

# Wattyl Epinamel CF121 Part B

Valspar (a part of Sherwin-Williams)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 80-3448

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Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

### Product Identifier

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name                  | Wattyl Epinamel CF121 Part B   |
| Synonyms                      | Not Available  |
| Proper shipping name          | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (contains trimethylolpropane triamine ether, propoxylated) |
| Other means of identification | Not Available  |

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | <p>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.</p> <p>Requires that the two parts be mixed by hand or mixer before use, in accordance with manufacturers directions. Mix only as much as is required. <b>Do not</b> return the mixed material to the original containers</p> <p>A two-pack solvent-based coating for industrial application. Refer to Technical Data Sheet.</p> |
|--------------------------|--|

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | Valspar (a part of Sherwin-Williams)                       |
| Address                 | Level 4, 2 Burbank Place Baulkham Hills NSW 2153 Australia |
| Telephone               | +61 2 8867 3333  |
| Fax                     | +61 2 9831 2651  |
| Website                 | Not Available  |
| Email                   | Not Available  |

### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Association / Organisation        | Not Available                           |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | 1800 039 008 (24 hours),+61 3 9573 3112 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available                           |

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

|              | Min | Max |
|--------------|-----|-----|
| Flammability | 2   | 2   |
| Toxicity     | 2   | 2   |
| Body Contact | 3   | 3   |
| Reactivity   | 1   | 1   |
| Chronic      | 2   | 2   |

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

|                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
|------------------|----------------|

Continued...

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|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Classification</b> <sup>[1]</sup> | Flammable Liquid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3 |
| <b>Legend:</b>                       | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI   |

## Label elements

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| <b>Hazard pictogram(s)</b> |  |
|----------------------------|---|

## SIGNAL WORD

DANGER

## Hazard statement(s)

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>H226</b> | Flammable liquid and vapour.                       |
| <b>H302</b> | Harmful if swallowed.                              |
| <b>H312</b> | Harmful in contact with skin.                      |
| <b>H332</b> | Harmful if inhaled.                                |
| <b>H314</b> | Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.           |
| <b>H317</b> | May cause an allergic skin reaction.               |
| <b>H336</b> | May cause drowsiness or dizziness.                 |
| <b>H412</b> | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| <b>P210</b> | Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.                |
| <b>P260</b> | Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.                                  |
| <b>P271</b> | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.                                   |
| <b>P280</b> | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.        |
| <b>P240</b> | Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.                                    |
| <b>P241</b> | Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment. |
| <b>P242</b> | Use only non-sparking tools.  |

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>P301+P330+P331</b> | IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.   |
| <b>P303+P361+P353</b> | IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.                       |
| <b>P305+P351+P338</b> | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| <b>P310</b>           | Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  |
| <b>P363</b>           | Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.   |
| <b>P370+P378</b>      | In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.   |
| <b>P302+P352</b>      | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  |

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Continued...

**Mixtures**

| CAS No      | %[weight] | Name   |
|-------------|-----------|--|
| 14807-96-6  | 20-40     | <u>talc</u>  |
|             | 5-20      | polyamine adduct                                       |
| 1330-20-7   | 5-20      | <u>xylene</u>  |
| 39423-51-3  | 5-20      | <u>trimethylolpropane triamine ether, propoxylated</u> |
| 100-51-6    | 1-10      | <u>benzyl alcohol</u>                                  |
| 26761-40-0  | <5        | <u>diisodecyl phthalate</u>                            |
| 64742-95-6. | <5        | <u>naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent</u>       |
| 71-36-3     | <5        | <u>n-butanol</u>                                       |
|             | balance   | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous             |

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.</li> <li>▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> <li>▶ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.</li> <li>▶ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).</li> <li>▶ As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.</li> <li>▶ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.</li> </ul> <p><b>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.</b><br/>(ICSC13719)</p> |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving alcohol.</li> <li>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li> <li>▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> </ul>  |

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

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

Treat symptomatically.

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

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- ▶ 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 ( $pO_2 < 50$  mm Hg or  $pCO_2 > 50$  mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

### BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

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

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

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation is therefore essential. Immediate administration of an appropriate spray, by a doctor or a person authorised by him/her should be considered.

(ICSC24419/24421)

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

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

Do not use water jets.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

### Advice for firefighters

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable.</li> <li>▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>▶ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</li> <li>, carbon monoxide (CO)</li> <li>, nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)</li> <li>, silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>)</li> <li>, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> </ul> <p><b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.</p> |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>               | •3W   |

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

## Environmental precautions

See section 12

## Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Minor Spills</b> | <p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▶ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ Collect residues in a flammable waste container.</li> <li>▶ Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.</li> <li>▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Major Spills</b> | <p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Increase ventilation.</li> </ul>  |

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Safe handling</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> </ul> <p><b>Contains low boiling substance:</b></p> <p>Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Check for bulging containers.</li> <li>▶ Vent periodically</li> <li>▶ Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> <li>▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.</li> <li>▶ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.</li> <li>▶ Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<math>\leq 1</math> m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <math>\leq 7</math> m/sec).</li> <li>▶ Avoid splash filling.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations.</li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Avoid generation of static electricity.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Other information</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access.</li> <li>▶ Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances.</li> <li>▶ Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems.</li> </ul>   |

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Suitable container</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul> |
|---------------------------|--|

Continued...

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|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
|                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.</li> <li>▶ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)</li> <li>▶ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)</li> <li>▶ Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.</li> <li>▶ Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages</li> <li>▶ In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.</li> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>  |

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Control parameters

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

| Source                       | Ingredient | Material name                         | TWA                | STEL                | Peak               | Notes         |
|------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | talc       | Talc, (containing no asbestos fibres) | 2.5 mg/m3          | Not Available       | Not Available      | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | xylene     | Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)           | 80 ppm / 350 mg/m3 | 655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm | Not Available      | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | n-butanol  | n-Butyl alcohol                       | Not Available      | Not Available       | 50 ppm / 152 mg/m3 | Not Available |


## EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient                                      | Material name  | TEEL-1        | TEEL-2        | TEEL-3        |
|---|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| talc  | Talc   | 6 mg/m3       | 66 mg/m3      | 400 mg/m3     |
| xylene  | Xylenes  | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| trimethylolpropane triamine ether, propoxylated | Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], alpha-hydro-omega-(2-aminomethylethoxy)-, ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1); (Polyoxypropylene polyamine) | 30 mg/m3      | 330 mg/m3     | 2,000 mg/m3   |
| benzyl alcohol                                  | Benzyl alcohol   | 30 ppm        | 52 ppm        | 740 ppm       |
| n-butanol                                       | Butyl alcohol, n-; (n-Butanol)   | 60 ppm        | 800 ppm       | 8000 ppm      |

| Ingredient                                      | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| talc  | 1,000 mg/m3   | Not Available |
| xylene  | 900 ppm       | Not Available |
| trimethylolpropane triamine ether, propoxylated | Not Available | Not Available |
| benzyl alcohol                                  | Not Available | Not Available |
| diisodecyl phthalate                            | Not Available | Not Available |
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent       | Not Available | Not Available |
| n-butanol                                       | 1,400 ppm     | Not Available |

## Exposure controls

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Appropriate engineering controls</b> | <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> |
|---|---|

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
|                                | Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.   |
| <b>Personal protection</b>     |   |
| <b>Eye and face protection</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Skin protection</b>         | See Hand protection below  |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> <li>▶ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.</li> <li>▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> </ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> |
| <b>Body protection</b>         | See Other protection below   |
| <b>Other protection</b>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ PVC Apron.</li> <li>▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> <li>▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.</li> <li>▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.</li> <li>▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).</li> <li>▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.</li> </ul>   |

## Recommended material(s)

### GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the

**computer-generated** selection:

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| Material          | CPI |
|-------------------|-----|
| 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   |

## Respiratory protection

Type AK-P 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                      | AK-AUS P2            | -                    | AK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES                      | -                    | AK-AUS / Class 1 P2  | -                        |
| up to 100 x ES                     | -                    | AK-2 P2              | AK-PAPR-2 P2 ^           |

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| PE           | C |
| PE/EVAL/PE   | C |
| PVA          | C |
| PVC          | C |
| PVDC/PE/PVDC | C |
| TEFLON       | C |
| VITON        | C |

boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

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

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|   |   |  |                |
|---|---|--|----------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                   | Viscous flammable liquid with a sharp solvent odour; not miscible with water. |  |                |
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | Liquid  | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | 1.29           |
| <b>Odour</b>  | Not Available   | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b> | Not Available  |
| <b>Odour threshold</b>                              | Not Available   | <b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>          | Not Available  |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                             | Not Available   | <b>Decomposition temperature</b>               | Not Available  |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>          | Not Available   | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                         | Not Available  |
| <b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b> | Not Available   | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>                | Not Applicable |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                             | 24  | <b>Taste</b>                                   | Not Available  |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | Not Available   | <b>Explosive properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | Flammable.  | <b>Oxidising properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Available   | <b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>        | Not Available  |
| <b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Available   | <b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>               | Not Available  |
| <b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>                        | Not Available   | <b>Gas group</b>                               | Not Available  |
| <b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>                    | Immiscible  | <b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>                   | Not Available  |
| <b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>                     | Not Available   | <b>VOC g/L</b>                                 | Not Available  |

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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



## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Inhaled</b>      | <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.</p> <p>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>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Inhalation of quantities of liquid mist may be extremely hazardous, even lethal due to spasm, extreme irritation of larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p> <p>The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.</p> <p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p>  |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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.</p>  |
| <b>Eye</b>          | <p>The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.</p>   |
| <b>Chronic</b>      | <p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby.</p>   |

|  |  |                                |
|--|--|--------------------------------|
| <b>Wattyl Epinamel CF121 Part B</b>                    | <b>TOXICITY</b>  | <b>IRRITATION</b>              |
|  | Not Available  | Not Available                  |
| <b>talc</b>  | <b>TOXICITY</b>  | <b>IRRITATION</b>              |
|  | Not Available  | Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-I mild |
| <b>xylene</b>  | <b>TOXICITY</b>  | <b>IRRITATION</b>              |
|  | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>       | Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant  |
|  | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4994.295 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup> | Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE  |
|  | Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>             | Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild       |
| <b>trimethylolpropane triamine ether, propoxylated</b> | <b>TOXICITY</b>  | <b>IRRITATION</b>              |
|  | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>          | Skin: non-corrosive *          |
|  | Oral (rat) LD50: 50-200 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>           |                                |
|  | <b>benzyl alcohol</b>                                  | <b>IRRITATION</b>              |
| Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>        | Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg open SEVERE                      |                                |
| Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.178 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup>   | Skin (man): 16 mg/48h-mild                             |                                |
| Oral (rat) LD50: 1230 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>             | Skin (rabbit):10 mg/24h open-mild                      |                                |
| <b>diisodecyl phthalate</b>                            | <b>TOXICITY</b>  | <b>IRRITATION</b>              |
|  | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3160 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>       | Not Available                  |
| Oral (rat) LD50: 64000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>            |  |                                |

## Wattyl Epinamel CF121 Part B

|   |   |                                    |
|---|---|------------------------------------|
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | <b>TOXICITY</b>   | <b>IRRITATION</b>                  |
|   | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>  | Not Available                      |
|   | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >7331.62506 mg/l/8h* <sup>[2]</sup>  |                                    |
|   | Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>   |                                    |
| n-butanol                                 | <b>TOXICITY</b>   | <b>IRRITATION</b>                  |
|   | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3400 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   | Eye (human): 50 ppm - irritant     |
|   | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 24 mg/l/4H <sup>[2]</sup>  | Eye (rabbit): 1.6 mg-SEVERE        |
|   | Oral (rat) LD50: 790 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   | Eye (rabbit): 24 mg/24h-SEVERE     |
|   |   | Skin (rabbit): 405 mg/24h-moderate |
| <b>Legend:</b>                            | 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances |                                    |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>TALC</b>  | <p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>The overuse of talc in nursing infants has resulted in respiratory damage causing fluid in the lungs and lung inflammation which may lead to death within hours of inhalation.</p> <p>Long-term exposure can also cause a variety of respiratory symptoms.</p>   |
| <b>XYLENE</b>  | Reproductive effector in rats   |
| <b>TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE TRIAMINE ETHER, PROPOXYLATED</b> | <p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.</p> <p>Oral: LD50/rat: &gt; 50 - &lt; 200 mg/kg (oecd guideline 423) 200="" mg/kg="" (oecd="" guideline="" &gt; No mortality within the stated exposition time as shown in animal studies. Literature data. Skin irritation: Non corrosive. (Epiderm Corrosivity Test) Eye irritation : Risk of serious damage to eyes. (HET-CAM test in vitro) Genetic toxicity: The substance was not mutagenic in bacteria. *BASF MSDS ** Huntsman MSDS Jeffamine T-403</p>   |
| <b>BENZYL ALCOHOL</b>                                  | <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p> <p>Unlike benzylic alcohols, the beta-hydroxyl group of the members of benzyl alkyl alcohols contributes to break down reactions but do not undergo phase II metabolic activation. Though structurally similar to cancer causing ethyl benzene, phenethyl alcohol is only of negligible concern due to limited similarity in their pattern of activity.</p> <p>For benzoates:</p> <p>Benzyl alcohol, benzoic acid and its sodium and potassium salt have a common metabolic and excretion pathway. All but benzyl alcohol are considered to be unharmed and of low acute toxicity. They may cause slight irritation by oral, dermal or inhalation exposure except sodium benzoate which doesn't irritate the skin. Studies showed increased mortality, reduced weight gain, liver and kidney effects at higher doses, also, lesions of the brains, thymus and skeletal muscles may occur with benzyl alcohol. However, they do not cause cancer, genetic or reproductive toxicity. Developmental toxicity may occur but only at maternal toxic level.</p> <p>Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis, sensitivity to light, immediate contact reactions, and pigmented contact dermatitis. Airborne and conjugal contact dermatitis occurs. Contact allergy is a lifelong condition, so symptoms may occur on re-exposure. Allergic contact dermatitis can be severe and widespread, with significant impairment of quality of life and potential consequences for fitness for work.</p> <p>If the perfume contains a sensitizing component, intolerance to perfumes by inhalation may occur. Symptoms may include general unwellness, coughing, phlegm, wheezing, chest tightness, headache, shortness of breath with exertion, acute respiratory illness, hayfever, asthma and other respiratory diseases. Perfumes can induce excess reactivity of the airway without producing allergy or airway obstruction.</p> <p>Fragrance allergens act as haptens, low molecular weight chemicals that cause an immune response only when attached to a carrier protein. However, not all sensitizing fragrance chemicals are directly reactive, but require previous activation. A prehapten is a chemical that itself causes little or no sensitization, but is transformed into a hapten in the skin (bioactivation), usually via enzyme catalysis. It is not always possible to know whether a particular allergen that is not directly reactive acts as a prehapten or a prohaptent, or both.</p> <p>Prohaptens: Compounds that are bioactivated in the skin and thereby form haptens are referred to prohaptens. The possibility of a prohaptent being activated cannot be avoided by outside measures. Activation processes increase the risk for cross-reactivity between fragrance substances.</p> <p>This is a member or analogue of a group of benzyl derivatives generally regarded as safe (GRAS), based partly on their self-limiting properties as flavouring substances in food. In humans and other animals, they are rapidly absorbed, broken down and excreted, with a wide safety margin. They also lack significant potential to cause genetic toxicity and mutations. The intake of benzyl derivatives as natural components of traditional foods is actually higher than the intake as intentionally added flavouring substances.</p> |

## Wattyl Epinamel CF121 Part B

|   |   |
|---|---|
|   | <p>The aryl alkyl alcohol (AAA) fragrance ingredients have diverse chemical structures, with similar metabolic and toxicity profiles. The AAA fragrances demonstrate low acute and subchronic toxicity by skin contact and swallowing. At concentrations likely to be encountered by consumers, AAA fragrance ingredients are non-irritating to the skin. The potential for eye irritation is minimal. With the exception of benzyl alcohol, phenethyl and 2-phenoxyethyl AAA alcohols, testing in humans indicate that AAA fragrance ingredients generally have no or low sensitization potential. Available data indicate that the potential for photosensitization is low.</p> <p>Testing suggests that at current human exposure levels, this group of chemicals does not cause maternal or developmental toxicity.</p>   |
| DIISODECYL PHTHALATE                      | <p>for bis(2-propylheptyl)phthalate</p> <p>A substance thought to be comparable to bis(2-propylheptyl)phthalate is diisodecyl phthalate (syn: DIDP)</p> <p><b>Acute toxicity:</b> Bis(2-propylheptyl)phthalate is of low acute oral, dermal and inhalation toxicity and is slightly irritating to eyes and skin. The result of the non-adjuvant skin sensitisation test provided for assessment was negative and additional information available in the EU report for DIDP indicates that the material has low sensitising potential.</p> <p><b>Repeat dose toxicity :</b> Based on repeated dose studies using DIDP, the more complex analogue of the substance, the target organ in subacute and subchronic studies in rats is the liver, the effects observed being increased liver weight and changes in liver peroxisome proliferator enzyme activities. As the NOAELs derived are due to the latter, which is considered to be species-specific and of little relevance to humans, the NOAEL of 15 mg/kg/day from a 90-day dog study was used in the EU risk assessment. However, this study was considered to be of poor reliability. In the DIDP dietary study provided to NICNAS for assessment, the NOAEL was 39 mg/kg/day, based on liver effects and hypertrophy of the follicular epithelium of the thyroid glands. The effects observed in the repeated dose toxicity tests do not justify classification with R48 according to the Approved criteria.</p> <p>High Molecular Weight Phthalate Esters (HMWPEs) Category</p> <p>The HMWPE group includes chemically similar substances produced from alcohols. These substances have been demonstrated to have few biological effects. They demonstrate minimal acute toxicity, with effect on the liver and kidney at high doses. They also cause reproductive and developmental toxicity, also, liver cancer. They are readily metabolised and excreted primarily via the urine. Repeated doses may cause liver and kidney damage, although the relevance to human health is questionable</p> <p>The material may produce peroxisome proliferation. Peroxisomes are single, membrane limited organelles in the cytoplasm that are found in the cells of animals, plants, fungi, and protozoa.</p> <p>Effects, Chronic Exposure General liver damage reported in rodents and dogs fed DIDP; not a route of industrial exposure Sensitising not a sensitizer in humans or animals; very few reports of human sensitisation usually associated with monomers or oligomers in incompletely cured polymer, not the plasticiser Carcinogen/Tumorigen not considered a tumorigen or a carcinogen in humans or animals Reproductive Effect rodent fetotoxicity on prolonged feeding; no known effect in humans or animals Mutagen no known effect on humans or animals</p>   |
| NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT | <p>For Low Boiling Point Naphthas (LBPNs):</p> <p><b>Acute toxicity:</b></p> <p>LBPNs generally have low acute toxicity by the oral (median lethal dose [LD50] in rats &gt; 2000 mg/kg-bw), inhalation (LD50 in rats &gt; 5000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) and dermal (LD50 in rabbits &gt; 2000 mg/kg-bw) routes of exposure</p> <p>Most LBPNs are mild to moderate eye and skin irritants in rabbits, with the exception of heavy catalytic cracked and heavy catalytic reformed naphthas, which have higher primary skin irritation indices.</p> <p><b>Sensitisation:</b></p> <p>LBPNs do not appear to be skin sensitizers, but a poor response in the positive control was also noted in these studies</p> <p><b>Repeat dose toxicity:</b></p> <p>The lowest-observed-adverse-effect concentration (LOAEC) and lowest-observed-adverse-effect level (LOAEL) values identified following short-term (2-89 days) and subchronic (greater than 90 days) exposure to the LBPN substances. These values were determined for a variety of endpoints after considering the toxicity data for all LBPNs in the group. Most of the studies were carried out by the inhalation route of exposure. Renal effects, including increased kidney weight, renal lesions (renal tubule dilation, necrosis) and hyaline droplet formation, observed in male rats exposed orally or by inhalation to most LBPNs, were considered species- and sex-specific. These effects were determined to be due to a mechanism of action not relevant to humans -specifically, the interaction between hydrocarbon metabolites and alpha-2-microglobulin, an enzyme not produced in substantial amounts in female rats, mice and other species, including humans. The resulting nephrotoxicity and subsequent carcinogenesis in male rats were therefore not considered in deriving LOAEC/LOAEL values.</p> <p>Only a limited number of studies of short-term and subchronic duration were identified for site-restricted LBPNs.</p> <p>Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.</p> <p>The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell. The gut cell may play a major role in determining the proportion of hydrocarbon that becomes available to be deposited unchanged in peripheral tissues such as in the body fat stores or the liver.</p> <p>For trimethylbenzenes:</p> <p>Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after exposure by swallowing, inhalation, or skin contact. In the workplace, inhalation and skin contact are the most important routes of absorption; whole-body toxic effects from skin absorption are unlikely to occur as the skin irritation caused by the chemical generally leads to quick removal. The substance is fat-soluble and may accumulate in fatty tissues. It is also bound to red blood cells in the bloodstream. It is excreted from the body both by exhalation and in the urine.</p> <p>Acute toxicity: Direct contact with liquid 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene is irritating to the skin, and breathing the vapour is irritating to the airway, causing lung inflammation. Breathing high concentrations of the chemical vapour causes headache, fatigue</p> |

|   |   |
|---|---|
|   | <p>and drowsiness.</p> <p>For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes – TMBs)</p> <p>Acute toxicity: Animal testing shows that semi-lethal concentrations and doses vary amongst this group. The semilethal concentrations for inhalation range from 6000 to 10000 mg/cubic metre for C9 aromatic naphtha and 18000-24000 mg/cubic metre for 1,2,4- and 1,3,5-TMB, respectively.</p> <p>Irritation and sensitization: Results from animal testing indicate that C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents are mildly to moderately irritating to the skin, minimally irritating to the eye, and have the potential to irritate the airway and cause depression of breathing rate. There is no evidence that it sensitizes skin.</p> <p>Repeated dose toxicity: Animal studies show that chronic inhalation toxicity for C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents is slight. Similarly, oral exposure does not appear to pose a high toxicity hazard for pure trimethylbenzene isomers.</p> <p>Mutation-causing ability: No evidence of mutation-causing ability and genetic toxicity was found in animal and laboratory testing.</p> <p>For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system. This product contains toluene, and animal studies suggest high concentrations of toluene lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene, from which animal testing shows evidence of tumour formation.</p> <p>Cancer-causing potential: Animal testing shows inhaling petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans.</p> <p>Mutation-causing potential: Most studies involving gasoline have returned negative results regarding the potential to cause mutations, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants).</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity: Animal studies show that high concentrations of toluene (&gt;0.1%) can cause developmental effects such as lower birth weight and developmental toxicity to the nervous system of the foetus. Other studies show no adverse effects on the foetus.</p> <p>Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 1320 ppm/6h/90D-I * [Devoe]</p> |
| <b>N-BUTANOL</b>  | <p>For n-butanol:</p> <p>Acute toxicity: In animal testing, n-butanol (BA) was only slightly toxic, following exposure by swallowing, skin contact or irritation. Animal testing and human experience suggest that n-butanol is moderately irritating to the skin but severely irritating to the eye. Human studies show that BA is not likely to cause skin sensitization. Warning of exposure occurs before irritation of the nose, because n-butanol has an odour which can be detected below concentration levels cause irritation.</p> <p>Repeat dose toxicity: Animal testing showed temporarily reduction in activity and food intake following repeated exposure to BA, but otherwise there was no evidence of chronic toxicity.</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity: Several animal studies indicate BA does not possess reproductive toxicity, and does not affect fertility.</p> <p>Developmental toxicity: BA only caused developmental changes and toxic effects on the foetus near or at levels that were toxic to the mother.</p>   |
| <b>TALC &amp; TRIMETHYLOPROPANE TRIAMINE ETHER, PROPOXYLATED &amp; N-BUTANOL</b>                        | <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.</p>  |
| <b>TALC &amp; XYLENE</b>  | <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:</p> <p><b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>   |
| <b>XYLENE &amp; N-BUTANOL</b>   | <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p>   |
| <b>XYLENE &amp; TRIMETHYLOPROPANE TRIAMINE ETHER, PROPOXYLATED &amp; BENZYL ALCOHOL &amp; N-BUTANOL</b> | <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p>   |

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

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Continued...

✔ – Data available to make classification

⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

|   |  |                    |                               |               |               |
|---|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Wattyl Epinamel CF121 Part B                    | ENDPOINT   | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|   | Not Available  | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available | Not Available |
| talc  | 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             |
| trimethylolpropane triamine ether, propoxylated | ENDPOINT   | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|   | Not Available  | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available | Not Available |
| benzyl alcohol                                  | ENDPOINT   | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|   | LC50   | 96                 | Fish                          | 10mg/L        | 4             |
| diisodecyl phthalate                            | ENDPOINT   | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|   | LC50   | 96                 | Fish                          | >0.37mg/L     | 4             |
|   | EC50   | 48                 | Crustacea                     | >0.02mg/L     | 4             |
|   | EC50   | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >0.8mg/L      | 4             |
|   | BCF  | 504                | Crustacea                     | 0.1mg/L       | 4             |
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent       | ENDPOINT   | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|   | EC50   | 48                 | Crustacea                     | =6.14mg/L     | 1             |
|   | EC50   | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 3.29mg/L      | 1             |
|   | EC10   | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1.13mg/L      | 1             |
|   | NOEC   | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | =1mg/L        | 1             |
| n-butanol                                       | ENDPOINT   | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|   | LC50   | 96                 | Fish                          | 100.000mg/L   | 4             |
|   | EC50   | 48                 | Crustacea                     | >500mg/L      | 1             |
|   | EC50   | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 225mg/L       | 2             |
|   | BCF  | 24                 | Fish                          | 921mg/L       | 4             |
|   | EC3  | 192                | Algae or other aquatic plants | >=100mg/L     | 1             |
| NOEC  | 48   | Crustacea          | 415mg/L                       | 2             |               |
|   | <b>Legend:</b> Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data |                    |                               |               |               |

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

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

### Persistence and degradability

|            |                         |                  |
|------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------|-------------------------|------------------|

Continued...

|                      |                             |                             |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| xylene               | HIGH (Half-life = 360 days) | LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days) |
| benzyl alcohol       | LOW                         | LOW                         |
| diisodecyl phthalate | HIGH                        | HIGH                        |
| n-butanol            | LOW (Half-life = 54 days)   | LOW (Half-life = 3.65 days) |

### Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient           | Bioaccumulation    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| xylene               | MEDIUM (BCF = 740) |
| benzyl alcohol       | LOW (LogKOW = 1.1) |
| diisodecyl phthalate | HIGH (BCF = 3500)  |
| n-butanol            | LOW (BCF = 0.64)   |

### Mobility in soil

| Ingredient           | Mobility             |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| benzyl alcohol       | LOW (KOC = 15.66)    |
| diisodecyl phthalate | LOW (KOC = 1589000)  |
| n-butanol            | MEDIUM (KOC = 2.443) |

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Product / Packaging disposal</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.</li> <li>▶ Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with suitable dilute acid followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus</li> <li>▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.</li> </ul> |
|-------------------------------------|--|

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Labels Required

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
|                         |  |
| <b>Marine Pollutant</b> | NO  |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>          | •3W   |

### Land transport (ADG)

|                                     |  |                    |         |                  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------|---------|------------------|-----|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 2924   |                    |         |                  |     |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (contains trimethylolpropane triamine ether, propoxylated)   |                    |         |                  |     |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | <table style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">Class</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">Subrisk</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">8</td> </tr> </table>                               | Class              | 3       | Subrisk          | 8   |
| Class                               | 3  |                    |         |                  |     |
| Subrisk                             | 8  |                    |         |                  |     |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | III  |                    |         |                  |     |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Not Applicable   |                    |         |                  |     |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | <table style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">Special provisions</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">223 274</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">Limited quantity</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">5 L</td> </tr> </table> | Special provisions | 223 274 | Limited quantity | 5 L |
| Special provisions                  | 223 274  |                    |         |                  |     |
| Limited quantity                    | 5 L  |                    |         |                  |     |

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

|                                     |  |      |
|-------------------------------------|--|------|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 2924   |      |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | Flammable liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. * (contains trimethylolpropane triamine ether, propoxylated) |      |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | ICAO/IATA Class  | 3    |
|                                     | ICAO / IATA Subrisk  | 8    |
|                                     | ERG Code   | 3C   |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | III  |      |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Not Applicable   |      |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | Special provisions   | A3   |
|                                     | Cargo Only Packing Instructions  | 365  |
|                                     | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack  | 60 L |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions   | 354  |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack   | 5 L  |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions  | Y342 |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack   | 1 L  |

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

|                                     |  |           |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----------|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 2924   |           |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (contains trimethylolpropane triamine ether, propoxylated) |           |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | IMDG Class   | 3         |
|                                     | IMDG Subrisk   | 8         |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | III  |           |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Not Applicable   |           |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | EMS Number   | F-E , S-C |
|                                     | Special provisions   | 223 274   |
|                                     | 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****TALC(14807-96-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Australia Exposure Standards                      | International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs |
| Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) |   |

**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                       |

**TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE TRIAMINE ETHER, PROPOXYLATED(39423-51-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

|   |
|---|
| Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) |
|---|

Continued...

**BENZYL ALCOHOL(100-51-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**DIISODECYL PHTHALATE(26761-40-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT(64742-95-6.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)

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

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

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)

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

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

**National Inventory Status**

| National Inventory            | Status   |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS              | Y  |
| Canada - DSL                  | Y  |
| Canada - NDSL                 | N (benzyl alcohol; talc; n-butanol; trimethylolpropane triamine ether, propoxylated; diisodecyl phthalate; xylene; naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent)                            |
| China - IECSC                 | Y  |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y  |
| Japan - ENCS                  | N (trimethylolpropane triamine ether, propoxylated)  |
| Korea - KECI                  | Y  |
| New Zealand - NZIoC           | Y  |
| Philippines - PICCS           | Y  |
| USA - TSCA                    | Y  |
| <b>Legend:</b>                | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory<br>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**

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| <b>Revision Date</b> | 11/08/2018 |
| <b>Initial Date</b>  | 06/05/2017 |

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

| Name  | CAS No  |
|---|---|
| trimethylolpropane triamine ether, propoxylated | 39423-51-3, 125086-34-2, 155833-32-2, 168569-33-3, 58329-86-5, 87993-80-4, 98084-94-7 |
| diisodecyl phthalate                            | 26761-40-0, 68515-49-1  |
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent       | 64742-95-6., 25550-14-5.  |

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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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.