Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Wattyl Epinamel DTM985 MIO & Solid Colour Range Part A

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
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.
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.

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 Risk Phrases
R10 • Flammable.
R20/21 • Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R36/37/38 • Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
R40(3) • Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R43 • May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
R51/53 • Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R22? • Ingestion may produce health damage*.
R33? • Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
R42? • Possible respiratory sensitisier*.
R61? • May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo*.

SAFETY
Safety Codes Safety Phrases
S23 • Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S24 • Avoid contact with skin.
S25 • Avoid contact with eyes.
S36 • Wear suitable protective clothing.
S37 • Wear suitable gloves.
S39 • Wear eye/face protection.
S51 • Use only in well ventilated areas.
S09 • Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S53 • Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S29 • Do not empty into drains.
S401 • To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.

continued...
Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

S07 • Keep container tightly closed.
S35 • This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S13 • Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S26 • In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S46 • If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
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.
S63 • In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight</td>
<td>25068-38-6</td>
<td>10-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pigments</td>
<td></td>
<td>10-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solvents</td>
<td></td>
<td>5-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4- nonylphenol (CAS 104-40-5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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.
• 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. Treat symptomatically.
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.
Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

• Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
• 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 (pO2 < 50 mm Hg or pCO2 > 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.
Do not use a water jet to fight fire.

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 monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

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

HAZCHEM
• 3YE

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
• 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.

continued...
Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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.
• 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 (<=1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec).
• Avoid splash filling.
• Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
• 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): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
• Avoid reaction with amines, mercaptans, strong acids and 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>TWA ppm</th>
<th>TWA mg/m³</th>
<th>STEL ppm</th>
<th>STEL mg/m³</th>
<th>Peak ppm</th>
<th>Peak mg/m³</th>
<th>TWA FICC</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Wattyl Epinamel DTM985 MIO &amp; Solid Colour Range Part A (Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers))</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>655</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following materials had no OELs on our records
• bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight: CAS:25068- 38- 6

MATERIAL DATA
WATTYL EPINAMEL DTM985 MIO & SOLID COLOUR RANGE PART A:
  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).<<>."

BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER, HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT:
  For epichlorohydrin
  Odour Threshold Value: 0.08 ppm
  NOTE: Detector tubes for epichlorohydrin, measuring in excess of 5 ppm, are commercially available.
Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to minimise the potential for adverse respiratory, liver, kidney effects.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF)

OSF = 0.54 (EPICHLOROHYDRIN).

For toluene:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.16-6.7 (detection), 1.9-69 (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes measuring in excess of 5 ppm, are available.

High concentrations of toluene in the air produce depression of the central nervous system (CNS) in humans.

For n-butanol:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.12-3.4 ppm (detection), 1.0-3.5 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for n-butanol, measuring in excess of 5 ppm are commercially available.

Exposure at or below the TLV-TWA is thought to provide protection against hearing loss due to vestibular and auditory nerve damage in younger workers and to protect against the significant risk of headache and irritation.

25 ppm may produce mild irritation of the respiratory tract 50 ppm may produce headache and vertigo.

Higher concentrations may produce marked irritation, sore throat, coughing, nausea, shortness of breath, pulmonary injury and central nervous system depression characterised by headache, dizziness, dullness and drowsiness.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

• Type A 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, 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.

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 breakthrough 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.
• Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
• For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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.

continued...
Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
Coloured viscous liquid with a hydrocarbon odour; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
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<td>Boiling Range (°C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temp (°C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temp (°C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular Weight</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
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<tr>
<td>pH (1% solution)</td>
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<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vapour Pressure (kPa)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Relative Vapour Density (air=1)</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
■ Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733).
Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

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.

SKIN
■ Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.
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.
Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

INHALED
■ Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzenes is best described by central nervous system depression. As a rule, these compounds may also act as general anaesthetics.<<>.

continued...
Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.
- Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related 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.
- There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby.
- Based on experience with similar materials, there is a possibility that exposure to the material may reduce fertility in humans at levels which do not cause other toxic effects.
- Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects.
- Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity. Exposure to xylene has been associated with increased rates of blood cancer, but this may be complicated by exposure to other substances, including benzene.
- Animal testing found no evidence of cancer-causing activity.
- Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

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-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.
- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
- The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
- The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
- Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) exhibit many common characteristics with respect to animal toxicology. One such oxirane is ethyloxirane; data presented here may be taken as representative.
- for 1,2-butylene oxide (ethyloxirane):
  Ethyloxirane increased the incidence of tumours of the respiratory system in male and female rats exposed via inhalation. Significant increases in nasal papillary adenomas and combined alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas and carcinomas were observed in male rats exposed to 1200 mg/m3 ethyloxirane via inhalation for 103 weeks.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

continued...
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.
  - 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
- UN No.: 1263
- Special Provision: 163 223 *
- Portable Tanks & Bulk: T2
- Containers - Instruction: Provision:
- Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:
- 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)

Air Transport IATA:
- ICAO/IATA Class: 3
- UN/ID Number: 1263
- Special provisions: A3A72
- Cargo Only

Maritime Transport IMDG:
- IMDG Class: 3
- UN Number: 1263
- EMS Number: F-E-S-E
- Limited Quantities: 5

continued...
POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

REGULATIONS

Wattyl Epinamel DTM985 MIO & Solid Colour Range Part A (CAS: ) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)"; "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality"; "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics"; "Australia Exposure Standards"; "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions"; "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) - 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 6"; "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"; "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards"; "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"; "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

Regulations for ingredients

bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight (CAS: 25068-38-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2"; "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions"; "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) - Appendix F (Part 3)"; "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5"; "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"; "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information"

micaceous iron oxide (CAS: 1309-38-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia - South Australia Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations - Schedule E: Schedule 2 poisons authorised to be sold by holder of a medicine sellers licence"; "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions"; "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)"; "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"; "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"; "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List"; "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

"Australia Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVM) Record of approved active constituents"; "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)"; "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"; "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines"; "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Sunscreening agents permitted as active ingredients in listed products"; "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP"; "Fisher Transport Information"; "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles"; "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements"; "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC continued..."
Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION


talc (CAS: 14807-96-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references. A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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This is the end of the MSDS.