

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**PRODUCT NAME**
WATTYL INCRALAC**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

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE****HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.****POISONS SCHEDULE**

S6

RISK

Risk Codes

R11	Risk Phrases
R22	• Highly flammable.
R36/38	• Harmful if swallowed.
R48/20	• Irritating to eyes and skin.
	• Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
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

S36	Safety Phrases
S51	• Wear suitable protective clothing.
S401	• Use only in well ventilated areas.
	• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
S13	• Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S46	• If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
S60	• This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
acrylic resin	Various	5-15
toluene	108-88-3	>60
n- butyl acetate	123-86-4	<2
additives		<1
contains less than 0.1% benzene		

continued...

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.
- 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.

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.
- Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. 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.

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 (CO₂).

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM

•3YE

PERSONAL PROTECTIONGlasses:
Chemical goggles.Gloves:
PVC chemical resistant type.Respirator:
Type A Filter of sufficient capacity**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**

- Contains low boiling substance:
Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.
- Check for bulging containers.
- Vent periodically
- Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours.
- 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 allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- 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 ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	toluene (Toluene)	50	191	150	574	Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	n- butyl acetate (n- Butyl acetate)	150	713	200	950	

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PERSONAL PROTECTION**RESPIRATOR**

Type A 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.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- 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.)

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**APPEARANCE**

Clear to slightly yellow highly flammable liquid with a strong solvent odour; does not mix with water

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Available
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	111- 127	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	4.4 (toluene)	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	529- 536	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.0	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.85- 0.90
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.3	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	>85	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

toluene	
• log Kow (Sangster 1997):	2.73
n- butyl acetate	
• log Kow (Prager 1995):	1.82
• log Kow (Sangster 1997):	1.78

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 if swallowed.
- HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Irritating to eyes and skin.
- Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
- Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION**N-BUTYL ACETATE:****TOLUENE:**

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

• 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.

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

ACRYLIC RESIN:

- No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

CAUTION: The chronic health effects of acrylic monomers are under review.

Use good occupational work practices to avoid personal contact.

TOLUENE:**TOXICITY**

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

- For toluene:

Acute Toxicity

Humans exposed to intermediate to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis, and death. Similar effects are observed in short-term animal studies.<</>.

IRRITATION

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE:**TOXICITY**

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

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

IRRITATION

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

CARCINOGEN

Toluene	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
REPROTOXIN toluene	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	Reduced fertility or sterility	
SKIN toluene	ND	Notes	Sk

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
toluene	LOW	MED	LOW	MED
n- butyl acetate	LOW		LOW	HIGH

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.

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 UNGD:

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
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WATTYL INCRALAC

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

S6

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

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 Hazardous Substances", "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) - Appendix I", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "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"

n-butyl acetate (CAS: 123-86-4) 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)", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Watty! Incralac (CW: 5095-93)

No data for acrylic resin (CAS: , Various)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

• 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 Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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This is the end of the MSDS.