Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
WATTYL DURANAMEL BR22

SYNONYMS
"Product Code: 200201 (White); 200203 (ATB)"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME
PAINT

PRODUCT USE
The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. Apply by brush, hand roller or spray atomisation. Gloss finishing enamel and colour tint base.

SUPPLIER
Company: Wattyl Pty Ltd
Address:
4 Steel St
Blacktown
NSW, 2148
AUS
Telephone: +61 2 9621 6255
Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008
Fax: +61 2 9831 4244

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

POISONS SCHEDULE
S5

RISK
Risk Codes | Risk Phrases
--- | ---
R10 | Flammable.
R38 | Irritating to skin.
R40(3) | Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R65 | HARMFUL - May cause lung damage if swallowed.
R67 | Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY
Safety Codes | Safety Phrases
--- | ---
S23 | Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S25 | Avoid contact with eyes.
S36 | Wear suitable protective clothing.
S51 | Use only in well ventilated areas.
S09 | Keep container in a well ventilated place.
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.
S27 | Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
S29 | 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.

continued...
WATTYL DURANAMEL BR22

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 4-Apr-2008
XC9317EC

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>titanium dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>10-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white spirit</td>
<td>8052-41-3.</td>
<td>30-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>synthetic resins as</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alkyd resin - unregulated</td>
<td>63148-69-6</td>
<td>30-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>additives, driers, anti- skin unregulated</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment. contains less than 0.1% benzene

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient’s head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

EYE
If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- 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.

SKIN
If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

INHALED
- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.
For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:
- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
- Moderate fire 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 bleach, pool chlorine etc.

continued...
HAZCHEM: 3[Y]

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.

MAJOR SPILLS
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

SUITABLE CONTAINER
- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- 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).

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>TWA mg/m³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>titanium dioxide (Titanium dioxide (a))</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>white spirit (White spirits)</td>
<td>790</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following materials had no OELs on our records
- alkyd resin - unregulated: CAS:63148-69-6

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR
Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET
Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:
- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,

OTHER
- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required.
Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

continued...
Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
Coloured flammable liquid with a mild odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.
Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): 40-50 approx
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1.0
Autoignition Temp (°C): 250
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 150-200
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.92-1.2
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable
Evaporation Rate: Slow
Flash Point (°C): 34 (OC- lit)
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 3.5
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available
Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Irritating to skin.
HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE:

IRRITATION
Skin (human) 0.3: mg/3d- I Mild

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.

WHITE SPIRIT:

IRRITATION
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 600 mg/m³/8h Nil Reported
Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg Eye (human): 470 ppm/15m
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5500 mg/m³/4h Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h Moderate

Lifetime exposure of rodents to gasoline produces carcinogenicity although the relevance to humans has been questioned. Gasoline induces kidney cancer in male rats as a consequence of accumulation of the alpha2-microglobulin protein in hyaline droplets in the male (but not female) rat kidney.

white spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3

ALKYD RESIN - UNREGULATED:

"alkyd resin" describes a generic insoluble polymer which has no residual hazardous reactants and is not absorbed in the gastro-intestinal tract. No acute or chronic human exposure / toxicity data available.

MATERIAL CARCINOGEN REPROTOXIN SENSITISER SKIN

titanium dioxide IARC:2B

CARCINOGEN
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: titanium dioxide Category: WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID
HAZCHEM: 3[Y]

UNDG:
Dangerous Goods: 3
Class: Subrisk: None
UN Number: 1263
Packing Group: III
Shipping Name: PAINT

Air Transport IATA:
ICAO/IATA Class: 3
UN/ID Number: 1263
ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None
Packing Group: III
Shipping Name: PAINT

Maritime Transport IMDG:
IMDG Class: 3
UN Number: 1263
IMDG Subrisk: None
Packing Group: III
Special provisions: A3 A72
Limited Quantities: 5 L
Shipping Name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

REGULATIONS
Wattyl Duranamel BR22 (CAS: None):
No regulations applicable

titanium dioxide (CAS: 13463-67-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 4
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
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
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Titanium dioxide (CAS: 1317-70-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Titanium dioxide (CAS: 1317-80-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 4
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

White spirit (CAS: 8052-41-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action

continued...
white spirit (CAS: 8042-47-5) is found on the following regulatory lists:
- 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
- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

alkyd resin - unregulated (CAS: 63148-69-6) is found on the following regulatory lists:
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

No data available for titanium dioxide as CAS: 12188-41-9.

### Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

#### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name</th>
<th>CAS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>titanium dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7, 1317-70-0, 1317-80-2, 12188-41-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white spirit</td>
<td>8052-41-3, 8042-47-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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