

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 9-Jan-2014  
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 8073-10  
Version No:8.1.1.1  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Wattyl Seapro CU120 Antifouling MCR

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

### PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturer's directions.

The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Valspar Australia Pty Ltd Pty Limited

Address:

Level 4, 2 Burbank Place

Baulkham Hills

NSW, 2153

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 8867 3333

Emergency Tel: +61 1800 039 008

Emergency Tel: +61 3 9573 3112

Fax: +61 2 8867 3344

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### RISK

Risk Codes

R11

R20/21/22

R49

R50/53

R33?

R36/37/38?

R61?

R66?

R67?

Risk Phrases

- Highly flammable.
- Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
- May cause CANCER by inhalation.
- Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
- May produce discomfort of the eyes, respiratory tract and skin\*.
- May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo\*.
- Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking\*.
- Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness\*.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes

S01

S16

S23

S24

S25

S36

S38

S37

S39

S51

S09

S53

Safety Phrases

- Keep locked up.
- Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- Wear eye/face protection.
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

continued...

# Wattyl Seapro CU120 Antifouling MCR

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

|      |  |
|------|--|
| S29  | • Do not empty into drains.  |
| S401 | • To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.                 |
| S07  | • Keep container tightly closed.   |
| S35  | • This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.   |
| S13  | • Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.  |
| S26  | • In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. |
| S57  | • Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.  |
| S61  | • Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.                        |
| S60  | • This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.                                    |

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME   | CAS RN     | %     |
|--|------------|-------|
| copper(I) oxide                                    | 1317-39-1  | 30-60 |
| resins, unregulated                                |            | 10-30 |
| xylene   | 1330-20-7  | 5-15  |
| aromatic solvent 100                               | Not avail. | 1-9   |
| vinyl chloride/ vinyl isobutylether copolymer      | 25154-85-2 | 1-9   |
| aluminium silicate hydrated                        | 1335-30-4  | 1-9   |
| zinc oxide   |            | 1-5   |
| diuron   | 330-54-1   | 1-5   |
| pigments, including                                |            | 1-5   |
| titanium dioxide                                   | 13463-67-7 | 0-2   |
| ingredients not contributing to the classification |            | 1-9   |
| contains less than 0.1% benzene                    |            |       |

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

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

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

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## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate 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<sub>2</sub> 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.

for copper intoxication:

- Unless extensive vomiting has occurred empty the stomach by lavage with water, milk, sodium bicarbonate solution or a 0.1% solution of potassium ferrocyanide (the resulting copper ferrocyanide is insoluble).
- Administer egg white and other demulcents.
- Maintain electrolyte and fluid balances.
- Morphine or meperidine (Demerol) may be necessary for control of pain.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

Do not use a water jet to fight fire.

### FIRE FIGHTING

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

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

### HAZCHEM

•3YE

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

| Source                             | Material                                   | TWA<br>ppm | TWA<br>mg/m <sup>3</sup> | STEL<br>ppm | STEL<br>mg/m <sup>3</sup> | Peak<br>ppm | Peak<br>mg/m <sup>3</sup> | TWA<br>F/CC | Notes |
|------------------------------------|--|------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------|
| Australia<br>Exposure<br>Standards | xylene (Xylene<br>(o-, m-, p-<br>isomers)) | 80         |                          | 150         | 655                       |             |                           |             |       |

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- copper(I) oxide: CAS:1317- 39- 1 CAS:1308- 76- 5 CAS:1344- 70- 3
- vinyl chloride/ vinyl isobutylether copolymer: CAS:25154- 85- 2
- aluminium silicate hydrated: CAS:1335- 30- 4 CAS:58425- 86- 8

### MATERIAL DATA

AROMATIC SOLVENT 100:

XYLENE:

for xylenes:

IDLH Level: 900 ppm

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

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

COPPER(I) OXIDE:

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

Saturation vapour concentration: 237000 ppm @ 20 C

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

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to protect the worker against mild irritation associated with brief

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

exposures and the bioaccumulation, chronic irritation of the respiratory tract and headaches associated with long-term acetone exposures.

For nitric acid:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.27 ppm (detection)

NOTE: Detector tubes for nitric acid, measuring in excess of 5 ppm, are commercially available.

The TLV-TWA is protective against corrosion of the skin, tissue and other membranes, against irritation to the eyes and mucous membranes, and against acute pulmonary oedema or chronic obstructive lung disease.

XYLENE:

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

AROMATIC SOLVENT 100:

For trimethyl benzene as mixed isomers (of unstated proportions)

Odour Threshold Value: 2.4 ppm (detection)

Use care in interpreting effects as a single isomer or other isomer mix. Trimethylbenzene is an eye, nose and respiratory irritant.

Odour threshold: 0.25 ppm.

The TLV-TWA is protective against ocular and upper respiratory tract irritation and is recommended for bulk handling of gasoline based on calculations of hydrocarbon content of gasoline vapour.

For cumene:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.008-0.132 ppm (detection), 0.047 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the TLV-TWA is thought to prevent induction of narcosis.

CEL TWA: 50 ppm, 250 mg/m<sup>3</sup> as total hydrocarbons [Manufacturer]

VINYL CHLORIDE/ VINYL ISOBUTYLEETHER COPOLYMER:

These "dusts" have little adverse effect on the lungs and do not produce toxic effects or organic disease. Although there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response at sufficiently high concentrations, the cellular response caused by P.N.O.C.s has the following characteristics:

- the architecture of the air spaces remain intact,
- scar tissue (collagen) is not synthesised to any degree,
- tissue reaction is potentially reversible.

Extensive concentrations of P.N.O.C.s may:

- seriously reduce visibility.

ALUMINIUM SILICATE HYDRATED:

The TLV is based on the exposures to aluminium chloride and the amount of hydrolysed acid and the corresponding acid TLV to provide the same degree of freedom from irritation. Workers chronically exposed to aluminium dusts and fumes have developed severe pulmonary reactions including fibrosis, emphysema and pneumothorax.

DIURON:

for diuron:

Exposures at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to protect the worker from the significant risk of anaemia and methaemoglobinaemia associated with use of the product.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE:

Animals exposed by inhalation to 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> titanium dioxide show no significant fibrosis, possibly reversible tissue reaction. The architecture of lung air spaces remains intact.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

### RESPIRATOR

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

### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

**HANDS/FEET**

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

**OTHER**

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

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

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

The basic types of engineering controls are:

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

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

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**APPEARANCE**

Coloured flammable liquid with a hydrocarbon solvent odour; not miscible with water.

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

|                           |               |                                 |                |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| State                     | Liquid        | Molecular Weight                | Not Applicable |
| Melting Range (°C)        | Not Available | Viscosity                       | Not Available  |
| Boiling Range (°C)        | 138- 170      | Solubility in water (g/L)       | Immiscible     |
| Flash Point (°C)          | 13            | pH (1% solution)                | Not Applicable |
| Decomposition Temp (°C)   | Not Available | pH (as supplied)                | Not Applicable |
| Autoignition Temp (°C)    | 250           | Vapour Pressure (kPa)           | Not Available  |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | 7.0           | Specific Gravity (water=1)      | 1.60- 1.65     |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | 1.0           | Relative Vapour Density (air=1) | >1.0           |
| Volatile Component (%vol) | 25- 30        | Evaporation Rate                | Not Available  |

## Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY**

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

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

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS****ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS****SWALLOWED**

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

A metallic taste, nausea, vomiting and burning feeling in the upper stomach region occur after ingestion of copper and its derivatives. The vomitus is usually green/blue and discolours contaminated skin. Acute poisonings from ingestion are rare due to

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

their prompt removal by vomiting. Should vomiting not occur or is delayed, systemic poisoning may occur producing kidney and liver damage, wide-spread capillary damage, and be fatal; death may occur after relapse from an apparent recovery. Anaemia may occur in acute poisoning.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain and vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

**EYE**

■ There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

**SKIN**

■ Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.

This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

Exposure to copper, by skin, has come from its use in pigments, ointments, ornaments, jewellery, dental amalgams and IUDs (intra-uterine devices), and in killing fungi and algae. Although copper is used in the treatment of water in swimming pools and reservoirs, there are no reports of toxicity from these applications. Reports of allergic contact dermatitis following contact with copper and its salts have appeared in the literature, however the exposure concentrations leading to any effect have been poorly characterised. In studies, the possible contamination with nickel (which causes allergies definitely) has been raised as a reason for any reactions observed.

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.

**INHALED**

■ Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.

Xylene is a central nervous system depressant.

Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers.

Temporary memory loss, kidney impairment, temporary confusion and some evidence of disturbance of liver function was reported in workers grossly exposed to xylene (1%). One death was noted, with autopsy revealing lung congestion, oedema and local bleeding of alveoli. Inhaling xylene at 100 ppm for 5-6 hours can increase reaction time and cause slight inco-ordination. Tolerance developed during the work week, but was lost over the weekend. Physical exercise may reduce tolerance. About 4-8% of total absorbed xylene accumulates in fat.

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

**CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

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

There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby.

Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects.

Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity. Exposure to xylene has been associated with increased rates of blood cancer, but this may be complicated by exposure to other substances, including benzene.

Animal testing found no evidence of cancer-causing activity.

**TOXICITY AND IRRITATION**

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

**CARCINOGEN**

|                  |   |       |    |  |
|------------------|---|-------|----|--|
| xylene           | International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs | Group | 3  | Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans |
| titanium dioxide | International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs | Group | 2B | Possibly carcinogenic to humans                      |

**SKIN**

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

|                  |  |                               |   |
|------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|
| xylene           | GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles | D1: skin irritation/corrosion | 2 |
| xylene           | GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles | D1: skin irritation/corrosion | 1 |
| titanium dioxide | GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles | D1: skin irritation/corrosion | 1 |

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
 This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.  
 Avoid release to the environment.  
 Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

### Ecotoxicity

| Ingredient                                    | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air  | Bioaccumulation   | Mobility          |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| copper(I) oxide                               | HIGH                    | No Data Available | LOW               | HIGH              |
| xylene  | LOW                     | LOW               | LOW               | No Data Available |
| aromatic solvent 100                          | No Data Available       | No Data Available | No Data Available | No Data Available |
| vinyl chloride/ vinyl isobutylether copolymer | No Data Available       | No Data Available | No Data Available | No Data Available |
| aluminium silicate hydrated                   | No Data Available       | No Data Available | No Data Available | No Data Available |
| diuron  | HIGH                    | No Data Available | LOW               | MED               |
| titanium dioxide                              | HIGH                    | No Data Available | LOW               | HIGH              |

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
  - Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
  - Incinerate residue at an approved site.
  - Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
  - Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
  - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:
- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
  - Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

### HAZCHEM:

•3YE (ADG7)

### ADG7:

|                       |       |                       |         |
|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|---------|
| Class or Division:    | 3     | Subsidiary Risk1:     | None    |
| UN No.:               | 1263  | Packing Group:        | II      |
| Special Provision:    | 163 * | Limited Quantity:     | 5 L     |
| Portable Tanks & Bulk | T4    | Portable Tanks & Bulk | TP1 TP8 |

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

|   |            |  |      |
|---|------------|--|------|
| Containers - Instruction:   |            | Containers - Special Provision:                | TP28 |
| Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:  | P001 IBC02 | Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision: | PP1  |
| Name and Description: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries) |            |  |      |
| <b>Air Transport IATA:</b>  |            |  |      |
| ICAO/IATA Class:  | 3          | ICAO/IATA Subrisk:                             | None |
| UN/ID Number:   | 1263       | Packing Group:                                 | II   |
| Special provisions:   | A3A72      |  |      |
| Cargo Only  |            |  |      |
| Packing Instructions:   | 364        | Maximum Qty/Pack:                              | 60 L |
| Passenger and Cargo   |            |  |      |
| Packing Instructions:   | 353        | Maximum Qty/Pack:                              | 5 L  |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity  |            |  |      |
| Packing Instructions:   | Y341       | Maximum Qty/Pack:                              | 1 L  |

Shipping name:PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

**Maritime Transport IMDG:**

|                     |         |                     |      |
|---------------------|---------|---------------------|------|
| IMDG Class:         | 3       | IMDG Subrisk:       | None |
| UN Number:          | 1263    | Packing Group:      | II   |
| EMS Number:         | F-E,S-E | Special provisions: | 163  |
| Limited Quantities: | 5 L     | Marine Pollutant:   | Yes  |

Shipping name:PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**Indications of Danger:**

F Highly Flammable  
N Dangerous for the environment  
T Toxic

**POISONS SCHEDULE**

S5

**REGULATIONS****Regulations for ingredients**

**copper(I) oxide (CAS: 1317-39-1, 1308-76-5, 1344-70-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Acros Transport Information", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix A", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4", "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", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information"

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

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

continued...

# Wattyl Seapro CU120 Antifouling MCR

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

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National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

**vinyl chloride/ vinyl isobutylether copolymer (CAS: 25154-85-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established"

**aluminium silicate hydrated (CAS: 1335-30-4, 58425-86-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "International Numbering System for Food Additives"

**diuron (CAS: 330-54-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - pesticides)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2", "Australia ADI list - Acceptable daily intakes for agricultural and veterinary chemicals", "Australia Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVM) Record of approved active constituents", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values for Pesticides", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Maximum Residue Limits (Australia only) - Schedule 1", "Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Maximum Residue Limits (Australia only) - Schedule 3 - Chemical Groups", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments"

**titanium dioxide (CAS: 13463-67-7, 1317-70-0, 1317-80-2, 12188-41-9, 1309-63-3, 100292-32-8, 101239-53-6, 116788-85-3, 12000-59-8, 12701-76-7, 12767-65-6, 12789-63-8, 1344-29-2, 185323-71-1, 185828-91-5, 188357-76-8, 188357-79-1, 195740-11-5, 221548-98-7, 224963-00-2, 246178-32-5, 252962-41-7, 37230-92-5, 37230-94-7, 37230-95-8, 37230-96-9, 39320-58-6, 39360-64-0, 39379-02-7, 416845-43-7, 494848-07-6, 494848-23-6, 494851-77-3, 494851-98-8, 55068-84-3, 55068-85-4, 552316-51-5, 62338-64-1, 767341-00-4, 97929-50-5, 98084-96-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVM) Record of approved active constituents", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Sunscreening agents permitted as active ingredients in listed products", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

**No data for Wattyl Seapro CU120 Antifouling MCR (CW: 8073-10)**

No data for aromatic solvent 100 (CAS: , Not avail)

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

| Ingredient Name             | CAS   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| copper(I) oxide             | 1317-39-1, 1308-76-5, 1344-70-3   |
| aluminium silicate hydrated | 1335-30-4, 58425-86-8   |
| titanium dioxide            | 13463-67-7, 1317-70-0, 1317-80-2, 12188-41-9, 1309-63-3, 100292-32-8, 101239-53-6, 116788-85-3, 12000-59-8, 12701-76-7, 12767-65-6, 12789-63-8, 1344-29-2, 185323-71-1, 185828-91-5, 188357-76-8, 188357-79-1, 195740-11-5, 221548-98-7, 224963-00-2, 246178-32-5, 252962-41-7, 37230-92-5, 37230-94-7, 37230-95-8, 37230-96-9, 39320-58-6, 39360-64-0, 39379-02-7, 416845-43-7, 494848-07-6, 494848-23-6, 494851-77-3, 494851-98-8, 55068-84-3, 55068-85-4, 552316-51-5, 62338-64-1, 767341-00-4, 97929-50-5, 98084-96-9 |

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

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

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

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

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*