

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 16-Dec-2013
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 02-1000
Version No:6.1.1.1
Page 1 of 10

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL THINNER L760 (ALSO HD CLEAN-UP THINNER)

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)

PRODUCT USE

Used 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.

SUPPLIER

Company: Valspar Australia Pty Ltd Pty Limited

Address:

Level 4, 2 Burbank Place

Baulkham Hills

NSW, 2153

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 8867 3333

Emergency Tel: **+61 1800 039 008**

Emergency Tel: **+61 3 9573 3112**

Fax: +61 2 8867 3344

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

RISK

| Risk Codes | Risk Phrases |
|------------|---|
| R10 | • Flammable. |
| R20/21/22 | • Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. |
| R37/38 | • Irritating to respiratory system and skin. |
| R41 | • Risk of serious damage to eyes. |
| R52 | • Harmful to aquatic organisms. |
| R67 | • Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. |
| R33? | • Cumulative effects may result following exposure*. |
| R40(3)? | • Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*. |
| R61? | • May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo*. |
| R65? | • HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed. |

SAFETY

| Safety Codes | Safety Phrases |
|--------------|--|
| S23 | • Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray. |
| S24 | • Avoid contact with skin. |
| S25 | • Avoid contact with eyes. |
| S36 | • Wear suitable protective clothing. |
| S37 | • Wear suitable gloves. |
| S39 | • Wear eye/face protection. |
| S51 | • Use only in well ventilated areas. |
| S09 | • Keep container in a well ventilated place. |
| S53 | • Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. |
| S401 | • To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent. |
| S07 | • Keep container tightly closed. |
| S13 | • Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. |
| S26 | • In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or |

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 16-Dec-2013
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 02-1000

Version No:6.1.1.1

Page 2 of 10

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

| | |
|-----|--|
| S46 | Poisons Information Centre. • If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label). |
| S60 | • This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. |

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME | CAS RN | % |
|------------|-----------|-------|
| xylene | 1330-20-7 | >60 |
| n- butanol | 71-36-3 | 10-30 |

Solvent grades have less than 0.1% benzene content

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.

To treat poisoning by the higher aliphatic alcohols (up to C7):

- Gastric lavage with copious amounts of water.
- It may be beneficial to instill 60 ml of mineral oil into the stomach.
- Oxygen and artificial respiration as needed.
- Electrolyte balance: it may be useful to start 500 ml. M/6 sodium bicarbonate intravenously but maintain a cautious and conservative attitude toward electrolyte replacement unless shock or severe acidosis threatens.

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.

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 16-Dec-2013
X9317SP

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

CHEMWATCH 02-1000

Version No:6.1.1.1

Page 3 of 10

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

Do not use a water jet to fight fire.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
- Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM

•3YE

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- 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.

MAJOR SPILLS

- 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 MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 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.

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 16-Dec-2013
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 02-1000

Version No:6.1.1.1

Page 4 of 10

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- 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. (23 deg. C)
- 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.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

| Source | Material | TWA ppm | TWA mg/m ³ | STEL ppm | STEL mg/m ³ | Peak ppm | Peak mg/m ³ | TWA F/CC | Notes |
|------------------------------------|--|------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | xylene (Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)) | 80 | | 150 | 655 | | | | |
| Australia Exposure Standards | n- butanol (n- Butyl alcohol) | 50 | | | | | | | |

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=4 (XYLENE)

- Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

| Class | OSF | Description |
|-------|---------|---|
| A | 550 | Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities |
| B | 26- 550 | As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted |
| C | 1- 26 | As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted |
| D | 0.18- 1 | 10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached |
| E | <0.18 | As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested |

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 16-Dec-2013
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 02-1000

Version No:6.1.1.1

Page 5 of 10

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

MATERIAL DATA

WATTYL THINNER L760 (ALSO HD CLEAN-UP THINNER):

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

XYLENE:

for xylenes:

IDLH Level: 900 ppm

Odour Threshold Value: 20 ppm (detection), 40 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for o-xylene, measuring in excess of 10 ppm, are available commercially. (m-xylene and p-xylene give almost the same response).

Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

N-BUTANOL:

For n-butanol:

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

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

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

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

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

Exposed individuals are reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class A or B.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

$OSF = \text{Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm} / \text{Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm}$

Classification into classes follows:

| Class | OSF | Description |
|-------|---------|---|
| A | 550 | Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities |
| B | 26- 550 | As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted |
| C | 1- 26 | As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted |
| D | 0.18- 1 | 10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached |
| E | <0.18 | As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested |

PERSONAL PROTECTION**RESPIRATOR**

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

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 16-Dec-2013
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 02-1000

Version No:6.1.1.1

Page 6 of 10

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear.

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

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Colourless flammable liquid with a strong solvent odour; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| State | Liquid | Molecular Weight | Not Applicable |
| Melting Range (°C) | Not available. | Viscosity | Not Available |
| Boiling Range (°C) | 108- 145 | Solubility in water (g/L) | Immiscible |
| Flash Point (°C) | 25 (OC- lit) | pH (1% solution) | Not available. |
| Decomposition Temp (°C) | Not Available | pH (as supplied) | Not applicable |
| Autoignition Temp (°C) | 426 | Vapour Pressure (kPa) | >1 |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | 10.9 | Specific Gravity (water=1) | 0.84 |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | 1.0 | Relative Vapour Density (air=1) | >1 |
| Volatile Component (%vol) | 100 | Evaporation Rate | Not available |

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 16-Dec-2013
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 02-1000
Version No:6.1.1.1
Page 7 of 10

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ 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.

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. Ingestion may cause nausea, pain and vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration can cause inflammation of the lungs, which can lead to death.

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.

EYE

■ If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

SKIN

■ 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.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.

Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Most liquid alcohols appear to act as primary skin irritants in humans. Significant percutaneous absorption occurs in rabbits but not apparently in man.

INHALED

■ 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.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

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.

If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

Xylene is a central nervous system depressant.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.

There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational 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. Exposure to xylene has been

associated with increased rates of blood cancer, but this may be complicated by exposure to other substances, including benzene.

Animal testing found no evidence of cancer-causing activity.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

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.

CARCINOGEN

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 16-Dec-2013
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 02-1000

Version No:6.1.1.1

Page 8 of 10

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

| | | | | |
|-------------|---|-------------------------------|----|--|
| xylene | International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs | Group | 3 | Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans |
| n- butanol | Australia Exposure Standards | Carcinogen Category | Sk | |
| SKIN | | | | |
| xylene | GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles | D1: skin irritation/corrosion | 2 | |
| xylene | GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles | D1: skin irritation/corrosion | 1 | |
| n- butanol | Australia Exposure Standards - Skin | Notes | Sk | |
| n- butanol | GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles | D1: skin irritation/corrosion | 2 | |

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air | Bioaccumulation | Mobility |
|------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| xylene | LOW | LOW | LOW | No Data Available |
| n- butanol | LOW | MED | LOW | HIGH |

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
 - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:
- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
 - Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.
- A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
- Reduction.
 - DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
 - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
 - In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
 - Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
 - 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 licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
 - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 16-Dec-2013
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 02-1000
Version No:6.1.1.1
Page 9 of 10

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:

•3YE (ADG7)

ADG7:

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|----------|
| Class or Division: | 3 | Subsidiary Risk1: | None |
| UN No.: | 1263 | Packing Group: | III |
| Special Provision: | 163 223 * | Limited Quantity: | 5 L |
| Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction: | T2 | Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision: | TP1 TP29 |
| Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction: | P001 IBC03 LP01 | Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision: | PP1 |

Name and Description: 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) (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries)

Air Transport IATA:

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| ICAO/IATA Class: | 3 | ICAO/IATA Subrisk: | None |
| UN/ID Number: | 1263 | Packing Group: | III |
| Special provisions: | A3A72 | | |
| Cargo Only | | | |
| Packing Instructions: | 366 | Maximum Qty/Pack: | 220 L |
| Passenger and Cargo | | Passenger and Cargo | |
| Packing Instructions: | 355 | Maximum Qty/Pack: | 60 L |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity | | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity | |
| Packing Instructions: | Y344 | Maximum Qty/Pack: | 10 L |

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)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------------------|-------------|
| IMDG Class: | 3 | IMDG Subrisk: | None |
| UN Number: | 1263 | Packing Group: | III |
| EMS Number: | F-E,S-E | Special provisions: | 163 223 955 |
| Limited Quantities: | 5 L | | |

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)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger:

Xn Harmful

POISONS SCHEDULE

S6

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

xylene (CAS: 1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
 Issue Date: 16-Dec-2013
 X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 02-1000

Version No:6.1.1.1

Page 10 of 10

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - 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", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

n-butanol (CAS: 71-36-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Acros Transport Information", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

No data for WattyI Thinner L760 (also HD Clean-Up Thinner) (CW: 02-1000)

Section 16 - 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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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This is the end of the MSDS.