

# Wattyl Craftsman Dye Stain Fast

Valspar (a part of Sherwin-Williams)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 21-8206

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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 Craftsman Dye Stain Fast
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 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	3	

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Specific target organ toxicity -

Continued...

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	single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, 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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<b>SIGNAL WORD</b>	<b>DANGER</b>
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**Hazard statement(s)**

<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin.
<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H360</b>	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
<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>P260</b>	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
<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>P301+P310</b>	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
<b>P308+P313</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P331</b>	Do NOT induce vomiting.
<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>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>P337+P313</b>	If eye irritation persists: 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

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
108-88-3	20-40	<u>toluene</u>
141-78-6	20-40	<u>ethyl acetate</u>
70657-70-4	10-20	<u>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer</u>
1330-20-7	5-15	<u>xylene</u>
112-36-7	1-10	<u>diethylene glycol diethyl ether</u>
Not Available	1-10	dye
123-42-2	1-10	<u>diacetone alcohol</u>
Not Available	1-10	<u>aromatic solvent 100</u>
	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous
		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>▶ 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>▶ Prosthesis 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 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.

- ▶ **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

## 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>› 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> <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> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></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 reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

## 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	toluene	Toluene	50 ppm / 191 mg/m3	574 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

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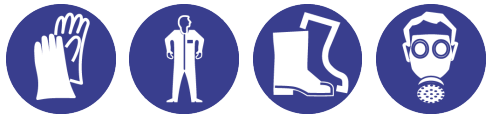
Australia Exposure Standards	ethyl acetate	Ethyl acetate	200 ppm / 720 mg/m3	1440 mg/m3 / 400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	80 ppm / 350 mg/m3	655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	diacetone alcohol	Diacetone alcohol	50 ppm / 238 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
toluene	Toluene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethyl acetate	Ethyl acetate	1,200 ppm	1,700 ppm	10000 ppm
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer; (2-Methoxypropoyl-1-acetate)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	Xylenes	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
diethylene glycol diethyl ether	Bis(2-ethoxyethyl) ether; (Diethyl carbitol)	15 mg/m3	160 mg/m3	980 mg/m3
diacetone alcohol	Hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone, 4-; (Diacetone alcohol)	150 ppm	350 ppm	2100 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
toluene	500 ppm	Not Available
ethyl acetate	2,000 [LEL] ppm	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available
diethylene glycol diethyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
dye	Not Available	Not Available
diacetone alcohol	1,800 [LEL] ppm	Not Available
aromatic solvent 100	Not Available	Not Available

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>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.</p> <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>	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.

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	<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> <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
##aromatic solvent	100
##ethyl	acetate
##diacetone	alcohol
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/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

\* 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.

## Respiratory protection

Type A 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 5 x ES	A-AUS / Class 1 P3	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P3
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	A-2 P3	A-PAPR-2 P3
up to 50 x ES	-	A-3 P3	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

^ - 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)

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Coloured highly flammable liquid with a strong solvent odour; not miscible with water		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.85-0.90
<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>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	68-145	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	-7	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Applicable	<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>	>90
<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>	1177.84

### 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 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 damage.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p> <p>If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.</p> <p>The main effects of simple esters are irritation, stupor and insensibility. Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and behavioural changes may occur.</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>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</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>



## Wattyl Craftsman Dye Stain Fast

<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation.</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. Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.</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. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS] There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p>

Wattyl Craftsman Dye Stain Fast	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
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
ethyl acetate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50 mg/l/1 h <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (human): 400 ppm
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5620 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 6510.0635325 mg/l/6h <sup>[2]</sup>	
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
diethylene glycol diethyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1410 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 50 mg moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4970 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
diacetone alcohol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 13500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 100 ppm/15 mins.
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2520 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg SEVERE Skin (rabbit): 500 mg open mild
aromatic solvent 100	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
<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>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>PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, BETA-ISOMER</b>	<p>Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA) and tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM).</p> <p>Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. The common toxicities associated with the lower molecular weight homologues of the ethylene series, such as adverse effects on the reproductive organs, the developing embryo and foetus, blood or thymus gland, are not seen with the commercial-grade propylene glycol ethers. In the ethylene series, metabolism of the terminal hydroxyl group produces an alkoxyacetic acid. The reproductive and developmental toxicities of the lower molecular weight homologues in the ethylene series are due specifically to the formation of methoxyacetic and ethoxyacetic acids. Longer chain homologues in the ethylene series are not associated with reproductive toxicity, but can cause haemolysis in sensitive species, also through formation of an alkoxyacetic acid. The predominant alpha isomer of all the PGEs (which is thermodynamically favoured during manufacture of PGEs) is a secondary alcohol incapable of forming an alkoxypropionic acid.</p> <p>Animal testing shows that high concentrations (for example, 0.5%) are associated with birth defects but lower exposures have not been shown to cause adverse effects.</p> <p>The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material; the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. Hazard appears low, but emphasizes the need for care in handling this chemical.</p> <p>No data for material. Data for isomer only as its alpha isomer; propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate:</p>
<b>XYLENE</b>	<p>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. Reproductive effector in rats</p>
<b>DIETHYLENE GLYCOL DIETHYL ETHER</b>	<p>General anaesthetic, gastrointestinal, kidney, urine, bladder changes reported.</p>
<b>DIACETONE ALCOHOL</b>	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>Diacetone alcohol (DAA) is irritating to the skin and eyes, but the oral lethal dose is more than 4000mg/kg. Animal testing showed some effects to the kidney and liver. It has not been shown to cause reproductive or developmental toxicity or genetic damage, but it may reduce fertility.</p> <p>Inhalation (human) TCLo: 400 ppm resp.effect</p>
<b>AROMATIC SOLVENT 100</b>	<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 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>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p>
<b>Wattyl Craftsman Dye Stain Fast &amp; TOLUENE &amp; XYLENE &amp; DIACETONE ALCOHOL &amp; AROMATIC SOLVENT 100</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>
<b>Wattyl Craftsman Dye Stain Fast &amp; PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL</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</p>

## Wattyl Craftsman Dye Stain Fast

<b>ETHER ACETATE, BETA-ISOMER &amp; AROMATIC SOLVENT 100</b>	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.
<b>XYLENE &amp; DIACETONE ALCOHOL</b>	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✓	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	⊘
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✓	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✓
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✓
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	⊘	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✓
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	⊘	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✓

**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
<b>Wattyl Craftsman Dye Stain Fast</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>toluene</b>	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
<b>ethyl acetate</b>	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
<b>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>xylene</b>	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
<b>diethylene glycol diethyl ether</b>	LC50	96	Fish	>10000mg/L	4
<b>diacetone alcohol</b>	LC50	96	Fish	420mg/L	4

Continued...

## Wattyl Craftsman Dye Stain Fast

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
aromatic solvent 100	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<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				

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

For Hydrocarbons: log Kow 1. BCF~10.

BCF 20-200. For C5 and greater alkanes: log Kow 3-4.5. BCF 100-1,500.

For Alkanes, Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene (BTEX):

Environmental Fate: Microbes found in many natural settings (e.g., soils, groundwater, ponds) have been shown to be capable of degrading organic compounds.

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.

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

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
toluene	LOW (Half-life = 28 days)	LOW (Half-life = 4.33 days)
ethyl acetate	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 14.71 days)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer	LOW	LOW
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
diethylene glycol diethyl ether	LOW	LOW
diacetone alcohol	HIGH	HIGH

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
toluene	LOW (BCF = 90)
ethyl acetate	HIGH (BCF = 3300)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5163)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
diethylene glycol diethyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 0.39)
diacetone alcohol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.3376)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
toluene	LOW (KOC = 268)
ethyl acetate	LOW (KOC = 6.131)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer	HIGH (KOC = 1.838)
diethylene glycol diethyl ether	LOW (KOC = 10)
diacetone alcohol	HIGH (KOC = 1)

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ 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).</li> <li>▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.</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" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Class</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black;">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" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Special provisions</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black;">163 367</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black;">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" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black;">Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black;">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														
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable														
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Special provisions</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black;">A3 A72 A192</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black;">364</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black;">60 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black;">353</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black;">5 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black;">Y341</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black;">1 L</td> </tr> </table>	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
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)

## Wattyl Craftsman Dye Stain Fast

<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****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

**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)

**PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, BETA-ISOMER(70657-70-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**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

**DIETHYLENE GLYCOL DIETHYL ETHER(112-36-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**DIACETONE ALCOHOL(123-42-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**AROMATIC SOLVENT 100(NOT AVAILABLE) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Not Applicable

Continued...

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	N (aromatic solvent 100)
Canada - DSL	N (aromatic solvent 100)
Canada - NDSL	N (toluene; diethylene glycol diethyl ether; xylene; ethyl acetate; diacetone alcohol; propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer; aromatic solvent 100)
China - IECSC	N (aromatic solvent 100)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (aromatic solvent 100)
Japan - ENCS	N (propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer; aromatic solvent 100)
Korea - KECI	N (aromatic solvent 100)
New Zealand - NZIoC	N (aromatic solvent 100)
Philippines - PICCS	N (aromatic solvent 100)
USA - TSCA	N (propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer; aromatic solvent 100)
<b>Legend:</b>	<p><i>Y = All ingredients are on the inventory</i></p> <p><i>N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</i></p>

**SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**

<b>Revision Date</b>	31/05/2016
<b>Initial Date</b>	Not Available

**Other information**

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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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