Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
WATTYL ALL PURPOSE PRIMER

PROPER SHIPPING NAME
PAINT

PRODUCT USE
• Used according to manufacturer's directions.
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 Street
Blacktown
NSW, 2148
Australia
Telephone: +61 2 9621 6255
Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008
Fax: +61 2 9831 4244
Email: wattyl@wattyl.com.au

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE
S5

RISK

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R11	• Highly flammable.
R20	• Harmful by inhalation.
R37/38	• Irritating to respiratory system and skin.
R43	• May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
R51/53	• Toxic to aquatic organisms may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R63(3)	• Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
R65	• HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
R67	• Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S16	• Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
S23	• Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S51	• Use only in well ventilated areas.
S09	• Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S53	• Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S401	• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
S07	• Keep container tightly closed.
S35	• This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S13	• Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S26	• In case of contact with eyes rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S46	• If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
S57	• Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
S61	• Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
S60	• This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

continued...

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
red contains		
red iron oxide	1332-37-2	1-9
grey and blue contains		
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	1-9
with non regulated tint colours		
all colours contain		
talc	14807-96-6	10-30
anticorrosive phosphate pigment unregulated		0-1
alkyd resin - unregulated	63148-69-6	10-30
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	64742-95-6.	10-30
white spirit	8052-41-3.	10-30
xylene	1330-20-7	0-5
solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic	64742-89-8.	1-9
chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades	63449-39-8	1-2
methyl ethyl ketoxime	96-29-7	<0.5
additives, driers, other pigments		1-5
Solvents grades are less than 0.1% benzene content		
NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient		
information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.		

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
· 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.
· 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 this product comes in contact with the eyes:
· Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
· Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
· Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
· Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN
• If 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.
· 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
• Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.
For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:
· Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate 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 (pO2 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.
Treat symptomatically.

continued...

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
· Foam.
· Dry chemical powder.
· BCF (where regulations permit).
· Carbon dioxide.

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.
When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire,
consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
· Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
· Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
· Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
· Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2), silicon dioxide (SiO_2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.
May emit clouds of acrid smoke.

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

HAZCHEM
•3YE

Personal Protective Equipment
Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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.

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.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
· Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
· Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
· DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
· Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
· Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
· Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<=1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec).
· Avoid splash filling.
· 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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER
· Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
· Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.

continued...

· Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
· For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
· For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
· For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
· Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C).

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
· Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
· Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
· 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.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	red iron oxide (Iron oxide fume (Fe2O3) (as Fe))	5	(see Chapter 17)
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide (Titanium dioxide (a))	10	(see Chapter 14)
Australia Exposure Standards	talc (Talc, (containing no asbestos fibres))	2.5	
Australia Exposure Standards	talc (Soapstone (respirable dust))	3	(see also Soapstone (a))
Australia Exposure Standards	naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent (Petrol (gasoline))	900	(see Chapter 16)
Australia Exposure Standards	white spirit (White spirits)	790	(see Chapter 16)
Australia Exposure Standards	white spirit (Petrol (gasoline))	900	(see Chapter 16)

The following materials had no OELs on our records
• alkyd resin - unregulated: CAS:63148- 69- 6
• solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic: CAS:64742- 89- 8
• chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades: CAS:63449- 39- 8 CAS:61788- 76- 9
• methyl ethyl ketoxime: CAS:96- 29- 7

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR
Type A-P 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
· Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
· Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
NOTE:
· The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
· Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
· frequency and duration of contact,
· chemical resistance of glove material,
· glove thickness and
· dexterity.

OTHER
· Overalls.
· PVC Apron.
· PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

continued...

· Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
• For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.
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, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
Coloured highly flammable paint with a solvent odour; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not applicable.
Melting Range (°C)	Not available.	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	47- 178	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	- 6	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable.
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	250	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.01- 1.05
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	38- 46	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

xylene
• log Kow (Prager 1995): 3.12- 3.20

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
· Presence of incompatible materials.
· Product is considered stable.
· Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS
ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS
• Harmful by inhalation.
• HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
• Irritating to respiratory system and skin.
• Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
• Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
• May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
• Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
TITANIUM DIOXIDE:
TALC:
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT:

continued...

WHITE SPIRIT:
XYLENE:
SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT ALIPHATIC:
CHLORINATED PARAFFIN, LONG CHAIN GRADES:
METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME:
RED IRON OXIDE:
• unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

WHITE SPIRIT:
SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT ALIPHATIC:
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT:
• for petroleum:
This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds whic
neuropathic.
This product contains toluene.
This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents
Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.

XYLENE:
TALC:
• 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.

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

• Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.
Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition kno as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

RED IRON OXIDE:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: >5, 000 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): non- Irritant 24h Eye (rabbit): non- Irritant

TITANIUM DIOXIDE:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (Rat) LD50: >20000 mg/kg *	Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)- Mild *
Oral (Mouse) LD50: >10000 mg/kg *	

• The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.
For titanium dioxide:
Humans can be exposed to titanium dioxide via inhalation, ingestion or dermal contact. In human lungs, the clearance kinetics of titanium dioxide is poorly characterized relative to that in experimental animals.
* IUCLID

TALC:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d- I Mild

• Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.
For talc (a form of magnesium silicate)
The overuse of talc in nursing infants has resulted in pulmonary oedema, pneumonia and death within hours of inhaling talcum powder.The powder drie the mucous membranes of the bronchioles, disrupts pulmonary clearance, clogs smaller airways. Victims display wheezing, rapid or difficult breathing, increased pulse, cyanosis, fever.
Long term exposure may show wheezing, weakness, productive cough, limited chest expansion, scattered rales, cyanosis.

ALKYD RESIN - UNREGULATED:
• "alkyd resin" describes a generic insoluble polymer which has no residual hazardous reactants and is not absorbed in the gastro-intestinal tract.
No acute or chronic human exposure / toxicity data available.

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg *	Nil Reported
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3670 ppm/8 h *	
Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 1320 ppm/6h/90D- I	

* [Devoe]

WHITE SPIRIT:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION

continued...

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 600 mg/m³/8h
Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5500 mg/m³/4h

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

white spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3

XYLENE:

TOXICITY
Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg
Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 200 ppm
Inhalation (man) LCLo: 10000 ppm/6h
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h
Oral (Human) LD: 50 mg/kg
Inhalation (Human) TCLo: 200 ppm/4h
Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2459 mg/kg
Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg
Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg
Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1548 mg/kg
Intravenous (Rabbit) LD: 129 mg/kg
Inhalation (Guinea) pig: LC 450 ppm/4h

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

• The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.
Reproductive effector in rats

SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT ALIPHATIC:

CHLORINATED PARAFFIN, LONG CHAIN GRADES:

TOXICITY
Oral (rat) LD50: >4000 mg/kg [I.C.I.]

IRRITATION

• The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
High molecular weight liquid chloroparaffins are considered to be practically non-harmful. Special consideration should be given to solid grades of the material (eg Cereclor 70) because of relatively high levels of carbon tetrachloride remaining as a residual reactant.
Lifetime studies have been carried out with two grades of chlorinated paraffins.
Cereclor range:
Chlorinated paraffin waxes represents a family of substances which vary in molecular weight.
Studies using the C12, 59% chlorinated variant (in combination with corn oil) caused tumors when force fed at very high doses over long periods of time. The C24, 43% chlorinated paraffin under the same conditions caused an increase in tumors only in the male mouse. A 13 week dietary, range finding study was conducted on rats with a C24, 70% chlorinated paraffin. This study established a no effect level of 900 mg/kg/day.
Pregnant rats fed C16, 52% chlorinated paraffin had offspring which died during weaning.

METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME:

TOXICITY
Oral (rat) LD50: 930 mg/kg
Subcutaneous (rat) LD50: 2702 mg/kg
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.83 mg/l *
Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 200 mg/kg
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1000 mg/kg *
Oral (Rat) LD50: >2400 mg/kg **
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 20 mg/l/4h **

IRRITATION
Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE

• Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.
For methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO)
Carcinogenicity: Increased incidences of liver tumours were observed in rat and mouse lifetime studies and there was also an increased incidence of mammary gland tumours in female rats, however, this was only seen at mid- and/or high concentrations of MEKO. Consideration of the available information regarding genotoxicity indicate that MEKO is not likely to be genotoxic.
The European Commission (2000) considered that a possible mechanism for the increased incidences of liver tumours in male rats and mice was the metabolism of MEKO to a carcinogenic agent, mediated by sulfotransferase.
Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen
*Huls Canada
** Merck

CARCINOGEN

continued...

Ferric oxide	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Titanium dioxide	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B
Talc, not containing asbestiform fibres	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Gasoline (NB: Overall evaluation upgraded from 3 to 2B with supporting evidence from other relevant data)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B
Crude oil	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Xylenes	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Petroleum solvents	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Chlorinated paraffins of average carbon chain length C12 and average degree of chlorination approximately 60%	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B

REPROTOXIN

xylene	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	Reduced fertility or sterility	

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic 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.
Avoid release to the environment.
Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
titanium dioxide	HIGH		LOW	HIGH
xylene	LOW	LOW	LOW	
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW		LOW	MED

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

· Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
· Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
Otherwise:
· If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
· Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
· DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
· It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
· In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
· Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
· Recycle wherever possible.
· Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
· Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
· Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

continued...

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:
•3YE (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1263	UN packing group:	II
Special provisions:	163	Packing Instructions:	None
Limited quantities:	5 L	Portable tanks and bulk containers - Instructions:	T4
Portable tanks and bulk containers - Special provisions:	TP1; TP8; TP28	Packagings and IBCs - Packing instruction:	P001; IBC02
Packagings and IBCs - Special packing provisions:	PP1		

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

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1263	UN packing group:	II

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

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1263	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3		

Shipping name:PAINT

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1263	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- E , S- E	Special provisions:	163
Limited Quantities:	5 L		

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
Regulations for ingredients

red iron oxide (CAS: 1332-37-2,1309-37-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

titanium dioxide (CAS: 13463-67-7,1317-70-0,1317-80-2,12188-41-9,1309-63-3,100292-32-8,101239-53-6,116788-85-3,12000-59-8,12701-76-7,12767-65-6,12789-63-8,1344-29-2,185323-71-1,185828-91-5,188357-76-8,188357-79-1,195740-11-5,221548-98-7,224963-00-2,246178-32-5,252962-41-7,37230-92-5,37230-94-7,37230-95-8,37230-96-9,39320-58-6,39360-64-0,39379-02-7,416845-43-7,494848-07-6,494848-23-6,494851-77-3,494851-98-8,55068-84-3,55068-85-4,552316-51-5,62338-64-1,767341-00-4,97929-50-5,98084-96-9) 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","Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Sunscreening agents permitted as active ingredients in listed products","CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

talc (CAS: 14807-96-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","OECD Repres List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

continued...

alkyd resin - unregulated (CAS: 63148-69-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent (CAS: 64742-95-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

white spirit (CAS: 8052-41-3,8042-47-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapt Summary of minimum requirements","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

xylene (CAS: 1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic (CAS: 64742-89-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades (CAS: 63449-39-8,61788-76-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","OSPAR List of Substances of Possible Concern"

methyl ethyl ketoxime (CAS: 96-29-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Wattyl All Purpose Primer (CW: 5085-61)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
red iron oxide	1332- 37- 2, 1309- 37- 1
titanium dioxide	13463- 67- 7, 1317- 70- 0, 1317- 80- 2, 12188- 41- 9, 1309- 63- 3, 100292- 32- 8, 101239- 53- 6, 116788- 85- 3, 12000- 59- 8, 12701- 76- 7, 12767- 65- 6, 12789- 63- 8, 1344- 29- 2, 185323- 71- 1, 185828- 91- 5, 188357- 76- 8, 188357- 79- 1, 195740- 11- 5, 221548- 98- 7, 224963- 00- 2, 246178- 32- 5, 252962- 41- 7, 37230- 92- 5, 37230- 94- 7, 37230- 95- 8, 37230- 96- 9, 39320- 58- 6, 39360- 64- 0, 39379- 02- 7, 416845- 43- 7, 494848- 07- 6, 494848- 23- 6, 494851- 77- 3, 494851- 98- 8, 55068- 84- 3, 55068- 85- 4, 552316- 51- 5, 62338- 64- 1, 767341- 00- 4, 97929- 50- 5, 98084- 96- 9
white spirit	8052- 41- 3, 8042- 47- 5
chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades	63449- 39- 8, 61788- 76- 9

• 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.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

• The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazar are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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This is the end of the MSDS.