

# WATTYL WAX & GREASE REMOVER

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 21-Jul-2008  
XC9317TC

CHEMWATCH 5045-06  
Version No:4  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL WAX & GREASE REMOVER

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

### 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.

### SUPPLIER

Company: WattyI 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@wattyI.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

- » Extremely flammable.
- » Harmful by inhalation in contact with skin and if swallowed.
- » Irritating to eyes and skin.
  
- » Toxic to aquatic organisms may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- » HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
  
- » Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

### SAFETY

- » Wear suitable protective clothing.
- » 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.
  
- » If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
- » Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
- » Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
- » This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	64742-95-6.	>60
white spirit	8052-41-3.	10-30
xylene	1330-20-7	1-9
n- butanol	71-36-3	1-5
Solvent grades have less than 0.1% benzene		

continued...

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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.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- 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.  
May emit clouds of acrid smoke.

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

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### 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.

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## 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.
- 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

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

### 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>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australia Exposure Standards	white spirit (White spirits)		790				
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene (Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers))	80	350	150	655		
Australia Exposure Standards	n- butanol (n- Butyl alcohol)					50	152

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent:

CAS:64742- 95- 6 CAS:8006- 61- 9 CAS:86290- 81- 5

### 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.

#### 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

Clear colourless 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): Insoluble  
pH (1% solution): Not applicable.  
Volatile Component (%vol): 100  
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available  
Autoignition Temp (°C): 250  
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 47- 200  
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.70- 0.75  
pH (as supplied): Not applicable  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available  
Evaporation Rate: Not available  
Flash Point (°C): - 30 (OC- lit)  
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- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- » Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
- » 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

- » Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT:

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

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg \*  
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3670 ppm/8 h \*  
Inhalation (rat) TClO: 1320 ppm/6h/90D- I

» Lifetime exposure of rodents to gasoline produces carcinogenicity although the relevance to humans has been questioned. Gasoline induces kidney cancer in male rats as a consequence of accumulation of the alpha2-microglobulin protein in hyaline droplets in the male (but not female) rat kidney.

\* [Devoe]

#### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

#### WHITE SPIRIT:

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

#### TOXICITY

Inhalation (human) TClO: 600 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/8h  
Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg  
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/4h

» Lifetime exposure of rodents to gasoline produces carcinogenicity although the relevance to humans has been questioned. Gasoline induces kidney cancer in male rats as a consequence of accumulation of the alpha2-microglobulin protein in hyaline droplets in the male (but not female) rat kidney.

#### IRRITATION

Nil Reported  
Eye (human): 470 ppm/15m  
Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h Moderate

white spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3

#### XYLENE:

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

#### TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg  
Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg  
Inhalation (human) TClO: 200 ppm  
Inhalation (man) LCLo: 10000 ppm/6h  
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h Moderate  
Eye (human): 200 ppm Irritant  
Eye (rabbit): 87 mg Mild  
Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Oral (Human) LD: 50 mg/kg

Inhalation (Human) TClO: 200 ppm/4h

Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2459 mg/kg

Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg

Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1548 mg/kg

Intravenous (Rabbit) LD: 129 mg/kg

Inhalation (Guinea) pig: LC 450 ppm/4h

» 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.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Reproductive effector in rats

N-BUTANOL:

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

### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 790 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TClO: 25 ppm

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 8000 ppm/4h

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3400 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TClO: 86000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

» 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 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.

### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 405 mg/24h- Moderate

Eye (human): 50 ppm - Irritant

Eye (rabbit): 1.6 mg- SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 24 mg/24h- SEVERE

### CARCINOGEN

white spirit

International Agency  
for Research on Cancer  
(IARC) Carcinogens

Group

3

xylene

International Agency  
for Research on Cancer  
(IARC) Carcinogens

Group

3

### REPROTOXIN

xylene

ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry  
that have toxic effects on reproduction

Reduced fertility or  
sterility

### SKIN

n- butanol

Australia Exposure  
Standards - Skin

Notes

Sk

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient

Persistence:  
Water/Soil

Persistence:  
Air

Bioaccumulat  
ion

Mobility

Wattyl Wax & Grease Remover  
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic  
solvent

No data  
No data

white spirit

No data

xylene

LOW

LOW

LOW

n- butanol

LOW

MED

LOW

HIGH

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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:	I
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:	I
EMS Number:	F- E, S- E	Special provisions:	163
Limited Quantities:	500 ml	Marine Pollutant:	Yes

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 Wax & Grease Remover (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

#### Regulations for ingredients

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent (CAS: 64742-95-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

white spirit (CAS: 8052-41-3) 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) - Schedule 5
- GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
- IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products
- IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO

- 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
- OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action

white spirit (CAS: 8042-47-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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

- Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality
- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia National Pollutant Inventory
- 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 5
- 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

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products  
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  
OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action  
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water

n-butanol (CAS: 71-36-3) 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 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply  
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances  
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products  
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

white spirit

8052- 41- 3, 8042- 47- 5

» 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.*