

WATTYL Maxiwood MANUFACTURER'S GLOSS RANGE
ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
CHEMWATCH 11654a
Date of Issue: 9/11/04

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL Maxiwood MANUFACTURER'S GLOSS RANGE

SYNONYMS

Gloss Furniture Lacquer

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT

PRODUCT USE

Solvent-based, synthetic resin coating for production use, particularly timber furniture for internal use. Application is usually by spray atomisation in a ventilated spray booth, after viscosity reduction with thinner

SUPPLIER

Company: Wattyl Australia Pty Limited
Address:
4 Steel St
Blacktown
NSW, 2148
AUS
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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

S5

RISK

Highly flammable.
Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
Irritating to eyes and skin.
HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.
Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Ingestion may produce health damage*.
Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.
Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.
May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo*.
* (limited evidence)

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.
Keep container tightly closed.
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 you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Show the label if possible).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
xylene	1330-20-7	10-30
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	10-30
synthetic resins, unspecified		10-30
additives, non-hazardous		< 10

No other ingredient information disclosed.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

Rinse mouth out with plenty of water.
If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
· 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

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.

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

Decomposes on heating and produces acrid and toxic fumes of nitrogen oxides (NOx)

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result
Avoid reaction with amines, mercaptans, strong acids and oxidising agents

HAZCHEM

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Personal Protective Equipment

Glasses:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

1.PE/EVAL/PE 2.PVA 3.TEFLON

Respirator:

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

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.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL

From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	25 metres
Downwind Protection Distance	300 metres
IERG Number	14

FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.

- 4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".
- LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
- 5 Guide 128 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
- 6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

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 exposure 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, heat or ignition sources.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.
- Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- 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

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

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=4 (XYLENE)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the

Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

$OSF = \frac{\text{Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm}}{\text{Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm}}$

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26-550	As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted
C	1-26	As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18-1	10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As "D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m³): 469.5202 mg/m³
If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.
Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m³ Mixture Conc: (%)

Component	Breathing zone (ppm)	Breathing Zone (mg/m ³)	Mixture Conc (%)
xylene	53.66	234.7601	30.0
n-butyl acetate	49.39	234.7601	30.0

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.
At the "Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture" (TWA) (mg/m³): 60 mg/m³

INGREDIENT DATA

XYLENE:

TLV TWA: 100 ppm A4;BEI [ACGIH]

TLV STEL: 150 ppm A4;BEI [ACGIH]

PEL TWA: 100 ppm, 435 mg/m³ [OSHA Z1]

TLV TWA: 100 ppm, 434 mg/m³; STEL: 150 ppm, 651 mg/m³ A4

NOTE: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A4 NOT classifiable as

causing Cancer in humans

ES TWA: 80 ppm, 350 mg/m³; STEL: 150 ppm, 655 mg/m³ (Under review)

OES TWA: 100 ppm, 441 mg/m³; STEL: 150 ppm, 662 mg/m³ skin

Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

IDLH Level: 900 ppm

Odour Threshold Value: 20 ppm (detection), 40 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for o-xylene, measuring in excess of 10 ppm, are available commercially. (m-xylene and p-xylene give almost the same response)

Xylene vapour is an irritant to the eyes, mucous membranes and skin and causes narcosis at high concentrations. Exposure to doses sufficiently high to produce intoxication and unconsciousness also produces transient liver and kidney toxicity. Neurologic impairment is NOT evident amongst volunteers inhaling up to 400 ppm though complaints of ocular and upper respiratory tract irritation occur at 200 ppm for 3 to 5 minutes. Exposure to xylene at or below the recommended TLV-TWA and STEL is thought to minimise the risk of irritant effects and to produce neither significant narcosis or chronic injury. An earlier skin notation was deleted because percutaneous absorption is gradual and protracted and does not substantially contribute to the dose received by inhalation.

N-BUTYL ACETATE:

TLV TWA: 150 ppm [ACGIH]

TLV STEL: 200 ppm [ACGIH]

PEL TWA: 150 ppm, 710 mg/m³ [OSHA Z1]

TLV TWA: 150 ppm, 713 mg/m³; STEL: 200 ppm, 950 mg/m³

ES TWA: 150 ppm, 713 mg/m³; STEL: 200 ppm, 950 mg/m³

OES TWA: 150 ppm, 724 mg/m³; STEL: 200 ppm, 966 mg/m³

MAK value: 100 ppm, 480 mg/m³

MAK Category I Peak Limitation: For local irritants Allows excursions of twice

the MAK value for 5 minutes at a time, 8 times per shift.

MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany

Odour Threshold Value: 0.0063 ppm (detection), 0.038-12 ppm (recognition)

IDLH Level: 1700 ppm (lower explosive limit)

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to prevent significant irritation of the eyes and respiratory passages as well as narcotic effects. In light of the lack of substantive evidence regarding teratogenicity and a review of acute oral data a STEL is considered inappropriate.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

- Barrier cream with polyethylene gloves
- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
Wear safety footwear.
DO NOT use solvent to clean the skin

OTHER

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

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area or Local exhaust ventilation may be required for safe working, i.e. to keep exposures below required standards, otherwise PPE is required.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading,	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)
high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

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

In confined spaces where there is inadequate ventilation, wear full-face air supplied breathing apparatus

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear viscous highly flammable liquid with a strong odour; floats on water. Available in a range of gloss levels.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.
Boiling Range (°C): 80-165
Melting Range (°C): Not available.
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.94
Solubility in water (g/L): Insoluble
pH (as supplied): Not applicable

pH (1% solution): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available.
Volatile Component (%vol): >60
Evaporation Rate: Fast
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1
Flash Point (°C): 4 Estimate
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1.0
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 12.0
Autoignition Temp (°C): 345
Decomposition Temp (°C):
State: Liquid

log Kow (Prager 1995): 3.12-3.20

log Kow (Prager 1995): 1.82

log Kow (Sangster 1997): 1.78

log Kow : 1.79-2.06

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

SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain and vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

EYE

The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration
The vapour is discomforting to the eyes if exposure is prolonged
The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

The liquid is discomforting to the skin if exposure is prolonged and may cause drying of the skin, which may lead to dermatitis
Toxic effects may result from skin absorption
The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition
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.

INHALED

The vapour is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract
Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.
If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.
Inhalation of vapour may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of vapour/spray mist and skin contact/absorption
Xylene is a central nervous system depressant
Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.
Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]
As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

Wattyl Maxiwood Manufacturer's Gloss Range

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

XYLENE:

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg
Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate irritant
Eye (human): 200 ppm irrita
Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
Reproductive effector in rats
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-BUTYL ACETATE:

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Oral (rat) LD50: 13100 mg/kg
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg*
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 200 ppm
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4H
Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)-SEVERE
Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - moderate
Eye (human): 300 mg

* [PPG]

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Wattyl Maxiwood Manufacturer's Gloss Range.
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

XYLENE:

Hazardous Air Pollutant: No
Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 13.5
BCF<100: 2.14-2.20
log Kow (Prager 1995): 3.12-3.20
Half-life Soil - High (hours): 672

Half-life Soil - Low (hours): 168
Half-life Air - High (hours): 44
Half-life Air - Low (hours): 2.6
Half-life Surface water - High (hours): 672
Half-life Surface water - Low (hours): 168
Half-life Ground water - High (hours): 8640
Half-life Ground water - Low (hours): 336
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours): 672
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours): 168
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours): 8640
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours): 4320
Photolysis maximum light absorption - High (nano-m): 269.5
Photolysis maximum light absorption - Low (nano-m): 265
Photooxidation half-life water - High (hours): 2.70E+08
Photooxidation half-life water - Low (hours): 3.90E+05
Photooxidation half-life air - High (hours): 44
Photooxidation half-life air - Low (hours): 2.6

N-BUTYL ACETATE:

Hazardous Air Pollutant: No
Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 18
Daphnia magna EC50 (48hr.) (mg/l): 44
log Kow (Prager 1995): 1.82
Hazardous Air Pollutant: No
Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 100-185
Daphnia magna EC50 (48hr.) (mg/l): 44
Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l): 280
log Kow (Sangster 1997): 1.78
COD: 78%

log Kow : 1.79-2.06
Half-life (hr) air : 144
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 178-27156
Henry's atm m3 /mol: 3.20E-04
BOD 5 if unstated: 0.15-1.02,7%
COD : 78%
ThOD : 2.207
BCF : 4-14
Toxicity Fish: LC50(96)100-185ppm
Toxicity invertebrate: cell mult. inhib.78-3700mg/L
Effects on algae and plankton: cell mult. inhib.21-280mg/L
Degradation Biological: sig
processes Abiotic: hydrol,RxnOH*

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

Shipping Name:
PAINT
Dangerous Goods Class: 3
UN/NA Number: 1263

ADR Number: 33
Packing Group: II
Labels Required: flammable liquid
Additional Shipping Information:
International Transport Regulations:
IMO: 3

HAZCHEM

3[Y]E

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

REGULATIONS

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (NICNAS) applies to the following ingredients:
xylene (CAS: 1330-20-7)
n-butyl acetate (CAS: 123-86-4)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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Issue Date: Tue 9/11/04

Print Date: Tue 9/11/04