

# WATTYL COLOURTHANE THINNER SLOW

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 17-Aug-2008  
XC93177C

CHEMWATCH 6100-98  
Version No:2.0  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL COLOURTHANE THINNER SLOW

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

### 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: Wattyl Pty Ltd

Address:

4 Steel Street

Blacktown

NSW, 2148

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9621 6255

Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008

Fax: +61 2 9831 4244

Email: joseph.rodgers-falk@wattyl.com.au

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

#### RISK

- » Highly flammable.
- » Harmful by inhalation.
- » Irritating to eyes and skin.

- » Harmful to aquatic organisms may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- » May cause harm to the unborn child.

- » HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

- » Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

#### SAFETY

- » Keep locked up.
- » Wear suitable protective clothing.
- » In case of insufficient ventilation wear suitable respiratory equipment.
- » Use only in well ventilated areas.
  
- » To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
- » This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
- » Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- » This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	108-65-6	10-30
n- butyl acetate	123-86-4	10-30
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	107-98-2	10-30
aromatic solvent 100	Not avail.	10-30
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	112-07-2	5-15
diacetone alcohol	123-42-2	1-9
contains less than 0.1% benzene		
NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment		

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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.
- 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.

### SKIN

- » If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

### 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.

Treat symptomatically.

Followed acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates:

- Hepatic metabolism produces ethylene glycol as a metabolite.
  - Clinical presentation, following severe intoxication, resembles that of ethylene glycol exposures.
- for simple esters:

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**BASIC TREATMENT**  
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- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
  - Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- 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: 3[Y]E

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:  
Safety Glasses.  
Chemical goggles.  
Gloves:  
PVC chemical resistant type.  
Respirator:  
Type ANO Filter of sufficient capacity

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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.

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented. Ethers lacking non-methyl hydrogen atoms adjacent to the ether link are thought to be relatively safe

- DO NOT concentrate by evaporation, or evaporate extracts to dryness, as residues may contain explosive peroxides with DETONATION potential.

- Any static discharge is also a source of hazard.

- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.

- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.

- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.

- 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).

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

» Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate:

- may polymerise unless properly inhibited due to peroxide formation
- should be isolated from UV light, high temperatures, free radical initiators.

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether:

- reacts violently with strong oxidisers, alkalis

- is incompatible with aliphatic amines, boranes, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, perchloric acid, caustics, isocyanates.

- Avoid strong acids, bases.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.

- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

## 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	Wattyl Colourthane Thinner Slow (Propylene glycol monomethyl ether)	100	369	150	553
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer (1- Methoxy-2- propanol acetate)	50	274	100	548
Australia Exposure Standards	n- butyl acetate (n- Butyl acetate)	150	713	200	950
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers (Propylene glycol monomethyl ether)	100	369	150	553
Australia Exposure Standards	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate (2- Butoxyethyl acetate)	20	133	50	333
Australia Exposure	diacetone alcohol	50	238		

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Standards	(Diacetone alcohol)				

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

Type ANO Filter of sufficient capacity

#### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

#### 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. Factors such as:
- frequency and duration of contact,
  - chemical resistance of glove material,

#### OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- 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

» Note that all of the monopropylene glycol ethers may exist in two isomeric forms, alpha or beta. The alpha form, which is thermodynamically favored during synthesis, consists of a secondary alcohol configuration.  
Clear flammable thin liquid with a strong solvent odour; not miscible with water.

#### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.  
Does not mix with water.  
Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.  
Melting Range (°C): Not available  
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible  
pH (1% solution): Not applicable.  
Volatile Component (%vol): 100  
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available  
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available  
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 118- 192  
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.90- 0.94  
pH (as supplied): Not applicable  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available  
Evaporation Rate: Not available  
Flash Point (°C): 22  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available  
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available  
Viscosity: Not Available

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

#### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

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

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

##### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

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

##### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- » May cause harm to the unborn child.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

» Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may produce respiratory tract irritation. Symptoms of pulmonary irritation may include coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and a burning sensation.

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.

For ethylene glycol:

Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the respiratory tract; dermal absorption is apparently slow.

for propylene glycol ethers (PGEs):

Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM).

Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series.

A BASF report (in ECETOC ) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects.

The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer.

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may 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.

### PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER:

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

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 8532 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg\* \* [CCINFO]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4345 ppm/6h

» A BASF report (in ECETOC ) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects.

The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer.

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Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM).

Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series.

A BASF report (in ECETOC ) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects.

The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer.

need for care in handling this chemical.

[I.C.]

#### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Hazard appears low but emp

### N-BUTYL ACETATE:

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

#### 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

» The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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.

### PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS:

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

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3739 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TClO: 3000 ppm

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10000 ppm/5 h.

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 13000 mg/kg

» The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

for propylene glycol ethers (PGEs):

Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM).

Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit) 500 mg Open - Mild

Eye (rabbit) 230 mg Mild

Eye (rabbit) 500 mg/24 h. - Mild

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series.

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.

NOTE: Exposure of pregnant rats and rabbits to the substance did not give rise to teratogenic effects at concentrations up to 3000 ppm. Fetotoxic effects were seen in rats but not in rabbits at this concentration; maternal toxicity was noted in both species.

AROMATIC SOLVENT 100:

» Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER ACETATE:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 2400 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1500 mg/kg

Oral (Mouse) LD50: 3200 mg/kg

» The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may 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.

For ethylene glycol:

Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the respiratory tract; dermal absorption is apparently slow.

For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs):

Typical members of this category are ethylene glycol propylene ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE) and their acetates

EGMAEs are substrates for alcohol dehydrogenase isozyme ADH-3, which catalyzes the conversion of their terminal alcohols to aldehydes (which are transient metabolites). Further, rapid conversion of the aldehydes by aldehyde dehydrogenase produces alkoxyacetic acids, which are the predominant urinary metabolites of mono substituted glycol ethers.

mae

DIACETONE ALCOHOL:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 4000 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 13500 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TClO: 400 ppm resp.effect

Inhalation(human)TClO:100 ppm Irritant

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg Open Mild

Eye (human): 100 ppm/15 mins.

Eye (rabbit): 5 mg SEVERE

### SKIN

propylene glycol  
monomethyl ether  
acetate, alpha-  
isomer

Australia Exposure Standards - Skin

Notes

Sk

ethylene glycol  
monobutyl ether  
acetate

Australia Exposure Standards - Skin

Notes

Sk

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful 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.

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient

Persistence:  
Water/Soil

Persistence:  
Air

Bioaccumulat  
ion

Mobility

Watty Colourthane Thinner Slow  
propylene glycol monomethyl ether  
acetate, alpha- isomer

HIGH

No data  
No data

LOW

HIGH

n- butyl acetate  
propylene glycol monomethyl ether -  
mixture of isomers

LOW  
LOW

No data  
LOW

LOW  
LOW

HIGH  
HIGH

aromatic solvent 100  
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether  
acetate

LOW

No data  
No data

LOW

HIGH

diacetone alcohol

HIGH

No data

LOW

HIGH

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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.
- 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.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM: 3[Y]E (ADG6)

### Land Transport UNDG:

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

Shipping Name: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

### Air Transport IATA:

Shipping name: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1263	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- E, S- E	Special provisions:	163 944
Limited Quantities:	5 L	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined

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: S5

#### REGULATIONS

Wattyl Colourthane Thinner Slow (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

Regulations for ingredients

propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer (CAS: 108-65-6) 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)
- GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
- IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
- 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

propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer (CAS: 84540-57-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
- 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

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

Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity)

Table 2

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
- IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
- 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
- United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II

propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers (CAS: 107-98-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
- IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers (CAS: 1320-67-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
- 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

propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers (CAS: 28677-93-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
- 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

aromatic solvent 100 (CAS: Not avail) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
- 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

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate (CAS: 112-07-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix I
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6
- GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
- IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
- 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

diacetone alcohol (CAS: 123-42-2) 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)
- GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
- IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
- IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	108- 65- 6, 84540- 57- 8
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	107- 98- 2, 1320- 67- 8, 28677- 93- 2

» 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.*