

# WATTYL CHEM TUFF WHITE

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Mar-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 12827

Version No:7.1.1.1

CD 2013/1 Page 1 of 11

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL CHEM TUFF WHITE

### SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 159760"

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

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

### PRODUCT USE

■ 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. Used according to manufacturer's directions.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Valspar Paint (Australia) Pty Limited

Address:

Level 4, 2 Burbank Place

Baulkham Hills

NSW, 2153

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 8867 3333

Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008**

Fax: +61 2 8867 3344

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.**

### RISK

Risk Codes

R10

R20

R36/37/38

R51/53

R59

R67

Risk Phrases

• Flammable.

• Harmful by inhalation.

• Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

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

• Dangerous for the ozone layer.

• Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes

S23

S24

S25

S36

S37

S39

S51

S09

S29

S401

Safety Phrases

• Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

• Avoid contact with skin.

• Avoid contact with eyes.

• Wear suitable protective clothing.

• Wear suitable gloves.

• Wear eye/face protection.

• Use only in well ventilated areas.

• Keep container in a well ventilated place.

• Do not empty into drains.

• 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.

continued...

# WATTYL CHEM TUFF WHITE

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Mar-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 12827

Version No:7.1.1.1

CD 2013/1 Page 2 of 11

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- S59
- S61
- S60
- Refer to manufacturer/supplier for information on recovery/recycling.
  - Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
  - This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
aromatic solvent 100	Not avail.	10-30
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	10-30
chlorinated rubber - carbon tetrachloride free	9006-03-5	10-30
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	107-98-2	10-30
chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades	63449-39-8	1-10
talc	14807-96-6	<2
silica crystalline - quartz	14808-60-7	<0.02

ingredients ate levels determined not to be hazardous

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information for 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.

### 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

- Treat symptomatically.

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 xylene:

- Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> < 50 mm Hg or pCO<sub>2</sub> > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.

continued...

# WATTYL CHEM TUFF WHITE

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Mar-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 12827

Version No:7.1.1.1

CD 2013/1 Page 3 of 11

---

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

---

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- - Water spray or fog.
  - Alcohol stable foam.
  - Dry chemical powder.
  - Carbon dioxide.
- Do not use a water jet to fight fire.

### 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.

### 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.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, 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

•3Y

---

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

---

### MINOR SPILLS

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- 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.

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.
- 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).

continued...

# WATTYL CHEM TUFF WHITE

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Mar-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 12827

Version No:7.1.1.1

CD 2013/1 Page 4 of 11

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Avoid splash filling.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure 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.
- 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): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- - Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

---

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

---

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- chlorinated rubber - carbon tetrachloride free:
- chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades:

CAS:9006- 03- 5 CAS:68441- 58- 7

CAS:63449- 39- 8 CAS:61788- 76- 9

### MATERIAL DATA

TITANIUM DIOXIDE:

WATTYL CHEM TUFF WHITE:

- Animals exposed by inhalation to 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> titanium dioxide show no significant fibrosis, possibly reversible tissue reaction. The architecture of lung air spaces remains intact.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - ALPHA ISOMER:

WATTYL CHEM TUFF WHITE:

- for propylene glycol monomethyl ether (PGME)

Odour Threshold: 10 ppm.

The TLV-TWA is protective against discomfort caused by odour, against eye and skin irritation, and chronic effects (including possible liver and kidney damage).

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

WATTYL CHEM TUFF WHITE:

- Because the margin of safety of the quartz TLV is not known with certainty and given the associated link between silicosis and lung cancer it is recommended that quartz concentrations be maintained as far below the TLV as prudent practices will allow.

Exposure to respirable crystalline silicas (RCS) represents a significant hazard to workers, particularly those employed in the construction industry where respirable dusts of \_\_\_\_\_ of cement and concrete are common.

AROMATIC SOLVENT 100:

WATTYL CHEM TUFF WHITE:

- For trimethyl benzene as mixed isomers (of unstated proportions)

Odour Threshold Value: 2.4 ppm (detection)

Use care in interpreting effects as a single isomer or other isomer mix. Trimethylbenzene is an eye, nose and respiratory irritant.

TALC:

WATTYL CHEM TUFF WHITE:

- For talc (a form of magnesium silicate):

Most health problems associated with occupational exposure to talcs appear to evolve mostly from the nonplatifrom content of the talc being mined or milled (being the asbestos-like amphiboles, serpentines (asbestiformes) and other minerals in the form of acicular, prismatic and fibrous crystals including, possibly, asbestos).

Because of severe health effects associated with exposures to asbestos, regulatory agencies tend to regard all elongate mineral crystal particles, whether prismatic, acicular, fibrous, as asbestos - the only provision is the particles have an aspect

continued...

# WATTYL CHEM TUFF WHITE

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Mar-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 12827

Version No:7.1.1.1

CD 2013/1 Page 5 of 11

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ratio (length to diameter) of 3:1 or greater.</>.

### WATTYL CHEM TUFF WHITE:

- **WARNING:** For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to respirable (<5 µm) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite.

Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours.

### AROMATIC SOLVENT 100:

- Odour threshold: 0.25 ppm.

The TLV-TWA is protective against ocular and upper respiratory tract irritation and is recommended for bulk handling of gasoline based on calculations of hydrocarbon content of gasoline vapour.

for xylenes:

IDLH Level: 900 ppm

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

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

For cumene:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.008-0.132 ppm (detection), 0.047 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the TLV-TWA is thought to prevent induction of narcosis.

CEL TWA: 50 ppm, 250 mg/m3 as total hydrocarbons

[Manufacturer]

### TITANIUM DIOXIDE:

- Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat.

Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

### CHLORINATED RUBBER - CARBON TETRACHLORIDE FREE:

- For toluene:

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.

TLV TWA: 0.001 mg/m3 (as total proteins) Inhalable fraction skin sensitiser

as rubber processing fume:

MEL-TWA: 0.6 mg/m3 as cyclohexane solubles [HSE, UK]

BRMA-TWA: 0.25 mg/m3 as cyclohexane solubles [BRMA Code of Practice]

Rubber fume is a complex and indeterminate mixture of substances and is defined as "fume evolved in the mixing, milling and blending of natural rubber and synthetic polymers combined with chemicals, and in the processes which convert the resultant blend into finished products or parts thereof, and including any inspection procedures where fume continues to be evolved".

"Fume" generally describes solid particles generated by chemical reactions, or by condensation from the gaseous state, usually after volatilisation from melted substances, and often accompanied by a chemical reaction such as oxidation or thermal breakdown.

Several chemical agents may occur in rubber fume which are experimental or animal carcinogens, however, given the number of chemicals used or formed during rubber making, difficulties arise in attributing a particular effect to a given exposure.

Stomach cancer has been associated with work in jobs early in the production line; lung and lower oesophagus cancer with all work processes; and lymphomas with jobs where co-exposure to solvents occurs.

### SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

■ The concentration of dust, for application of respirable dust limits, is to be determined from the fraction that penetrates a separator whose size collection efficiency is described by a cumulative log-normal function with a median aerodynamic diameter of 4.0 µm (+) 0.3 µm and with a geometric standard deviation of 1.5 µm (+) 0.1 µm, i.e. generally less than 5 µm.

WARNING: For inhalation exposure ONLY:

This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A2 Suspected Human Carcinogen.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

### RESPIRATOR

•Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

### 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

continued...

# WATTYL CHEM TUFF WHITE

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Mar-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 12827

Version No:7.1.1.1

CD 2013/1 Page 6 of 11

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### HANDS/FEET

■ - Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

### OTHER

■ - Overalls.

- PVC Apron.

- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

- Eyewash unit.

- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.

- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

■ Note that all of the monopropylene glycol ethers may exist in two isomeric forms, alpha or beta. The alpha form, which is thermodynamically favored during synthesis, consists of a secondary alcohol configuration.

White flammable liquid with a strong 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)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	41- 43	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.15- 1.20
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	40- 50	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

## Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 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.*

continued...

# WATTYL CHEM TUFF WHITE

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Mar-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 12827

Version No:7.1.1.1

CD 2013/1 Page 7 of 11

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733).

Dusts of titanium and titanium compounds are thought to exhibit little or no toxic effects.

##### EYE

■ There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. There may be damage to the cornea. Unless treatment is prompt and adequate there may be permanent loss of vision. Conjunctivitis can occur following repeated exposure.

Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.

The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration.

##### SKIN

■ The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time.

Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

Exposure to the material may result in a skin inflammation called chloracne. This is characterised by white- and blackheads, keratin cysts, spots, excessive discolouration. These mainly involve the skin under the eyes and behind the ears. The reaction may be delayed. There may also be excess hair growth, degeneration of elastic tissue as a result of sunlight, and scarring of the membrane of the penis.

Harmful amounts of PGME may be absorbed through the skin following extensive prolonged contact; this may result in drowsiness, unconsciousness and depression.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.

Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Aromatic hydrocarbons may produce sensitivity and redness of the skin. They are not likely to be absorbed into the body through the skin but branched species are more likely to.

##### INHALED

■ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.

The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.

The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzenes is best described by central nervous system depression. As a rule, these compounds may also act as general anaesthetics.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor. Massive exposures can lead to severe central nervous system depression, deep coma and death. Convulsions can occur due to brain irritation and/or lack of oxygen. Permanent scarring may occur, with epileptic seizures and brain bleeds occurring months after exposure. Respiratory system effects include inflammation of the lungs with oedema and bleeding. Lighter species mainly cause kidney and nerve damage; the heavier paraffins and olefins are especially irritant to the respiratory system. Alkenes produce pulmonary oedema at high concentrations. Liquid paraffins may produce sensation loss and depressant actions leading to weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow respiration, unconsciousness, convulsions and death. C5-7 paraffins may also produce multiple nerve damage. Aromatic hydrocarbons accumulate in lipid rich tissues (typically the brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves) and may produce functional impairment manifested by nonspecific symptoms such as nausea, weakness, fatigue, vertigo; severe exposures may produce inebriation or unconsciousness. Many of the petroleum hydrocarbons can sensitise the heart and may cause ventricular fibrillation, leading to death.

Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

On exposure to mixed trimethylbenzenes, some people may become nervous, tensed, anxious and have difficult breathing. There may be a reduction in red blood cells and bleeding abnormalities. There may also be drowsiness.

PGME has an offensive odour, and may cause drowsiness and unconsciousness if higher concentrations are inhaled, and severe reactions involving the eyes, nose and throat.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.

continued...

# WATTYL CHEM TUFF WHITE

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Mar-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 12827

Version No:7.1.1.1

CD 2013/1 Page 8 of 11

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby. Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Chronic exposure to lighter hydrocarbons can cause nerve damage, peripheral neuropathy, bone marrow dysfunction and psychiatric disorders as well as damage the liver and kidneys.

When taken repeatedly, PGME may cause damage to liver and kidney, drowsiness and even unconsciousness and death. There is no evidence of damage to the sex organs. However, it has led to multiple pregnancies in rats and rabbits, but sperm destruction in dogs. Animal testing also shows high doses can delay bone development.

There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects.

Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity. Exposure to xylene has been associated with increased rates of blood cancer, but this may be complicated by exposure to other substances, including benzene.

Animal testing found no evidence of cancer-causing activity.

## TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ 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 propylene glycol ethers (PGEs):

Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB);

dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM).

Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

For trimethylbenzenes:

Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure. Occupationally, inhalation and dermal exposures are the most important routes of absorption although systemic intoxication from dermal absorption is not likely to occur due to the dermal irritation caused by the chemical prompting quick removal.

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 on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

C12, 60% Chlorinated paraffin is classified by IARC as possibly causing cancer in humans. In experimental animals, oral exposure to its C12, 59% variant plus corn oil produced tumour and early infant death.

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.

## CARCINOGEN

titanium dioxide	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B	Possibly carcinogenic to humans
chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B	Possibly carcinogenic to humans
talc	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3	Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
talc	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B	Possibly carcinogenic to humans
silica crystalline - quartz	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	1	Carcinogenic to humans

## SKIN

titanium dioxide	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	1
------------------	--	-------------------------------	---

continued...



# WATTYL CHEM TUFF WHITE

## Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Mar-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 12827

Version No:7.1.1.1

CD 2013/1 Page 9 of 11

### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	2
chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	2
chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	1
chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	(1)

### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Dangerous for the ozone layer.  
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
aromatic solvent 100	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
titanium dioxide	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
chlorinated rubber - carbon tetrachloride free	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH
chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades	No Data Available	No Data Available	LOW	No Data Available
talc	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
silica crystalline - quartz	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available

### Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.
- A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
  - Reduction.
  - 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.

### Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

continued...

# WATTYL CHEM TUFF WHITE

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Mar-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 12827

Version No:7.1.1.1

CD 2013/1 Page 10 of 11

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

## HAZCHEM:

•3Y (ADG7)

## ADG7:

Class or Division:	3	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	1263	Packing Group:	III
Special Provision:	163 223 *	Limited Quantity:	5 L
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	T2	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	TP1 TP29
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	P001 IBC03 LP01	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	PP1

Name and Description: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries)

## Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1263	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	366	Maximum Qty/Pack:	220 L
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions:	355	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty/Pack:	60 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Y344	Maximum Qty/Pack:	10 L

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

## Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1263	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- E, S- E	Special provisions:	163 223 955
Limited Quantities:	5 L	Marine Pollutant:	Yes

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

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Indications of Danger:

N	Dangerous for the environment
Xn	Harmful

POISONS SCHEDULE S5

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

**TITANIUM DIOXIDE KRONOS 2063S (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 Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVM) Record of approved active constituents", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "FisherTransport Information", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

**chlorinated rubber - carbon tetrachloride free (CAS: 9006-03-5,68441-58-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

**propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer (CAS: 107-98-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

continued...

# WATTYL CHEM TUFF WHITE

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Mar-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 12827

Version No:7.1.1.1

CD 2013/1 Page 11 of 11

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

## Chlorinated Paraffin 70% (CAS: 63449-39-8,61788-76-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

## PP80V (CAS: 14807-96-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "FisherTransport Information", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

## silica crystalline - quartz (CAS: 14808-60-7,122304-48-7,122304-49-8,12425-26-2,1317-79-9, 70594-95-5,87347-84-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "FisherTransport Information", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

No data for Wattyl Chem Tuff White (CAS: , Not avail)

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
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, 9006- 03- 5, 68441- 58- 7
chlorinated rubber - carbon tetrachloride free	
chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades	63449- 39- 8, 61788- 76- 9
silica crystalline - quartz	14808- 60- 7, 122304- 48- 7, 122304- 49- 8, 12425- 26- 2, 1317- 79- 9, 70594- 95- 5, 87347- 84- 0

■ 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](http://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.

*This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.*

Issue Date: 28-Mar-2013

Print Date: 28-Mar-2013

*This is the end of the MSDS.*