

# Wattyl Furniseal

Valspar (a part of Sherwin-Williams)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 5115-43

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Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

Product name	Wattyl Furniseal
Synonyms	Not Available
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)
Other means of identification	Not Available

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Use 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.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Valspar (a part of Sherwin-Williams)
Address	Level 4, 2 Burbank Place Baulkham Hills NSW 2153 Australia
Telephone	+61 2 8867 3333
Fax	+61 2 9831 4244
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 039 008
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	3	
Toxicity	2	
Body Contact	2	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	3	

0 = Minimum  
1 = Low  
2 = Moderate  
3 = High  
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	S5
Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic

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	Hazard Category 3
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

**Label elements**

<b>Hazard pictogram(s)</b>	
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<b>SIGNAL WORD</b>	<b>DANGER</b>
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**Hazard statement(s)**

<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H317</b>	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
<b>H350</b>	May cause cancer.
<b>H360</b>	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>H412</b>	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>AUH066</b>	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

<b>P201</b>	Obtain special instructions before use.
<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
<b>P281</b>	Use personal protective equipment as required.
<b>P240</b>	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
<b>P241</b>	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

<b>P308+P313</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P362</b>	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
<b>P370+P378</b>	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
<b>P302+P352</b>	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P312</b>	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
<b>P333+P313</b>	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

<b>P403+P235</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

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Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
63148-69-6	10-30	<u>alkyd resin - unregulated</u>
9004-70-0	1-9	<u>nitrocellulose</u>
123-86-4	10-30	<u>n-butyl acetate</u>
108-88-3	1-9	<u>toluene</u>
71-36-3	1-9	<u>n-butanol</u>
1330-20-7	1-5	<u>xylene</u>
14807-96-6	1-9	<u>talc</u>
67-64-1	5-15	<u>acetone</u>
27967-29-9	1-9	<u>urea/ formaldehyde/ ammonia resin</u>
141-78-6	5-15	<u>ethyl acetate</u>
64742-95-6.	1-9	<u>naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent</u>
117-81-7	<2	<u>di-sec-octyl phthalate</u>
Not Available	1-9	additives
		contains less than 0.1% benzene

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

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 .
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.

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- ▶ **DO NOT use emetics.** Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- ▶ Give activated charcoal.

#### ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

#### EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- ▶ Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- ▶ Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- ▶ Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. *EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994*

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.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

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

Do not use a water jet to fight fire.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place).</li> <li>▶ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.</li> <li>▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.</li> <li>▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</li> <li>▶ nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)</li> </ul>

	other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	•3YE

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▶ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ Collect residues in a flammable waste container.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place).</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ When handling, <b>DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)</li> <li>▶ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages</li> <li>▶ In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

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**SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Control parameters**

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl acetate	150 ppm / 713 mg/m3	950 mg/m3 / 200 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	toluene	Toluene	50 ppm / 191 mg/m3	574 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	n-butanol	n-Butyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available	50 ppm / 152 mg/m3	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	80 ppm / 350 mg/m3	655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	talc	Talc, (containing no asbestos fibres)	2.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	acetone	Acetone	500 ppm / 1185 mg/m3	2375 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ethyl acetate	Ethyl acetate	200 ppm / 720 mg/m3	1440 mg/m3 / 400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	di-sec-octyl phthalate	Di-sec-octyl phthalate	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
n-butyl acetate	Butyl acetate, n-	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
toluene	Toluene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
n-butanol	Butyl alcohol, n-; (n-Butanol)	60 ppm	800 ppm	8000 ppm
xylene	Xylenes	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
talc	Talc	6 mg/m3	66 mg/m3	400 mg/m3
acetone	Acetone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethyl acetate	Ethyl acetate	1,200 ppm	1,700 ppm	10000 ppm
di-sec-octyl phthalate	Di-sec-octylphthalate	10 mg/m3	86 mg/m3	5,900 mg/m3


Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
alkyd resin - unregulated	Not Available	Not Available
nitrocellulose	Not Available	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	1,700 [LEL] ppm	Not Available
toluene	500 ppm	Not Available
n-butanol	1,400 [LEL] ppm	Not Available
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available
talc	1000 mg/m3	Not Available
acetone	2,500 [LEL] ppm	Not Available
urea/ formaldehyde/ ammonia resin	Not Available	Not Available
ethyl acetate	2,000 [LEL] ppm	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available	Not Available
di-sec-octyl phthalate	5000 mg/m3	Not Available
additives	Not Available	Not Available

**Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	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.
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	<p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ PVC Apron.</li> <li>▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> <li>▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.</li> </ul>

**Recommended material(s)****GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

**"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".**

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
CPE	C
HYPALON	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
PVDC/PE/PVDC	C
SARANEX-23	C
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C
VITON/BUTYL	C

**Respiratory protection**

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AX-AUS P3	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P3
up to 50 x ES	-	AX-AUS / Class 1 P3	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AX-2 P3	AX-PAPR-2 P3 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Milky highly flammable liquid with a strong solvent odour; not miscible with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.94-0.98
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	78-200	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	-17	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	70-80
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	>1	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of 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
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	<p>damage.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The main effects of simple esters are irritation, stupor and insensibility. Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and behavioural changes may occur.</p> <p>Prolonged exposure may cause headache, nausea and ultimately loss of consciousness.</p> <p>If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Overexposure to non-ring alcohols causes nervous system symptoms. These include headache, muscle weakness and inco-ordination, giddiness, confusion, delirium and coma.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.</p> <p>There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis). Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]</p> <p>Intentional abuse (glue sniffing) or occupational exposure to toluene can result in chronic habituation. Chronic abuse has caused inco-ordination, tremors of the extremities (due to widespread cerebrum withering), headache, abnormal speech, temporary memory loss, convulsions, coma, drowsiness, reduced colour perception, blindness, nystagmus (rapid, involuntary eye movements), hearing loss leading to deafness and mild dementia.</p> <p>One ingredient of the product has caused skin sensitisation reactions, shown as localised reddening and hives, or may produce respiratory sensitisation characterised by asthma-like symptoms and runny nose.</p> <p>There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p>

<b>Wattyl Furniseal</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>alkyd resin - unregulated</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>nitrocellulose</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>n-butyl acetate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye ( human): 300 mg
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1.802 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)-SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 10768 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
<b>toluene</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 49 mg/l/4H <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - mild

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	Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - mild Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h-moderate Skin (rabbit):500 mg - moderate
<b>n-butanol</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3400 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 50 ppm - irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 24 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 1.6 mg-SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 790 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 24 mg/24h-SEVERE Skin (rabbit): 405 mg/24h-moderate
<b>xylene</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4994.295 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
<b>talc</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-I mild
<b>acetone</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 100.2 mg/l/8hr <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild
<b>urea/ formaldehyde/ ammonia resin</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating * Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *
<b>ethyl acetate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50 mg/l/1 h <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (human): 400 ppm
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5620 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >7331.62506 mg/l/8h* <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>di-sec-octyl phthalate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 25000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 30000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>ALKYD RESIN - UNREGULATED</b>	"alkyd resin" describes a generic insoluble polymer which has no residual hazardous reactants and is not absorbed in the gastro-intestinal tract. No acute or chronic human exposure / toxicity data available. Almost always in solvent solution - the hazard is from the solvent.
<b>TOLUENE</b>	Acute toxicity: Humans exposed to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis (sleepiness) and death. When inhaled or swallowed, toluene can cause severe central nervous system depression, and in large doses has a narcotic effect. 60mL has caused death. Death of heart muscle fibres, liver swelling, congestion and bleeding of the lungs and kidney injury were all found on autopsy. Exposure to inhalation at a concentration of 600 parts per million for 8 hours resulted in the same and more serious

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	<p>symptoms including euphoria (a feeling of well-being), dilated pupils, convulsions and nausea. Exposure to 10000-30000 parts per million (1-3%) has been reported to cause narcosis and death. Toluene can also strip the skin of lipids, causing skin inflammation.</p>
<b>N-BUTANOL</b>	<p>Acute toxicity: In animal testing, n-butanol (BA) was only slightly toxic, following exposure by swallowing, skin contact or irritation. Animal testing and human experience suggest that n-butanol is moderately irritating to the skin but severely irritating to the eye. Human studies show that BA is not likely to cause skin sensitization. Warning of exposure occurs before irritation of the nose, because n-butanol has an odour which can be detected below concentration levels cause irritation.</p> <p>Repeat dose toxicity: Animal testing showed temporarily reduction in activity and food intake following repeated exposure to BA, but otherwise there was no evidence of chronic toxicity.</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity: Several animal studies indicate BA does not possess reproductive toxicity, and does not affect fertility.</p> <p>Developmental toxicity: BA only caused developmental changes and toxic effects on the foetus near or at levels that were toxic to the mother.</p>
<b>XYLENE</b>	<p>Reproductive effector in rats</p>
<b>TALC</b>	<p>The overuse of talc in nursing infants has resulted in respiratory damage causing fluid in the lungs and lung inflammation which may lead to death within hours of inhalation.</p> <p>Long-term exposure can also cause a variety of respiratory symptoms.</p>
<b>ACETONE</b>	<p>The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitizer, but it removes fat from the skin, and it also irritates the eye. Animal testing shows acetone may cause macrocytic anaemia. Studies in humans have shown that exposure to acetone at a level of 2375 mg/cubic metre has not caused neurobehavioural deficits.</p>
<b>UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE/ AMMONIA RESIN</b>	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT</b>	<p>For Low Boiling Point Naphthas (LBPNS):</p> <p><b>Acute toxicity:</b> LBPNS generally have low acute toxicity by the oral (median lethal dose [LD50] in rats &gt; 2000 mg/kg-bw), inhalation (LD50 in rats &gt; 5000 mg/m3) and dermal (LD50 in rabbits &gt; 2000 mg/kg-bw) routes of exposure Most LBPNS are mild to moderate eye and skin irritants in rabbits, with the exception of heavy catalytic cracked and heavy catalytic reformed naphthas, which have higher primary skin irritation indices.</p> <p><b>Sensitisation:</b> LBPNS do not appear to be skin sensitizers, but a poor response in the positive control was also noted in these studies</p> <p><b>Repeat dose toxicity:</b> The lowest-observed-adverse-effect concentration (LOAEC) and lowest-observed-adverse-effect level (LOAEL) values identified following short-term (2-89 days) and subchronic (greater than 90 days) exposure to the LBPNS substances. These values were determined for a variety of endpoints after considering the toxicity data for all LBPNS in the group. Most of the studies were carried out by the inhalation route of exposure. Renal effects, including increased kidney weight, renal lesions (renal tubule dilation, necrosis) and hyaline droplet formation, observed in male rats exposed orally or by inhalation to most LBPNS, were considered species- and sex-specific. These effects were determined to be due to a mechanism of action not relevant to humans -specifically, the interaction between hydrocarbon metabolites and alpha-2-microglobulin, an enzyme not produced in substantial amounts in female rats, mice and other species, including humans. The resulting nephrotoxicity and subsequent carcinogenesis in male rats were therefore not considered in deriving LOAEC/LOAEL values.</p> <p>Only a limited number of studies of short-term and subchronic duration were identified for site-restricted LBPNS. Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.</p> <p>The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell. The gut cell may play a major role in determining the proportion of hydrocarbon that becomes available to be deposited unchanged in peripheral tissues such as in the body fat stores or the liver.</p> <p>Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after exposure by swallowing, inhalation, or skin contact. In the workplace, inhalation and skin contact are the most important routes of absorption; whole-body toxic effects from skin absorption are unlikely to occur as the skin irritation caused by the chemical generally leads to quick removal. The substance is fat-soluble and may accumulate in fatty tissues. It is also bound to red blood cells in the bloodstream. It is excreted from the body both by exhalation and in the urine.</p> <p>Acute toxicity: Direct contact with liquid 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene is irritating to the skin, and breathing the vapour is irritating to the airway, causing lung inflammation. Breathing high concentrations of the chemical vapour causes headache, fatigue and drowsiness.</p> <p>For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes – TMBs) Acute toxicity: Animal testing shows that semi-lethal concentrations and doses vary amongst this group. The semilethal concentrations for inhalation range from 6000 to 10000 mg/cubic metre for C9 aromatic naphtha and 18000-24000 mg/cubic metre for 1,2,4- and 1,3,5-TMB, respectively.</p>

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	<p>Irritation and sensitization: Results from animal testing indicate that C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents are mildly to moderately irritating to the skin, minimally irritating to the eye, and have the potential to irritate the airway and cause depression of breathing rate. There is no evidence that it sensitizes skin.</p> <p>Repeated dose toxicity: Animal studies show that chronic inhalation toxicity for C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents is slight. Similarly, oral exposure does not appear to pose a high toxicity hazard for pure trimethylbenzene isomers.</p> <p>Mutation-causing ability: No evidence of mutation-causing ability and genetic toxicity was found in animal and laboratory testing.</p> <p>For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system. This product contains toluene, and animal studies suggest high concentrations of toluene lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene, from which animal testing shows evidence of tumour formation.</p> <p>Cancer-causing potential: Animal testing shows inhaling petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans.</p> <p>Mutation-causing potential: Most studies involving gasoline have returned negative results regarding the potential to cause mutations, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants).</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity: Animal studies show that high concentrations of toluene (&gt;0.1%) can cause developmental effects such as lower birth weight and developmental toxicity to the nervous system of the foetus. Other studies show no adverse effects on the foetus.</p> <p>Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 1320 ppm/6h/90D-I * [Devoe]</p>		
DI-SEC-OCTYL PHTHALATE	<p>Di-sec-octyl phthalate (DEHP) in animal testing has not been shown to be acutely toxic when swallowed. Very high doses may cause reduced growth and increased liver and kidney weights. In animals, DEHP does not seem to affect fertility; however it may cause birth defects (notably of the bone) and mutations. Workers exposed to phthalate vapours have noted pain, numbness and limb spasms after years of exposure, with inflammation of nerves and poor balance. The material may produce peroxisome proliferation. Peroxisomes are single, membrane limited organelles in the cytoplasm that are found in the cells of animals, plants, fungi, and protozoa.</p> <p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>Available data indicate that phthalate esters are minimally toxic by swallowing, inhalation and skin contact. Repeated exposure may result in weight gain, liver enlargement and induction of liver enzymes. They may also cause shrinking of the testicles and other structural malformations. They may reduce male and female fertility and number of live births, according to animal testing.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health &amp; Human Services 2002] Oral (rat) NOAEL: 28.9-36.1 mg/kg/day Gastrointestinal changes, respiratory system changes, somnolence, haemorrhage, necrotic changes in GI tract, lowered blood pressure, liver, endocrine tumours, foetotoxicity, paternal effects, maternal effects, specific developmental abnormalities (hepatobiliary system, musculoskeletal system, cardiovascular system, urogenital system, central nervous system, eye/ear), foetoletality recorded.</p>		
ALKYD RESIN - UNREGULATED & NITROCELLULOSE & TALC	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
N-BUTYL ACETATE & N-BUTANOL & XYLENE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.		
N-BUTYL ACETATE & TOLUENE & N-BUTANOL & XYLENE & ACETONE & DI-SEC-OCTYL PHTHALATE	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.		
N-BUTANOL & TALC	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.		
XYLENE & TALC	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.		
Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✓

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Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	⊘
Mutagenicity	⊘	Aspiration Hazard	⊘

Legend: **✗** – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
**✓** – Data available to make classification  
**⊘** – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Wattyl Furniseal	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
alkyd resin - unregulated	LC50	96	Fish	>560mg/L	4
nitrocellulose	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	579mg/L	4
n-butyl acetate	LC50	96	Fish	18mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	=32mg/L	1
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=674.7mg/L	1
	EC0	192	Algae or other aquatic plants	=21mg/L	1
toluene	LC50	96	Fish	0.0073mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	3.78mg/L	5
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	12.5mg/L	4
	BCF	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	10mg/L	4
	NOEC	168	Crustacea	0.74mg/L	5
n-butanol	LC50	96	Fish	100.000mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>500mg/L	1
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	225mg/L	2
	BCF	24	Fish	921mg/L	4
	EC3	192	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=100mg/L	1
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	415mg/L	2
xylene	LC50	96	Fish	2.6mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>3.4mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/L	2
	NOEC	73	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/L	2
talc	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
acetone	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	4

Continued...

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	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	20.565mg/L	4
	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.950mg/L	4
urea/ formaldehyde/ ammonia resin	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethyl acetate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	212.5mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	=164mg/L	1
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	2500mg/L	4
	BCF	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.05mg/L	4
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	2.4mg/L	4
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50	48	Crustacea	=6.14mg/L	1
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.29mg/L	1
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.13mg/L	1
di-sec-octyl phthalate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>0.16mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.133mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.1mg/L	4
	BCF	24	Fish	50mg/L	4
	EC60	504	Crustacea	=0.003mg/L	1
NOEC	2400	Fish	=0.005mg/L	1	

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
n-butyl acetate	LOW	LOW
toluene	LOW (Half-life = 28 days)	LOW (Half-life = 4.33 days)
n-butanol	LOW (Half-life = 54 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.65 days)
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
acetone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)
ethyl acetate	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 14.71 days)
di-sec-octyl phthalate	HIGH (Half-life = 389 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.21 days)

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
n-butyl acetate	LOW (BCF = 14)
toluene	LOW (BCF = 90)
n-butanol	LOW (BCF = 0.64)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
acetone	LOW (BCF = 0.69)
ethyl acetate	HIGH (BCF = 3300)
di-sec-octyl phthalate	HIGH (BCF = 24500)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
n-butyl acetate	LOW (KOC = 20.86)
toluene	LOW (KOC = 268)
n-butanol	MEDIUM (KOC = 2.443)
acetone	HIGH (KOC = 1.981)
ethyl acetate	LOW (KOC = 6.131)
di-sec-octyl phthalate	LOW (KOC = 165400)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> </ul>
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**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION****Labels Required**

	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	•3YE

**Land transport (ADG)**

<b>UN number</b>	1263				
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	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)				
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	3	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	3				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
<b>Packing group</b>	II				
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable				
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>163 367</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>5 L</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	163 367	Limited quantity	5 L
Special provisions	163 367				
Limited quantity	5 L				

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

<b>UN number</b>	1263						
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)						
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>3L</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	3	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	3L
ICAO/IATA Class	3						
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable						
ERG Code	3L						
<b>Packing group</b>	II						

## Wattyl Furniseal

<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	A3 A72 A192
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	353
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y341
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

<b>UN number</b>	1263	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	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)	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	II	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-E , S-E
	Special provisions	163 367
	Limited Quantities	5 L

## Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

## Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

## ALKYD RESIN - UNREGULATED(63148-69-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

## NITROCELLULOSE(9004-70-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix A

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

## N-BUTYL ACETATE(123-86-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

## TOLUENE(108-88-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Part 2, Section Seven - Appendix I

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

## N-BUTANOL(71-36-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Continued...



## Wattyl Furniseal

## Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

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 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

**XYLENE(1330-20-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

## Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

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) - Part 2, Section Seven - Appendix I

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

**TALC(14807-96-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

## Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

**ACETONE(67-64-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

## Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

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 5

**UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE/ AMMONIA RESIN(27967-29-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**ETHYL ACETATE(141-78-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

## Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)

**NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT(64742-95-6.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

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) - Schedule 5

**DI-SEC-OCTYL PHTHALATE(117-81-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

## Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

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) - Schedule 5

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	N (alkyd resin - unregulated)
Canada - NDSL	N (toluene; talc; n-butanol; acetone; urea/ formaldehyde/ ammonia resin; nitrocellulose; di-sec-octyl phthalate; xylene; n-butyl acetate; ethyl acetate; naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent; alkyd resin - unregulated)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (urea/ formaldehyde/ ammonia resin; nitrocellulose; alkyd resin - unregulated)
Japan - ENCS	N (urea/ formaldehyde/ ammonia resin; alkyd resin - unregulated)
Korea - KECI	N (urea/ formaldehyde/ ammonia resin; alkyd resin - unregulated)

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New Zealand - NZIoC	N (urea/ formaldehyde/ ammonia resin)
Philippines - PICCS	N (urea/ formaldehyde/ ammonia resin)
USA - TSCA	N (alkyd resin - unregulated)
<b>Legend:</b>	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Revision Date</b>	03/01/2018
<b>Initial Date</b>	Not Available

## Other information

## Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	64742-95-6., 25550-14-5.

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.

The 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

## Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.  
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
 LOD: Limit Of Detection  
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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