

WATTYL COLOURTHANE THINNER STANDARD

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

CHEMWATCH 6100-99
Version No:2.0
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL COLOURTHANE THINNER STANDARD

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.

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 | SAFETY |
|--|---|
| » Flammable. | » Keep locked up. |
| » Harmful by inhalation in contact with skin and if swallowed. | » Wear suitable protective clothing. |
| » Irritating to eyes. | » In case of insufficient ventilation wear suitable respiratory equipment. |
| » Harmful to aquatic organisms may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. | » To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent. |
| » May cause harm to the unborn child. | » This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. |
| » HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed. | » Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs. |
| » Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking. | » This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. |
| » Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. | |

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
n- butyl acetate	123-86-4	30-60
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	108-65-6	10-30
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	107-98-2	5-15
aromatic solvent 100	Not avail.	5-15
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	111-76-2	1-9
diacetone alcohol	123-42-2	1-5
less than 0.1% benzene content		

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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.

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.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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 flammable.
- Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM: 3[Y]E

Personal Protective Equipment

Chemical splash suit.

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.
- 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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities.
- 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 flammable liquid storage area.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	Wattyl Colourthane Thinner Standard (Propylene glycol monomethyl ether)	100	369	150	553
Australia Exposure Standards	n- butyl acetate (n- Butyl acetate)	150	713	200	950
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer (1- Methoxy-2- propanol acetate)	50	274	100	548
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 (2- Butoxyethanol)	20	96.9	50	242
Australia Exposure Standards	diacetone alcohol (Diacetone alcohol)	50	238		

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.

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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 highly flammable liquid with a strong solvent odour; does not mix 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 (%): 1.0
Autoignition Temp (°C): 250
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 128- 192
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.90- 0.94
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): >1
Evaporation Rate: Not available
Flash Point (°C): 23
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 36.5
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

- » Irritating to eyes.
- » HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

» Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

» Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

» Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- » None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

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 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;

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- » May cause harm to the unborn child.
- » Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

IRRITATION

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

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

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.

need for care in handling this chemical.

[I.C.]

Hazard appears low but emp

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 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:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 470 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 220 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TClO: 100 ppm

Inhalation (human) TClO: 195 ppm/8h * [Union Carbide]

Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 450 ppm *

» 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 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.

Exposure of pregnant rats to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) at 100 ppm or rabbits at 200 ppm during organogenesis resulted in maternal toxicity and embryotoxicity including a decreased number of viable implantations per litter. Slight foetotoxicity in the form of poorly ossified or unossified skeletal elements was also apparent in rats.

NOTE: Changes in kidney, liver, spleen and lungs are observed in animals

exposed to high concentrations of this substance by all routes.

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

CARCINOGEN

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

Group

3

SKIN

propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer Australia Exposure Standards - Skin

Notes

Sk

continued...

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Notes	Sk
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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	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Watty Colourthane Thinner Standard				
n- butyl acetate	LOW	No data	LOW	HIGH
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	HIGH	No data	LOW	HIGH
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH
aromatic solvent 100		No data		
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW	LOW	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.
- 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:	III

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:	III
EMS Number:	F- E, S- E	Special provisions:	163 223 944 955
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

Watty Colourthane Thinner Standard (CAS: None):
No regulations applicable

Regulations for ingredients

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

continued...

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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 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

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
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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 (CAS: 111-76-2) 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)
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
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
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

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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.

» 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.