not Available Not Available Not Available
Australia Exposure Standardstitanium dioxide Titanium dioxide 10 mg/m³ Not Available Not Available(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards hydrocarbon propellant LPG (liquified petroleum gas) 1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m³ Not Available Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS:

Ingredient / Material name / TEEL-1 / TEEL-2 / TEEL-3

acetone Acetone Not Available Not Available Not Available
white spirit Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene) 300 mg/m³ 1,800 mg/m³ 29500** mg/m³
titanium dioxide Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide) 30 mg/m³ 330 mg/m³ 2,000 mg/m³
hydrocarbon propellant Liquified petroleum gas; (L.P.G.) 65,000 ppm 2.30E+05 ppm 4.00E+05 ppm
iso-butane Methylpropane, 2-; (Isobutane) 5500* ppm 17000** ppm 53000*** ppm

Ingredient / Original IDLH / Revised IDLH

alkyd resin - unregulated Not Available Not Available
acetone 2,500 ppm Not Available
white spirit 20,000 mg/m³ Not Available
titanium dioxide 5,000 mg/m³ Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant 2,000 ppm Not Available
iso-butane Not Available Not Available

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering

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controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

Respiratory Protection

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor / Half-Face Respirator / Full-Face Respirator / Powered Air Respirator

up to 10 x ES AX-AUS - AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1

up to 50 x ES - AX-AUS / Class 1 -

up to 100 x ES - AX-2 AX-PAPR-2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 ° C)

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.

The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr.

Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

Eye Protection

Safety glasses with side shields.

Chemical goggles.

Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.

Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable.

Hand Protection

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

For potentially moderate exposures:

Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

For potentially heavy exposures:

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection:

Wattyl Killrust Gloss Enamel Aerosol (MCRLF)

BUTYL: A

BUTYL/NEOPRENE: A

PE/EVAL/PE: A

PVDC/PE/PVDC: A

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SARANEX-23 2-PLY: B
TEFLON: B
CPE :C
HYPALON: C
NATURAL RUBBER: C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE: C
NEOPRENE :C
NITRILE: C
NITRILE+PVC: C
PVA: C
PVC: C
SARANEX-23: C
VITON/NEOPRENE: C

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Body Protection

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

Overalls.

Skin cleansing cream.

Eyewash unit.

Do not spray on hot surfaces.

The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton.

Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.

BRETHERRICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Coloured highly flammable liquid with a mild solvent odour; not miscible with water. Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant.
Odour	Not Available	Decomposition Temperature	Not Available
Boiling Point	40°C - 200°C	Solubility in Water	Immiscible
pH	Not Applicable (as supplied) Not Applicable as a solution (1%)	Vapour Pressure	UNDER PRESSURE
Vapour Density (Air=1)	>1	Evaporation Rate	Not Available
Odour Threshold	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Volatile Component	>60 %vol	Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not Available
Surface Tension	Not Available	Flash Point	-22°C (Open Cup) (lit)
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Auto-Ignition Temperature	250 °C
Explosion Limit - Upper	18.0%	Explosion Limit - Lower	1.0%
Explosion Properties	Not Available	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Oxidising Properties	Not Available	Initial boiling point and boiling range	40-200 °C
Relative density	(Water = 1): 0.8-0.9	Melting/Freezing Point	Not Available

Other Information

Taste: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Available

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

See section 7

Chemical Stability

Elevated temperatures.

Presence of open flame.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

See section 7

Incompatible materials

See section 7

Hazardous Decomposition Products

See section 5

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

Wattyl Killrust Gloss Enamel Aerosol (MCRLF)

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

alkyd resin - unregulated

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

acetone

TOXICITY:

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: =20 mg/kg[2]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 100.2 mg/l/8hr[2]

Oral (rat) LD50: 1800-7300 mg/kg[2]

IRRITATION:

Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant

Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate

Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE

Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild

Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild

Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

white spirit

TOXICITY:

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg[1]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2796.8052 mg/l/8H[2]

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]

IRRITATION:

Eye (human): 470 ppm/15m

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate

Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

titanium dioxide

TOXICITY:

dermal (hamster) LD50: >=10000 mg/kg[2]

Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]

IRRITATION:

Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild *

Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

hydrocarbon propellant

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

iso-butane

TOXICITY:

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 658 mg/l/4H[2]

IRRITATION: Not Available

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS.

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Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

ALKYD RESIN - UNREGULATED:

"alkyd resin" describes a generic insoluble polymer which has no residual hazardous reactants and is not absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract. No acute or chronic human exposure / toxicity data available. Almost always in solvent solution - the hazard is from the solvent.

WHITE SPIRIT:

For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system. This product contains toluene, and animal studies suggest high concentrations of toluene lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene, from which animal testing shows evidence of tumour formation.

Cancer-causing potential: Animal testing shows inhaling petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans.

Mutation-causing potential: Most studies involving gasoline have returned negative results regarding the potential to cause mutations, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants).

Reproductive toxicity: Animal studies show that high concentrations of toluene (>0.1%) can cause developmental effects such as lower birth weight and developmental toxicity to the nervous system of the foetus. Other studies show no adverse effects on the foetus.

Human effects: Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to skin inflammation and may make the skin more susceptible to irritation and penetration by other materials.

Animal testing shows that exposure to gasoline over a lifetime can cause kidney cancer, but the relevance in humans is questionable.

white spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3

TITANIUM DIOXIDE:

* IUCLID

Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases.

The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.

Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system. Absorption by the stomach and intestines depends on the size of the particle. It penetrated only the outermost layer of the skin, suggesting that healthy skin may be an effective barrier. There is no substantive data on genetic damage, though cases have been reported in experimental animals. Studies have differing conclusions on its cancer-causing potential.

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

Wattyl Killrust Gloss Enamel Aerosol (MCRLF) & ALKYD RESIN - UNREGULATED & TITANIUM DIOXIDE & HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Wattyl Killrust Gloss Enamel Aerosol (MCRLF) & HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT inhalation of the gas Wattyl Killrust Gloss Enamel Aerosol (MCRLF) & ACETONE & TITANIUM DIOXIDE:

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Wattyl Killrust Gloss Enamel Aerosol (MCRLF) & ACETONE:

For acetone:

The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitizer, but it removes fat from the skin, and it also irritates

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the eye. Animal testing shows acetone may cause macrocytic anaemia. Studies in humans have shown that exposure to acetone at a level of 2375 mg/cubic metre has not caused neurobehavioural deficits.

Acute Toxicity: Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Ingestion

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments

Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.

Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

Inhalation

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Inhalation of toxic gases may cause:

Central Nervous System effects including depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, coma and seizures;

Respiratory: acute lung swellings, shortness of breath, wheezing, rapid breathing, other symptoms and respiratory arrest;

Heart: collapse, irregular heartbeats and cardiac arrest;

Gastrointestinal: irritation, ulcers, nausea and vomiting (may be bloody), and abdominal pain.

Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.

Exposure to white spirit may cause nausea and vertigo.

Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.

Symptoms of asphyxia (suffocation) may include headache, dizziness, shortness of breath, muscular weakness, drowsiness and ringing in the ears. If the asphyxia is allowed to progress, there may be nausea and vomiting, further physical weakness and unconsciousness and, finally, convulsions, coma and death.

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.

WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

Effects of exposure to acetone by inhalation include central nervous system depression, light-headedness, unintelligible speech, inco-ordination, stupor, low blood pressure, fast heart rate, metabolic acidosis, high blood sugar and ketosis. Rarely, there may be convulsions and death of kidney tubules.

Skin

The material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time.

Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

Spray mist may produce discomfort

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material

Aromatic hydrocarbons may produce sensitivity and redness of the skin. They are not likely to be absorbed into the body through the skin but branched species are more likely to.

Eye

Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.

Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged.

Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.

There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Data available to make classification

Serious eye damage/irritation

Data available to make classification

Mutagenicity

Data available to make classification

Respiratory sensitisation

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Skin Sensitisation

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Carcinogenicity

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Reproductive Toxicity

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

STOT-single exposure

Data available to make classification

STOT-repeated exposure

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Aspiration Hazard

Data available to make classification

Chronic Effects

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.

Immersion of the hands and forearms in white spirits may quickly result in inflammation of the skin and follicles. Workers exposed to white spirit have reported nausea and vomiting and one worker has been reported to develop aplastic anaemia, bone marrow depression and this person later died from septicaemia.

Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.

Long term exposure to titanium and several of its compounds produces lung scarring and chronic bronchitis. Breathing is impaired and cardiac changes with right heart enlargements occur.

There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

Workers exposed to acetone for long periods showed inflammation of the airways, stomach and small bowel, attacks of giddiness and loss of strength. Exposure to acetone may enhance the liver toxicity of chlorinated solvents.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Wattyl Killrust Gloss Enamel Aerosol (MCRLF)

ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE

Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

alkyd resin - unregulated

ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE

LC50 96 Fish >560mg/L 4

acetone

ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE

LC50 96 Fish 5-540mg/L 2

EC50 48 Crustacea >100mg/L 4

EC50 96 Algae or other aquatic plants 20.565mg/L 4

NOEC 240 Crustacea 1-866mg/L 2

white spirit

ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE

LC50 96 Fish 0.14mg/L 2

EC50 96 Algae or other aquatic plants 0.277mg/L 2

NOEC 720 Crustacea 0.024mg/L 2

titanium dioxide

ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE

LC50 96 Fish >1-mg/L 2

EC50 48 Crustacea >1-mg/L 2

EC50 72 Algae or other aquatic plants 5.83mg/L 4

NOEC 336 Fish 0.089mg/L 4

hydrocarbon propellant

ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE

LC50 96 Fish 24.11mg/L 2

EC50 96 Algae or other aquatic plants 7.71mg/L 2

LC50 96 Fish 24.11mg/L 2

EC50 96 Algae or other aquatic plants 7.71mg/L 2

iso-butane

ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE

LC50 96 Fish 6.706mg/L 3

EC50 96 Algae or other aquatic plants 7.71mg/L 2

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

For Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases:

Environmental Fate: Petroleum hydrocarbon gases are primarily produced in petroleum refineries, or in gas plants that separate natural gas and natural gas liquids. This category contains 99 petroleum hydrocarbon gas substances, the majority of which never reach the consumer. Petroleum hydrocarbon gases do not contain inorganic compounds, (e.g. hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, and carbon monoxide), other than asphyxiant gases; the low molecular weight hydrocarbon molecules are primarily responsible for the hazard associated with these gases.

Atmospheric Fate: All components of these gases will evaporate to the air where interaction with hydroxyl radicals is an important fate process. Substances in refinery gases that evaporate to air may undergo indirect, gas-phase oxidation reaction with hydroxyl radicals and this is an important fate process for these substances. Half-lives for refinery gases range from 960 days, (methane), to 0.16 days, (butadiene). The constituents of the C5- C6 hydrocarbon gases have light breakdown half-lives of approximately two days.

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For Ketones: Ketones, unless they are alpha, beta--unsaturated ketones, can be considered as narcosis or baseline toxicity compounds.

Aquatic Fate: Hydrolysis of ketones in water is thermodynamically favourable only for low molecular weight ketones. Reactions with water are reversible with no permanent change in the structure of the ketone substrate. Ketones are stable to water under ambient environmental conditions. When pH levels are greater than 10, condensation reactions can occur which produce higher molecular weight products. Under ambient conditions of temperature, pH, and low concentration, these condensation reactions are unfavourable. Based on its reactions in air, it seems likely that ketones undergo photolysis in water.

For Isobutene (Refrigerant Gas): Koc: 35, (estimated); Henry's Law Constant: 4.08 atm-cu m/mole; Vapor Pressure: 2611 mm Hg @ 25 °C; BCF: 74, (estimated).

Atmospheric Fate: Isobutane is a gas at ordinary temperatures. The substance is highly flammable and explosive. It is degraded in the atmosphere by reactions with hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is 6.9 days. The loss of these substances via wet/dry deposition is thought to be of minor importance. It is thought that the substance will evaporate upon leaving the atmosphere in precipitation then reemitted to the atmosphere after deposition to the land. Isobutane is a contributor to the production of PAN, (peroxyacyl nitrates), under photochemical smog conditions.

For Propane: Koc 460. log Kow 2.36.

Henry's Law constant of 7.07×10^{-1} atm-cu m/mole, derived from its vapour pressure, 7150 mm Hg, and water solubility, 62.4 mg/L. Estimated BCF: 13.1.

Terrestrial Fate: Propane is expected to have moderate mobility in soil. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process.

Volatilization from dry soil surfaces is based vapor pressure.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

For Acetone:

log Kow : -0.24;

Half-life (hr) air : 312-1896;

Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water : 20;

Henry's atm m³ /mol : 3.67E-05

BOD 5: 0.31-1.76, 46-55%

COD: 1.12-2.07

ThOD: 2.2BCF: 0.69.

Environmental Fate: The relatively long half-life allows acetone to be transported long distances from its emission source.

Atmospheric Fate: Acetone preferentially locates in the air compartment when released to the environment. In air, acetone is lost by photolysis and reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals; the estimated half-life of these combined processes is about 22 days. Air Quality Standards: none available.

Terrestrial Fate: Very little acetone is expected to reside in soil, biota, or suspended solids and has low propensity for soil absorption and a high preference for moving through the soil and into the ground water. Acetone released to soil volatilizes although some may leach into the ground where it rapidly biodegrades.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient / Persistence: Water/Soil / Persistence: Air

acetone LOW (Half-life = 14 days) MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)

titanium dioxide HIGH HIGH

iso-butane HIGH HIGH

Mobility

Mobility in soil:

Ingredient / Mobility

acetone HIGH (KOC = 1.981)

titanium dioxide LOW (KOC = 23.74)

iso-butane LOW (KOC = 35.04)

Bioaccumulative Potential

Ingredient / Bioaccumulation

acetone LOW (BCF = 0.69)

titanium dioxide LOW (BCF = 10)

iso-butane LOW (BCF = 1.97)

13. Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal

Product / Packaging disposal:

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.

In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.

Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.

Allow small quantities to evaporate.

DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.

Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.

14. Transport information

Transport Information

Land transport (ADG)

UN number: 1950

UN proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

Transport hazard class(es)

Class: 2.1

Subrisk: Not Applicable

Packing group: Not Applicable

Environmental hazard: Not Applicable

Special precautions for user

Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 344 381

Limited quantity: 1000ml

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number: 1950

UN proper shipping name: Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid); Aerosols, flammable

Transport hazard class(es)

ICAO/IATA Class: 2.1

ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable

ERG Code: 10L

Packing group: Not Applicable

Environmental hazard: Not Applicable

Special precautions for user

Special provisions: A145 A167 A802; A1 A145 A167 A802

Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 203

Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 150 kg

Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 203; Forbidden

Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 75 kg; Forbidden

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y203; Forbidden

Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 30 kg G; Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number: 1950

UN proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

Transport hazard class(es)

IMDG Class: 2.1

IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable

Packing group: Not Applicable

Environmental hazard: Not Applicable

Special precautions for user

EMS Number: F-D , S-U

Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 344 381 959

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Limited Quantities: 1000 ml

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code:

Not Applicable

U.N. Number

1950

UN proper shipping name

AEROSOLS

Transport hazard class(es)

2.1

Sub.Risk

Not Applicable

Packing Group

Not Applicable

Hazchem Code

Not Applicable

IERG Number

49

UN Number (Air Transport, ICAO)

1950

IATA/ICAO Proper Shipping Name

Aerosols, flammable(engine starting fluid)

IATA/ICAO Hazard Class

2.1

IATA/ICAO Packing Group

Not Applicable

IATA/ICAO Sub Risk

Not Applicable

IMDG UN No

1950

IMDG Proper Shipping Name

AEROSOLS

IMDG Hazard Class

2.1

IMDG Sub. Risk

Not Applicable

IMDG Pack. Group

Not Applicable

IMDG Subsidiary Risk

Not Applicable

Marine Pollutant

NO

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory information

ALKYD RESIN - UNREGULATED IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

ACETONE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

WHITE SPIRIT IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL)

Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

ISO-BUTANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

National Inventory / Status

Australia - AICS Yes

Canada - DSL No (alkyd resin - unregulated)

Canada - NDSL No (alkyd resin - unregulated; acetone; white spirit; hydrocarbon propellant; iso-butane)

China - IECSC Yes

Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP No (alkyd resin - unregulated)

Japan - ENCS No (alkyd resin - unregulated)

Korea - KECI No (alkyd resin - unregulated)

New Zealand - NZIoC Yes

Philippines - PICCS Yes

USA - TSCA No (alkyd resin - unregulated)

Taiwan - TCSI Yes

Mexico - INSQ Yes

Vietnam - NCI Yes

Russia - ARIPS No (alkyd resin - unregulated)

Legend:

Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory

No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

Poisons Schedule

S5

Hazard Rating Systems

Flammability: 3

Toxicity: 1

Body Contact: 2

Reactivity: 1

Chronic: 2

0 = Minimum

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1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

16. Other Information

User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Wis Numbers	00484466
Wis Numbers	00812430
Wis Numbers	00979752
Wis Numbers	03636477
Wis Numbers	03636494
Wis Numbers	03636528
Wis Numbers	03842296
Wis Numbers	06430111
Wis Numbers	08955115

Revisions Highlighted

SDS Version Summary:

Version / Sections Updated

9.1.1.1 Chronic Health, Classification

10.1.1.1 One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification

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Other Information

Hazard Alert Code: 3

Version No: 10.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

The 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit?

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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END OF SDS

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