

WATTYL EPINAMEL TL770SF PART B

Hazard Alert Code: **EXTREME**

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 24-Dec-2013
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 18-8338
Version No:6.1.1.1
Page 1 of 11

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL EPINAMEL TL770SF PART B

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.(contains isophorone diamine)

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.

Hardener or Part B of a 2 pack.

epoxy coating system.

Requires that the two parts be mixed by hand or mixer before use, in accordance with manufacturers directions. Mix only as much as is required. Do not return the mixed material to the original containers.

Used according to manufacturer's directions.

SUPPLIER

Company: Valspar Australia Pty Ltd Pty Limited

Address:

Level 4, 2 Burbank Place

Baulkham Hills

NSW, 2153

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 8867 3333

Emergency Tel: **+61 1800 039 008**

Emergency Tel: **+61 3 9573 3112**

Fax: +61 2 8867 3344

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

RISK

Risk Codes

R21/22

R35

R41

R43

R67

R20?

R33?

R42?

Risk Phrases

• Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.

• Causes severe burns.

• Risk of serious damage to eyes.

• May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.

• Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

• Inhalation may produce health damage*.

• Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

• Possible respiratory sensitiser*.

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S01

S23

S24

S25

S36

S37

S39

S51

S09

S401

Safety Phrases

• Keep locked up.

• Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

• Avoid contact with skin.

• Avoid contact with eyes.

• Wear suitable protective clothing.

• Wear suitable gloves.

• Wear eye/face protection.

• Use only in well ventilated areas.

• Keep container in a well ventilated place.

• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.

• Keep container tightly closed.

• Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

continued...

WATTYL EPINAMEL TL770SF PART B

Hazard Alert Code: **EXTREME**

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 24-Dec-2013
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 18-8338

Version No:6.1.1.1

Page 2 of 11

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

S26	• In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S45	• In case of accident or if you feel unwell IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible).
S60	• This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
S63	• In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
amine adduct		30-60
benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	10-30
isophorone diamine	2855-13-2	10-30
2, 4, 6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	90-72-2	10-30
salicylic acid	69-72-7	<0.5

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- 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.

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 or hair contact occurs:
- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
- Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

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.
- Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.
- Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).
- As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.
- Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- Oxygen is given as indicated.
- The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 24-Dec-2013

X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 18-8338

Version No:6.1.1.1

Page 3 of 11

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Clinical experience of benzyl alcohol poisoning is generally confined to premature neonates in receipt of preserved intravenous salines.

- Metabolic acidosis, bradycardia, skin breakdown, hypotonia, hepatorenal failure, hypotension and cardiovascular collapse are characteristic.
- High urine benzoate and hippuric acid as well as elevated serum benzoic acid levels are found.
- The so-called "gasping syndrome" describes the progressive neurological deterioration of poisoned neonates.
- Management is essentially supportive.

for salicylate intoxication:

- Pending gastric lavage, use emetics such as syrup of Ipecac or delay gastric emptying and absorption by swallowing a slurry of activated charcoal. Do not give ipecac after charcoal.
- Gastric lavage with water or perhaps sodium bicarbonate solution (3%-5%). Mild alkali delays salicylate absorption from the stomach and perhaps slightly from the duodenum.
- Saline catharsis with sodium or magnesium sulfate (15-30 gm in water).
- Take an immediate blood sample for an appraisal of the patient's acid-base status. A pH determination on an anaerobic sample of arterial blood is best. An analysis of the plasma salicylate concentration should be made at the same time. Laboratory controls are almost essential for the proper management of severe salicylism.

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), aldehydes, nitrogen oxides (NO_x), 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 corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM

2X

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.
- Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 24-Dec-2013
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 18-8338

Version No:6.1.1.1

Page 4 of 11

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING**

- Contains low boiling substance:

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

- Check for bulging containers.
- Vent periodically
- Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.

• WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.

The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides. The substance may concentrate around the container opening for example.

Purchases of peroxidisable chemicals should be restricted to ensure that the chemical is used completely before it can become peroxidised.

• A responsible person should maintain an inventory of peroxidisable chemicals or annotate the general chemical inventory to indicate which chemicals are subject to peroxidation. An expiration date should be determined. The chemical should either be treated to remove peroxides or disposed of before this date.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.
- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

For low viscosity materials

- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. <</>.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.
- Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.
- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- benzyl alcohol:
- isophorone diamine:
- 2, 4, 6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol:

CAS:100- 51- 6

CAS:2855- 13- 2

CAS:90- 72- 2

continued...

WATTYL EPINAMEL TL770SF PART B

Hazard Alert Code: EXTREME

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 24-Dec-2013

X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 18-8338

Version No:6.1.1.1

Page 5 of 11

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

• salicylic acid:

CAS:69- 72- 7

MATERIAL DATA

2,4,6-TRIS[(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL]PHENOL:

BENZYL ALCOHOL:

Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

BENZYL ALCOHOL:

WATTYL EPINAMEL TL770SF PART B:

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

BENZYL ALCOHOL:

OEL STEL (Russia): 5 mg/m³ Skin

Odour Threshold: 5.5 ppm

ISOPHORONE DIAMINE:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

2,4,6-TRIS[(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL]PHENOL:

CEL TWA: 5 ppm, 54 mg/m³

SKIN

[Rohm & Haas]

SALICYLIC ACID:

Airborne particulate or vapour must be kept to levels as low as is practicably achievable given access to modern engineering controls and monitoring hardware. Biologically active compounds may produce idiosyncratic effects which are entirely unpredictable on the basis of literature searches and prior clinical experience (both recent and past).

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

• Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE

- Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure
- Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted
- Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.
- Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.

HANDS/FEET

- Elbow length PVC gloves.
- When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

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

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.

continued...

WATTYL EPINAMEL TL770SF PART B

Hazard Alert Code: **EXTREME**

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 24-Dec-2013
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 18-8338
Version No:6.1.1.1
Page 6 of 11

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Yellow to amber combustible liquid with an amine odour; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Corrosive.

Alkaline.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	101 (CC)	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	7.1
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

Ingestion of alkaline corrosives may produce burns around the mouth, ulcerations and swellings of the mucous membranes, profuse saliva production, with an inability to speak or swallow. Both the oesophagus and stomach may experience burning pain; vomiting and diarrhoea may follow. Epiglottal swelling may result in respiratory distress and asphyxia; shock can occur. Narrowing of the oesophagus, stomach or stomach valve may occur immediately or after a long delay (weeks to years). Severe exposure can perforate the oesophagus or stomach leading to infections of the chest or abdominal cavity, with low chest pain, abdominal stiffness and fever. All of the above can cause death.

Amines without benzene rings when swallowed are absorbed throughout the gut. Corrosive action may cause damage throughout the gastrointestinal tract. They are removed through the liver, kidney and intestinal mucosa by enzyme breakdown.

Ingestion of amine epoxy-curing agents (hardeners) may cause severe abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting or diarrhoea. The vomitus may contain blood and mucous. If death does not occur within 24 hours there may be an improvement in the patients condition for 2-

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 24-Dec-2013

X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 18-8338

Version No:6.1.1.1

Page 7 of 11

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

4 days only to be followed by the sudden onset of abdominal pain, boardlike abdominal rigidity or hypo-tension; this indicates that delayed gastric or oesophageal corrosive damage has occurred.

High oral doses of salicylates, such as aspirin, may cause a mild burning pain in the throat and stomach, causing vomiting. This is followed (within hours) by deep, rapid breathing, tiredness, nausea and further vomiting, thirst and diarrhoea. The central nervous system is first stimulated, and then depression from failure occurs. Stimulation produces vomiting, hyperventilation, headache, ringing in the ears, confusion, behaviour and mood changes, and generalised convulsions. Respiratory failure and cardiovascular collapse can result in death. There may also be sweating, skin eruptions, internal bleeding, kidney failure and inflamed pancreas. There may be bloody stools, purple skin spots or blood in the vomit. Many of these symptoms are due to disturbances in blood chemistry. A dose of 300 mg/kg can cause serious effects while 500 mg/kg can be lethal.

Ingestion of large doses of benzyl alcohol may cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea. It may affect behavior/central nervous system and cause headache, somnolence, excitement, dizziness, ataxia, coma, convulsions, and other symptoms of central nervous system depression.<</>.

EYE

■ If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

Direct eye contact with corrosive bases can cause pain and burns. There may be swelling, epithelium destruction, clouding of the cornea and inflammation of the iris. Mild cases often resolve; severe cases can be prolonged with complications such as persistent swelling, scarring, permanent cloudiness, bulging of the eye, cataracts, eyelids glued to the eyeball and blindness. Vapours of volatile amines irritate the eyes, causing excessive secretion of tears, inflammation of the conjunctiva and slight swelling of the cornea, resulting in "halos" around lights. This effect is temporary, lasting only for a few hours. However this condition can reduce the efficiency of undertaking skilled tasks, such as driving a car. Direct eye contact with liquid volatile amines may produce eye damage, permanent for the lighter species.

SKIN

■ The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

Skin contact with alkaline corrosives may produce severe pain and burns; brownish stains may develop. The corroded area may be soft, gelatinous and necrotic; tissue destruction may be deep.

Volatile amine vapours produce irritation and inflammation of the skin. Direct contact can cause burns. They may be absorbed through the skin and cause similar effects to swallowing, leading to death. The skin may exhibit whiteness, redness and wheals. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

Amine epoxy-curing agents (hardeners) may produce primary skin irritation and sensitisation dermatitis in predisposed individuals. Cutaneous reactions include erythema, intolerable itching and severe facial swelling. Blistering, with weeping of serous fluid, and crusting and scaling may also occur. Individuals exhibiting "amine dermatitis" may experience a dramatic reaction upon re-exposure to minute quantities. Highly sensitive persons may even react to cured resins containing trace amounts of unreacted amine hardener. Minute quantities of air-borne amine may precipitate intense dermatological symptoms in sensitive individuals. Prolonged or repeated exposure may produce tissue necrosis.

There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

INHALED

■ The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Inhaling corrosive bases may irritate the respiratory tract. Symptoms include cough, choking, pain and damage to the mucous membrane. In severe cases, lung swelling may develop, sometimes after a delay of hours to days. There may be low blood pressure, a weak and rapid pulse, and crackling sounds.

Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Inhalation of amine vapours may cause irritation of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat, and lung irritation with respiratory distress and cough. Swelling and inflammation of the respiratory tract is seen in serious cases; with headache, nausea, faintness and anxiety. There may also be wheezing.

Inhalation of benzyl alcohol may affect breathing (causing depression and paralysis of breathing and lower blood pressure).

Inhalation of epoxy resin amine hardeners (including polyamines and amine adducts) may produce bronchospasm and coughing episodes lasting several days after cessation of the exposure. Even faint traces of these vapours may trigger an intense reaction in individuals showing "amine asthma". The literature records several instances of systemic intoxications following the use of amines in epoxy resin systems.

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.

Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis.

Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related

continued...

systemic problems.

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Prolonged or repeated exposure to benzyl alcohol may cause allergic contact dermatitis.

Prolonged or repeated ingestion may affect behavior/central nervous system with symptoms similar to acute ingestion.

Animal studies have shown this compound to cause lung, liver, kidney and CNS disorders.

Reactions to benzoic acid have been reported. It may worsen asthma, skin rash or skin disease (angio-oedema). Effect may be worse if exposed persons are also taking aspirin tablets.

Chronic exposure to salicylates produce problems with metabolism, central nervous system disturbances, or kidney damage. Those with pre-existing damage to the eye, skin or kidney are especially at risk. Hypersensitive reactions can occur, especially in people with asthma. These symptoms include itchy wheals and other skin eruptions, an inflamed nose, shortness of breath and serious narrowing of the airways (which can even cause death). Chronic exposure to parabens by skin contact, ingestion or injection can cause hypersensitive reactions. There may be cross-sensitivity between different species, so people can develop allergic symptoms if they were sensitised by other chemicals. Symptoms include acute narrowing of the airways, hives (itchy wheal), swelling, running nose and blurred vision. There may be anaphylactic shock and rash.

Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity. Sensitised persons should not be allowed to work in situations where exposure may occur.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.

Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

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.

Unlike benzylic alcohols, the beta-hydroxyl group of the members of benzyl alkyl alcohols contributes to break down reactions but do not undergo phase II metabolic activation. Though structurally similar to cancer causing ethyl benzene, phenethyl alcohol is only of negligible concern due to limited similarity in their pattern of activity.

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 produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

For benzoates:

Benzyl alcohol, benzoic acid and its sodium and potassium salt have a common metabolic and excretion pathway. All but benzyl alcohol are considered to be unharmed and of low acute toxicity. They may cause slight irritation by oral, dermal or inhalation exposure except sodium benzoate which doesn't irritate the skin. Studies showed increased mortality, reduced weight gain, liver and kidney effects at higher doses, also, lesions of the brains, thymus and skeletal muscles may occur with benzyl alcohol.

However, they do not cause cancer, genetic or reproductive toxicity. Developmental toxicity may occur but only at maternal toxic level.

SKIN

benzyl alcohol	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	2
isophorone diamine	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	3

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity

continued...

WATTYL EPINAMEL TL770SF PART B

Hazard Alert Code: **EXTREME**

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 24-Dec-2013
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 18-8338
Version No:6.1.1.1
Page 9 of 11

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
benzyl alcohol	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
isophorone diamine	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	MED
2, 4, 6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	LOW
salicylic acid	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
 - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:
- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
 - Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.
- A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
- Reduction.
 - DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
 - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
 - In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
 - Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
 - Recycle wherever possible.
 - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
 - Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant.
 - Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with suitable dilute acid followed 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).

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: CORROSIVE

HAZCHEM:

2X (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or Division:	8	Subsidiary Risk1:	None
UN No.:	2735	Packing Group:	II
Special Provision:	274	Limited Quantity:	1 L
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	T11	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	TP1 TP27
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	P001 IBC02	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	None
Name and Description: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (contains isophorone diamine)			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	8	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	2735	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3A803		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	855	Maximum Qty/Pack:	30 L
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	

continued...

WATTYL EPINAMEL TL770SF PART B

Hazard Alert Code: EXTREME

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 24-Dec-2013

X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 18-8338

Version No:6.1.1.1

Page 10 of 11

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Packing Instructions:	851	Maximum Qty/Pack:	1 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Y840	Maximum Qty/Pack:	0.5 L

Shipping name:AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.(contains isophorone diamine)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	8	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	2735	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F-A,S-B	Special provisions:	274
Limited Quantities:	1 L		

Shipping name:AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.(contains isophorone diamine)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger:

C Corrosive

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

benzyl alcohol (CAS: 100-51-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Acros Transport Information", "Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "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 Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Restricted", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "International Fragrance Association IFRA Standards Annex I", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

isophorone diamine (CAS: 2855-13-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "FisherTransport Information", "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 Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

2, 4, 6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol (CAS: 90-72-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

salicylic acid (CAS: 69-72-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 3", "FisherTransport Information", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

No data for WattyI EpinameI TL770SF Part B (CW: 18-8338)

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 24-Dec-2013

X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 18-8338

Version No:6.1.1.1

Page 11 of 11

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances**

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
salicylic acid	69- 72- 7	Xn; R22

■ 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.

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

Issue Date: 24-Dec-2013

Print Date: 17-Sep-2015

This is the end of the MSDS.