

WATTYL ACID CAT SF GLOSS WHITE/LTB PART A

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: 13-Apr-2004
CC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 5084-54
Version No:3

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL ACID CAT SF GLOSS WHITE/LTB PART A

SYNONYMS

"acid catalysed two pack interior timber coating paint"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT

PRODUCT USE

A two- pack acid- catalysed coating for interior timber. Application is usually by spray atomisation. in a ventilated spray booth.
after viscosity reduction with thinner. 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. May be tinted to apstel colours.

SUPPLIER

Company: Watty1 Pty Ltd
Address:
4 Steel St
Blacktown
NSW, 2148
AUS
Telephone: +61 2 9621 6255
Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008
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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

Highly flammable.
Irritating to eyes.
Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.

SAFETY

Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

Avoid contact with eyes.

wear suitable protective clothing.

Use only in well ventilated areas.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

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	%
alkyd resin solution	Various	30-60
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	5-20
melamine/ formaldehyde resin, butylated	68002-25-5	5-20
n- butanol	71-36-3	1-5
methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	1-5
solvents at levels detmined not to be hazardous		1-5
additives unregulated		1-5

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:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- 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 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
- intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiogr:

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 in 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.
- 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 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.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

May emit clouds of acrid smoke.

Other combustion products include:

carbon dioxide (CO₂).

and minor amounts of.

nitrogen oxides (NO_x).

formaldehyde.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM: 3[Y]E

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.

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.

DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.

- 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

Avoid storage with 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

TWA	TWA	STEL	STEL	Peak	Peak	TWA
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Source	Material	ppm	mg/m?	ppm	mg/m?	ppm	mg/m?	F/CC
Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m?	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m?	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m?	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide (Titanium dioxide (a))		10					
Australia Exposure Standards	n-butanol (n-Butyl alcohol) methyl ethyl ketone					50	152	
Australia Exposure Standards	(Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK))	150	445	300	890			

The following materials had no OELs on our records

? melamine/ formaldehyde resin, CAS:68002-25-5 CAS:68511-73-9 CAS:68037-27-4 CAS:59588-08-8 butylated:

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 injury personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available exposure, 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 or wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. wear safety footwear.
- DO NOT use solvent to clean the skin.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Spraying to be carried out in conditions conforming to local state regulations. Unprotected personnel must vacate the spraying area. 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

White highly flammable liquid with a strong solvent odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Molecular weight: Not applicable.
Melting Range (?C): Not available.
Solubility in water (g/L): Insoluble
pH (1% solution): Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): Not available

Boiling Range (?C): 78-143
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.10-1.15
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available
Evaporation Rate: Not available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1
 Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available
 Autoignition Temp (?C): Not available
 State: Liquid

Flash Point (?C): 5
 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

Irritating to eyes.

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 carcinogen effect.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

ALKYD RESIN SOLUTION:

"alkyd resin" describes a generic insoluble polymer which has no residual hazardous reactants and is -intestinal tract. No acute or chronic human exposure / toxicity data available. Almost always in sol is from the solvent.

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 conjunctivitis.

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

MELAMINE/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN, BUTYLATED:

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/m?

IRRITATION

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

METHYL ETHYL KETONE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 2737 mg/kg
 Inhalation (human) TClO: 100 ppm/5 m
 Inhalation (rat) LD50: 23500 mg/m?/8 hr
 Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6480 mg/kg
 Inhalation (man) TClO: 10 mg/m?/6 hr - Mild
 Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m?/8 hr
 Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg

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

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
titanium dioxide	IARC:2B			
methyl ethyl ketone		ILOE1		

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: titanium dioxide Category: 2

REPROTOXIN

ILOE1: ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction: methyl e

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID
HAZCHEM: 3[Y]E

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	3	Subrisk:	N
UN Number:	1263	Packing Group:	I

Shipping Name: PAINT

PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

REGULATIONS

alkyd resin solution (CAS No: None):
No regulations applicable

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 i
Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Sunscreening agents permitted as active
CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food i
in Accordance with GMP
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

melamine/ formaldehyde resin, butylated (CAS: 68002-25-5) is found on the following regul:
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

methyl ethyl ketone (CAS: 78-93-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III
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
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufactu
Substances Under International Control - Table II

No data available for melamine/ formaldehyde resin, butylated as CAS: 68511-73-9, CAS: 68002-25-5,
No data available for n-butanol as CAS: 220713-25-7, CAS: 42031-19-6, CAS: 107569-51-7.
No data available for methyl ethyl ketone as CAS: 135311-02-3.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
melamine/ formaldehyde resin, butylated	68002-25-5, 68511-73-9, 68037-27-4, 59588-08-8
n-butanol	71-36-3, 220713-25-7, 42031-19-6, 107569-51-7
methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3, 135311-02-3

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