

WATTYL SPECTROTHANE UNDERCOAT THINNER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 30-Jun-2007
NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 5055-54
Version No:2.0
CD 2007/3 Page 1 of 16

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL SPECTROTHANE UNDERCOAT THINNER

SYNONYMS

"Solvent reducer diluent paint spray thinners"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

PRODUCT USE

Thinner used for the reduction of viscosity 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: Wattyl 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

Highly flammable.
Harmful if swallowed.
Irritating to eyes respiratory system and skin.
Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

HARMFUL - May cause lung damage if swallowed.
Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.
Use only in well ventilated areas.
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

continued...

WATTYL SPECTROTHANE UNDERCOAT THINNER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 30-Jun-2007
NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 5055-54
Version No:2.0
CD 2007/3 Page 2 of 16

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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	%
toluene	108-88-3	30-60
methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	30-60

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

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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

continued...

WATTYL SPECTROTHANE UNDERCOAT THINNER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-Jun-2007

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 5055-54

Version No:2.0

CD 2007/3 Page 3 of 16

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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

Treat symptomatically.

Following acute or short term repeated exposures to toluene:

- Toluene is absorbed across the alveolar barrier, the blood/air mixture being 11.2/15.6 (at 37 degrees C.) The concentration of toluene, in expired breath, is of the order of 18 ppm following sustained exposure to 100 ppm. The tissue/blood proportion is 1/3 except in adipose where the proportion is 8/10.
- Metabolism by microsomal mono-oxygenation, results in the production of hippuric acid. This may be detected in the urine in amounts between 0.5 and 2.5 g/24 hr which represents , on average 0.8 gm/gm of creatinine. The biological half-life of hippuric acid is in the order of 1-2 hours.
- Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (eg cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ <50 mm Hg or pCO₂ > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial damage 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 (adrenaline) 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.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use.

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
o- Cresol in urine	0.5 mg/L	End of shift	B
Hippuric acid in urine	1.6 g/g creatinine	End of shift	B, NS
Toluene in blood	0.05 mg/L	Prior to last shift of workweek	

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other material

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

continued...

WATTYL SPECTROTHANE UNDERCOAT THINNER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 30-Jun-2007
NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 5055-54
Version No:2.0
CD 2007/3 Page 4 of 16
Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- 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 forms an explosive mixture with air.
 - Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.
 - Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
 - Heating may cause expansion / decomposition with 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]E

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.

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WATTYL SPECTROTHANE UNDERCOAT THINNER

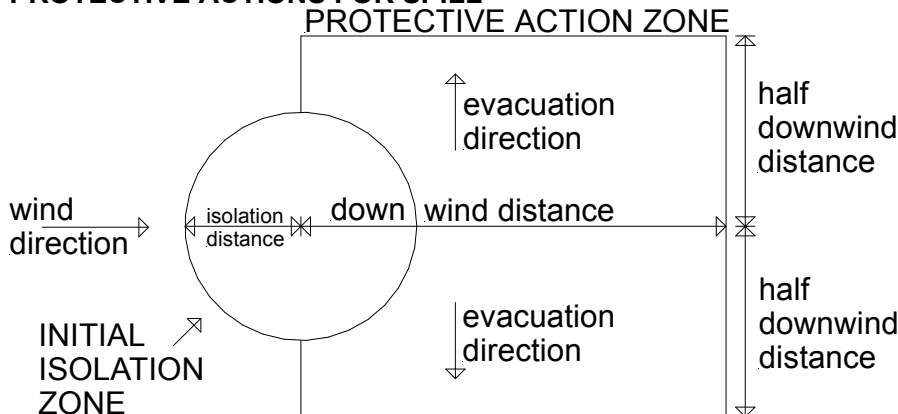
Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 30-Jun-2007
NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 5055-54
Version No:2.0
CD 2007/3 Page 5 of 16

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- 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:

toluene	1000 ppm
methyl ethyl ketone	3000 ppm

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

continued...

WATTYL SPECTROTHANE UNDERCOAT THINNER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 30-Jun-2007
NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 5055-54
Version No:2.0
CD 2007/3 Page 6 of 16

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

toluene 300 ppm
methyl ethyl ketone 300 ppm

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

toluene 50 ppm
methyl ethyl ketone 300 ppm

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

toluene 50 ppm
methyl ethyl ketone 200 ppm

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 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 flame-proof area.

continued...

WATTYL SPECTROTHANE UNDERCOAT THINNER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 30-Jun-2007
NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 5055-54
Version No:2.0
CD 2007/3 Page 7 of 16
Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- 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
Australia Exposure Standards	toluene (Toluene)	50	191	150	574
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl ethyl ketone (Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK))	150	445	300	890

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m ³)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
toluene		500
methyl ethyl ketone		3, 000 [Unch]

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=17 (TOLUENE)

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= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ 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

continued...

WATTYL SPECTROTHANE UNDERCOAT THINNER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 30-Jun-2007
NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 5055-54
Version No:2.0
CD 2007/3 Page 8 of 16

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

METHYL ETHYL KETONE:

TOLUENE:

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen

Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive

American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996).

TOLUENE:

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.

Odour Threshold Value: 0.16-6.7 (detection), 1.9-69 (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes measuring in excess of 5 ppm, are available.

High concentrations of toluene in the air produce depression of the central nervous system (CNS) in humans. Intentional toluene exposure (glue-sniffing) at maternally-intoxicating concentration has also produced birth defects. Foetotoxicity appears at levels associated with CNS narcosis and probably occurs only in those with chronic toluene-induced kidney failure. Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to prevent transient headache and irritation, to provide a measure of safety for possible disturbances to human reproduction, the prevention of reductions in cognitive responses reported amongst humans inhaling greater than 40 ppm, and the significant risks of hepatotoxic, behavioural and nervous system effects (including impaired reaction time and incoordination). Although toluene/ethanol interactions are well recognised, the degree of protection afforded by the TLV-TWA among drinkers is not known.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE:

Exposed individuals are 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 A or B.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF = Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm / 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

continued...

WATTYL SPECTROTHANE UNDERCOAT THINNER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 30-Jun-2007
NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 5055-54
Version No:2.0
CD 2007/3 Page 9 of 16

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

D	0.18- 1	persons being distracted 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

Odour Threshold Value: Variously reported as 2 ppm and 4.8 ppm

Odour threshold: 2 ppm (detection); 5 ppm (recognition)

25 ppm (easy recognition); 300 ppm IRRITATING

Exposures at or below the recommended TLV-TWA are thought to prevent injurious systemic effects and to minimise objections to odour and irritation. Where synergism or potentiation may occur stringent control of the primary toxin (e.g. n-hexane or methyl butyl ketone) is desirable and additional consideration should be given to lowering MEK exposures.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

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 PVC gloves.
- Protective footwear.
DO NOT use this product to clean the skin.

OTHER

- Overalls.
 - Eyewash unit.
- DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	A- AUS	-
1000	50	-	A- AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A- 2
10000	100	-	A- 3
	100+		Airline**

* - Continuous Flow

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

continued...

WATTYL SPECTROTHANE UNDERCOAT THINNER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 30-Jun-2007
NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 5055-54
Version No:2.0
CD 2007/3 Page 10 of 16

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area.
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.
In confined spaces where there is inadequate ventilation, wear full-face air supplied breathing apparatus.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear, thin, highly flammable liquid; floats on water. Strong solvent odour. Mixes with most organic solvents.

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 (%): 1.8 MEK
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 78- 111
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.81- 0.85
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available
Evaporation Rate: Very Fast
Flash Point (°C): - 6 MEK
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 12.0 MEK
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

continued...

WATTYL SPECTROTHANE UNDERCOAT THINNER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 30-Jun-2007
NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 5055-54
Version No:2.0
CD 2007/3 Page 11 of 16

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.
The liquid is highly discomforting and is toxic if swallowed.
Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

EYE

The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.
The vapour is discomforting to the eyes.
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.
Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation.
The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
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 and may be toxic.
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.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of vapour and skin contact/absorption of the material.
Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].
Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.
Intentional abuse (glue sniffing) or occupational exposure to toluene can result in chronic habituation. Chronic abuse has caused inco-ordination, tremors of the extremities (due to widespread cerebrum withering), headache, abnormal speech, temporary memory loss, convulsions, coma, drowsiness, reduced colour perception, blindness, nystagmus (rapid, involuntary eye movements), hearing loss leading to deafness and mild dementia. Toluene addicts often display a range of disease phenomena in their nervous systems. Toluene abuse can cause kidney disease but occupational toluene exposures usually do not cause it. Chronic exposure to toluene can damage the heart and the blood, especially causing heartbeat irregularities. High concentrations of toluene can harm the unborn baby and the developing infant.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

TOLUENE:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

continued...

WATTYL SPECTROTHANE UNDERCOAT THINNER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-Jun-2007

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 5055-54

Version No:2.0

CD 2007/3 Page 12 of 16

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TClO: 100 ppm

Inhalation (man) TClO: 200 ppm

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >26700 ppm/1h

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg

Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h- Moderate

Skin (rabbit):500 mg - Moderate

Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - Mild

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.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 2737 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TClO: 100 ppm/5 m

Inhalation (rat) LD50: 23500 mg/m³/8 hr

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6480 mg/kg

Inhalation (man) TClO: 10 mg/m³/6 hr - Mild

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m³/8 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
toluene	IARC:3	ILOEI		
methyl ethyl ketone		ILOEI		

CARCINOGEN

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

REPROTOXIN

ILOEI: ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction: toluene

REPROTOXIN

ILOEI: ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction: methyl ethyl ketone

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Watty Spectrothane Undercoat Thinner.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

TOLUENE:

Hazardous Air Pollutant:	Yes
Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l):	7.3- 22.8
BCF<100:	13.2 (EELS)
log Kow (Sangster 1997):	2.73
log Pow (Verschueren 1983):	2.69
BOD5:	5%
COD:	21%
ThOD:	3.13
Half- life Soil - High (hours):	528
Half- life Soil - Low (hours):	96
Half- life Air - High (hours):	104
Half- life Air - Low (hours):	10
Half- life Surface water - High (hours):	528
Half- life Surface water - Low (hours):	96
Half- life Ground water - High (hours):	672

continued...

WATTYL SPECTROTHANE UNDERCOAT THINNER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-Jun-2007

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 5055-54

Version No:2.0

CD 2007/3 Page 13 of 16

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Half- life Ground water - Low (hours):	168
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):	528
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):	96
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):	5040
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):	1344
Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - High (hours):	75%
Photolysis maximum light absorption - High (nano- m):	268
Photolysis maximum light absorption - Low (nano- m):	253.5
Photooxidation half- life water - High (hours):	1284
Photooxidation half- life water - Low (hours):	321
Photooxidation half- life air - High (hours):	104
Photooxidation half- life air - Low (hours):	10

The lower molecular weight hydrocarbons are expected to form a "slick" on the surface of waters after release in calm sea conditions. This is expected to evaporate and enter the atmosphere where it will be degraded through reaction with hydroxy radicals.

Some of the material will become associated with benthic sediments, and it is likely to be spread over a fairly wide area of sea floor. Marine sediments may be either aerobic or anaerobic. The material, in probability, is biodegradable, under aerobic conditions (isomerised olefins and alkenes show variable results). Evidence also suggests that the hydrocarbons may be degradable under anaerobic conditions although such degradation in benthic sediments may be a relatively slow process.

Under aerobic conditions the material will degrade to water and carbon dioxide, while under anaerobic processes it will produce water, methane and carbon dioxide.

Based on test results, as well as theoretical considerations, the potential for bioaccumulation may be high. Toxic effects are often observed in species such as blue mussel, daphnia, freshwater green algae, marine copepods and amphipods.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow: 2.1-3

log Koc: 1.12-2.85

Koc: 37-250

log Kom: 1.39-2.89

Half-life (hr) air: 2.4-104

Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water: 5.55-528

Half-life (hr) H₂O ground: 168-2628

Half-life (hr) soil: <48-240

Henry's Pa m³ /mol: 518-694

Henry's atm m³ /mol: 5.94E-03

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.86-2.12,5%

COD: 0.7-2.52,21-27%

ThOD: 3.13

BCF: 1.67-380

Log BCF: 0.22-3.28

METHYL ETHYL KETONE:

Hazardous Air Pollutant:	Yes
Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l):	1690- 5640
Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l):	110- 4300
log Kow (Prager 1995):	0.26- 0.29
log Kow (Sangster 1997):	0.29
log Pow (Verschueren 1983):	0.26
BOD5:	1.92
COD:	2.2
ThOD:	2.44
Half- life Soil - High (hours):	168
Half- life Soil - Low (hours):	24

continued...

WATTYL SPECTROTHANE UNDERCOAT THINNER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 30-Jun-2007
NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 5055-54
Version No:2.0
CD 2007/3 Page 14 of 16
Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Half- life Air - High (hours):	642
Half- life Air - Low (hours):	64.2
Half- life Surface water - High (hours):	168
Half- life Surface water - Low (hours):	24
Half- life Ground water - High (hours):	336
Half- life Ground water - Low (hours):	48
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):	168
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):	24
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):	672
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):	96
Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - High (hours):	100%
Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - Low (hours):	86%
Photooxidation half- life water - High (hours):	7.10E+05
Photooxidation half- life water - Low (hours):	1.80E+04
Photooxidation half- life air - High (hours):	642
Photooxidation half- life air - Low (hours):	64.2
First order hydrolysis half- life (hours):	>50 YR

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow: 0.26-0.69

log Koc: 0.69

Koc: 34

Half-life (hr) air: 2.3

Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water: 72-288

Henry's atm m³ /mol: 1.05E-05

BOD 5 if unstated: 1.5-2.24,46%

COD: 2.2-2.31,100%

ThOD: 2.44

BCF: 1

Toxicity Fish: LC50(96)13.16-277.8mg/L

Toxicity invertebrate: LD0 1g/L

Bioaccumulation: not sig

Anaerobic effects: some degrad

Effects on algae and plankton: algae LD0 125mg/L

Degradation Biological: sig

processes Abiotic: photox,RxnOH*,hydrl photol/deg notsig

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]E

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class: 3

UN Number: 1263

Shipping Name:PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

Subrisk:

Packing Group:

None

II

continued...

WATTYL SPECTROTHANE UNDERCOAT THINNER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-Jun-2007

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 5055-54

Version No:2.0

CD 2007/3 Page 15 of 16

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1263	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3áA72		

Shipping name: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1263	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- E, S- E	Special provisions:	163 944

Shipping Name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

REGULATIONS

Wattyl Spectrothane Undercoat Thinner (CAS: None):
No regulations applicable

toluene (CAS: 108-88-3) 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 taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Ecosystem maintenance - Organic chemicals - Non-pesticide anthropogenic organics
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality
- 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 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
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
- United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II
- United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control - Table II
- WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water

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 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 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 Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II
- United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control - Table II

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

Established occupational exposure limits frequently do not take into consideration reproductive end points that are clearly below the thresholds for other toxic effects. Occupational reproductive guidelines (ORGs) have been suggested as an additional

continued...

WATTYL SPECTROTHANE UNDERCOAT THINNER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 30-Jun-2007
NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 5055-54
Version No:2.0
CD 2007/3 Page 16 of 16
Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

standard. These have been established after a literature search for the reproductive no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL). In addition the US EPA's procedures for risk assessment for hazard identification and dose-response assessment as applied by NIOSH were used in the creation of such limits. Uncertainty factors (UFs) have also been incorporated.

Ingredient	ORG	UF	Endpoint	CR	Adeq TLV
toluene	9.6 mg/m ³	10	D	NA	-
methyl ethyl ketone	590 mg/m ³	NA	NA	NA	Yes

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen

Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive
American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996).

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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