

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 24-Dec-2013  
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 22-0647  
Version No:4.1.1.1  
Page 1 of 10

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Wattyl Epinamel UHB1000 Black Part A

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin)

### PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturer's directions.

Requires that the two parts be mixed by hand or mixer before use, in accordance with manufacturers directions. Mix only as much as is required. Do not return the mixed material to the original containers.

The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing.

### 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

R36/37/38

R43

R51/53

R58

R61(2)

R62(3)

R21/22?

R33?

R40(3)?

R42?

Risk Phrases

- Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
- May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- May cause long- term adverse effects in the environment.
- May cause harm to the unborn child.
- Possible risk of impaired fertility.
- Skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage\*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect\*.
- Possible respiratory sensitiser\*.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes

S01

S23

S24

S25

S36

S38

S37

S39

S53

S29

S401

S35

Safety Phrases

- Keep locked up.
- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- Wear eye/face protection.
- Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
- Do not empty into drains.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
- This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 24-Dec-2013  
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 22-0647

Version No:4.1.1.1

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.
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.
S63	• In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight fillers	25068-38-6	30-60
dibutyl phthalate	84-74-2	1-10
4- nonylphenol	104-40-5	1-10
(C12- 14)alkylglycidyl ether	68609-97-2	1-10
other ingredients at levels determined not to be hazardous		balance

### 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.

#### 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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

#### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

### Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

#### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- Carbon dioxide.

continued...

**FIRE FIGHTING**

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

**FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD**

- Combustible.
  - Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
  - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
  - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), aldehydes, nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

**FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**

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

**HAZCHEM**

- 3Z

**Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**MINOR SPILLS**

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

**MAJOR SPILLS**

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

Moderate hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

**Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING**

- 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.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

**SUITABLE CONTAINER**

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

**STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY**

- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
  - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
- Avoid reaction with amines.

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 24-Dec-2013  
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 22-0647

Version No:4.1.1.1

Page 4 of 10

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

**STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

**Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION****EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| • bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight: | CAS:25068- 38- 6 |
| • 4- nonylphenol:   | CAS:104- 40- 5   |
| • (C12- 14)alkylglycidyl ether:                                 | CAS:68609- 97- 2 |

**MATERIAL DATA**

(C12-14)ALKYLGLYCIDYL ETHER:

BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER, HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT:

For epichlorohydrin

Odour Threshold Value: 0.08 ppm

NOTE: Detector tubes for epichlorohydrin, measuring in excess of 5 ppm, are commercially available.

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to minimise the potential for adverse respiratory, liver, kidney effects.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF)

OSF=0.54 (EPICHLOROHYDRIN).

DIBUTYL PHTHALATE:

WATTYL EPINAMEL UHB1000 BLACK PART A:

For dibutyl phthalate:

In animal testing the reproductive system has been the prime target. Exposure at or below the TLV has not caused either systemic effects or irritation in man.

(C12-14)ALKYLGLYCIDYL ETHER:

4-NONYLPHENOL:

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.

WATTYL EPINAMEL UHB1000 BLACK PART A:

For talc (a form of magnesium silicate):

Most health problems associated with occupational exposure to talcs appear to evolve mostly from the nonplatiform 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 ratio (length to diameter) of 3:1 or greater.<</>.

BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER, HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT:

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.

For n-butanol:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.12-3.4 ppm (detection), 1.0-3.5 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for n-butanol, measuring in excess of 5 ppm are commercially available.

Exposure at or below the TLV-TWA is thought to provide protection against hearing loss due to vestibular and auditory nerve damage in younger workers and to protect against the significant risk of headache and irritation.

25 ppm may produce mild irritation of the respiratory tract 50 ppm may produce headache and vertigo.

Higher concentrations may produce marked irritation, sore throat, coughing, nausea, shortness of breath, pulmonary injury and central nervous system depression characterised by headache, dizziness, dullness and drowsiness.

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 24-Dec-2013  
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 22-0647  
Version No:4.1.1.1  
Page 5 of 10

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

**PERSONAL PROTECTION****RESPIRATOR**

- Type AB-P 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**

## ■ NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
  - Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
- 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:.
- When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves (e.g nitrile or nitrile-butadiene rubber), boots and aprons.
  - DO NOT use cotton or leather (which absorb and concentrate the resin), polyvinyl chloride, rubber or polyethylene gloves (which absorb the resin).
  - DO NOT use barrier creams containing emulsified fats and oils as these may absorb the resin; silicone-based barrier creams should be reviewed prior to use.

**OTHER**

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

**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**

Black viscous liquid with a characteristic 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)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable

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# Wattyl Epinamel UHB1000 Black Part A

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 24-Dec-2013  
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 22-0647  
Version No:4.1.1.1  
Page 6 of 10

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	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 damaging to the health of the individual. Oral ingestion of 10 g (140 mg/kg) dibutyl phthalate can cause nausea, dizziness, eye discomfort and aversion to light, excessive tear secretion, redness and discharge. Recovery was complete and uncomplicated. The toxicity of phthalates is not excessive due to slow oral absorption and metabolism. Absorption is affected by fat in the diet. Repeated doses can cause cumulative toxic effects, and symptoms include an enlarged liver which often reverses if exposure is maintained. Carbohydrate metabolism is disrupted, and cholesterol and triglyceride levels in the blood falls. In rats, there is also strong evidence of withering of the testicles. Some phthalates can increase the effects of antibiotics, thiamine (vitamin B1) and sulfonamides.

##### 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

■ 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. No positive responses were observed on human volunteers. However, cosmetic preparations containing up to 9% DBP can produce a range of irritant skin reactions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

##### INHALED

■ There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. Short term exposure to dibutyl phthalate aerosol concentration produced severe irritation of the eyes and upper airways, laboured breathing and intoxication. Death may occur due to paralysis of the respiratory system. Weight loss, and changes to the number of formed elements in the blood may occur at lower concentrations.

##### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. 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. 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

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exposure.  
 There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.  
 Oral or intraperitoneal administration of dibutyl phthalate, at high doses produced a number of bone resorptions, neural tube defects, skeletal abnormalities and increased foetal deaths.

**TOXICITY AND IRRITATION**

■ The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.  
 Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.  
 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.

**SKIN**

dibutyl phthalate	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	0
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**Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.  
 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
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
dibutyl phthalate	Available	Available	Available	Available
4- nonylphenol	LOW	MED	LOW	MED
	HIGH	No Data	LOW	LOW
		Available		
(C12- 14)alkylglycidyl ether	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
	Available	Available	Available	Available

**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.

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
 Issue Date: 24-Dec-2013  
 X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 22-0647  
 Version No:4.1.1.1  
 Page 8 of 10

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

■ *Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in;*

- (a) *packagings;*
  - (b) *IBCs; or*
  - (c) *any other receptacle not exceeding 500 kg(L).*
- Australian Special Provisions (SP AU01) - ADG Code 7th Ed.  
 Labels Required: MISCELLANEOUS

**HAZCHEM:**

•3Z (ADG7)

**ADG7:**

Class or Division:	9	Subsidiary Risk1:	None
UN No.:	3082	Packing Group:	III
Special Provision:	179 274 331 335 AU01	Limited Quantity:	5 L
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	T4	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	TP1 TP29
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	P001 IBC03 LP01	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	PP1
Name and Description: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin)			

**Air Transport IATA:**

ICAO/IATA Class:	9	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3082	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A97A158		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	964	Maximum Qty/Pack:	450 L
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	964	Maximum Qty/Pack:	450 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Y964	Maximum Qty/Pack:	30 kg G

Shipping name:ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin)

**Maritime Transport IMDG:**

IMDG Class:	9	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3082	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F-A,S-F	Special provisions:	274 335
Limited Quantities:	5 L	Marine Pollutant:	Yes
Shipping name:ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin)			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**Indications of Danger:**

N Dangerous for the environment  
 T Toxic

**POISONS SCHEDULE**

S5



Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 24-Dec-2013  
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 22-0647

Version No:4.1.1.1

Page 9 of 10

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

## REGULATIONS

## Regulations for ingredients

**bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight (CAS: 25068-38-6) 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 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 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", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

**dibutyl phthalate (CAS: 84-74-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - non-pesticide anthropogenic organics)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 15 Ozone depleting substances - Part 6 Hydrobromofluorocarbons", "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 Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (\*Substitute It Now!)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Marine Pollutants", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "OSPAR List of Substances of Possible Concern", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

**4-nonylphenol (CAS: 104-40-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "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 2", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (\*Substitute It Now!)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Marine Pollutants", "OSPAR List of Substances of Possible Concern", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments"

**(C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether (CAS: 68609-97-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

**talca (CAS: 14807-96-6) 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)", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "FisherTransport Information", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "WHO Food Additives Series - Food Additives considered for specifications only"

**No data for Wattyl Epinamel UHB1000 Black Part A (CW: 22-0647)**

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

## Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
4- nonylphenol	104- 40- 5	R43

■ 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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# Wattyl EpinameI UHB1000 Black Part A

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 24-Dec-2013  
X9317SP

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

CHEMWATCH 22-0647  
Version No:4.1.1.1  
Page 10 of 10

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*