

# WATTYL SUPER SATIN GLAZE AEROSOL

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 8-Sep-2004

CC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 6033-86

Version No:3

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL SUPER SATIN GLAZE AEROSOL

### SYNONYMS

"aerosol spray touch up paint"

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

### PRODUCT USE

Do- it- yourself product used to paint small areas or to ' touch up' . Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing.

### SUPPLIER

Company:Wattyl Pty Ltd

Address:

4 Steel St

Blacktown

NSW, 2148

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9621 6255

EmergencyTel: 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

Extremely flammable.  
Irritating to eyes and skin.

Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

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

Possible risk of impaired fertility.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

### SAFETY

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.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

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

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
acetone	67-64-1	10-20
n- hexane	110-54-3	10-20
alkyd resin solution	Various	10-30
white spirit	8052-41-3.	1-5
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	64742-95-6.	1-5
aromatic solvent 100	Not avail.	1-5
pigments		1-5
additives		1-9
propellant as hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	10-30

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

Not considered a normal route of entry.

- 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.

Avoid giving milk or oils.

Avoid giving alcohol.

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 aerosols come in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- 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 aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:

- Remove to fresh air.
- 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.
- If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, 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.  
for simple ketones:

#### BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5mL/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- Give activated charcoal.

#### ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Consider intubation at first sign of upper airway obstruction resulting from oedema.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

#### EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Consult a toxicologist as necessary.
- BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.  
EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994.  
Following acute or short term repeated exposures to n-hexane:
- Large quantities of n-hexane are expired by the lungs after vapour exposure (50-60%). Humans exposed to 100 ppm demonstrate an n-hexane biological half life of 2 hours.
  - Initial attention should be directed towards evaluation and support of respiration. Cardiac dysrhythmias are a potential complication.
- INGESTION:
- Ipecac syrup should be considered for ingestion of pure hexane exceeding 2-3ml/kg. Extreme caution must be taken to avoid aspiration since small amounts of n-hexane intratracheally, produce a severe chemical pneumonitis.  
[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]
- BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI  
BEIs represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected in a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV).

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. 2, 5- hexanedione in urine	5 mg/gm creatinine	End of shift	NS
2. n- Hexane in end-exhaled air			SQ

NS: Non-specific determinant; Metabolite observed following exposure to other materials.  
SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant; Interpretation may be ambiguous - should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

#### SMALL FIRE:

- Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

#### LARGE FIRE:

- Water spray or fog.

### 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.
  - 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.
  - Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 100 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.
  - Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flame.
  - Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials.
  - Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.
  - May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.
  - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
  - Hot organic vapours or mist are capable of sudden spontaneous combustion when mixed with air even at temperatures below their published autoignition temperatures.
  - The temperature of ignition decreases with increasing vapour volume and vapour/air contact times and is influenced by pressure change.
  - Ignition may occur under elevated-temperature process conditions especially in processes performed under vacuum subjected to sudden ingress of air or in processes performed at elevated pressure, where sudden escape of vapours or mists to the atmosphere occurs.
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

HAZCHEM: 2Y

## Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.
- Wipe up.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.

#### 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 courses.
- 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.
- Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
- Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

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 or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
- DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- 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 are maintained.
- DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

### 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. Contents under pressure.
- Store away from incompatible materials.
- Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg C.
- Store in an upright position.
- Protect containers against physical damage.
- Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 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
Australia Exposure Standards	acetone (Acetone)	500	1185	1000	2375			
Australia Exposure Standards	n- hexane (Hexane (n- Hexane))	20	72					
Australia Exposure Standards	white spirit (White spirits)		790					
Australia Exposure Standards	white spirit (Oil mist, refined mineral)		5					

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent:

CAS:64742- 95- 6

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity

#### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- 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

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

For potentially moderate exposures:

Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

For potentially heavy exposures:

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.

#### OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eyewash unit.
- Do not spray on hot surfaces.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Coloured liquid with a strong odour; does not mix with water. Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Gas.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: Not available  
Melting Range (°C): Not available  
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible  
pH (1% solution): Not applicable  
Volatile Component (%vol): Not available  
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1.0  
Autoignition Temp (°C): 345  
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 40- 165  
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.8  
pH (as supplied): Not applicable  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): >1  
Evaporation Rate: Not available  
Flash Point (°C): - 22 (lit)  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 19.0  
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available  
Viscosity: Not Available

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Elevated temperatures.
- Presence of open flame.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Irritating to eyes and skin.  
Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.  
Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Possible risk of impaired fertility.  
Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### ACETONE:

##### TOXICITY

Oral (man) TDLo: 2857 mg/kg  
Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg  
Inhalation (human) TClO: 500 ppm  
Inhalation (man) TClO: 12000 ppm/4 hr  
Inhalation (man) TClO: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/6 hr  
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/8 hr  
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg

##### IRRITATION

Eye (human): 500 ppm - Irritant  
Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE  
Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr - Moderate  
Skin (rabbit): 395mg (open) - Mild  
Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - Mild

#### N-HEXANE:

##### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 28710 mg/kg  
Inhalation (human) TClO: 190 ppm/8W  
Inhalation (rat) LD50: 48000 ppm/4h

##### IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - Mild

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

#### ALKYD RESIN SOLUTION:

"alkyd resin" describes a generic insoluble polymer which has no residual hazardous reactants and is not absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract. No acute or chronic human exposure / toxicity data available. Almost always in solvent solution - the hazard is from the solvent.

#### WHITE SPIRIT:

##### TOXICITY

Inhalation (human) TClO: 600 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/8h  
Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg  
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/4h  
white spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3

##### IRRITATION

Nil Reported  
Eye (human): 470 ppm/15m  
Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h Moderate

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT:

### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg \*

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3670 ppm/8 h \*

Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 1320 ppm/6h/90D- I

\* [Devoe]

### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

AROMATIC SOLVENT 100:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

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

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
- Allow small quantities to evaporate.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
- Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

HAZCHEM: 2Y

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class: 2.1  
UN Number: 1950

Subrisk: None  
Packing Group: None

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

### REGULATIONS

acetone (CAS: 67-64-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia National Pollutant Inventory

Australia Poisons Schedule

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (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 Other Liquid Substances

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

n-hexane (CAS: 110-54-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia National Pollutant Inventory

Australia Poisons Schedule

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

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

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

white spirit (CAS: 8052-41-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Poisons Schedule

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)

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

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

white spirit (CAS: 64742-47-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Poisons Schedule

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

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

white spirit (CAS: 8042-47-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent (CAS: 64742-95-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Poisons Schedule

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

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for acetone as CAS: 128218-62-2.

No data available for n-hexane as CAS: 2493-44-9, CAS: 8031-34-3.

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name

acetone

n- hexane

white spirit

CAS

67- 64- 1, 128218- 62- 2

110- 54- 3, 2493- 44- 9, 8031- 34- 3

8052- 41- 3, 64742- 47- 8, 8042- 47- 5

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