Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
WATTYL 522 ULTRATINT WHITE 300

SYNONYMS

"paint enamel tinter Ultra tint"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME
PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

PRODUCT USE
Tinter for colouring of coatings and paints. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

SUPPLIER
Company: Wattyl Pty Ltd
Address:
4 Steel St
Blacktown
NSW, 2148
AUS
Telephone: +61 2 9621 6255
EmergencyTel: 1800 039 008
Fax: +61 2 9831 4244

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE
S5

RISK
Flammable.
Harmful by inhalation.
Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

SAFETY
Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
Keep container in a well ventilated place.
Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
Do not empty into drains.

To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
Keep container tightly closed.
Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	> 60
resin binder unregulated		10-30
xylene	1330-20-7	1-10
aromatic hydrocarbon solvent	64742-95-6.	1-10
additives		<0.5

solvents with less than 0.1% benzene content
NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
· 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.
If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
· 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.
· Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

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.

INHALED

· 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:
· Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
· Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
· Primary threat to life from 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 ($pO_2 < 50$ mm Hg or $pCO_2 > 50$ 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.
BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI
These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
Methylhippu- ric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatinine	End of shift	
	2 mg/min	Last 4 hrs of shift	

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
· Foam.
· Dry chemical powder.
· BCF (where regulations permit).
· Carbon dioxide.
· Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING
· 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.
· Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
· Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
· If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
· Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.
· Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
· Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
· Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
· If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
· Liquid and vapour are flammable.
· Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
· Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
· Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
· Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
· Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
· On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
May emit clouds of acrid smoke.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM: 3[Y]

Personal Protective Equipment
Breathing apparatus.
Chemical splash suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS
· Remove all ignition sources.
· Clean up all spills immediately.
· Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
· Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
· Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
· Wipe up.
· Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

MAJOR SPILLS
· 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 course.
· Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
· No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
· Increase ventilation.
· Stop leak if safe to do so.
· Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour.
· Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
· Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
· Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
· Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
· Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
· Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
· If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

Avoid generating and breathing mist.
· Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
· Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure 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 generation of static electricity.
· DO NOT use plastic buckets.
· Earth all lines and equipment.
· Use spark-free tools when handling.
· Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
· When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
· Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
· Avoid physical damage to containers.
· Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
· Work clothes should be laundered separately.
· Use good occupational work practice.
· Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
· Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

· Metal can or drum
· Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
· Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Segregate from strong oxidisers.
Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

· Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
· DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
· No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
· Keep containers securely sealed.
· Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
· Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
· Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide (Titanium dioxide (a))		10					
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene (Xylene (o- , m- , p- isomers))	80	350	150	655			

The following materials had no OELs on our records
• aromatic hydrocarbon solvent: CAS:64742- 95- 6

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR
Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

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EYE
· Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
· 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 lens 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. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET
· Barrier cream with polyethylene gloves or Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
Wear safety footwear.

OTHER
· Overalls.
· Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
Use in a well-ventilated area.
General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.
Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.
In confined spaces where there is inadequate ventilation, wear full-face air supplied breathing apparatus.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
White flammable thick liquid, does not mix with water. Strong solvent odour.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.
Melting Range (°C): Not applicable.
Solubility in water (g/L): Insoluble
pH (1% solution): Not applicable.
Volatile Component (%vol): 20
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 127- 145
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.84- 1.85
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available
Evaporation Rate: Fast
Flash Point (°C): 27
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
· **Presence of incompatible materials.**
· **Product is considered stable.**
· **Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.**

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS
ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS
Harmful by inhalation.
HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
Can be absorbed through skin.
Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE:
TOXICITY

IRRITATION
Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d- I Mild
The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce

continued...

conjunctivitis.
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

XYLENE:

TOXICITY
Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg
Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 200 ppm
Inhalation (man) LCLo: 10000 ppm/6h
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h
Oral (Human) LD: 50 mg/kg
Inhalation (Human) TCLo: 200 ppm/4h
Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2459 mg/kg
Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg
Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg
Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1548 mg/kg
Intravenous (Rabbit) LD: 129 mg/kg
Inhalation (Guinea) pig: LC 450 ppm/4h

IRRITATION
Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h Moderate
Eye (human): 200 ppm Irritant
Eye (rabbit): 87 mg Mild
Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:
NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
Reproductive effector in rats

AROMATIC HYDROCARBON SOLVENT:
The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non -allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non -atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. 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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
titanium dioxide	**IARC:2B**			
xylene	**IARC:3**	**ILOEI**		

CARCINOGEN
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: titanium dioxide Category: 2B
CARCINOGEN
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: xylene Category: 3
REPROTOXIN
ILOEI: ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction: xylene

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- **Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .**
- **Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.**
- **Incinerate residue at an approved site.**
- **Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.**

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID
HAZCHEM: 3[Y]

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	3	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1263	Packing Group:	III

Shipping Name:PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

REGULATIONS

titanium dioxide (CAS: 13463-67-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines
Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Sunscreening agents permitted as active ingredients in listed products
CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

xylene (CAS: 1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)
Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia National Pollutant Inventory
Australia Poisons Schedule
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water

aromatic hydrocarbon solvent (CAS: 64742-95-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Poisons Schedule
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for xylene as CAS: 8026-09-3.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
xylene	1330- 20- 7, 8026- 09- 3