

# Wattyl Duranamel PR7 Etch Cream

Valspar (a part of Sherwin-Williams)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 02-0993

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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 Duranamel PR7 Etch Cream
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	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. Use according to manufacturer's directions. A single pack etch primer for industrial application. Refer to Technical Data Sheet.
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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 8867 3344
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	2	

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

Poisons Schedule	S5
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Wattyl Duranamel PR7 Etch Cream

<b>Classification</b> <sup>[1]</sup>	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic 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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SIGNAL WORD	<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>H361</b>	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>H412</b>	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**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**

## Wattyl Duranamel PR7 Etch Cream

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64-17-5	10-30	<u>ethanol</u>
67-63-0	10-30	<u>isopropanol</u>
78-93-3	5-15	<u>methyl ethyl ketone</u>
108-88-3	1-10	<u>toluene</u>
71-36-3	1-10	<u>n-butanol</u>
1330-20-7	1-10	<u>xylene</u>
13463-67-7	1-5	<u>titanium dioxide</u>
14807-96-6	1-5	<u>talc</u>
25068-38-6	1-5	<u>bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid</u>
7779-90-0	<2	<u>zinc phosphate</u>
7664-38-2	<0.25	<u>phosphoric acid</u>
	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

## 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>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh 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>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</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> <li>▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving alcohol.</li> </ul>

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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 acute or short term repeated exposures to ethanol:

- ▶ Acute ingestion in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyridoxine, Vitamins C and K).
- ▶ Give 50% dextrose (50-100 ml) IV to obtunded patients following blood draw for glucose determination.
- ▶ Comatose patients should be treated with initial attention to airway, breathing, circulation and drugs of immediate importance (glucose, thiamine).
- ▶ Decontamination is probably unnecessary more than 1 hour after a single observed ingestion. Cathartics and charcoal may be given but are probably not effective in single ingestions.
- ▶ Fructose administration is contra-indicated due to side effects.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

- ▶ Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- ▶ Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.

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## Wattyl Duranamel PR7 Etch Cream

- ▶ Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> < 50 mm Hg or pCO<sub>2</sub> > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ 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.

### BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
Methylhippu-ric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatinine	End of shift	
	2 mg/min	Last 4 hrs of shift	

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

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>• other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> </ul> <p><b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.</p>
<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> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> </ul> <p><b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Check for bulging containers.</li> <li>▶ Vent periodically</li> <li>▶ Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> <li>▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.</li> <li>▶ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.</li> <li>▶ Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<math>\leq 1</math> m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <math>\leq 7</math> m/sec).</li> <li>▶ Avoid splash filling.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations.</li> <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> </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 oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates.</li> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with amines, mercaptans, strong acids and oxidising agents</li> </ul>

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

## Wattyl Duranamel PR7 Etch Cream

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	1000 ppm / 1880 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 983 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1230 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	150 ppm / 445 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	890 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	toluene	Toluene	50 ppm / 191 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	574 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	n-butanol	n-Butyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available	50 ppm / 152 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	80 ppm / 350 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	655 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	talc	Talc, (containing no asbestos fibres)	2.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethanol	Ethyl alcohol; (Ethanol)	Not Available	Not Available	15000 ppm
isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm	2000 ppm	12000 ppm
methyl ethyl ketone	Butanone, 2-; (Methyl ethyl ketone; MEK)	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
titanium dioxide	Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide)	30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	330 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
talc	Talc	6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	66 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	400 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Epoxy resin includes EPON 1001, 1007, 820, ERL-2795	90 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	990 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	5,900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
zinc phosphate	Zinc phosphate (3:2)	12 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	36 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	220 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethanol	3,300 [LEL] ppm	Not Available
isopropanol	2,000 [LEL] ppm	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	3000 ppm	Not Available
toluene	500 ppm	Not Available
n-butanol	1,400 [LEL] ppm	Not Available
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available
titanium dioxide	5000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available
talc	1000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Not Available	Not Available
zinc phosphate	Not Available	Not Available
phosphoric acid	1000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available

## Exposure controls

## Appropriate engineering controls

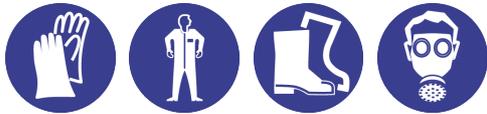
Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

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.

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	<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>	<p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves, boots and aprons.</p> <p>The performance, based on breakthrough times, of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ethyl Vinyl Alcohol (EVAL laminate) is generally excellent</li> <li>-Butyl Rubber ranges from excellent to good</li> <li>-Nitrile Butyl Rubber (NBR) from excellent to fair.</li> <li>-Neoprene from excellent to fair</li> <li>-Polyvinyl (PVC) from excellent to poor</li> </ul> <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Excellent breakthrough time &gt; 480 min</li> <li>-Good breakthrough time &gt; 20 min</li> <li>-Fair breakthrough time &lt; 20 min</li> <li>-Poor glove material degradation</li> </ul> <p>Gloves should be tested against each resin system prior to making a selection of the most suitable type. Systems include both the resin and any hardener, individually and collectively)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-DO NOT use cotton or leather (which absorb and concentrate the resin), natural rubber (latex), medical or polyethylene gloves (which absorb the resin).</li> <li>-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.</li> </ul> <p>Replacement time should be considered when selecting the most appropriate glove. It may be more effective to select a glove with lower chemical resistance but which is replaced frequently than to select a more resistant glove which is reused many times</p>
<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> <p>Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.</p> <p>For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).</p> <p>Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.</p>

**Recommended material(s)**

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

**Respiratory protection**

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 &amp; 1715, EN 143:2000)

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## Wattyl Duranamel PR7 Etch Cream

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:

Wattyl Duranamel PR7 Etch Cream

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/CHLOROBUTYL	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C
##methyl ethyl	ketone

\* 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.

& 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	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - 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(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Cream coloured highly flammable viscous liquid with a sharp solvent odour; not miscible with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.90-0.94
<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 Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	30 @23C
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable

Continued...

## Wattyl Duranamel PR7 Etch Cream

<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	-4	<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>	Not Available
<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 Available
<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>	<p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.</p> <p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung 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>555</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Animal testing showed that a single dose of bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BADGE) given by mouth, caused an increase in immature sperm.</p> <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>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BADGE) may produce contact dermatitis characterized by redness and swelling, with weeping followed by crusting and scaling. A liquid resin with a molecular weight of 350 produced severe skin irritation when applied daily for 4 hours over 20 days.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Based on experience with similar materials, there is a possibility that exposure to the material may reduce fertility in humans at levels which do not cause other toxic effects.</p> <p>Bisphenol A diglycidyl ethers (BADGEs) produce a sensitization dermatitis (skin inflammation) characterized by eczema with blisters and papules, with considerable itching of the back of the hand. This may persist for 10-14 days after withdrawal from exposure and recur immediately on re-exposure. The dermatitis may last longer following each exposure, but is unlikely to become more intense. Lower molecular weight species produce sensitization more readily. Animal testing has shown an increase in the development of some tumours.</p> <p>For some reactive diluents, prolonged or repeated skin contact may result in absorption of potentially harmful amounts or allergic skin reactions.</p> <p>Exposure to some reactive diluents (notably, neopentylglycol diglycidyl ether, CAS RN: 17557-23-2) has caused cancer in</p>

Continued...

## Wattyl Duranamel PR7 Etch Cream

some animal testing.

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.

Hearing and balance loss have been reported with exposure to n-butanol, especially with concomitant long term unprotected exposure to high noise.

Animal testing shows that methyl ethyl ketone may have slight effects on the nervous system, liver, kidney and respiratory system; there may also be developmental effects and an increase in birth defects. However, there is limited information available on the long-term effects of methyl ethyl ketone in humans, and no information is available on whether it causes developmental or reproductive toxicity or cancer. It is generally considered to have low toxicity, but it is often used in combination with other solvents, and the toxic effects of the mixture may be greater than with either solvent alone. Combinations of n-hexane or methyl n-butyl ketone with methyl ethyl ketone may increase the rate of peripheral neuropathy, a progressive disorder of the nerves of the extremities. Combinations with chloroform also show increase in toxicity.

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

Wattyl Duranamel PR7 Etch Cream	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 63926.976 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild
isopropanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 72.6 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
methyl ethyl ketone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6480 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 350 ppm -irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 47 mg/l/8h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 80 mg - irritant
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2054 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 402 mg/24 hr - mild Skin (rabbit):13.78mg/24 hr open
toluene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	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
	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
n-butanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	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
xylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	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

## Wattyl Duranamel PR7 Etch Cream

<b>titanium dioxide</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/l4 h <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild *
<b>talc</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-I mild
<b>bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >1200 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >1000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100mg - Mild
<b>zinc phosphate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
<b>phosphoric acid</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1260 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.0255 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 119 mg - SEVERE Skin (rabbit):595 mg/24h - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1530 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
<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>Wattyl Duranamel PR7 Etch Cream</b>	<p>Bisphenol A diglycidyl ethers (BADGEs) produce a sensitization dermatitis (skin inflammation) characterized by eczema with blisters and papules, with considerable itching of the back of the hand. This may persist for 10-14 days after withdrawal from exposure and recur immediately on re-exposure. The dermatitis may last longer following each exposure, but is unlikely to become more intense. Lower molecular weight species produce sensitization more readily. Animal testing has shown an increase in the development of some tumours.</p> <p>Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) share many common characteristics with respect to animal toxicology. One such oxirane is ethyloxirane; data presented here may be taken as representative. In animal testing, ethyloxirane increased the incidence of tumours of the airways in animals exposed via inhalation. However, tumours were not observed in mice chronically exposed via skin. Two structurally related substances, oxirane (ethylene oxide) and methyloxirane (propylene oxide), which are also direct-acting alkylating agents, have been classified as causing cancer.</p>
<b>ISOPROPANOL</b>	Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin. Prolonged high dose exposure may also produce depression of the central nervous system and drowsiness. Few have reported skin irritation. It can be absorbed from the skin or when inhaled. Intentional swallowing is common particularly among alcoholics or suicide victims and also leads to fainting, breathing difficulty, nausea, vomiting and headache. In the absence of unconsciousness, recovery usually occurred. Repeated doses may damage the kidneys.
<b>TOLUENE</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>Exposure to inhalation at a concentration of 600 parts per million for 8 hours resulted in the same and more serious 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>	Reproductive effector in rats
<b>TITANIUM DIOXIDE</b>	<p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system. Absorption by the stomach and intestines depends</p>

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	<p>on the size of the particle. It penetrated only the outermost layer of the skin, suggesting that healthy skin may be an effective barrier. There is no substantive data on genetic damage, though cases have been reported in experimental animals. Studies have differing conclusions on its cancer-causing potential.</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. * IUCLID</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>BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, LIQUID</b>	<p>Foetotoxicity has been observed in animal studies Oral (rabbit, female) NOEL 180 mg/kg (teratogenicity); NOEL (maternal) 60 mg/kg</p>
<b>PHOSPHORIC ACID</b>	<p>Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airway from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists (which also protects the stomach lining from the hydrochloric acid secreted there).</p> <p>The material may cause severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p> <p>phosphoric acid ( 85%)</p>
<b>Wattyl Duranamel PR7 Etch Cream &amp; BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, LIQUID</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> <p>Animal testing over 13 weeks showed bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BADGE) caused mild to moderate, chronic, inflammation of the skin.</p> <p>Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: Animal testing showed BADGE given over several months caused reduction in body weight but had no reproductive effects.</p> <p>Cancer-causing potential: It has been concluded that bisphenol A diglycidyl ether cannot be classified with respect to its cancer-causing potential in humans.</p> <p>Genetic toxicity: Laboratory tests on genetic toxicity of BADGE have so far been negative.</p> <p>Immunotoxicity: Animal testing suggests regular injections of diluted BADGE may result in sensitization.</p> <p>Consumer exposure: Consumer exposure to BADGE is almost exclusively from migration of BADGE from can coatings into food. Testing has not found any evidence of hormonal disruption.</p> <p>The chemical structure of hydroxylated diphenylalkanes or bisphenols consists of two phenolic rings joined together through a bridging carbon. This class of endocrine disruptors that mimic oestrogens is widely used in industry, particularly in plastics</p> <p>Bisphenol A (BPA) and some related compounds exhibit oestrogenic activity in human breast cancer cell line MCF-7, but there were remarkable differences in activity. Several derivatives of BPA exhibited significant thyroid hormonal activity towards rat pituitary cell line GH3, which releases growth hormone in a thyroid hormone-dependent manner. However, BPA and several other derivatives did not show such activity. Results suggest that the 4-hydroxyl group of the A-phenyl ring and the B-phenyl ring of BPA derivatives are required for these hormonal activities, and substituents at the 3,5-positions of the phenyl rings and the bridging alkyl moiety markedly influence the activities.</p> <p>Bisphenols promoted cell proliferation and increased the synthesis and secretion of cell type-specific proteins. When ranked by proliferative potency, the longer the alkyl substituent at the bridging carbon, the lower the concentration needed for maximal cell yield; the most active compound contained two propyl chains at the bridging carbon.</p>
<b>Wattyl Duranamel PR7 Etch Cream &amp; METHYL ETHYL KETONE &amp; N-BUTANOL &amp; TALC &amp; PHOSPHORIC ACID</b>	<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>
<b>Wattyl Duranamel PR7 Etch Cream &amp; TALC &amp; PHOSPHORIC ACID</b>	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p>
<b>Wattyl Duranamel PR7 Etch Cream &amp; ETHANOL &amp; ISOPROPANOL &amp; METHYL ETHYL KETONE &amp; TOLUENE &amp; N-BUTANOL &amp; XYLENE &amp; TITANIUM</b>	<p>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.</p>

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DIOXIDE	
Wattyl Duranamel PR7 Etch Cream & METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Methyl ethyl ketone is considered to have a low order of toxicity; however, methyl ethyl ketone is often used in combination with other solvents and the mixture may have greater toxicity than either solvent alone. Combinations of n-hexane with methyl ethyl ketone, and also methyl n-butyl ketone with methyl ethyl ketone may result in an increased in peripheral neuropathy, a progressive disorder of the nerves of the extremities. Combinations with chloroform also show an increase in toxicity.
ISOPROPANOL & XYLENE & TALC & BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, LIQUID	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.
N-BUTANOL & XYLENE & PHOSPHORIC ACID	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	⊖
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✓
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

Wattyl Duranamel PR7 Etch Cream	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	42mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	2mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	17.921mg/L	4
	NOEC	2016	Fish	0.000375mg/L	4
isopropanol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>1400mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	12500mg/L	5
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/L	1
	EC29	504	Crustacea	=100mg/L	1
	NOEC	5760	Fish	0.02mg/L	4
methyl ethyl ketone	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>400mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	308mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/L	4
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	68mg/L	2
toluene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	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

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	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	<b>n-butanol</b>	LC50	96	Fish	100.000mg/L
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
<b>xylene</b>	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	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
<b>titanium dioxide</b>	NOEC	73	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/L	2
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	155mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>10mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	5.83mg/L	4
<b>talc</b>	EC20	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.81mg/L	4
	NOEC	336	Fish	0.089mg/L	4
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid</b>	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	1.2mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.4mg/L	2
<b>zinc phosphate</b>	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.4mg/L	2
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.09mg/L	4
<b>phosphoric acid</b>	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.105mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0049mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0049mg/L	2
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
<b>phosphoric acid</b>	LC50	96	Fish	75.1mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>376mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	77.9mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	<7.5mg/L	2
<b>Legend:</b>	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				

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

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.

Atmospheric Fate: PAHs are "semi-volatile substances" which can move between the atmosphere and the Earth's surface in repeated, temperature-driven cycles of deposition and volatilization. Terrestrial Fate: BTEX compounds have the potential to move through soil and contaminate ground water, and their vapors are highly flammable and explosive.

Ecotoxicity - Within an aromatic series, acute toxicity increases with increasing alkyl substitution on the aromatic nucleus. The order of most toxic to least in a study using grass shrimp and brown shrimp was dimethylnaphthalenes > methylnaphthalenes > naphthalenes. Anthracene is a phototoxic PAH. UV light greatly increases the toxicity of anthracene to bluegill sunfish.

Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O surface water: 144;

Environmental Fate: Terrestrial - Ethanol quickly biodegrades in soil but may leach into ground water; most is lost by evaporation. Ethanol is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Volatilization of ethanol from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process. The potential for

Continued...

## Wattyl Duranamel PR7 Etch Cream

volatilization of ethanol from dry soil surfaces may exist. Biodegradation is expected to be an important fate process for ethanol based on half-lives on the order of a few days for ethanol in sandy soil/groundwater microcosms.

Atmospheric Fate: Ethanol is expected to exist solely as a vapour in the ambient atmosphere.

for n-butanol (syn: BA)

log Kow : 0.88

Koc : 71.6

Half-life (hr) air : 5-52

Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O surface water : 2.4-3022

Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup>/mol: 5.57E-06

BOD 5: 1.1-2.04,33%

COD : 1.9,92%

ThOD : 2.594

**Environmental fate:**

BA's vapor pressure is 0.56 kPa at 200 C, water solubility is 77 g/L at 200 C and a Log Kow is 0.88. Based on level III fugacity modeling, BA will partition 83.5% in air, 5.9% in soil, 10.6% in water, <0.1% in suspended solids, and <0.1% in biota and in sediment. BA degrades in air by reaction with hydroxyl radicals, having a half-life in air of 1.2 to 2.3 days. The volatilisation half-life for BA in water is estimated to be 2.4 hours for streams, 3.9 hours for rivers and 126 days for lakes.

BA is classified as "readily biodegradable" under aerobic conditions. The octanol:water partitioning coefficient (log Kow) for BA ranges from 0.88 to 0.97, and the calculated bioconcentration factor (BCF) is 3. These data indicate that BA has a low potential to bioaccumulate.

For bisphenol A and related bisphenols:

Environmental fate:

Biodegradability (28 d) 89% - Easily biodegradable

Bioconcentration factor (BCF) 7.8 mg/l

Bisphenol A, its derivatives and analogues, can be released from polymers, resins and certain substances by metabolic products

Substance does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII

As an environmental contaminant, bisphenol A interferes with nitrogen fixation at the roots of leguminous plants associated with the bacterial symbiont *Sinorhizobium meliloti*. Despite a half-life in the soil of only 1-10 days, its ubiquity makes it an important pollutant. According to Environment Canada, "initial assessment shows that at low levels, bisphenol A can harm fish and organisms over time. Studies also indicate that it can currently be found in municipal wastewater." However, a study conducted in the United States found that 91-98% of bisphenol A may be removed from water during treatment at municipal water treatment plants.

Ecotoxicity:

Fish LC<sub>50</sub> (96 h): 4.6 mg/l (freshwater fish); 11 mg/l (saltwater fish); NOEC 0.016 mg/l (freshwater fish- 144 d); 0.064 mg/l (saltwater fish 164 d)

Fresh water invertebrates EC<sub>50</sub> (48 h): 10.2 mg/l; NOEC 0.025 mg/l - 328 d)

Marine water invertebrate EC<sub>50</sub> (96 h): 1.1 mg/l; NOEC 0.17 mg/l (28 d)

Freshwater algae (96 h): 2.73 mg/l

Marine water algae (96 h): 1.1 mg/l

Fresh water plant EC<sub>50</sub> (7 d): 20 mg/l; NOEC 7.8 mg/l

In general, studies have shown that bisphenol A can affect growth, reproduction and development in aquatic organisms.

Among freshwater organisms, fish appear to be the most sensitive species. Evidence of endocrine-related effects in fish, aquatic invertebrates, amphibians and reptiles has been reported at environmentally relevant exposure levels lower than those required for acute toxicity.

Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O surface water: 130;

Environmental Fate: IPA is expected to partition primarily to the aquatic compartment (77.7%) with the remainder to the air (22.3%). Overall, IPA presents a low potential hazard to aquatic or terrestrial biota.

Aquatic Fate: IPA has been shown to biodegrade rapidly in aerobic, aqueous biodegradation tests and therefore, would not be expected to persist in aquatic habitats. IPA is expected to volatilize slowly from water. The calculated half-life for the volatilization from surface water (1 meter depth) is predicted to range from 4 days (from a river) to 31 days (from a lake). Hydrolysis is not considered a significant degradation process for IPA, however; aerobic biodegradation of IPA has been shown to occur rapidly under non-acclimated conditions.

Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O surface water: 72-288;

Environmental Fate: Terrestrial Fate - Measured Koc values of 29 and 34 were obtained for methyl ethyl ketone in silt loams. Methyl ethyl ketone is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Volatilization of methyl ethyl ketone from moist and dry soil surfaces is expected. The volatilization half-life of methyl ethyl ketone from silt and sandy loams was measured as 4.9 days. Methyl ethyl ketone is expected to biodegrade under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions.

Aquatic Fate: Methyl ethyl ketone is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in water and is expected to volatilize from water surfaces. log Koc : 2.05-3.08; Koc : 25.4-204; Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-42; Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O surface water : 24-672; Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O ground : 336-8640; Half-life (hr) soil : 52-672; Henry's Pa m<sup>3</sup>/mol : 637-879; Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup>/mol - 7.68E-03; BOD 5 if unstated - 1.4,1%; COD - 2.56,13% ThOD - 3.125 : BCF : 23; log BCF : 1.17-2.41.

Environmental Fate: Most xylenes released to the environment will occur in the atmosphere and volatilisation is the dominant environmental fate process. Soil - Xylenes are expected to have moderate mobility in soil evaporating rapidly from soil surfaces. The extent of the degradation is expected to depend on its concentration, residence time in the soil, the nature of the soil, and whether resident microbial populations have been acclimated. Xylene can remain below the soil surface for several days and may travel through the soil profile and enter groundwater. Soil and water microbes may transform it into other, less harmful compounds, although this happens slowly. It is not clear how long xylene remains trapped deep underground in soil or groundwater, but it may be months or years.

For Ketones: Ketones, unless they are alpha, beta-unsaturated ketones, can be considered as narcosis or baseline toxicity compounds.

Aquatic Fate: Hydrolysis of ketones in water is thermodynamically favourable only for low molecular weight ketones. Reactions with water are reversible with no permanent change in the structure of the ketone substrate. Ketones are stable to water under ambient environmental conditions. When pH levels are greater than 10, condensation reactions can occur which produce higher molecular weight products. Under ambient conditions of temperature, pH, and low concentration, these condensation reactions are unfavourable. Based on its reactions in air, it seems likely that ketones undergo photolysis in water.

Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O surface water : 5.55-528;

Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O ground : 168-2628;

E-03BOD 5 0.86-2.12, 5%COD - 0.7-2.52,21-27%;

Atmospheric Fate: The majority of toluene evaporates to the atmosphere from the water and soil. The main degradation pathway for toluene in the atmosphere is reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. The estimated atmospheric half life for toluene is about 13 hours. Toluene is also oxidized by reactions with atmospheric nitrogen dioxide, oxygen, and ozone, but these are minor degradation pathways. Photolysis is not considered a

significant degradative pathway for toluene.

Terrestrial Fate: Toluene is moderately retarded by adsorption to soils rich in organic material, therefore, transport to ground water is dependent on soil composition.

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

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days)
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)
titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	HIGH	HIGH
phosphoric acid	HIGH	HIGH

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 0.29)
toluene	LOW (BCF = 90)
n-butanol	LOW (BCF = 0.64)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	LOW (LogKOW = 2.6835)
phosphoric acid	LOW (LogKOW = -0.7699)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
isopropanol	HIGH (KOC = 1.06)
methyl ethyl ketone	MEDIUM (KOC = 3.827)
toluene	LOW (KOC = 268)
n-butanol	MEDIUM (KOC = 2.443)
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	LOW (KOC = 51.43)
phosphoric acid	HIGH (KOC = 1)

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p>
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## Wattyl Duranamel PR7 Etch Cream

- ▶ Reduction
- ▶ Reuse
- ▶ Recycling
- ▶ Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- ▶ **DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.**
- ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- ▶ Recycle wherever possible.
- ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- ▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3YE

## Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1263
UN 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)
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 3 Subrisk : Not Applicable
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : 163 367 Limited quantity : 5 L

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1263
UN proper shipping name	Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class : 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable ERG Code : 3L
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	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

## Wattyl Duranamel PR7 Etch Cream

Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L
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## 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

## ETHANOL(64-17-5) 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)

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

## ISOPROPANOL(67-63-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

## METHYL ETHYL KETONE(78-93-3) 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

## TOLUENE(108-88-3) 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

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

## Wattyl Duranamel PR7 Etch Cream

## 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

**TITANIUM DIOXIDE(13463-67-7) 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

**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

**BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, LIQUID(25068-38-6) 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) - Appendix F (Part 3)

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

**ZINC PHOSPHATE(7779-90-0) 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) - Schedule 4

**PHOSPHORIC ACID(7664-38-2) 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

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

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (toluene; talc; n-butanol; xylene; phosphoric acid; ethanol; bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid; isopropanol; methyl ethyl ketone)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<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)

Continued...

**SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**

<b>Revision Date</b>	27/02/2017
<b>Initial Date</b>	Not Available

**Other information****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
ethanol	64-17-5, 2348-46-1
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7, 1317-70-0, 1317-80-2, 12188-41-9, 1309-63-3, 100292-32-8, 101239-53-6, 116788-85-3, 12000-59-8, 12701-76-7, 12767-65-6, 12789-63-8, 1344-29-2, 185323-71-1, 185828-91-5, 188357-76-8, 188357-79-1, 195740-11-5, 221548-98-7, 224963-00-2, 246178-32-5, 252962-41-7, 37230-92-5, 37230-94-7, 37230-95-8, 37230-96-9, 39320-58-6, 39360-64-0, 39379-02-7, 416845-43-7, 494848-07-6, 494848-23-6, 494851-77-3, 494851-98-8, 55068-84-3, 55068-85-4, 552316-51-5, 62338-64-1, 767341-00-4, 97929-50-5, 98084-96-9
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	25068-38-6, 25085-99-8
zinc phosphate	7779-90-0, 7543-51-3, 13847-22-8
phosphoric acid	7664-38-2, 16271-20-8

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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