

# COLOURTHANE C-SERIES C195 GLOSS CLEAR PART A

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 18-Aug-2008  
C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 5072-25  
Version No:4  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL COLOURTHANE CLEAR

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT

### PRODUCT USE

■ The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. Used according to manufacturer's directions. 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. Do not return the mixed material to the original containers. The material when ready for use, i.e. with 2 parts mixed together, CONTAINS free organic isocyanate.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Wattyl Pty Ltd  
Address:  
4 Steel Street  
Blacktown  
NSW, 2148  
Australia  
Telephone: +61 2 9621 6255  
Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008**  
Fax: +61 2 9831 4244  
Email: wattyl@wattyl.com.au

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### RISK

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R11	• Highly flammable.
R20/21	• Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R36/38	• Irritating to eyes and skin.
R52	• Harmful to aquatic organisms.
R65	• HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
R67	• Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S36	• Wear suitable protective clothing.
S51	• Use only in well ventilated areas.
S401	• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
S13	• Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S46	• If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
S60	• This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
acrylic resin solution	None	>60
n- butyl acetate	123-86-4	1-9
ethyl- 3- ethoxypropionate	763-69-9	1-9
aromatic hydrocarbons	63231-51-6	1-9
additives		<2
Solvent grade has less than 0.1% benzene content.		

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

- - If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

### EYE

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

### SKIN

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

### INHALED

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

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. For acute or short term repeated exposures to 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.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- - Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

### 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.
  - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

### 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>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  
Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

### HAZCHEM

•3YE

### Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Chemical splash suit.

## 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 by using protective equipment.

### MAJOR SPILLS

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

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- - Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

Contains low boiling substance:

Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.

- Check for bulging containers.
- Vent periodically
- Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge ( $\leq 1$  m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7$  m/sec).
- Avoid splash filling.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- - Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- 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).

### 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 ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australia Exposure Standards	n- butyl acetate (n- Butyl acetate)	150	713	200	950

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- ethyl- 3- ethoxypropionate:

CAS:763- 69- 9

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

#### 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].

#### HANDS/FEET

■ - Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,

- chemical resistance of glove material,

- glove thickness and

- dexterity.

#### OTHER

■ - Overalls.

- PVC Apron.

- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

- Eyewash unit.

- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.

- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.<</>

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Clear colourless highly flammable liquid with a strong solvent odour; does not mix with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not applicable.
Melting Range (°C)	Not available.	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	128- 145	Solubility in water (g/L)	Insoluble
Flash Point (°C)	7	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable.
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.98- 1.01
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	45- 55	Evaporation Rate	Not available
n- butyl acetate			
log Kow (Prager 1995):		1.82	
log Kow (Sangster 1997):		1.78	

## 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.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
- Irritating to eyes and skin.
- Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Not applicable.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

#### N-BUTYL ACETATE:

##### WATTYL COLOURTHANE CLEAR:

- The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.
- The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

#### ACRYLIC RESIN SOLUTION:

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### N-BUTYL ACETATE:

##### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 13100 mg/kg  
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg\*  
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 200 ppm  
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4h  
Inhalation (Human) TCLo: 200 ppm/4h \* [PPG]  
Oral (Rat) LD50: 10768 mg/kg  
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 390 ppm/4h  
Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1230 mg/kg  
Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg  
Oral (Guinea pig) LD50: 4700 mg/kg  
Intraperitoneal (Guinea pig) LD: 1500 mg/kg

##### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h- Moderate  
Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)- SEVERE  
Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - Moderate  
Eye ( human): 300 mg

#### ETHYL-3-ETHOXYPROPIONATE:

##### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg  
Oral (rat) LD50: 5140 mg/kg  
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 10000 mg/kg  
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4076 mg/kg  
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1250 ppm/4h

##### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):10 mg/24h Open Mild  
Eye (rabbit): 500mg/24h - Mild

- The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.

\* Union Carbide

\*\* Endura Manufacturing

#### AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS:

NOTE: Insufficient information to identify possible hazards, including the chronic health effects, of this particular substance.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

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

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
n- butyl acetate	LOW		LOW	HIGH
ethyl- 3- ethoxypropionate	LOW		LOW	HIGH

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ - 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.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

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

- Reduction.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.

- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.

- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

- Recycle wherever possible.

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).

- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

### HAZCHEM:

●3YE (ADG7)

### ADG7:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1263	UN packing group:	II
Special provisions:	163	Packing Instructions:	None
Limited quantities:	5 L	Portable tanks and bulk containers - Instructions:	T4
Portable tanks and bulk containers - Special provisions:	TP1; TP8; TP28	Packagings and IBCs - Packing instruction:	P001; IBC02

Packagings and IBCs - Special packing provisions: 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)

### Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1263	UN packing group:	II

Shipping Name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)

### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1263	Packing Group:	II

Special provisions: A3

Shipping name: PAINT

### 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

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

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

### REGULATIONS

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

## Regulations for ingredients

### **n-butyl acetate (CAS: 123-86-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

### **ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate (CAS: 763-69-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

### **aromatic hydrocarbons (CAS: 63231-51-6) 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 - Domestic water quality", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I", "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 Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

### **No data for Watty Colourthane Clear (CW: 5072-25)**

No data for acrylic resin solution (CW: 19386)

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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

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

[www.chemwatch.net/references](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.*