

# Wattyl Epinamel UHB1000 Black Part A

Valspar (a part of Sherwin-Williams)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 22-0647

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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 UHB1000 Black Part A  |
| Synonyms                      | Not Available   |
| Proper shipping name          | ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin) |
| Other means of identification | Not Available   |

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

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | Use according to manufacturer's directions.<br>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<br>The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. |
|--------------------------|---|

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

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | Valspar (a part of Sherwin-Williams)                       |
| Address                 | Level 4, 2 Burbank Place Baulkham Hills NSW 2153 Australia |
| Telephone               | +61 2 8867 3333  |
| Fax                     | +61 2 8867 3344  |
| Website                 | Not Available  |
| Email                   | Not Available  |

### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |               |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Association / Organisation        | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | 1800 039 008  |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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

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

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

Continued...

## Wattyl Epinamel UHB1000 Black Part A

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Classification</b> <sup>[1]</sup> | Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2 |
| <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> |  |
|----------------------------|---|

|                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| <b>SIGNAL WORD</b> | <b>DANGER</b> |
|--------------------|---------------|

## Hazard statement(s)

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>H315</b> | Causes skin irritation.                          |
| <b>H319</b> | Causes serious eye irritation.                   |
| <b>H317</b> | May cause an allergic skin reaction.             |
| <b>H360</b> | May damage fertility or the unborn child.        |
| <b>H335</b> | May cause respiratory irritation.                |
| <b>H411</b> | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>P201</b> | Obtain special instructions before use.                                    |
| <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>P281</b> | Use personal protective equipment as required.                             |

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>P308+P313</b>      | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.   |
| <b>P362</b>           | Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.  |
| <b>P302+P352</b>      | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  |
| <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. |

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>P405</b>      | Store locked up.   |
| <b>P403+P233</b> | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |

## 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

## Mixtures

| CAS No        | %[weight] | Name   |
|---------------|-----------|--|
| Not Available | 30-60     | bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin                         |
| Not Available | 30-60     | fillers  |
| 84-74-2       | 1-10      | <u>dibutyl phthalate</u>                                   |
| 104-40-5      | 1-10      | <u>4-nonylphenol</u>                                       |
| 68609-97-2    | 1-10      | <u>(C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether</u>                         |
|               | balance   | other ingredients at levels determined not to be hazardous |

Continued...

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul> |

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

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

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

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <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>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> <li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</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:<br/>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>, aldehydes</li> <li>, nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)</li> <li>, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> </ul> |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>               | •3Z  |

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

Continued...

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>▶ 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 spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Major Spills</b> | <p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.<br/>Moderate hazard.</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>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</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>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Other information</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> </ul>  |

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Suitable container</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</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 reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul> <p>Avoid reaction with amines</p> |

## 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 | dibutyl phthalate | Dibutyl phthalate | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |


#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient        | Material name     | TEEL-1    | TEEL-2   | TEEL-3     |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------|------------|
| dibutyl phthalate | Dibutyl phthalate | 15 mg/m3  | 84 mg/m3 | 9300 mg/m3 |
| 4-nonylphenol     | Nonyl phenol, p-  | 4.1 mg/m3 | 45 mg/m3 | 320 mg/m3  |

| Ingredient                            | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| bisphenol A/<br>epichlorohydrin resin | Not Available | Not Available |
| fillers                               | Not Available | Not Available |
| dibutyl phthalate                     | 4000 mg/m3    | Not Available |
| 4-nonylphenol                         | Not Available | Not Available |
| (C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether           | Not Available | Not Available |

Continued...

## 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.</p>  |
| <b>Personal protection</b>              |    |
| <b>Eye and face protection</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Skin protection</b>                  | See Hand protection below   |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b>            | <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.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p> <p>When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves, boots and aprons.</p> <p>The performance, based on breakthrough times, of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ethyl Vinyl Alcohol (EVAL laminate) is generally excellent</li> <li>- Butyl Rubber ranges from excellent to good</li> <li>- Nitrile Butyl Rubber (NBR) from excellent to fair.</li> <li>- Neoprene from excellent to fair</li> <li>- Polyvinyl (PVC) from excellent to poor</li> </ul> <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excellent breakthrough time &gt; 480 min</li> <li>- Good breakthrough time &gt; 20 min</li> <li>- Fair breakthrough time &lt; 20 min</li> <li>- Poor glove material degradation</li> </ul> <p>Gloves should be tested against each resin system prior to making a selection of the most suitable type. Systems include both the resin and any hardener, individually and collectively)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>DO NOT</b> use cotton or leather (which absorb and concentrate the resin), natural rubber (latex), medical or polyethylene gloves (which absorb the resin).</li> </ul> |
| <b>Body protection</b>                  | See Other protection below  |
| <b>Other protection</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</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   |
| NATURAL RUBBER   | C   |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | C   |
| NEOPRENE         | C   |
| NEOPRENE/NATURAL | C   |
| NITRILE          | C   |
| PE/EVAL/PE       | C   |

## Respiratory protection

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

|       |   |
|-------|---|
| PVA   | C |
| VITON | C |

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

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

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

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

^ - 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(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

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.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|   |  |  |                |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                   | Black viscous liquid with a characteristic odour; not miscible with water. |  |                |
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | Liquid   | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | >1             |
| <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 Applicable   | <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>                             | Not Available  | <b>Taste</b>                                   | Not Available  |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | Not Available  | <b>Explosive properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | Not Available  | <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 Applicable |
| <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> | 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. |
|----------------|---|

Continued...

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
|                     | <p>Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product</p> <p>Short term exposure to dibutyl phthalate aerosol concentration produced severe irritation of the eyes and upper airways, laboured breathing and intoxication. Death may occur due to paralysis of the respiratory system. Weight loss, and changes to the number of formed elements in the blood may occur at lower concentrations.</p>  |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Oral ingestion of 10 g (140 mg/kg) dibutyl phthalate can cause nausea, dizziness, eye discomfort and aversion to light, excessive tear secretion, redness and discharge. Recovery was complete and uncomplicated.</p> <p>The toxicity of phthalates is not excessive due to slow oral absorption and metabolism. Absorption is affected by fat in the diet. Repeated doses can cause cumulative toxic effects, and symptoms include an enlarged liver which often reverses if exposure is maintained. Carbohydrate metabolism is disrupted, and cholesterol and triglyceride levels in the blood falls.</p>  |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. No positive responses were observed on human volunteers. However, cosmetic preparations containing up to 9% DBP can produce a range of irritant skin reactions.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p>  |
| <b>Eye</b>          | <p>There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.</p>   |
| <b>Chronic</b>      | <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.</p> <p>Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.</p> <p>Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother.</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 that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Oral or intraperitoneal administration of dibutyl phthalate, at high doses produced a number of bone resorptions, neural tube defects, skeletal abnormalities and increased foetal deaths.</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> |

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <b>Wattyl Epinamel UHB1000 Black Part A</b> | <b>TOXICITY</b>  | <b>IRRITATION</b>                          |
|   | Not Available  | Not Available                              |
| <b>dibutyl phthalate</b>                    | <b>TOXICITY</b>  | <b>IRRITATION</b>                          |
|   | Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 12.5 mg/l/2H <sup>[2]</sup><br>Oral (rat) LD50: 6279 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>   | Not Available                              |
| <b>4-nonylphenol</b>                        | <b>TOXICITY</b>  | <b>IRRITATION</b>                          |
|   | Oral (rat) LD50: 1620 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   | Not Available                              |
| <b>(C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether</b>          | <b>TOXICITY</b>  | <b>IRRITATION</b>                          |
|   | Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   | Eye (rabbit): mild [Ciba]                  |
|   |  | Skin (guinea pig): sensitiser              |
|   |  | Skin (human): Irritant                     |
|   |  | Skin (human): non- sensitiser              |
|   |  | Skin (rabbit): moderate<br>Skin : 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>Wattyl Epinamel UHB1000 Black Part A</b> | The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.  |
| <b>DIBUTYL PHTHALATE</b>                    | <p>For dibutyl phthalate (DBP):</p> <p>In studies on rats, DBP is absorbed through the skin, although studies have shown human skin is less permeable. Animal testing shows DBP is rapidly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, distributed mainly in the liver and kidneys and excreted in urine as breakdown products if given orally or through a vein. Accumulation has not been observed in any organ. The profile of effects following exposure to DBP is similar to that of other phthalate esters, which, in susceptible</p> |

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|   |  |
|---|--|
|   | species, can cause enlarged liver, toxicity to the foetus, birth defects, and damage to the testicles. 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. Available data indicate that phthalate esters are minimally toxic by swallowing, inhalation and skin contact. Repeated exposure may result in weight gain, liver enlargement and induction of liver enzymes. They may also cause shrinking of the testicles and other structural malformations. They may reduce male and female fertility and number of live births, according to animal testing.  |
| <b>4-NONYLPHENOL</b>  | 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. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function. |
| <b>Wattyl Epinamel UHB1000 Black Part A &amp; (C12-14)ALKYLGLYCIDYL ETHER</b> | The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. 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.   |
| <b>Wattyl Epinamel UHB1000 Black Part A &amp; 4-NONYLPHENOL</b>               | 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.   |

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

**Legend:** ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification  
 ☹ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

|   | ENDPOINT      | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|---|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Wattyl Epinamel UHB1000 Black Part A</b> | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available | Not Available |
| <b>dibutyl phthalate</b>                    | LC50          | 96                 | Fish                          | 0.35mg/L      | 4             |
|   | EC50          | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 2.99mg/L      | 4             |
|   | EC50          | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.0034mg/L    | 4             |
|   | BCF           | 24                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 10mg/L        | 4             |
|   | NOEC          | 144                | Fish                          | 0.025mg/L     | 4             |
| <b>4-nonylphenol</b>                        | LC50          | 96                 | Fish                          | 0.11mg/L      | 4             |
|   | EC50          | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 0.13mg/L      | 4             |
|   | EC50          | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.50mg/L      | 4             |
|   | BCF           | 24                 | Fish                          | 0.31mg/L      | 4             |
|   | NOEC          | 504                | Fish                          | 0.0029mg/L    | 4             |
| <b>(C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether</b>          | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available | Not Available |

Continued...



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

On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and /or delayed, to the structure and/ or functioning of natural ecosystems.

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

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

for dibutyl phthalate (DBP):

log Kow : 4.72

Koc : 160-6400

Half-life (hr) air : 18

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 1824

Henry's atm m3 /mol: 4.60E-07

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.43

ThOD : 2.24

BCF : 5000

log BCF : 1.07-1.5

Environmental Fate:

DBP is relatively non-persistent in air and surface waters, and has a half-life in these compartments of only a few days. Complete biodegradation of DBP is rapid under aerobic conditions but much slower under anaerobic conditions. For soil, similar half-lives to air and water have been predicted; however, studies suggest that DBP may be more persistent in soil. DBP would be expected to bioaccumulate as a result of its high octanol-water partition coefficient.

For Transitional Phthalate Esters:

Aquatic Fate: Phthalates have no associated acute or chronic aquatic toxicity. This cut-off in acute toxicity is due to the concentration causing acute toxicity being higher than the water solubility of the phthalate ester. The same situation exists for those phthalates which are more non-polar (higher carbon number) than dihexyl phthalate. The lower molecular weight transitional phthalate esters are more water soluble than the remaining higher molecular weight transitional phthalates (dihexyl and higher) and causes acute and chronic aquatic toxicity below 1 mg/L.

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

## Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient        | Persistence: Water/Soil   | Persistence: Air            |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| dibutyl phthalate | LOW (Half-life = 23 days) | LOW (Half-life = 3.08 days) |
| 4-nonylphenol     | HIGH                      | HIGH                        |

## Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient        | Bioaccumulation        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| dibutyl phthalate | LOW (BCF = 176)        |
| 4-nonylphenol     | HIGH (LogKOW = 5.9889) |

## Mobility in soil

| Ingredient        | Mobility          |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| dibutyl phthalate | LOW (KOC = 1460)  |
| 4-nonylphenol     | LOW (KOC = 60890) |

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

#### Product / Packaging disposal

- ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:



- ▶ Reduction
- ▶ Reuse
- ▶ Recycling

## Wattyl Epinamel UHB1000 Black Part A

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p> <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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
|                  |  |
| Marine Pollutant |  |
| HAZCHEM          | •3Z   |

## Land transport (ADG)

|                              |   |                      |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| UN number                    | 3082  |                      |
| UN proper shipping name      | ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin) |                      |
| Transport hazard class(es)   | Class   | 9                    |
|                              | Subrisk   | Not Applicable       |
| Packing group                | III   |                      |
| Environmental hazard         | Environmentally hazardous   |                      |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions  | 274 331 335 375 AU01 |
|                              | Limited quantity  | 5 L                  |

Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082

are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in;

(a) packagings;

(b) IBCs; or

(c) any other receptacle not exceeding 500 kg(L).

- Australian Special Provisions (SP AU01) - ADG Code 7th Ed.

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

|                              |   |                |
|------------------------------|---|----------------|
| UN number                    | 3082  |                |
| UN proper shipping name      | Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. * (contains bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin) |                |
| Transport hazard class(es)   | ICAO/IATA Class   | 9              |
|                              | ICAO / IATA Subrisk   | Not Applicable |
|                              | ERG Code  | 9L             |
| Packing group                | III   |                |
| Environmental hazard         | Environmentally hazardous   |                |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions  | A97 A158 A197  |
|                              | Cargo Only Packing Instructions   | 964            |
|                              | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack   | 450 L          |
|                              | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions  | 964            |

Continued...

## Wattyl Epinamel UHB1000 Black Part A

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack                    | 450 L   |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y964    |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack            | 30 kg G |

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| UN number                    | 3082  |
| UN proper shipping name      | ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin) |
| Transport hazard class(es)   | IMDG Class : 9<br>IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable   |
| Packing group                | III   |
| Environmental hazard         | Marine Pollutant  |
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number : F-A , S-F<br>Special provisions : 274 335 969<br>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

## DIBUTYL PHTHALATE(84-74-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

## 4-NONYLPHENOL(104-40-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

## (C12-14)ALKYLGLYCIDYL ETHER(68609-97-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

## National Inventory Status

| National Inventory            | Status   |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS              | Y  |
| Canada - DSL                  | Y  |
| Canada - NDSL                 | N ((C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether; 4-nonylphenol; dibutyl phthalate)  |
| China - IECSC                 | Y  |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y  |
| Japan - ENCS                  | N ((C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether)  |
| 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

|               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 11/04/2016 |
|---------------|------------|

Continued...

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| <b>Initial Date</b> | Not Available |
|---------------------|---------------|

## Other information

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

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

## Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.  
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
LOD: Limit Of Detection  
OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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