

HAZARD STATEMENT:

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

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name:	Nasahi Anti-Corrosion Touch Up Paint
Product Code:	N/A
Other Names:	Wattyl Super Etch Primer Colour Range 1239-MCR
Product Use:	Nasahi Anti-Corrosion Touch Up Paint is used to coat the exposed steel reinforcing mesh as a result of cutting Nasahi Panels.
Supplier Name:	Valspar Paint (Australia) Pty Limited
Address	Level 4, 2 Burbank Place, Baulkham Hills, NSW 2153, Australia
Telephone	+61 2 8867 3333
Facsimile:	+61 2 8867 3344
Emergency Phone Number:	1800 039 008
Poison Information Centre:	13 11 26 (in Australia only)

NOTICE:

This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is issued by Nasahi[®] in accordance with NOHSC guidelines and as such, the information within should not be altered in any way.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

The following risk and safety phrases refer only to the dust of this product.

Safety Phrases:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S16 • Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking. 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. S07 • Keep container tightly closed. 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). S60 • This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
Risk Phrases:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R11 • Highly flammable. R37/38 • Irritating to respiratory system and skin. R40(3) • Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect. R41 • Risk of serious damage to eyes. R43 • May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact. R48/20 • Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. R53 • May cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. R63(3) • Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. R65 • HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed. R67 • Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.



3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient (common name)	CAS Number	Proportion %
Isopropanol	67-63-0	15-30
Toluene	108-88-3	5-15
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	1-10
n- butanol	71-36-3	1-10
talc	14807-96-6	1-10 [^]
Anti-corrosive phosphate pigment unregulated phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	0-1
Bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, solid	25068-38-6	1-10
Black and grey contain carbon black	1333-86-4	0-1
grey contains titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	1-10 [^]
Unregulated additives	N/A	1-10

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation:	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.
Ingested:	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.
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.
Eyes:	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.
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 isopropanol: Rapid onset respiratory depression and hypotension indicates serious ingestions that require careful cardiac and respiratory monitoring together with immediate intravenous access. Rapid absorption precludes the usefulness of emesis or lavage 2 hours post-ingestion. Activated charcoal and cathartics are not clinically useful. Ipecac is most useful when given 30 mins. post-ingestion. There are no antidotes. Management is supportive. Treat hypotension with fluids followed by vasopressors.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be violently or explosively reactive. • Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. • Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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Fire/Explosion Hazard:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. • Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. • Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. • Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), aldehydes, phosphorus oxides (PO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p>Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.</p>
Fire Incompatibility:	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.
HAZCHEM Code:	3YE

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Minor Spills:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin. Contains low boiling substance: <p>Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check for bulging containers. • Vent periodically • Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours. • Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. • Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. • Use in a well-ventilated area. • Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Suitable Container:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers. • Packing as supplied by manufacturer. • Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. • Check that containers are clearly labeled 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.
Incompatibilities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
Storage Requirements:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. • No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. • DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. • Keep containers securely sealed.



8. EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Controls:	Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	Notes
	Australia Exposure Standards	isopropanol (Isopropyl alcohol)	400	983	500	1230			
	Australia Exposure Standards	toluene (Toluene)	50	191	150	574			
	Australia Exposure Standards	methyl ethyl ketone (Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK))	150	445	300	890			
	Australia Exposure Standards	n- butanol (n- Butyl alcohol)					50	152	
	Australia Exposure Standards	talc (Talc, (containing no asbestos fibres))		2.5					
	Australia Exposure Standards	talc (Soapstone (respirable dust))		3					(see also Soapstone (a))
	Australia Exposure Standards	phosphoric acid (Phosphoric acid)		1		3			
	Australia Exposure Standards	carbon black (Carbon black)		3					
	Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide (Titanium dioxide (a))		10					(see Chapter 14)
The following materials had no OELs on our records • bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, solid.			CAS 25068- 38- 6 CAS 25085- 99- 8						

Material Data:

N-BUTANOL:

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

WATTYL SUPER ETCH PRIMER COLOUR RANGE 1239-MCR:

Not available

ISOPROPANOL:

Odour Threshold Value: 3.3 ppm (detection), 7.6 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the recommended isopropanol TLV-TWA and STEL is thought to minimise the potential for inducing narcotic effects or significant irritation of the eyes or upper respiratory tract. It is believed, in the absence of hard evidence, that this limit also provides protection against the development of chronic health effects.

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.

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.

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METHYL ETHYL KETONE:

Odour Threshold Value: Variously reported as 2 ppm and 4.8 ppm

Odour threshold: 2 ppm (detection); 5 ppm (recognition)

25 ppm (easy recognition); 300 ppm IRRITATING

Exposures at or below the recommended TLV-TWA are thought to prevent injurious systemic effects and to minimise objections to odour and irritation. Where synergism or potentiation may occur stringent control of the primary toxin (e.g. n-hexane or methyl butyl ketone) is desirable and additional consideration should be given to lowering MEK exposures.

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.

PHOSPHORIC ACID:

The saturated vapour concentration of phosphoric acid exceeds the TLV. The TLV-TWA is based by analogy from comparable experience and data for sulfuric acid.

Fumes of phosphorus pentoxide at concentrations between 0.8 and 5.4 mg/m³ were reported to be noticeable but not uncomfortable whilst concentrations between 3.6 and 11.3 mg/m³ produced coughing in unacclimatised workers but were tolerable

BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN, SOLID:

It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience).

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

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.

For epichlorohydrin:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.08 ppm

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

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).

<p>Engineering Controls:</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Respiratory Protection:</p>	<p>Type AB-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent). See Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715 and 1716 for more information.</p>
<p>Eye Protection:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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].

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Skin Protection:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves (e.g nitrile or nitrile-butadiene rubber), boots and aprons. • DO NOT use cotton or leather (which absorb and concentrate the resin), polyvinyl chloride, rubber or polyethylene gloves (which absorb the resin). • DO NOT use barrier creams containing emulsified fats and oils as these may absorb the resin; silicone-based barrier creams should be reviewed prior to use. 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. Other PPE includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overalls. • PVC Apron. • PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. • Eyewash unit.
Hygienic Practice:	Food, beverages and tobacco products should not be stored or consumed where this material is in use. Provide eye wash fountains and safety showers in close proximity to points of potential exposure. Wash hands before eating, drinking. Using the toilet, or smoking. Wash work clothes regularly.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Grey or black highly flammable liquid with a strong solvent odour; does not mix with water	Molecular Weight	N/A
Physical Properties	Liquid Does not mix with water Floats on water	Viscosity	N/A
State	Liquid	Solubility in water	Immiscible
Melting Range (°C)	N/A	pH (1% solution)	2-3 (approx.)
Boiling Range (°C)	80-145	pH (as supplied)	N/A
Flash Point (°C)	4 Toluene	Vapour Pressure	N/A
Decomposition Temp (°C)	N/A	Specific Gravity	0.89-0.91
Auto ignition Temp (°C)	250	Relative Vapour Density	>1.0
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	N/A	Evaporation Rate	N/A
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	N/A	Volatile Compound (%vol)	85 approx.

10. STABILITY REACTION

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.



11. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
- 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.

12. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Routes Exposure:	Inhalation, swallowing, irritation, eyes and skin	
Acute Health Effects:	Inhalation:	Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. 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. 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.
	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. Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733). 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.
	Eye:	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.
	Skin:	Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; 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. 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.
Chronic Health Effects:	There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. 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. There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]. 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. Bisphenol A may have effects similar to female sex hormones and when administered to pregnant women, may damage the foetus. It may also damage male reproductive organs and sperm.	

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Carcinogenicity:	Isopropanol	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) – Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3	Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
	Isopropanol	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) – Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	1	Carcinogenic to humans
	Tolulene	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) – Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3	Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
Skin	Isopropanol	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion		1
	Tolulene	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Notes		Sk
	Tolulene	ESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion		2
	Tolulene	ESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion		1
	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	ESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion		2
	n-butanol	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Notes		Sk
	n-butanol	ESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion		2
	Phosphoric Acid	ESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion		3

13. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:	May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.			
Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Isopropanol	LOW	MED	LOW	HIGH
Tolulene	LOW	MED	LOW	MED
Methyl ethyl ketone	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
n-butanol	LOW	MED	LOW	HIGH
Phosphoric acid	HIGH	N/A	LOW	HIGH
Bisphenol A/epichlorohydrin resin, solid	HIGH	N/A	LOW	HIGH

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

Hazchem Code:

3YE (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or Division: 3
 UN No.: 1263
 Special Provision: 163 *
 Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - T4
 Instruction:
 Packagings & IBCs - P001 IBC02
 Packing Instruction:

Subsidiary Risk: None
 Packing Group: II
 Limited Quantity: 5 L
 Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision: TP1 TP8 TP28
 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
 UN/ID Number: 1263
 Special provisions: A3

ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None
 Packing Group: II

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
 UN Number: 1263
 EMS Number: F- E, S- E
 Limited Quantities: 5 L

IMDG Subrisk: None
 Packing Group: II
 Special provisions: 163

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)



15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger	F – Highly Flammable Xn – Harmful
Poison Schedule	S5

REGULATIONS

Isopropanol (CAS: 67-63-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Acros Transport Information", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Quarantine and Inspection Service List of chemical compounds that are accepted solely for use at establishments registered to prepare meat and meat products for the purpose of the Export Control Act 1982", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS

Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "IMO

Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

Toluene (CAS: 108-88-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Acros Transport Information", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - non-pesticide anthropogenic organics)", "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 - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 9 Precursor substances - Part 2", "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 Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of 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", "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", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA)

Standards Prohibited", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II", "United Nations List

of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control (Red List) Table II", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

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

"Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 9 Precursor substances - Part 2", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of 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", "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 Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II", "United Nations List of Precursors

and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control (Red List) - Table II"

n-butanol (CAS: 71-36-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Acros Transport Information", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory",

"FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

Phosphoric acid (CAS: 7664-38-2, 16271-20-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "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", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "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", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – United Kingdom", "Sigma-AldrichTransportInformation"

bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, solid (CAS: 25068-38-6, 25085-99-8) 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", "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", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – United Kingdom", "Sigma-AldrichTransportInformation"

No data for Watty! Super Etch Primer Colour Range 1239-MCR (CW: 23108)


16. OTHER INFORMATION
INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
Phosphoric acid	7664- 38- 2, 16271- 20- 8
Bisphenol A/epichlorohydrin resin, solid	25068- 38- 6, 25085- 99- 8
Titanium dioxide	6, 12789- 63- 8, 1344- 29- 2, 185323- 71- 1, 185828- 91- 5, 188357- 76- 8, 252962- 41- 7, 37230- 92- 5, 37230- 94- 7, 37230- 95- 8, 37230- 96- 9, 494848- 23- 6, 494851- 77- 3, 494851- 98- 8, 55068- 84- 3, 55068- 85- 4, 5523, 16- 51- 5, 62338- 64- 1, 767341- 00- 4, 97929- 50- 5, 98084- 96- 9
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.	
For further information on this product, please contact: Nasahi Building Materials Australia Pty Ltd T/A NASAHI (ABN 93 606 367 873), 1331 Stud Road, Rowville, VIC 3178, Australia.	
Phone:	+61 3 9795 3540
Facsimile:	+61 3 9790 6406

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