

Wattyl Stylwood Gloss Range

Valspar (a part of Sherwin-Williams)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 54488

Version No: 8.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name | Wattyl Stylwood Gloss Range |
| 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. |
|--------------------------|---|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | | |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| Registered company name | Valspar (a part of Sherwin-Williams) | Valspar (a part of Sherwin-Williams) |
| Address | Level 4, 2 Burbank Place Baulkham Hills NSW 2153 Australia | 2-14 Patiki Road Avondale Auckland 1026 New Zealand |
| Telephone | +61 2 8867 3333 | +64 9 820 6700 |
| Fax | +61 2 8867 3344 | +64 9 820 6752 |
| Website | Not Available | Not Available |
| Email | Not Available | Not Available |

Emergency telephone number

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Association / Organisation | Not Available | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 1800 039 008 | +800 2436 2255 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available | +61 2 9186 1132 |

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 | 0 | |

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

| | |
|------------------|----|
| Poisons Schedule | S5 |
|------------------|----|

Continued...

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| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Classification ^[1] | Flammable Liquid Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Label elements

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
|----------------------------|---|

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| SIGNAL WORD | DANGER |
|--------------------|---------------|

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|---------------|--|
| H225 | Highly flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H312 | Harmful in contact with skin. |
| H332 | Harmful if inhaled. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| H402 | Harmful to aquatic life. |
| AUH066 | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|-------------|---|
| P210 | Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. |
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |
| P240 | Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. |
| P241 | Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|------------------|--|
| P301+P310 | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. |
| P331 | Do NOT induce vomiting. |
| P362 | Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. |
| P370+P378 | In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|------------------|--|
| P403+P235 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. |
| P405 | Store locked up. |

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|-------------|---|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. |
|-------------|---|

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 1330-20-7 | 10-30 | <u>xylene</u> |
| 123-86-4 | 10-30 | <u>n-butyl acetate</u> |
| Not Available | 10-30 | synthetic resins (unspecified) |
| Not Available | <=10 | additives (unspecified) |

contains less than 0.1% benzene

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice. ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol. |

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.

Treat symptomatically.

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.

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

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.
- ▶ 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 (pO₂ < 50 mm Hg or pCO₂ > 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 |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Methylhippuric acids in urine | 1.5 gm/gm creatinine 2 mg/min | End of shift Last 4 hrs of shift | |

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. ▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Combustion products include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> , carbon dioxide (CO₂) , other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions. |
| HAZCHEM | •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

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. |
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| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. |
|---------------------|--|

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. ▶ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. ▶ Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec). ▶ Avoid splash filling. ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. ▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. ▶ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) ▶ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid strong acids, bases. ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

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 | xylene | Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers) | 80 ppm / 350 mg/m3 | 655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | n-butyl acetate | n-Butyl acetate | 150 ppm / 713 mg/m3 | 950 mg/m3 / 200 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| xylene | Xylenes | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| n-butyl acetate | Butyl acetate, n- | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| xylene | 900 ppm | Not Available |
| n-butyl acetate | 1,700 [LEL] ppm | Not Available |
| synthetic resins (unspecified) | Not Available | Not Available |
| additives (unspecified) | Not Available | Not Available |

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Exposure controls

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|---|---|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <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.</p> |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <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.</p> |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit. |

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 |
|-------------------|-----|
| PE/EVAL/PE | A |
| PVA | A |
| TEFLON | A |
| BUTYL | C |
| BUTYL/NEOPRENE | 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 |
| PVC | C |
| PVDC/PE/PVDC | C |
| VITON | C |
| VITON/BUTYL | C |

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

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 10 x ES | A-AUS / Class 1 | - | A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 |
| up to 50 x ES | Air-line* | - | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | A-3 | - |
| 100+ x ES | - | Air-line** | - |

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
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)

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A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|---|--|----------------|
| Appearance | Coloured flammable liquid with a strong odour; does not mix with water. | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 0.92-0.94 |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | 345 |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Applicable | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | 80-145 | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | -17 (CC) | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | 12.0 | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | 1.0 | Volatile Component (%vol) | >60 |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | >1 | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Applicable |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | >1 | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Inhaled | <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>There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.</p> |
|----------------|---|

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|---------------------|---|
| | Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. Xylene is a central nervous system depressant |
| Ingestion | Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Not a likely route of entry into the body in commercial or industrial environments. The liquid may produce considerable gastrointestinal discomfort and be harmful or toxic if swallowed. 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. |
| Skin Contact | 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. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material |
| Eye | There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. |
| Chronic | Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby. Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis). Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS] Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects. Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic 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 Stylwood Gloss Range | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| xylene | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4994.295 mg/l/4h ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate |
| n-butyl acetate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (human): 300 mg |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1.802 mg/l4 h ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)-SEVERE |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 10768 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - moderate Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate |
| Legend: | 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 | |

| | |
|---|--|
| XYLENE | The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. Reproductive effector in rats |
| Wattyl Stylwood Gloss Range & XYLENE & N-BUTYL ACETATE | The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. |

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 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

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⊗ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

| Wattyl Stylwood Gloss Range | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| xylene | 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 |
| | NOEC | 73 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.44mg/L | 2 |

| n-butyl acetate | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|-----------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 18mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | =32mg/L | 1 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | =674.7mg/L | 1 |
| | EC0 | 192 | Algae or other aquatic plants | =21mg/L | 1 |

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

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

For Hydrocarbons: log Kow 1. BCF~10.

BCF 20-200.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| xylene | HIGH (Half-life = 360 days) | LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days) |
| n-butyl acetate | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| xylene | MEDIUM (BCF = 740) |
| n-butyl acetate | LOW (BCF = 14) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| n-butyl acetate | LOW (KOC = 20.86) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. ▶ 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. |
|-------------------------------------|---|

Continued...

Wattyl Stylwood Gloss Range

- ▶ 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.

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 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack : 1 L |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 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) | IMDG Class : 3 IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable |
| Packing group | II |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable |

Wattyl Stylwood Gloss Range

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Special precautions for user | 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

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

| | |
|--|---|
| Australia Exposure Standards | Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Part 2, Section Seven - Appendix I |
| Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals | Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5 |
| Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) | Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6 |
| 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 7 |
| Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3) | International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs |

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

| | |
|--|---|
| Australia Exposure Standards | Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) |
| Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals | |

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| Canada - NDSL | N (xylene; n-butyl acetate) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y |
| Japan - ENCS | Y |
| Korea - KECI | Y |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y |
| Philippines - PICCS | Y |
| USA - TSCA | Y |
| Legend: | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

| | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Revision Date | 17/11/2017 |
| Initial Date | 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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