

# WATTYL GMH BLACK

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 6-Sep-2010  
C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 65680  
Version No:5  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**PRODUCT NAME**  
WATTYL GMH BLACK

**SYNONYMS**  
"Product Code 176704 ( 899-21107 )"

**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.

**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	■ Harmful by inhalation.
R37/38	■ Irritating to respiratory system and skin.
R41	■ Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R63(3)	■ Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
R65	■ HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66	■ Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
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	%
carbon black	1333-86-4	1-10
nitrocellulose with >25% alcohol, <12.6% nitrogen	Not avail.	1-10
synthetic resin unregulated		1-10
naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent	64742-89-8.	10-30
methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	10-30
n- butanol	71-36-3	1-10
ethanol		10-30 ^
xylene	1330-20-7	1-10
additives unregulated		1-10

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.  
contains less than 0.1% benzene

## 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.
- 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:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

### 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.
- Treat symptomatically.  
for simple ketones:

### BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- - Alcohol stable 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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- 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>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  
Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.  
Nitrocellulose burns intensely with rapidly increasing decomposition and resultant explosion hazard; causing container rupture, rapid and wide spread of fire, demolition of building structures.  
Nitrocellulose is a contributing fuel making a fast burning intense fire.

## 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.  
Chemical splash suit.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### 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.

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### 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.
- 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 strong bases.
- Ketones in this group:
- are reactive with many acids and bases liberating heat and flammable gases (e.g., H<sub>2</sub>).
  - react with reducing agents such as hydrides, alkali metals, and nitrides to produce flammable gas (H<sub>2</sub>) and heat.
  - are incompatible with isocyanates, aldehydes, cyanides, peroxides, and anhydrides.
  - react violently with aldehydes, HNO<sub>3</sub> (nitric acid), HNO<sub>3</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (mixture of nitric acid and hydrogen peroxide), and HClO<sub>4</sub> (perchloric acid).
  - 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.

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## 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>	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	carbon black (Carbon black)		3					
Australia Exposure Standards	naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent (Petrol (gasoline))		900					(see Chapter 16)
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl ethyl ketone (Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK))	150	445	300	890			
Australia Exposure Standards	n- butanol (n- Butyl alcohol)					50	152	Sk

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

Type A-P 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.

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear.
- For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.
- Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant: solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	Air Speed: 0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Black highly flammable liquid. Strong solvent odour.  
Does not mix with water. Mixes with lacquer thinners.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not applicable.
Melting Range (°C)	Not applicable.	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	56- 145	Solubility in water (g/L)	Insoluble
Flash Point (°C)	- 6 MEK	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	250	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	>1
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	12.0	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.84- 0.86
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.0	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	65 approx	Evaporation Rate	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone			
■ log Kow (Prager 1995):		0.26- 0.29	
■ log Kow (Sangster 1997):		0.29	
n- butanol			
■ log Kow (Prager 1995):		0.88	
■ log Kow (Sangster 1997):		0.84	
xylene			
■ log Kow (Prager 1995):		3.12- 3.20	

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### 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.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- Harmful by inhalation.
- HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
- Irritating to respiratory system and skin.
- Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

### 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 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.

#### XYLENE:

#### N-BUTANOL:

- 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.

#### CARBON BLACK: TOXICITY

#### IRRITATION

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 50 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/6h/90D- I Nil Reported

Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 7 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg

■ WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

NITROCELLULOSE WITH >25% ALCOHOL, <12.6% NITROGEN:

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT ALIPHATIC SOLVENT:

■ for petroleum:

This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.

This product contains toluene.

This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents

Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 2737 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 100 ppm/5 m

Inhalation (rat) LD50: 23500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/8 hr

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6480 mg/kg

Inhalation (man) TCLo: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/6 hr - Mild

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/8 hr

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Eye (human): 350 ppm - Irritant

Eye (rabbit): 80 mg - Irritant

Skin (rabbit): 402 mg/24 hr - Mild

Skin (rabbit):13.78mg/24 hr Open

N-BUTANOL:

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.

IRRITATION

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

Eye (human): 50 ppm - Irritant

Eye (rabbit): 1.6 mg- SEVERE

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

XYLENE:

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

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 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

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h Moderate

Eye (human): 200 ppm Irritant

Eye (rabbit): 87 mg Mild

Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE

## REPROTOXIN

methyl ethyl ketone

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

Reduced fertility or  
sterility

xylene

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

Reduced fertility or  
sterility

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient

Persistence:  
Water/Soil

Persistence: Air

Bioaccumulation

Mobility

methyl ethyl ketone

LOW

HIGH

LOW

HIGH

n- butanol

LOW

MED

LOW

HIGH

xylene

LOW

LOW

LOW

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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.
  - 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		

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

### 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 S5

### REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

### carbon black (CAS: 1333-86-4) is found on the following regulatory lists:

"Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Goods Too Dangerous To Be Transported", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent (CAS: 64742-89-8) 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"

**methyl ethyl ketone (CAS: 78-93-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "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)", "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", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control - Table II"

**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 - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "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", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

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

"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"

**No data for Watty GMH Black (CW: 65680)**

No data for nitrocellulose with >25% alcohol, <12.6% nitrogen (CAS: , Not avail)

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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■ 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.*