

# WATTYL COLOURTHANE REDUCER (FAST)

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)  
Issue Date: 6-May-2005  
CC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 5072-23  
Version No:3

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL COLOURTHANE REDUCER (FAST)

### SYNONYMS

"thinner solvent reducer"

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

### PRODUCT USE

Thinner to reduce the viscosity of the coating prior to application. 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: 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

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### 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 in contact with skin.  
Irritating to eyes and skin.  
Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.  
Harmful to aquatic organisms.  
May cause harm to the unborn child.  
HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.  
Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

#### SAFETY

Keep locked up.  
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.  
In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.  
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

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### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
n- butyl acetate	123-86-4	20-40
xylene	1330-20-7	20-40
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	108-65-6	10-30
propylene glycol monomethyl ether	107-98-2	10-30

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

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### Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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#### SWALLOWED

Rinse mouth out with plenty of water.

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 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.
- Prosthesis 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 xylene:

- Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1 with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equiv
- 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,

obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood pressure (systolic blood pressure < 90 mm Hg) should be intubated.

· Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiograms have been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously intoxicated patients, 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 catecholamine toxicity. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred choice.

#### BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed to the substance (TLV):

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

## 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>).

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. 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.**

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### 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.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC
Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	n-butyl acetate (n- Butyl acetate)	150	713	200	950			
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene (Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers))	80	350	150	655			
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer (1-Methoxy-2- propanol acetate)	50	274	100	548			
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol monomethyl ether (Propylene glycol monomethyl ether)	100	369	150	553			

### 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 vapors; eye wear describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace.
- General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation is required in special 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.

#### HANDS/FEET

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

#### OTHER

- Overalls.
- Ensure that there is ready access to eye wash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to an emergency shower.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation is required in special 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.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### APPEARANCE

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

## PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

Molecular weight: Not applicable.  
 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): 118-145  
 Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.88-0.92  
 pH (as supplied): Not applicable  
 Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available  
 Evaporation Rate: Not available  
 Flash Point (?C): 23  
 Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available  
 Decomposition Temp (?C): Not available  
 Viscosity: Not available

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.  
 Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.  
 Irritating to eyes and skin.  
 Can be absorbed through skin.  
 Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.  
 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.  
 May cause harm to the unborn child.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### N-BUTYL ACETATE:

##### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 13100 mg/kg  
 Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg\*  
 Inhalation (human) TClO: 200 ppm  
 Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4h  
 Inhalation (Human) TClO: 200 ppm/4h \*  
 [PPG]  
 Oral (Rat) LD50: 10768 mg/kg  
 Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 390 ppm/4h  
 Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1230 mg/kg  
 Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg  
 Oral (Guinea) pig: LD50 4700 mg/kg  
 Intraperitoneal (Guinea) pig: LD 1500 mg/kg

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

##### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-  
 Moderate  
 Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)-SEVERE  
 Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h -  
 Moderate  
 Eye ( human): 300 mg

##### IRRITATION

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

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

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

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. 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

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER:

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Oral (rat) LD50: 8532 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg\* \* [CCINFO]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4345 ppm/6h

A BASF report (in ECETOC ) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects.

The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. Hazard appears low but emphasizes the need for care in handling this chemical. [I.C.I]

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER:

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Oral (rat) LD50: 3739 mg/kg

Skin (rabbit) 500 mg Open - Mild

Inhalation (human) TClO: 3000 ppm

Eye (rabbit) 230 mg Mild

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10000 ppm/5 h.

Eye (rabbit) 500 mg/24 h. - Mild

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 13000 mg/kg

NOTE: Exposure of pregnant rats and rabbits to the substance did not give rise to teratogenic effects at concentrations up to 3000 ppm. Fetotoxic effects were seen in rats but not in rabbits at this concentration; maternal toxicity was noted in both species.

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
xylene	IARC:3	ILOE1		

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: xylene Category: 3

REPROTOXIN

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

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

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]

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

n-butyl acetate (CAS: 123-86-4) 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 Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk  
 International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List  
 OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals  
 United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Sub:

xylene (CAS: 1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
 Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient en-  
 supply - organic compounds)  
 Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants en-  
 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  
 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 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 h

propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer (CAS: 108-65-6) is found on the fi  
 Australia Exposure Standards  
 Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)  
 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

propylene glycol monomethyl ether (CAS: 107-98-2) is found on the following regulatory li:  
 Australia Exposure Standards  
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
 IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk  
 International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List  
 OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals  
 propylene glycol monomethyl ether (CAS: 1320-67-8) is found on the following regulatory li:  
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

No data available for xylene as CAS: 8026-09-3.  
 No data available for propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer as CAS: 845-  
 No data available for propylene glycol monomethyl ether as CAS: 28677-93-2, CAS: 58769-19-

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
xylene	1330-20-7, 8026-09-3
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	108-65-6, 84540-57-8, 14231
propylene glycol monomethyl ether	107-98-2, 1320-67-8, 28677- 58769-19-0

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