

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 24-Apr-2014
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 5127-91
Version No:7.1.1.1
Page 1 of 10

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL CRAFTSMAN DYE CONCENTRATES COLOUR RANGE

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 Australia Pty Ltd Pty Limited
Address:
Level 4, 2 Burbank Place
Baulkham Hills
NSW, 2153
Australia
Telephone: +61 2 8867 3333
Emergency Tel: **+61 1800 039 008**
Emergency Tel: **+61 3 9573 3112**
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 | Risk Phrases |
|------------|---|
| R11 | • Highly flammable. |
| R20/21/22 | • Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. |
| R36/37 | • Irritating to eyes and respiratory system. |
| R63(3) | • Possible risk of 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. |
| R33? | • Cumulative effects may result following exposure*. |
| R38? | • May produce skin discomfort*. |
| R40(3)? | • Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*. |

SAFETY

| Safety Codes | Safety Phrases |
|--------------|--|
| 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. |
| S37 | • Wear suitable gloves. |
| S39 | • Wear eye/face protection. |
| S51 | • Use only in well ventilated areas. |
| 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. |

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
 Issue Date: 24-Apr-2014
 X9317SP

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

CHEMWATCH 5127-91

Version No:7.1.1.1

Page 2 of 10

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

| | |
|-----|--|
| 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). |
| S60 | • This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. |

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME | CAS RN | % |
|---------------------------------|----------|-------|
| methyl ethyl ketone | 78-93-3 | 10-30 |
| dye(s) | | 10-30 |
| cyclohexanone | 108-94-1 | 10-30 |
| ethoxy- nonyl phenyl derivative | | 1-10 |
| primary amines | | 1-10 |

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

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

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

Treat symptomatically.

for simple ketones:

BASIC TREATMENT

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

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 24-Apr-2014
X9317SP

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

CHEMWATCH 5127-91
Version No:7.1.1.1
Page 3 of 10

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 (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

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.
 - Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
 - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 24-Apr-2014
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 5127-91

Version No:7.1.1.1

Page 4 of 10

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 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 strong bases.
- 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 | Peak ppm | Peak mg/m ³ | TWA F/CC | Notes |
|------------------------------------|--|------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | methyl ethyl ketone (Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)) | 150 | | 300 | 890 | | | | |
| Australia Exposure Standards | cyclohexanone (Cyclohexanone) | 25 | | | | | | | |

MATERIAL DATA**CYCLOHEXANONE:****WATTYL CRAFTSMAN DYE CONCENTRATES COLOUR RANGE:**

For cyclohexanone

Odour Threshold Value: 0.12 ppm (detection and recognition)

Exposure at the TLV-TWA produces minimal irritation and this limit is significantly lower than the concentration reported to just induce demonstrable changes in the liver and kidneys of rabbits repeatedly exposed to the substance (190 ppm).

Odour Safety Factor (OSF)

OSF=28 (CYCLOHEXANONE).

METHYL ETHYL KETONE:**WATTYL CRAFTSMAN DYE CONCENTRATES COLOUR RANGE:**

For methyl ethyl ketone:

Odour Threshold Value: Various reported as 2 ppm and 4.8 ppm

Odour threshold: 2 ppm (detection); 5 ppm (recognition) 25 ppm (easy recognition); 300 ppm IRRITATING

Exposures at or below the recommended TLV-TWA are thought to prevent injurious systemic effects and to minimise objections to odour and irritation. Where synergism or potentiation may occur stringent control of the primary toxin (e.g. n-hexane or methyl butyl ketone) is desirable and additional consideration should be given to lowering MEK exposures.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=28 (METHYL ETHYL KETONE).

CYCLOHEXANONE:**METHYL ETHYL KETONE:**

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:

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 24-Apr-2014
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 5127-91
Version No:7.1.1.1
Page 5 of 10

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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 |

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].

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

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 24-Apr-2014
X9317SP

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

CHEMWATCH 5127-91

Version No:7.1.1.1

Page 6 of 10

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Coloured flammable liquid with a characteristic odour; miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| State | Liquid | Molecular Weight | Not Applicable |
| Melting Range (°C) | 25- 35 | Viscosity | Not Available |
| Boiling Range (°C) | 137- 152 | Solubility in water (g/L) | Immiscible |
| Flash Point (°C) | 7.5 | pH (1% solution) | Not Available |
| Decomposition Temp (°C) | Not Available | pH (as supplied) | 6.5- 7.8 |
| Autoignition Temp (°C) | up to 400 | Vapour Pressure (kPa) | 2.0- 4.0 |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | 37.8 | Specific Gravity (water=1) | 0.99- 1.09 |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | 11.5 | Relative Vapour Density (air=1) | Not Available |
| Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available | 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.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage 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).

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.

SKIN

■ Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.

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

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

There is some evidence to suggest that 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.

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

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 24-Apr-2014
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 5127-91

Version No:7.1.1.1

Page 7 of 10

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

Ketone vapours irritate the nose, throat and mucous membrane. High concentrations depress the central nervous system, causing headache, vertigo, poor concentration, sleep and failure of the heart and breathing. Some ketones can cause multiple nerve disorders, inducing "pins and needles" and weakness in the limbs.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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

Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother.

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

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

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

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.

Cyclohexanone irritates the eye and the skin. Signs of CNS depression and weight loss have been noted at higher doses. Other features of toxicity include mottling of the lungs and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. It is not considered to cause cancers, but it may reversibly reduce fertility. Foetal damage is present at levels toxic to the mother.

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

Methyl ethyl ketone is considered to have a low order of toxicity; however methyl ethyl ketone is often used in combination with other solvents and the toxic effects of the mix may be greater than either solvent alone. Combinations of n-hexane with methyl ethyl ketone and also methyl n-butyl ketone with methyl ethyl ketone show increase in peripheral neuropathy, a progressive disorder of nerves of extremities.

Combinations with chloroform also show increase in toxicity.

CARCINOGEN

| | | | | |
|---------------|---|---------------------|----|--|
| cyclohexanone | Australia Exposure Standards | Carcinogen Category | Sk | |
| cyclohexanone | International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs | Group | 3 | Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans |

SKIN

| | | | | |
|---------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|----|
| methyl ethyl ketone | GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles | | D1: skin irritation/corrosion | 2 |
| cyclohexanone | Australia Exposure Standards - Skin | | Notes | Sk |
| cyclohexanone | GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles | | D1: skin irritation/corrosion | 2 |

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 |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------|
| methyl ethyl ketone | LOW | HIGH | LOW | HIGH |
| cyclohexanone | LOW | No Data Available | LOW | HIGH |

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 24-Apr-2014
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 5127-91
Version No:7.1.1.1
Page 8 of 10

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.

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 Provision: | TP28 |

| | | | |
|--|------------|--|-----|
| Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction: | P001 IBC02 | 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: | 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 | | |

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)

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
 Issue Date: 24-Apr-2014
 X9317SP

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

CHEMWATCH 5127-91

Version No:7.1.1.1

Page 9 of 10

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger:

F Highly Flammable
 Xn Harmful

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

methyl ethyl ketone (CAS: 78-93-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 9 Precursor substances - Part 2", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "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 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) - Schedule 5", "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 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", "United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II", "United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control (Red List) - Table II"

cyclohexanone (CAS: 108-94-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"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 Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "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", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

No data for Watty Craftsman Dye Concentrates Colour Range (CW: 5127-91)

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.

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: 24-Apr-2014

Print Date: 24-Sep-2015

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 24-Apr-2014
X9317SP

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

CHEMWATCH 5127-91
Version No:7.1.1.1
Page 10 of 10

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

This is the end of the MSDS.