

WATTYL ACID CAT RETARDER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: 14-Oct-2006
CC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 5085-32
Version No:1

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL ACID CAT RETARDER

SYNONYMS

"paint thinner reducer retarder", "clean up solvent"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

PRODUCT USE

Material is mixed and used in accordance with manufacturers 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. Used to retard the drying of Silkwood lacquers.

SUPPLIER

Company: Watty1 Pty Ltd
Address:
4 Steel St
Blacktown
NSW, 2148
AUS
Telephone: +61 2 9621 6255
Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008
Fax: +61 2 9831 4244

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

RISK

Flammable.

Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.

Irritating to respiratory system and skin.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.

Keep container tightly closed.

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.

Avoid release to the environment. Refer to

special instructions/Safety data sheets.
This material and its container must be
disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
aromatic solvent 100	Not avail.	30-60
n- butanol	71-36-3	10-30
ethyl- 3- ethoxypropionate	763-69-9	30-60

contains less than 0.1% benzene

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient
information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

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.

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 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.

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, without delay.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbon
 · Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is
 · Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood oxygenation should be intubated.
 · Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiogram
 · been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously
 · inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
 · A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation
 · the presence of pneumothorax.

- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the second choice.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

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.
- 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.
- 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).
- Other combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂).

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.
- 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.

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.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquids.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- No smoking, naked lights/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/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC
Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC

Australia Exposure Standards	n-butanol (n-Butyl alcohol)					50	152	
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The following materials had no OELs on our records

? ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate: CAS:763-69-9

PERSONAL PROTECTION**RESPIRATOR**

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

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 describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injurious exposure, personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only a thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

- Barrier cream with polyethylene gloves.
- Butyl rubber gloves or Neoprene gloves or PVC gloves.
- Safety footwear.
- DO NOT use this product to clean the skin.

OTHER

- Overalls or · Impervious protective clothing.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to an emergency shower.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area.
 CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear.
 General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation in circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential. 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

Clear colourless flammable liquid with a solvent odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

Molecular weight: Not available
 Melting Range (?C): Not available
 Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
 pH (1% solution): Not applicable.
 Volatile Component (%vol): 100
 Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1
 Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available
 Autoignition Temp (?C): Not available
 State: Liquid

Boiling Range (?C): 117-170
 Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.87-0.91
 pH (as supplied): Not applicable
 Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available
 Evaporation Rate: Not available
 Flash Point (?C): 35
 Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available
 Decomposition Temp (?C): Not available
 Viscosity: Not available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS
 HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.
 Risk of serious damage to eyes.
 Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.
 Irritating to respiratory system and

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

skin.
 Can be absorbed through skin.
 Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

AROMATIC SOLVENT 100:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

N-BUTANOL:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 790 mg/kg
 Inhalation (human) TCLO: 25 ppm
 Inhalation (rat) LC50: 8000 ppm/4h
 Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3400 mg/kg
 Inhalation (human) TCLO: 86000 mg/m³

IRRITATION

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

ETHYL-3-ETHOXYPROPIONATE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg
 Oral (rat) LD50: 5140 mg/kg
 Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 10000 mg/kg
 Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4076 mg/kg
 Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1250 ppm/4h

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):10 mg/24h Open Mild
 Eye (rabbit): 500mg/24h - Mild

* Union Carbide

** Endura Manufacturing

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic 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.
 Avoid release to the environment.
 Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

BEWARE: Empty solvent, paint, lacquer and flammable liquid drums present a severe explosion hazard if cut by flame torch or welded. Even when thoroughly cleaned or reconditioned the drum seams may retain sufficient solvent to generate an explosive atmosphere in the drum.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID
 HAZCHEM: 3[Y]

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:

3

Subrisk:

N

UN Number:

1263

Packing Group:

I

Shipping Name:PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

REGULATIONS

aromatic solvent 100 (CAS No: None):
 No regulations applicable

n-butanol (CAS: 71-36-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances

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

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate (CAS: 763-69-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for n-butanol as CAS: 220713-25-7, CAS: 42031-19-6, CAS: 107569-51-7.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
n-butanol	71-36-3, 220713-25-7, 42031-19-6, 107569-51-7

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Issue Date: 14-Oct-2006

Print Date: 14-Aug-2007