

Wattyl Thinner - Acetone

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

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

CHEMWATCH 25-3108
Version No:3.1.1.1
Page 1 of 9

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Wattyl Thinner - Acetone

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ACETONE

PRODUCT USE

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.

Used according to manufacturer's directions.

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

R11

R36

R65

R66

R67

R20/21/22?

R33?

R37/38?

Risk Phrases

- Highly flammable.
- Irritating to eyes.
- HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
- Inhalation, skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
- May produce discomfort of the respiratory system and skin*.

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S16

S23

S24

S25

S36

S37

S39

S51

S09

S29

S40

S07

S13

S26

Safety Phrases

- Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- Wear eye/face protection.
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- Do not empty into drains.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

continued...

Wattyl Thinner - Acetone

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 16-Sep-2013

X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 25-3108

Version No:3.1.1.1

Page 2 of 9

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- | | |
|-----|---|
| S46 | • 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 | % |
|---------|---------|-----|
| acetone | 67-64-1 | 100 |

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.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- 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

- 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.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to acetone:

- Symptoms of acetone exposure approximate ethanol intoxication.
- About 20% is expired by the lungs and the rest is metabolised. Alveolar air half-life is about 4 hours following two hour inhalation at levels near the Exposure Standard; in overdose, saturable metabolism and limited clearance, prolong the elimination half-life to 25-30 hours.
- There are no known antidotes and treatment should involve the usual methods of decontamination followed by supportive care. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Management:

Measurement of serum and urine acetone concentrations may be useful to monitor the severity of ingestion or inhalation.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

continued...

Wattyl Thinner - Acetone

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 16-Sep-2013

X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 25-3108

Version No:3.1.1.1

Page 3 of 9

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- 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 in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- 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: 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.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM

•2YE

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.
- Contains low boiling substance:
Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.
- Check for bulging containers.
 - Vent periodically
 - Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours.
 - DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
 - 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.

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.

continued...

Wattyl Thinner - Acetone

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 16-Sep-2013

X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 25-3108

Version No:3.1.1.1

Page 4 of 9

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 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

Acetone:

- may react violently with chloroform, activated charcoal, aliphatic amines, bromine, bromine trifluoride, chlorotriazine, chromic(IV) acid, chromic(VI) acid, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, hexachloromelamine, iodine heptafluoride, iodoform, liquid oxygen, nitrosyl chloride, nitrosyl perchlorate, nitryl perchlorate, perchloromelamine, peroxomonosulfuric acid, platinum, potassium tert-butoxide, strong acids, sulfur dichloride, trichloromelamine, xenon tetrafluoride
- reacts violently with bromoform and chloroform in the presence of alkalies or in contact with alkaline surfaces.
- may form unstable and explosive peroxides in contact with strong oxidisers, fluorine, hydrogen peroxide (90%), sodium perchlorate, 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene
- can increase the explosive sensitivity of nitromethane on contact flow or agitation may generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- 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.

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 | acetone (Acetone) | 500 | | 1000 | 2375 | | | | |

MATERIAL DATA

ACETONE:

WATTYL THINNER - ACETONE:

Odour Threshold Value: 3.6 ppm (detection), 699 ppm (recognition)

Saturation vapour concentration: 237000 ppm @ 20 C

NOTE: Detector tubes measuring in excess of 40 ppm, are available.

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to protect the worker against mild irritation associated with brief exposures and the bioaccumulation, chronic irritation of the respiratory tract and headaches associated with long-term acetone exposures.

ACETONE:

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= 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 |

continued...

Wattyl Thinner - Acetone

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

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

CHEMWATCH 25-3108
Version No:3.1.1.1
Page 5 of 9

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

| | | |
|---|---------|--|
| 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 AX 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 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.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

The basic types of engineering controls are:

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

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

Clear colourless highly flammable liquid with a characteristic sweet odour; miscible with water.

continued...

Wattyl Thinner - Acetone

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 16-Sep-2013

X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 25-3108

Version No:3.1.1.1

Page 6 of 9

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| State | Liquid | Molecular Weight | Not Applicable |
| Melting Range (°C) | - 95.4 | Viscosity | Not Available |
| Boiling Range (°C) | 56 | Solubility in water (g/L) | Miscible |
| Flash Point (°C) | - 17 | pH (1% solution) | Not Applicable |
| Decomposition Temp (°C) | Not Available | pH (as supplied) | Not Applicable |
| Autoignition Temp (°C) | 465 | Vapour Pressure (kPa) | 24 @ 20 C |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | 12.8 | Specific Gravity (water=1) | 0.80 @ 20 C |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | 2.6 | Relative Vapour Density (air=1) | 2.0 |
| Volatile Component (%vol) | 100 | Evaporation Rate | 946 BuAc=1 |

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.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733).

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

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. There may be damage to the cornea. Unless treatment is prompt and adequate there may be permanent loss of vision. Conjunctivitis can occur following repeated exposure.

SKIN

■ Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant 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.

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.

INHALED

■ 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.

Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

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.

Inhalation of acetone causes central nervous system depression, light-headedness, incoherent speech, inco-ordination, stupor, low blood pressure, fast pulse, metabolic acidosis, high blood sugar and ketosis. Rarely, convulsions and tubular necrosis may be evident. Other symptoms of exposure may include restlessness, headache, vomiting, low blood pressure and rapid and irregular pulse, eye and throat irritation, weakness of the legs and dizziness. Inhalation of high concentrations may produce dryness of the mouth and throat, nausea, inco-ordinated movement, loss of co-ordinated speech, drowsiness, and in severe cases, coma.

continued...

Wattyl Thinner - Acetone

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 16-Sep-2013

X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 25-3108

Version No:3.1.1.1

Page 7 of 9

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation of acetone vapours over long periods causes irritation of the airways, coughing and headache. Rats exposed to a concentration of 5.22% for 1 hour showed clear signs of sleepiness; deaths occurred at 12.66%.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Workers exposed to acetone for long periods showed inflammation of the airways, stomach and small bowel, attacks of giddiness and loss of strength. Exposure to acetone may enhance the liver toxicity of chlorinated solvents.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ 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.

for acetone:

The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitiser but is a defatting agent to the skin.

SKIN

| | | | |
|---------|--|-------------------------------|---|
| acetone | GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles | D1: skin irritation/corrosion | 1 |
|---------|--|-------------------------------|---|

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air | Bioaccumulation | Mobility |
|------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------|
| acetone | LOW | HIGH | LOW | HIGH |

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ 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.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:

•2YE (ADG7)

ADG7:

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| Class or Division: | 3 | Subsidiary Risk1: | None |
| UN No.: | 1090 | Packing Group: | II |
| Special Provision: | None | Limited Quantity: | 1 L |
| Portable Tanks & Bulk | T4 | Portable Tanks & Bulk | TP1 |

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Wattyl Thinner - Acetone

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 16-Sep-2013

X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 25-3108

Version No:3.1.1.1

Page 8 of 9

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Containers - Instruction: Containers - Special Provision:
Packagings & IBCs - Packing P001 IBC02 Packagings & IBCs - Special None
Instruction: Packing Provision:
Name and Description: ACETONE

Air Transport IATA:

| | | | |
|---|------|---|------|
| ICAO/IATA Class: | 3 | ICAO/IATA Subrisk: | None |
| UN/ID Number: | 1090 | Packing Group: | II |
| Special provisions: Cargo Only | None | | |
| Packing Instructions: Passenger and Cargo | 364 | Maximum Qty/Pack: Passenger and Cargo | 60 L |
| Packing Instructions: Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity | 353 | Maximum Qty/Pack: Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity | 5 L |
| Packing Instructions: | Y341 | Maximum Qty/Pack: | 1 L |

Shipping name:ACETONE

Maritime Transport IMDG:

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------------------|------|
| IMDG Class: | 3 | IMDG Subrisk: | None |
| UN Number: | 1090 | Packing Group: | II |
| EMS Number: | F-E,S-D | Special provisions: | None |
| Limited Quantities: | 1 L | | |

Shipping name:ACETONE

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger:

F Highly Flammable
Xn Harmful

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

acetone (CAS: 67-64-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2", "Australia Crimes (Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances) Act - Schedule 1 - United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic In Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic Substances - Table II", "Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 9 Precursor substances - Part 2", "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 Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia 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) - Schedule 5", "FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 23 - Examples of FEMA GRAS Substances with Non-Flavor Functions", "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 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", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II", "United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control (Red List) - Table II"

No data for Wattyl Thinner - Acetone (CW: 25-3108)

continued...

Wattyl Thinner - Acetone

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

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

CHEMWATCH 25-3108
Version No:3.1.1.1
Page 9 of 9

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.