

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## WATTYL SUPER ETCH PRIMER COLOUR RANGE 1239-MCR

Infosafe No.: WN015  
ISSUED Date : 01/11/2019  
ISSUED by: VALSPAR (A Part of  
Sherwin-Williams)

### 1. Identification

**GHS Product Identifier**

WATTYL SUPER ETCH PRIMER COLOUR RANGE 1239-MCR

**Company name**

VALSPAR (A Part of Sherwin-Williams)

**Address**

Level 4, 2 Burbank Place Baulkham Hills  
NSW 2153 AUSTRALIA

**Telephone/Fax Number**

Tel: +61 2 8867 3333

Fax: +61 2 8867 3344

**Emergency phone number**

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

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

Relevant identified uses

Use 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.

**Other Names**

Name
123907 GREY
123908 BLACK

**Additional Information**

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation : EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Emergency telephone numbers : +61 2 9186 1132

Other emergency telephone numbers : +61 1800 951 288

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

### 2. Hazard Identification

**GHS classification of the substance/mixture**

Classification [1] : Flammable Liquid Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2

**Signal Word (s)**

DANGER

**Hazard Statement (s)**

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

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H302 Harmful if swallowed.  
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
H315 Causes skin irritation.  
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H318 Causes serious eye damage.  
H331 Toxic if inhaled.  
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.  
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.  
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.  
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
H402 Harmful to aquatic life.  
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.  
H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

### Pictogram (s)

Corrosion, Flame, Environment, Skull and crossbones, Health hazard



### Precautionary statement – Prevention

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.  
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.  
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

### 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.  
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

### Precautionary statement – Storage

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.  
P405 Store locked up.

### 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.

Legend:

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

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

### Information on Composition

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

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### Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
ISOPROPANOL	67-63-0	15-30 %
TOLUENE	108-88-3	5-15 %
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	1-10 %
n-Butanol	71-36-3	1-10 %
TALC	14807-96-6	1-10 %
Anticorrosive phosphate pigment unregulated	Not Available	1-10 %
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	0-1 %
Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid	25068-38-6	1-10 %
Black and grey contain		-
CARBON BLACK	1333-86-4	0-1 %
Grey contains		-
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7	1-10 %
Additives unregulated	Not Available	1-10 %
NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient	Not Available	-
Information to allow assessment.	Not Available	-
Contains less than 0.1% benzene	Not Available	-

## 4. First-aid measures

### Inhalation

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.

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.

Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

### Ingestion

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.

Observe the patient carefully.

Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.

Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.

Seek medical advice.

Avoid giving milk or oils.

Avoid giving alcohol.

### Skin

If skin contact occurs:

Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

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

Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### Eye contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.

Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

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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**

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to isopropanol:

Rapid onset respiratory depression and hypotension indicates serious ingestions that require careful cardiac and respiratory monitoring together with immediate intravenous access.

Rapid absorption precludes the usefulness of emesis or lavage 2 hours post-ingestion. Activated charcoal and cathartics are not clinically useful. Ipecac is most useful when given 30 mins. post-ingestion.

There are no antidotes.

Management is supportive. Treat hypotension with fluids followed by vasopressors.

Watch closely, within the first few hours for respiratory depression; follow arterial blood gases and tidal volumes.

Ice water lavage and serial haemoglobin levels are indicated for those patients with evidence of gastrointestinal bleeding.

## **5. Fire-fighting measures**

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### **Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Water spray or fog.

Alcohol stable foam.

Dry chemical powder.

Carbon dioxide.

### **Unsuitable Extinguishing Media**

Do not use a water jet to fight fire.

### **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 in the event of a fire.

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

### **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, flame and/or oxidisers.

Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.

Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

Combustion products include:

carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

aldehydes

phosphorus oxides (PO<sub>x</sub>)

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**

•3YE

### **Decomposition Temperature**

Not Available

## 6. Accidental release measures

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### Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

Remove all ignition sources.

Clean up all spills immediately.

Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

### Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

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.

### Other Information

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

## 7. Handling and storage

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### Precautions for Safe Handling

Safe handling

DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

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

Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours

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.

### Other information

Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.

No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.

Keep containers securely sealed.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers

Packing as supplied by manufacturer.

Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.

Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

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)

For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt.

### Storage incompatibility

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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### Occupational exposure limit values

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

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Ingredient: isopropanol  
Material name: Isopropyl alcohol  
TWA: 983 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 400 ppm  
STEL: 1230 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 500 ppm  
Peak: Not Available  
Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards  
Ingredient: toluene  
Material name: Toluene  
TWA: 191 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 50 ppm  
STEL: 574 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 150 ppm  
Peak: Not Available  
Notes: Sk

Source: Australia Exposure Standards  
Ingredient: methyl ethyl ketone  
Material name: Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)  
TWA: 445 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 150 ppm  
STEL: 890 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 300 ppm  
Peak: Not Available  
Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards  
Ingredient: n-butanol  
Material name: n-Butyl alcohol  
TWA: Not Available  
STEL: Not Available  
Peak: 152 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 50 ppm  
Notes: Sk

Source: Australia Exposure Standards  
Ingredient: talc  
Material name: Talc, (containing no asbestos fibres)  
TWA: 2.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
STEL: Not Available  
Peak: Not Available  
Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards  
Ingredient: phosphoric acid  
Material name: Phosphoric acid  
TWA: 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
STEL: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Peak: Not Available  
Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards  
Ingredient: carbon black  
Material name: Carbon black  
TWA: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
STEL: Not Available  
Peak: Not Available  
Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards  
Ingredient: titanium dioxide  
Material name: Titanium dioxide  
TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
STEL: Not Available

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Peak: Not Available

Notes: (a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.

### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient: isopropanol

TEEL-1: 400 ppm

TEEL-2: 2000\* ppm

TEEL-3: 12000\*\* ppm

Ingredient: toluene

TEEL-1: Not Available

TEEL-2: Not Available

TEEL-3: Not Available

Ingredient: methyl ethyl ketone

TEEL-1: Not Available

TEEL-2: Not Available

TEEL-3: Not Available

Ingredient: n-butanol

TEEL-1: 60 ppm

TEEL-2: 800 ppm

TEEL-3: 8000\*\* ppm

Ingredient: phosphoric acid

TEEL-1: Not Available

TEEL-2: Not Available

TEEL-3: Not Available

Ingredient: bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid

TEEL-1: 90 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TEEL-2: 990 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TEEL-3: 5,900 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ingredient: bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid

TEEL-1: 30 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TEEL-2: 330 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TEEL-3: 2,000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ingredient: carbon black

TEEL-1: 9 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TEEL-2: 99 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TEEL-3: 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ingredient: titanium dioxide

TEEL-1: 30 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TEEL-2: 330 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TEEL-3: 2,000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ingredient: isopropanol

Original IDLH: 2,000 ppm

Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: toluene

Original IDLH: 500 ppm

Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: methyl ethyl ketone

Original IDLH: 3,000 ppm

Revised IDLH: Not Available

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Ingredient: n-butanol  
Original IDLH: 1,400 ppm  
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: talc  
Original IDLH: 1,000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: phosphoric acid  
Original IDLH: 1,000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid  
Original IDLH: Not Available  
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: carbon black  
Original IDLH: 1,750 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: titanium dioxide  
Original IDLH: 5,000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Revised IDLH: Not Available

### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient: bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid  
Occupational Exposure Band Rating: E  
Occupational Exposure Band Limit:  $\leq 0.01 \text{ mg/m}^3$

#### Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

#### Appropriate engineering controls

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

#### Respiratory Protection

Type AB-P 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: up to 10 x ES

Half-Face Respirator: AB-AUS P2

Full-Face Respirator: -

Powered Air Respirator: AB-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 50 x ES

Half-Face Respirator: -

Full-Face Respirator: AB-AUS / Class 1 P2

Powered Air Respirator: -

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 100 x ES

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Half-Face Respirator: -  
Full-Face Respirator: AB-2 P2  
Powered Air Respirator: AB-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - 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 degC)

### 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.

### Hand Protection

When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves , boots and aprons.

The performance, based on breakthrough times ,of:

- Ethyl Vinyl Alcohol (EVAL laminate) is generally excellent

- Butyl Rubber ranges from excellent to good

- Nitrile Butyl Rubber (NBR) from excellent to fair.

- Neoprene from excellent to fair

- Polyvinyl (PVC) from excellent to poor

As defined in ASTM F-739-96

- Excellent breakthrough time > 480 min

- Good breakthrough time > 20 min

- Fair breakthrough time < 20 min

- Poor glove material degradation

Gloves should be tested against each resin system prior to making a selection of the most suitable type. Systems include both the resin and any hardener, individually and collectively)

- DO NOT use cotton or leather (which absorb and concentrate the resin), natural rubber (latex), medical or polyethylene gloves (which absorb the resin).

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.

Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

### Body Protection

Other protection

Overalls.

PVC Apron.

PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

Eyewash unit.

### Other Information

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 Super Etch Primer Colour Range 1239-MCR

Material: BUTYL

CPI: C

Material: BUTYL/NEOPRENE

CPI: C

Material: CPE

CPI: C

Material: HYPALON

CPI: C

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Material: NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE

CPI: C

Material: NATURAL RUBBER

CPI: C

Material: NATURAL+NEOPRENE

CPI: C

Material: NEOPRENE

CPI: C

Material: NEOPRENE/NATURAL

CPI: C

Material: NITRILE

CPI: C

Material: NITRILE+PVC

CPI: C

Material: PE

CPI: C

Material: PE/EVAL/PE

CPI: C

Material: PVA

CPI: C

Material: PVC

CPI: C

Material: SARANEX-23

CPI: C

Material: SARANEX-23 2-PLY

CPI: C

Material: TEFLON

CPI: C

Material: VITON

CPI: C

Material: VITON/CHLOROBUTYL

CPI: C

Material: VITON/NEOPRENE

CPI: C

\* CPI - Performance Index

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

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should be consulted.

### 9. Physical and chemical properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Grey or black highly flammable liquid with a strong solvent odour; not miscible with water.
Odour	Not Available	Decomposition Temperature	Not Available
Boiling Point	80°C - 145°C	Solubility in Water	Immiscible
pH	Not Applicable (as supplied) 2-3 (approx.) as a solution (1%)	Vapour Pressure	Not Available
Vapour Density (Air=1)	>1	Evaporation Rate	Not Available
Odour Threshold	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Volatile Component	85%vol approx	Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not Available
Surface Tension	Not Available	Flash Point	4°C Toluene
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Auto-Ignition Temperature	250 °C
Explosion Limit - Upper	Not Available	Explosion Limit - Lower	Not Available
Explosion Properties	Not Available	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Oxidising Properties	Not Available	Relative density	0.89-0.91
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

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

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 Super Etch Primer Colour Range 1239-MCR

**TOXICITY**

Not Available

**IRRITATION**

Not Available

isopropanol

**TOXICITY**

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 21.026 mg/kg [1]

Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 27.2 mg/l4 [2]

Oral(Rabbit) LD50; 667 mg/kg [2]

**IRRITATION**

Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild

toluene

**TOXICITY**

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg [1]

Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 12.528.8 mg/l4 [2]

Oral(Rat) LD50; 636 mg/kg [2]

**IRRITATION**

Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - mild

Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - mild

Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) [1]

Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h-moderate

Skin (rabbit):500 mg - moderate

Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) [1]

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

methyl ethyl ketone

**TOXICITY**

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >12.346 mg/kg [1]

Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 32 mg/L4 [2]

Oral(Rat) LD50; 2054 mg/kg [1]

**IRRITATION**

Eye (human): 350 ppm -irritant

Eye (rabbit): 80 mg - irritant

Skin (rabbit): 402 mg/24 hr - mild

Skin (rabbit):13.78mg/24 hr open

n-butanol

**TOXICITY**

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 5.235 mg/kg [1]

Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >17.76 mg/l4 [2]

Oral(Rat) LD50; 3.494 mg/kg [1]

**IRRITATION**

Eye (human): 50 ppm - irritant

Eye (rabbit): 1.6 mg-SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 24 mg/24h-SEVERE

Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) [1]

Skin (rabbit): 405 mg/24h-moderate

Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) [1]

talc

**TOXICITY**

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

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Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2.1 mg/l4 [1]

Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg [1]

### IRRITATION

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

Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-I mild

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

phosphoric acid

### TOXICITY

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1260 mg/kg [2]

Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.026 mg/L4 [2]

Oral(Rat) LD50; >300<2000 mg/kg [1]

### IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 119 mg - SEVERE

Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) [1]

Skin (rabbit):595 mg/24h - SEVERE

Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) [1]

bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid

### TOXICITY

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >17.094 mg/kg [2]

Oral(Mouse) LD50; >500 mg/kg [2]

### IRRITATION

Not Available

carbon black

### TOXICITY

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

Oral(Rat) LD50; >8000 mg/kg [1]

### IRRITATION

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

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

titanium dioxide

### TOXICITY

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

Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2.28 mg/l4 [1]

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]

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.\* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

### ISOPROPANOL

Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin. Prolonged high dose exposure may also produce depression of the central nervous system and drowsiness. Few have reported skin irritation. It can be absorbed from the skin or when inhaled.

### TOLUENE

For toluene:

Acute toxicity: Humans exposed to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis (sleepiness) and death. When inhaled or swallowed, toluene can cause severe central nervous system depression, and in large doses has a narcotic effect. 60mL has caused death.

Death of heart muscle fibres, liver swelling, congestion and bleeding of the lungs and kidney injury were all found on autopsy.

Exposure to inhalation at a concentration of 600 parts per million for 8 hours resulted in the same and more serious symptoms including euphoria (a feeling of well-being), dilated pupils, convulsions and nausea.

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### METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Methyl ethyl ketone is considered to have a low order of toxicity; however, methyl ethyl ketone is often used in combination with other solvents and the mixture may have greater toxicity than either solvent alone. Combinations of n-hexane with methyl ethyl ketone, and also methyl n-butyl ketone with methyl ethyl ketone may result in an increased in peripheral neuropathy, a progressive disorder of the nerves of the extremities. Combinations with chloroform also show an increase in toxicity.

### N-BUTANOL

For n-butanol:

Acute toxicity: In animal testing, n-butanol (BA) was only slightly toxic, following exposure by swallowing, skin contact or irritation. Animal testing and human experience suggest that n-butanol is moderately irritating to the skin but severely irritating to the eye. Human studies show that BA is not likely to cause skin sensitization. Warning of exposure occurs before irritation of the nose, because n-butanol has an odour which can be detected below concentration levels cause irritation.

Repeat dose toxicity: Animal testing showed temporarily reduction in activity and food intake following repeated exposure to BA, but otherwise there was no evidence of chronic toxicity.

Reproductive toxicity: Several animal studies indicate BA does not possess reproductive toxicity, and does not affect fertility.

Developmental toxicity: BA only caused developmental changes and toxic effects on the foetus near or at levels that were toxic to the mother.

Genetic toxicity: Testing shows that BA does not possess genetic toxicity.

Cancer-causing potential: Based on negative results from testing for potential of n-butanol to cause mutations and chromosomal aberrations, BA has a very small potential for causing cancer.

### TALC

The overuse of talc in nursing infants has resulted in respiratory damage causing fluid in the lungs and lung inflammation which may lead to death within hours of inhalation.

Long-term exposure can also cause a variety of respiratory symptoms.

### PHOSPHORIC ACID

phosphoric acid ( 85%)

For acid mists, aerosols, vapours

Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airway from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists (which also protects the stomach lining from the hydrochloric acid secreted there).

The material may cause severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

### BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, SOLID

CAUTION: Epoxy resin products may contain sensitising glycidyl ethers, even when these are not mentioned in the information given for the product. The likely occurrence of these is greatly reduced in solid grades of the resin.

The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.

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. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important.

The chemical structure of hydroxylated diphenylalkanes or bisphenols consists of two phenolic rings joined together through a bridging carbon. This class of endocrine disruptors that mimic oestrogens is widely used in industry, particularly in plastics.

Bisphenol A (BPA) and some related compounds exhibit oestrogenic activity in human breast cancer cell line MCF-7, but there were remarkable differences in activity. Several derivatives of BPA exhibited significant thyroid hormonal activity towards rat pituitary cell line GH3, which releases growth hormone in a thyroid hormone-dependent manner. However, BPA and several other derivatives did not show such activity.

### CARBON BLACK

Inhalation (rat) TCl<sub>0</sub>: 50 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/6h/90D-I Nil reported

### 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.

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

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substantive data on genetic damage, though cases have been reported in experimental animals.

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

### ISOPROPANOL & METHYL ETHYL KETONE & N-BUTANOL & TALC & PHOSPHORIC ACID & TITANIUM DIOXIDE

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.

### ISOPROPANOL & TOLUENE & METHYL ETHYL KETONE & N-BUTANOL & BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, SOLID & 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.

### ISOPROPANOL & TALC

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.

### N-BUTANOL & PHOSPHORIC ACID

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

### TALC & PHOSPHORIC ACID & BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, SOLID & CARBON BLACK & TITANIUM DIOXIDE

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

### CARBON BLACK & TITANIUM DIOXIDE

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

Acute Toxicity: Data available to make classification

#### Ingestion

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.

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

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.

#### Inhalation

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

The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible 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.

#### Skin

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

The material may cause moderate 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.

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

#### Eye

If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.

**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 available to make classification

**Skin Sensitisation**

Data available to make classification

**Carcinogenicity**

Data available to make classification

**Reproductive Toxicity**

Data available to make classification

**STOT-single exposure**

Data available to make classification

**STOT-repeated exposure**

Data available to make classification

**Aspiration Hazard**

Data available to make classification

**Chronic Effects**

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

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.

There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity.

55bisphen55ti

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

## 12. Ecological information

---

**Ecological information**

Toxicity

Wattyl Super Etch Primer Colour Range 1239-MCR

ENDPOINT: Not Available

TEST DURATION (HR): Not Available

SPECIES: Not Available

VALUE: Not Available

SOURCE: Not Available

Ingredient: isopropanol

Endpoint: LC50

Test Duration (hr): 96

Species: Fish

Value: 4200mg/l

Source: 4

## UNCONTROLLED COPY

Endpoint: EC50(ECx)  
Test Duration (hr): 24  
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants  
Value: 0.011mg/L  
Source: 4

Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 48  
Species: Crustacea  
Value: 7550mg/l  
Source: 4

Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 72  
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants  
Value: >1000mg/l  
Source: 1

Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 96  
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants  
Value: >1000mg/l  
Source: 1

toluene  
Endpoint: LC50  
Test Duration (hr): 96  
Species: Fish  
Value: >1.055<1.809mg/L  
Source: 4

Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 48  
Species: Crustacea  
Value: 3.78mg/L  
Source: 5

Endpoint: NOEC(ECx)  
Test Duration (hr): 96  
Species: Crustacea  
Value: 0.104mg/L  
Source: 4

Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 96  
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants  
Value: >1.632mg/L  
Source: 4

methyl ethyl ketone  
Endpoint: NOEC(ECx)  
Test Duration (hr): 96  
Species: Fish  
Value: 1.18mg/L  
Source: 4

Endpoint: LC50  
Test Duration (hr): 96  
Species: Fish

## UNCONTROLLED COPY

Value: >1.18mg/L  
Source: 4

Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 48  
Species: Crustacea  
Value: 308mg/l  
Source: 2

Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 72  
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants  
Value: 1972mg/l  
Source: 2

Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 96  
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants  
Value: >500mg/l  
Source: 4

n-butanol  
Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 96  
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants  
Value: 225mg/l  
Source: 2

Endpoint: NOEC(ECx)  
Test Duration (hr): 504  
Species: Crustacea  
Value: 4.1mg/l  
Source: 2

Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 48  
Species: Crustacea  
Value: >500mg/l  
Source: 1

Endpoint: LC50  
Test Duration (hr): 96  
Species: Fish  
Value: 100500mg/l  
Source: 4

Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 72  
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants  
Value: >500mg/l  
Source: 1

talc  
Endpoint: LC50  
Test Duration (hr): 96  
Species: Fish  
Value: 89581.016mg/l  
Source: 2

Endpoint: NOEC(ECx)

## UNCONTROLLED COPY

Test Duration (hr): 720  
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants  
Value: 918.089mg/l  
Source: 2

Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 96  
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants  
Value: 7202.7mg/l  
Source: 2

phosphoric acid  
Endpoint: EC50(ECx)  
Test Duration (hr): 48  
Species: Crustacea  
Value: 0.2890.485mg/L  
Source: 4

Endpoint: LC50  
Test Duration (hr): 96  
Species: Fish  
Value: 0.1720.289mg/L  
Source: 4

Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 48  
Species: Crustacea  
Value: 0.2890.485mg/L  
Source: 4

Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 72  
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants  
Value: 77.9mg/l  
Source: 2

bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid  
Endpoint: EC50(ECx)  
Test Duration (hr): 48  
Species: Crustacea  
Value: ~2mg/l  
Source: 2

Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 48  
Species: Crustacea  
Value: ~2mg/l  
Source: 2

carbon black  
Endpoint: EC50  
Test Duration (hr): 48  
Species: Crustacea  
Value: 33.07641.968mg/l  
Source: 4

Endpoint: LC50  
Test Duration (hr): 96  
Species: Fish  
Value: >100mg/l

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Source: 2

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 72

Species: Algae or other aquatic plants

Value: >0.2mg/l

Source: 2

Endpoint: NOEC(ECx)

Test Duration (hr): 24

Species: Crustacea

Value: 3200mg/l

Source: 1

titanium dioxide

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 48

Species: Crustacea

Value: 1.9mg/l

Source: 2

Endpoint: BCF

Test Duration (hr): 1008

Species: Fish

Value: <1.19.6

Source: 7

Endpoint: LC50

Test Duration (hr): 96

Species: Fish

Value: 1.853.06mg/l

Source: 4

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 72

Species: Algae or other aquatic plants

Value: 3.757.58mg/l

Source: 4

Endpoint: NOEC(ECx)

Test Duration (hr): 48

Species: Crustacea

Value: 0.003mg/L

Source: 4

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 96

Species: Algae or other aquatic plants

Value: 179.05mg/l

Source: 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

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient: isopropanol

Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW (Half-life = 14 days)

Persistence: Air: LOW (Half-life = 3 days)

Ingredient: toluene

Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW (Half-life = 28 days)

Persistence: Air: LOW (Half-life = 4.33 days)

Ingredient: methyl ethyl ketone

Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW (Half-life = 14 days)

Persistence: Air: LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days)

Ingredient: n-butanol

Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW (Half-life = 54 days)

Persistence: Air: LOW (Half-life = 3.65 days)

Ingredient: phosphoric acid

Persistence: Water/Soil: HIGH

Persistence: Air: HIGH

Ingredient: bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid

Persistence: Water/Soil: HIGH

Persistence: Air: HIGH

Ingredient: titanium dioxide

Persistence: Water/Soil: HIGH

Persistence: Air: HIGH

### Mobility

Ingredient: isopropanol

Mobility: HIGH (KOC = 1.06)

Ingredient: toluene

Mobility: LOW (KOC = 268)

Ingredient: methyl ethyl ketone

Mobility: MEDIUM (KOC = 3.827)

Ingredient: n-butanol

Mobility: MEDIUM (KOC = 2.443)

Ingredient: phosphoric acid

Mobility: HIGH (KOC = 1)

Ingredient: bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid

Mobility: LOW (KOC = 51.43)

Ingredient: titanium dioxide

Mobility: LOW (KOC = 23.74)

### Bioaccumulative Potential

Ingredient: isopropanol

Bioaccumulation: LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)

Ingredient: toluene

Bioaccumulation: LOW (BCF = 90)

Ingredient: methyl ethyl ketone

Bioaccumulation: LOW (LogKOW = 0.29)

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Ingredient: n-butanol  
Bioaccumulation: LOW (BCF = 0.64)

Ingredient: phosphoric acid  
Bioaccumulation: LOW (LogKOW = -0.7699)

Ingredient: bisphenol A diglycidylether resin, solid  
Bioaccumulation: LOW (LogKOW = 2.6835)

Ingredient: titanium dioxide  
Bioaccumulation: LOW (BCF = 10)

### 13. Disposal considerations

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#### Waste Disposal

Product / Packaging disposal

Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.

Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.

Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

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

Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.

Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

### 14. Transport information

---

#### U.N. Number

1263

#### UN proper shipping name

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

#### Transport hazard class(es)

3

#### Packing Group

II

#### Hazchem Code

•3YE

#### IERG Number

14

#### UN Number (Air Transport, ICAO)

1263

#### IATA/ICAO Proper Shipping Name

Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)

#### IATA/ICAO Hazard Class

3

#### IATA/ICAO Packing Group

II

#### IMDG UN No

1263

## UNCONTROLLED COPY

### IMDG Proper Shipping Name

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

### IMDG Hazard Class

3

### IMDG Pack. Group

II

### Other Information

Labels Required

HAZCHEM: •3YE

Land transport (ADG)

UN number: 1263

UN proper shipping name: AINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

Transport hazard class(es):

Class: 3

Subrisk: Not Applicable

Packing group: II

Environmental hazard: Environmentally hazardous

Special precautions for user:

Special provisions: 163 367

Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number: 1263

UN proper shipping name: Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)

Transport hazard class(es):

ICAO/IATA Class: 3

ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable

ERG Code: 3L

Packing group: II

Environmental hazard: Environmentally hazardous

Special precautions for user:

Special provisions: A3 A72 A192

Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 364

Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L

Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 353

Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 5 L

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y341

Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number: 1263

UN proper shipping name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

Transport hazard class(es):

IMDG Class: 3

IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable

Packing group: II

Environmental hazard: Marine Pollutant

Special precautions for user:

EMS Number: F-E, S-E

Special provisions: 163 367

Limited Quantities: 5 L

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

Not Applicable

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Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name : isopropanol

Group : Not Available

Product name : toluene

Group : Not Available

Product name : methyl ethyl ketone

Group : Not Available

Product name : n-butanol

Group : Not Available

Product name : talc

Group : Not Available

Product name : phosphoric acid

Group : Not Available

Product name : bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid

Group : Not Available

Product name : carbon black

Group : Not Available

Product name : titanium dioxide

Group : Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name : isopropanol

Ship Type : Not Available

Product name : toluene

Ship Type : Not Available

Product name : methyl ethyl ketone

Ship Type : Not Available

Product name : n-butanol

Ship Type : Not Available

Product name : talc

Ship Type : Not Available

Product name : phosphoric acid

Ship Type : Not Available

Product name : bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid

Ship Type : Not Available

Product name : carbon black

Ship Type : Not Available

Product name : titanium dioxide

Ship Type : Not Available

## 15. Regulatory information

---

### Regulatory information

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Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

isopropanol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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

toluene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

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

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

methyl ethyl ketone is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

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

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

n-butanol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

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

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

talco is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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

phosphoric acid is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

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

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2

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

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

carbon black is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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)

titanium dioxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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

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### International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory: China - IECSC

Status: Yes

National Inventory: Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP

Status: Yes

National Inventory: Japan - ENCS

Status: Yes

National Inventory: Korea - KECI

Status: Yes

National Inventory: New Zealand - NZIoC

Status: Yes

National Inventory: Taiwan - TCSI

Status: Yes

National Inventory: Mexico - INSQ

Status: Yes

National Inventory: Vietnam - NCI

Status: Yes

National Inventory: Russia - ARIPS

Status: Yes

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: 3

Body Contact: 3

Reactivity: 1

Chronic: 2

0 = Minimum

1 = Low

2 = Moderate

3 = High

4 = Extreme

#### Australia (AICS)

National Inventory: Australia - AIIC / Australia

Status: Non-Industrial Use Yes

#### Canada (DSL/NDSL)

National Inventory: Canada - DSL

Status: Yes

National Inventory: Canada - NDSL

Status: No (isopropanol; toluene; methyl ethyl ketone; n-butanol; talc; phosphoric acid; bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid; carbon black)

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### Philippines (PICCS)

National Inventory: Philippines - PICCS

Status: Yes

### USA (TSCA)

National Inventory: USA - TSCA

Status: Yes

## 16. Other Information

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### Empirical Formula & Structural Formula

Not Applicable

### User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Wis Numbers	01375664
Wis Numbers	03059259
Wis Numbers	03149121

### Revisions Highlighted

SDS Version Summary

Version : 10.1.1.1

Issue Date : 04/07/2016

Sections Updated : Chronic Health, Classification, Ingredients

Version : 11.1.1.1

Issue Date : 01/11/2019

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

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### Other Information

Version No: 11.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Hazard Alert Code: 3

S.GHS.AUS.EN

Chemical Name : Not Applicable

Other means of identification: Not Available

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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