

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 18-May-2013  
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 6100-98  
Version No:3.1.1.1  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Wattyl Colourthane Thinner Slow

### 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

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: Valspar Australia Pty Ltd Pty Limited

Address:

Level 4, 2 Burbank Place

Baulkham Hills

NSW, 2153

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 8867 3333

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## 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	Risk Phrases
R11	• Highly flammable.
R20	• Harmful by inhalation.
R36	• Irritating to eyes.
R51/53	• Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R61(2)	• May cause harm to the unborn child.
R65	• HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66	• Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
R67	• Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
R21/22?	• Skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
R33?	• Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
R37/38?	• May produce discomfort of the respiratory system and skin*.
R40(3)?	• Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.
R62?	• May possibly affect fertility*.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S01	• Keep locked up.
S16	• Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
S23	• Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S24	• Avoid contact with skin.
S25	• Avoid contact with eyes.
S36	• Wear suitable protective clothing.
S38	• In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S37	• Wear suitable gloves.
S39	• Wear eye/face protection.
S51	• Use only in well ventilated areas.

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S09	• Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S53	• Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S29	• Do not empty into drains.
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.
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.
S62	• If swallowed do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	108-65-6	10-30
n- butyl acetate	123-86-4	10-30
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	107-98-2	10-30
aromatic solvent 100	Not avail.	10-30
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	112-07-2	5-15
diacetone alcohol	123-42-2	1-9
contains less than 0.1% benzene		

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.

### 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

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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 (pO<sub>2</sub> 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.

Followed acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates:

- Hepatic metabolism produces ethylene glycol as a metabolite.
- Clinical presentation, following severe intoxication, resembles that of ethylene glycol exposures.
- Monitoring the urinary excretion of the alkoxyacetic acid metabolites may be a useful indication of exposure. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

for simple esters:

#### BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .

### Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

#### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- 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 in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

#### 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<sub>2</sub>), 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

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## 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 with the substance, 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.
- 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 ( $\leq 1$  m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7$  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.
- 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.
- Avoid strong acids, bases.

### 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 <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer (1- Methoxy- 2- propanol acetate)	50		100	548				
Australia Exposure Standards	n- butyl acetate (n- Butyl acetate)	150		200	950				
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers (Propylene glycol monomethyl ether)	100		150	553				
Australia Exposure Standards	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate (2- Butoxyethyl acetate)	20		50	333				
Australia Exposure Standards	diacetone alcohol (Diacetone alcohol)	50							

## MATERIAL DATA

DIACETONE ALCOHOL:

N-BUTYL ACETATE:

Exposed individuals are reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class A or B.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26- 550	As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted
C	1- 26	As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18- 1	10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER:  
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for propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (PGMEA)

Saturated vapour concentration: 4868 ppm at 20 C.

A two-week inhalation study found nasal effects to the nasal mucosa in animals at concentrations up to 3000 ppm.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS:

WATTYL COLOURTHANE THINNER SLOW:

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).<</>.

N-BUTYL ACETATE:

For n-butyl acetate

Odour Threshold Value: 0.0063 ppm (detection), 0.038-12 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to prevent significant irritation of the eyes and respiratory passages as well as narcotic effects. In light of the lack of substantive evidence regarding teratogenicity and a review of acute oral data a STEL is considered inappropriate.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=3.8E2 (n-BUTYL ACETATE).

AROMATIC SOLVENT 100:

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.

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]

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER ACETATE:

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.

Threshold odour concentration: 50% recognition, 0.64 ppm. Toxic doses cause red blood cell lysis, and in consequence, haemoglobinuria and sometimes, kidney damage.

DIACETONE ALCOHOL:

for diacetone alcohol:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.27 ppm (detection), 1.1 ppm (recognition)

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against eye, nose and throat irritation. Eye irritation appeared in the majority of subjects exposed for 15 minutes to 100 ppm.

Odour Threshold Value: 3.6 ppm (detection), 699 ppm (recognition)

Saturation vapour concentration: 237000 ppm @ 20 C

NOTE: Detector tubes measuring in excess of 40 ppm, are available.

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to protect the worker against mild irritation associated with brief exposures and the bioaccumulation, chronic irritation of the respiratory tract and headaches associated with long-term acetone exposures.

## 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,

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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].

### HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

The selection of 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

Clear flammable thin liquid with a strong solvent odour; not miscible with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.			
Does not mix with water.			
Floats on water.			
State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	118- 192	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	22	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)	0.90- 0.94
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	100	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

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## 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.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

## ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

## SWALLOWED

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

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

The main effects of simple esters are irritation, stupor and insensibility. Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and behavioural changes may occur. Respiratory symptoms may include irritation, shortness of breath, rapid breathing, throat inflammation, bronchitis, lung inflammation and pulmonary oedema, sometimes delayed. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and cramps are observed. Liver and kidney damage may result from massive exposures.

## 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.

The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. If eye irritation occurs seek to reduce exposure with available control measures, or evacuate area.

Undiluted propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (PGMEA) causes moderate discomfort, slight conjunctival redness and slight corneal injury in rabbits.

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

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.

## 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.

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

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.

Repeated application of commercial grade PGMEA to the skin of rabbits for 2-weeks caused slight redness and very slight exfoliation.

Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation.

## INHALED

- 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.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

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.

Mice exposed at up to 3000 ppm PGMEA 6 hr/day for a total of 9 days during an 11-day period showed no pronounced effect on the weights of liver, kidneys, heart, spleen, thymus or testes. Histopathological examination revealed degeneration of the olfactory epithelium in mice exposed at 300 ppm for the same time.

Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

The main effects of simple esters are irritation, stupor and insensibility. Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and behavioural



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changes may occur. Respiratory symptoms may include irritation, shortness of breath, rapid breathing, throat inflammation, bronchitis, lung inflammation and pulmonary oedema, sometimes delayed. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and cramps are observed. Liver and kidney damage may result from massive exposures.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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

Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.

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

Based on experience with similar materials, there is a possibility that exposure to the material may reduce fertility in humans at levels which do not cause other toxic effects.

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.

Some glycol esters and their ethers cause wasting of the testicles, reproductive changes, infertility and changes to kidney function. Shorter chain compounds are more dangerous. Higher concentrations and prolonged exposure can cause blood in the urine. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

#### 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.

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

The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.

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.

For ethylene glycol:

Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the respiratory tract; dermal absorption is apparently slow.

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.

A BASF report (in ECETOC ) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects.

The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer.

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing 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.

#### CARCINOGEN

propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Australia Exposure Standards	Carcinogen Category	Sk
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	Australia Exposure Standards	Carcinogen Category	Sk

#### SKIN

propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Notes	Sk
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	0

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n- butyl acetate	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	0
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	2
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Notes	Sk
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	1
diacetone alcohol	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	2

## 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
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
n- butyl acetate	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH
aromatic solvent 100	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
diacetone alcohol	HIGH	No Data Available	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.
- 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.

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

### HAZCHEM:

•3YE (ADG7)

### ADG7:

Class or Division:	3	Subsidiary Risk1:	None
UN No.:	1263	Packing Group:	II
Special Provision:	163 *	Limited Quantity:	5 L
Portable Tanks & Bulk	T4	Portable Tanks & Bulk	TP1 TP8
Containers - Instruction:		Containers - Special	TP28

		Provision:	
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Packagings & IBCs - Packing	P001 IBC02	Packagings & IBCs - Special	PP1
Instruction:		Packing Provision:	

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:	II
Special provisions:	A3A72		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	364	Maximum Qty/Pack:	60 L
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	353	Maximum Qty/Pack:	5 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Y341	Maximum Qty/Pack:	1 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:	II
EMS Number:	F-E,S-E	Special provisions:	163
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:

F Highly Flammable  
N Dangerous for the environment  
T Toxic

### POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer (CAS: 108-65-6, 84540-57-8, 142300-82-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

requirements", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

### **n-butyl acetate (CAS: 123-86-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Acros Transport Information", "Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "FisherTransport Information", "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 Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

### **propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers (CAS: 107-98-2, 1320-67-8, 28677-93-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - South Australia Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations - Schedule E: Schedule 2 poisons authorised to be sold by holder of a medicine sellers licence", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "FisherTransport Information", "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 Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

### **ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate (CAS: 112-07-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Acros Transport Information", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - 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", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

### **diacetone alcohol (CAS: 123-42-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "FisherTransport Information", "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", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

### **No data for Watty Colourthane Thinner Slow (CW: 6100-98)**

No data for aromatic solvent 100 (CAS: , Not avail)

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### **Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances**

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	84540- 57- 8	Mut3; R68

### **INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS**

Ingredient Name	CAS
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	108-65-6, 84540-57-8, 142300-82-1
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	107-98-2, 1320-67-8, 28677-93-2

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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■ 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.

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*