

WATTYL POLY U400 ANTI GRAFFITI CLEAR PART A

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-Aug-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 5055-53

Version No:9.1.1.1

CD 2013/2 Page 1 of 10

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL POLY U400 ANTI GRAFFITI CLEAR PART A

SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 202219"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

PRODUCT USE

■ Used according to manufacturer's directions.

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.

Refer also to protective measures for the other component used with the product. Read both MSDS before using; store and attach MSDS together.

CONTAINS free organic isocyanate. Mixing and application requires special precautions and use of personal protective gear [APMF].

The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

SUPPLIER

Company: Valspar Australia Pty Ltd Pty Limited

Address:

Level 4, 2 Burbank Place

Baulkham Hills

NSW, 2153

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 8867 3333

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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

R10

R20/21

R36/37/38

R51/53

R61(2)

R65

R67

Risk Phrases

• Flammable.

• Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.

• Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

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

• May cause harm to the unborn child.

• HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

• Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S01

S23

S24

S25

S36

S38

S37

S39

S51

S09

S53

S29

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.

• In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

• Wear suitable gloves.

• Wear eye/face protection.

• Use only in well ventilated areas.

• Keep container in a well ventilated place.

• Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

• Do not empty into drains.

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

continued...

WATTYL POLY U400 ANTI GRAFFITI CLEAR PART A

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-Aug-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 5055-53

Version No:9.1.1.1

CD 2013/2 Page 2 of 10

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

S07	and detergent.
S35	• Keep container tightly closed.
S13	• This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S26	• Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
	• In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S57	• Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
S61	• Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
S60	• This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
S62	• If swallowed do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
acrylic resin	Various	20-40
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	108-65-6	10-30
xylene	1330-20-7	10-30
aromatic solvent 100	Not avail.	10-30
aromatic 150	64742-95-6.	1-9
n- butyl acetate	123-86-4	1-9
additives		1-2

Solvent grades have less than 0.1% benzene content

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

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

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.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

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.
- Prosthesis 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 xylene:
- Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
 - Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.

continued...

WATTYL POLY U400 ANTI GRAFFITI CLEAR PART A

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-Aug-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 5055-53

Version No:9.1.1.1

CD 2013/2 Page 3 of 10

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

-
- Primary threat to life from 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 ($pO_2 < 50$ mm Hg or $pCO_2 > 50$ mm Hg) should be intubated.

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.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- - Liquid and vapour are flammable.
 - Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
 - Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
 - Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Combustion products include: 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

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- - Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, 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.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

No data for this material.

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): (i) Removable

continued...

WATTYL POLY U400 ANTI GRAFFITI CLEAR PART A

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 30-Aug-2013
9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 5055-53
Version No:9.1.1.1
CD 2013/2 Page 4 of 10

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- - Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	benzene (1- Methoxy- 2-propanol acetate)	50	100	548	
Australia Exposure Standards	benzene (Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers))	80	150	655	NOHSC documentation available for these values.
Australia Exposure Standards	benzene (n- Butyl acetate)	150	200	950	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)4, 5 is the documentation on source

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- aromatic 150:

CAS:64742- 95- 6 CAS:64742- 94- 5

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=4 (XYLENE)

MATERIAL DATA

AROMATIC SOLVENT 100:

XYLENE:

- for xylenes:

IDLH Level: 900 ppm

Odour Threshold Value: 20 ppm (detection), 40 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for o-xylene, measuring in excess of 10 ppm, are available commercially. (m-xylene and p-xylene give almost the same response).

AROMATIC 150:

AROMATIC SOLVENT 100:

- Odour threshold: 0.25 ppm.

The TLV-TWA is protective against ocular and upper respiratory tract irritation and is recommended for bulk handling of gasoline based on calculations of hydrocarbon content of gasoline vapour.

WATTYL POLY U400 ANTI GRAFFITI CLEAR PART A:

Not available

ACRYLIC RESIN:

■ These "dusts" have little adverse effect on the lungs and do not produce toxic effects or organic disease. Although there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response at sufficiently high concentrations, the cellular response caused by P.N.O.C.s has the following characteristics:

- the architecture of the air spaces remain intact,
- scar tissue (collagen) is not synthesised to any degree,
- tissue reaction is potentially reversible.

Extensive concentrations of P.N.O.C.s may:

continued...

WATTYL POLY U400 ANTI GRAFFITI CLEAR PART A

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 30-Aug-2013
9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 5055-53
Version No:9.1.1.1
CD 2013/2 Page 5 of 10

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- seriously reduce visibility.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER:

■ for propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (PGMEA)

Saturated vapour concentration: 4868 ppm at 20 C.

A two-week inhalation study found nasal effects to the nasal mucosa in animals at concentrations up to 3000 ppm.

XYLENE:

■ 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.

AROMATIC SOLVENT 100:

■ For trimethyl benzene as mixed isomers (of unstated proportions)

Odour Threshold Value: 2.4 ppm (detection)

Use care in interpreting effects as a single isomer or other isomer mix. Trimethylbenzene is an eye, nose and respiratory irritant.

For cumene:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.008-0.132 ppm (detection), 0.047 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the TLV-TWA is thought to prevent induction of narcosis.

CEL TWA: 50 ppm, 250 mg/m3 as total hydrocarbons [Manufacturer]

AROMATIC 150:

■ 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.

CEL TWA: 100 ppm, 550 mg/m3 as total hydrocarbons [Exxon]

N-BUTYL ACETATE:

■ For n-butyl acetate

Odour Threshold Value: 0.0063 ppm (detection), 0.038-12 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to prevent significant irritation of the eyes and respiratory passages as well as narcotic effects. In light of the lack of substantive evidence regarding teratogenicity and a review of acute oral data a STEL is considered inappropriate.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=3.8E2 (n-BUTYL ACETATE).

Exposed individuals are reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class A or B.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26- 550	As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted
C	1- 26	As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18- 1	10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

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

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,

continued...

WATTYL POLY U400 ANTI GRAFFITI CLEAR PART A

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-Aug-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 5055-53

Version No:9.1.1.1

CD 2013/2 Page 6 of 10

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

- - Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

OTHER

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- When spraying the MIXED material use a positive air pressure, air supplied full face respirator while spraying and until spray mist has been effectively dispersed.

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

Clear flammable liquid with a strong solvent odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	145 (IBP)	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	50	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	355	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.0	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.95- 0.99
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.5	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	25- 30	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

No data for this material.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

continued...

WATTYL POLY U400 ANTI GRAFFITI CLEAR PART A

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-Aug-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 5055-53

Version No:9.1.1.1

CD 2013/2 Page 7 of 10

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SWALLOWED

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain and vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions. Damage to the heart muscle can produce heart beat irregularities, ventricular fibrillation (fatal) and ECG changes. The central nervous system can be depressed. Light species can cause a sharp tingling of the tongue and cause loss of sensation there. Aspiration can cause cough, gagging, pneumonia with swelling and bleeding.

EYE

- There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. There may be damage to the cornea. Unless treatment is prompt and adequate there may be permanent loss of vision. Conjunctivitis can occur following repeated exposure.

Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.

SKIN

- 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.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.

Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

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.

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.

INHALED

- Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.

There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers.

Temporary memory loss, kidney impairment, temporary confusion and some evidence of disturbance of liver function was reported in workers grossly exposed to xylene (1%). One death was noted, with autopsy revealing lung congestion, oedema and local bleeding of alveoli. Inhaling xylene at 100 ppm for 5-6 hours can increase reaction time and cause slight inco-ordination. Tolerance developed during the work week, but was lost over the weekend. Physical exercise may reduce tolerance. About 4-8% of total absorbed xylene accumulates in fat.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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

There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby.

Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

Some glycol esters and their ethers cause wasting of the testicles, reproductive changes, infertility and changes to kidney function. Shorter chain compounds are more dangerous. Higher concentrations and prolonged exposure can cause blood in the urine. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CARCINOGEN

propylene glycol
monomethyl ether
acetate, alpha-
isomer

Australia Exposure
Standards

Carcinogen
Category

Sk

continued...

WATTYL POLY U400 ANTI GRAFFITI CLEAR PART A

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
 Issue Date: 30-Aug-2013
 9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 5055-53
 Version No:9.1.1.1
 CD 2013/2 Page 8 of 10

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

xylene	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3	Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
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SKIN				
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin		Notes	Sk
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles		D1: skin irritation/corrosion	0
xylene	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles		D1: skin irritation/corrosion	2
xylene	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles		D1: skin irritation/corrosion	1
n- butyl acetate	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles		D1: skin irritation/corrosion	0

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	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
acrylic resin	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
xylene	LOW	LOW	LOW	No Data Available
aromatic solvent 100	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
aromatic 150	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
n- butyl acetate	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

No data for this material.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:

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continued...

WATTYL POLY U400 ANTI GRAFFITI CLEAR PART A

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-Aug-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 5055-53

Version No:9.1.1.1

CD 2013/2 Page 9 of 10

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

ADG7:

Class or Division:	3	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	1263	Packing Group:	III
Special Provision:	163 223 *	Limited Quantity:	5 L
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	T2	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	TP1 TP29
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	P001 IBC03 LP01	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	PP1

Name and Description: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries)

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1263	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions: Passenger and Cargo	366	Maximum Qty/Pack: Passenger and Cargo	220 L
Packing Instructions: Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	355	Maximum Qty/Pack: Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	60 L
Packing Instructions:	Y344	Maximum Qty/Pack:	10 L

Shipping name:PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1263	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- E, S- E	Special provisions:	163 223 955
Limited Quantities:	5 L	Marine Pollutant:	Yes

Shipping name:PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger:

N	Dangerous for the environment
T	Toxic

POISONS SCHEDULE S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

PGMA SOLVENT (CAS: 108-65-6,84540-57-8,142300-82-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

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

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "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) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7", "FisherTransport Information", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs"

aromatic 150 (CAS: 64742-95-6,64742-94-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "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", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

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

"Acros Transport Information", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "FisherTransport Information"

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WATTYL POLY U400 ANTI GRAFFITI CLEAR PART A

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-Aug-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 5055-53

Version No:9.1.1.1

CD 2013/2 Page 10 of 10

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Information", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

No data for benzene (CW: 5055-53)

No data for benzene (CAS: , Various)

No data for benzene (CAS: , Not avail)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	84540- 57- 8	Mut3; R68

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	108- 65- 6, 84540- 57- 8, 142300- 82- 1
aromatic 150	64742- 95- 6, 64742- 94- 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.

■ 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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Issue Date: 30-Aug-2013

Print Date: 2-Sep-2013

This is the end of the MSDS.