

Wattyl Colourthane S-Series Tinters

Valspar (a part of Sherwin-Williams)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 4748-69

Version No: 8.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 01/11/2019

Print Date: 16/03/2021

S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name | Wattyl Colourthane S-Series Tinters |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| 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) |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| 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. 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. |
|--------------------------|---|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| Registered company name | Valspar (a part of Sherwin-Williams) | Valspar (a part of Sherwin-Williams) |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| Address | Level 4, 2 Burbank Place Baulkham Hills NSW 2153 Australia | 2-14 Patiki Road Avondale Auckland 1026 New Zealand |
| Telephone | +61 2 8867 3333 | +64 9 820 6700 |
| Fax | +61 2 8867 3344 | +64 9 820 6752 |
| Website | Not Available | Not Available |
| Email | Not Available | Not Available |

Emergency telephone number

| Association / Organisation | Valspar (a part of Sherwin-Williams) | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Emergency telephone numbers | +61 2 9186 1132 | +61 2 9186 1132 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +61 2 9186 1132 | +61 1800 951 288 |

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

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 | 3 | |
| Toxicity | 1 | |
| Body Contact | 2 | |
| Reactivity | 1 | |
| Chronic | 2 | |

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

Wattyl Colourthane S-Series Tinters

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
| Classification [1] | Flammable Liquid Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Label elements

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
| Signal word | Danger |

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|---------------|--|
| H225 | Highly flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| AUH066 | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|-------------|--|
| P210 | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
| P260 | Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray. |
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |
| P240 | Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| P301+P310 | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/... |
| P331 | Do NOT induce vomiting. |
| P370+P378 | In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish. |
| P305+P351+P338 | 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

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|-------------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|-------------|--|

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| Not Available | 30-50 | <u>polyester resin</u> |
| Not Available | 10-30 | pigments |
| 123-86-4 | 10-40 | <u>n-butyl acetate</u> |
| 141-78-6 | 5-20 | <u>ethyl acetate</u> |
| 63148-69-6 | 0-10 | <u>alkyd resin - unregulated</u> |

Wattyl Colourthane S-Series Tinters

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---------------|-----------|--|
| Not Available | balance | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous |

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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 Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Immediately give a glass of water. ▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▸ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. |

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 simple esters:

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- **DO NOT use emetics.** Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. *EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994*

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.

Continued...

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- Carbon dioxide.

Do not use a water jet to fight fire.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‣ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‣ 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. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p>Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.</p> |
| HAZCHEM | •3YE |

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

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‣ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‣ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ May be violently or explosively reactive. ‣ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. |

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‣ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ‣ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. <p>Contains low boiling substance: Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‣ Check for bulging containers. ‣ Vent periodically ‣ Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours ‣ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ‣ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ‣ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ‣ Use in a well-ventilated area. ‣ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‣ 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. |

Wattyl Colourthane S-Series Tinters

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid strong acids, bases. ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

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 | n-butyl acetate | n-Butyl acetate | 150 ppm / 713 mg/m3 | 950 mg/m3 / 200 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | ethyl acetate | Ethyl acetate | 200 ppm / 720 mg/m3 | 1440 mg/m3 / 400 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| n-butyl acetate | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| ethyl acetate | 1,200 ppm | 1,700 ppm | 10000** ppm |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| polyester resin | Not Available | Not Available |
| n-butyl acetate | 1,700 ppm | Not Available |
| ethyl acetate | 2,000 ppm | Not Available |
| alkyd resin - unregulated | Not Available | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <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> |
| Personal protection | |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>For esters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials. <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> |

Wattyl Colourthane S-Series Tinters

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). ▶ Non sparking safety 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. |

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:

Wattyl Colourthane S-Series Tinters

| Material | CPI |
|-------------------|-----|
| PE/EVAL/PE | A |
| PVA | A |
| TEFLON | B |
| BUTYL | C |
| BUTYL/NEOPRENE | C |
| CPE | C |
| HYPALON | C |
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE/NATURAL | C |
| NITRILE | C |
| NITRILE+PVC | C |
| PE | C |
| PVC | C |
| SARANEX-23 | C |
| SARANEX-23 2-PLY | C |
| VITON/BUTYL | C |
| VITON/CHLOROBUTYL | 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.

Respiratory protection

Type A 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 5 x ES | A-AUS / Class 1 | - | A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 |
| up to 25 x ES | Air-line* | A-2 | A-PAPR-2 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | A-3 | - |
| 50+ x ES | - | Air-line** | - |

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - 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.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Appearance | Coloured liquid with a sweet solvent odour; not miscible with water. | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |

Continued...

Wattyl Colourthane S-Series Tinters

| | | | |
|---|-------------------|--|----------------|
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Applicable | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | <0 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Applicable |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | >1 | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Inhaled | <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>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.</p> <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> |
| Ingestion | <p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p> <p>The main effects of simple esters are irritation, stupor and insensibility. Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and behavioural changes may occur.</p> |
| Skin Contact | <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> |
| Eye | <p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p> |
| Chronic | <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</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> |

| | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|
| Wattyl Colourthane S-Series Tinters | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |

| | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| polyester resin | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| n-butyl acetate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >14100 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (human): 300 mg |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.74 mg/l4 ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)-SEVERE |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; 13.864 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - moderate |
| | | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate |
| | | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| ethyl acetate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >22.222 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (human): 400 ppm |
| | Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; >18 mg/l4 ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; 12.556 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| alkyd resin - unregulated | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| Legend: | 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 | |

| | |
|--|---|
| N-BUTYL ACETATE | <p>Generally, linear and branched-chain alkyl esters are hydrolysed to their component alcohols and carboxylic acids in the intestinal tract, blood and most tissues throughout the body. Following hydrolysis the component alcohols and carboxylic acids are metabolized</p> <p>Oral acute toxicity studies have been reported for 51 of the 67 esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids. The very low oral acute toxicity of this group of esters is demonstrated by oral LD50 values greater than 1850 mg/kg bw</p> <p>Genotoxicity studies have been performed in vitro using the following esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids: methyl acetate, butyl acetate, butyl stearate and the structurally related isoamyl formate and demonstrates that these substances are not genotoxic.</p> <p>The JEFCA Committee concluded that the substances in this group would not present safety concerns at the current levels of intake the esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids are generally used as flavouring substances up to average maximum levels of 200 mg/kg. Higher levels of use (up to 3000 mg/kg) are permitted in food categories such as chewing gum and hard candy.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <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> |
| ETHYL ACETATE | <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.</p> |
| ALKYD RESIN - UNREGULATED | <p>"alkyd resin" describes a generic insoluble polymer which has no residual hazardous reactants and is not absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract. No acute or chronic human exposure / toxicity data available. Almost always in solvent solution - the hazard is from the solvent.</p> |
| Wattyl Colourthane S-Series Tinters & polyester resin & ALKYD RESIN - UNREGULATED | <p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> |

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

WattyI Colourthane S-Series Tinters

Legend: ✘ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

| WattyI Colourthane S-Series Tinters | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| polyester resin | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| n-butyl acetate | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 32mg/l | 1 |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 18mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 246mg/l | 2 |
| ethyl acetate | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 164mg/l | 1 |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | >75.6mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >100mg/l | 1 |
| alkyd resin - unregulated | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | >560mg/l | 4 |
| 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 | | | | |

For n-Butyl Acetate:

Koc: ~200;
log Kow: 1.78;
Half-life (hr) air: 144;
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 178 - 27156;
Henry's atm: m3 /mol: 3.20E-04
BOD 5 if unstated: 0.15-1.02,7%;
COD: 78%;
ThOD: 2.207;
BCF : 4-14.

Environmental Fate: Terrestrial Fate - Butyl acetate is expected to have moderate mobility in soil. Volatilization of n-butyl acetate is expected from moist and dry soil surfaces. n-Butyl acetate may biodegrade in soil.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| n-butyl acetate | LOW | LOW |
| ethyl acetate | LOW (Half-life = 14 days) | LOW (Half-life = 14.71 days) |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| n-butyl acetate | LOW (BCF = 14) |
| ethyl acetate | HIGH (BCF = 3300) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|------------|----------|
| | |

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| n-butyl acetate | LOW (KOC = 20.86) |
| ethyl acetate | LOW (KOC = 6.131) |

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <p>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.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Reduction ▸ Reuse ▸ Recycling ▸ Disposal (if all else fails) <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"> ▸ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▸ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▸ Recycle wherever possible. ▸ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▸ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▸ Decontaminate empty containers. |
|-------------------------------------|--|

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
| HAZCHEM | *3YE |

Land transport (ADG)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------|
| UN number | 1263 | |
| UN 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) | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | Class | 3 |
| | Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | II | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions | 163 367 |
| | Limited quantity | 5 L |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------------|
| UN number | 1263 | |
| UN proper shipping name | Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds) | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | 3 |
| | ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | 3L |
| Packing group | II | |

Wattyl Colourthane S-Series Tinters

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions | A3 A72 A192 |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 364 |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 60 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 353 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 5 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y341 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 1 L |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------|
| UN number | 1263 | |
| UN 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) | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | 3 |
| | IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | II | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number | F-E , S-E |
| | Special provisions | 163 367 |
| | Limited Quantities | 5 L |

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

| Product name | Group |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| polyester resin | Not Available |
| n-butyl acetate | Not Available |
| ethyl acetate | Not Available |
| alkyd resin - unregulated | Not Available |

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| polyester resin | Not Available |
| n-butyl acetate | Not Available |
| ethyl acetate | Not Available |
| alkyd resin - unregulated | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

polyester resin is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

n-butyl acetate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

ethyl acetate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

alkyd resin - unregulated is found on the following regulatory lists

Wattyl Colourthane S-Series Tinters

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | No (alkyd resin - unregulated) |
| Canada - NDSL | No (n-butyl acetate; ethyl acetate; alkyd resin - unregulated) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | No (alkyd resin - unregulated) |
| Japan - ENCS | No (alkyd resin - unregulated) |
| Korea - KECI | No (alkyd resin - unregulated) |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | No (alkyd resin - unregulated) |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | Yes |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - ARIPS | No (alkyd resin - unregulated) |
| Legend: | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 01/11/2019 |
| Initial Date | 10/11/2010 |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Issue Date | Sections Updated |
|---------|------------|--|
| 7.1.1.1 | 15/11/2018 | Physical Properties, Supplier Information |
| 8.1.1.1 | 01/11/2019 | One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification |

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

This document is copyright.

Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH.

TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.