

# DY-MARK WATER BASED ENAMEL GLOSS WHITE

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 2-Sep-2013  
9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 4860-03  
Version No:4.1.1.1  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

DY-MARK WATER BASED ENAMEL GLOSS WHITE

### SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 230830302"

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

### PRODUCT USE

■ Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.  
Used according to manufacturer's directions.

### SUPPLIER

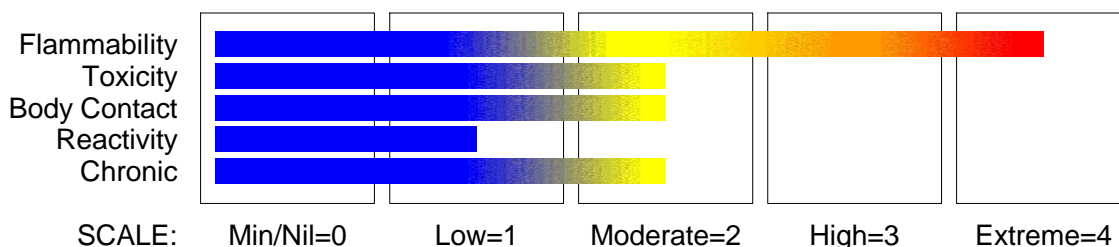
Company: Dy- Mark Pty Ltd  
Address:  
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Wacol  
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Australia  
Telephone: +61 7 3271 2222  
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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



### RISK

Risk Codes  
R12  
R36  
R44

Risk Phrases  
• Extremely flammable.  
• Irritating to eyes.  
• Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes  
S16  
S25  
S39  
S401

Safety Phrases  
• Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.  
• Avoid contact with eyes.  
• Wear eye/face protection.  
• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.  
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.

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### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
ethanol	64-17-5	10-25
acrylic resin	Various	8-15
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	111-76-2	2-5.0
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	3-10
water	7732-18-5	5-15
dimethyl ether	115-10-6	40-60

### Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

#### SWALLOWED

- Not considered a normal route of entry.

#### EYE

- If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:
  - Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes 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.
  - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

#### SKIN

- If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:
  - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
  - Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.
  - DO NOT use solvents.
  - Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

#### INHALED

- If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:
  - Remove to fresh air.
  - Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
  - Protheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
  - If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

#### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- for copper intoxication:
  - Unless extensive vomiting has occurred empty the stomach by lavage with water, milk, sodium bicarbonate solution or a 0.1% solution of potassium ferrocyanide (the resulting copper ferrocyanide is insoluble).
  - Administer egg white and other demulcents.
  - Maintain electrolyte and fluid balances.
  - Morphine or meperidine (Demerol) may be necessary for control of pain.Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol:

- Early treatment of ingestion is important. Ensure emesis is satisfactory.
- Test and correct for metabolic acidosis and hypocalcaemia.
- Apply sustained diuresis when possible with hypertonic mannitol.
- Evaluate renal status and begin haemodialysis if indicated. [I.L.O].

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethanol:

- Acute ingestion in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyridoxine, Vitamins C and K).
- Give 50% dextrose (50-100 ml) IV to obtunded patients following blood draw for glucose determination.
- Comatose patients should be treated with initial attention to airway, breathing, circulation and drugs of immediate importance (glucose, thiamine).
- Decontamination is probably unnecessary more than 1 hour after a single observed ingestion. Cathartics and charcoal may be given but are probably not effective in single ingestions.

### Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

#### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- SMALL FIRE:
  - Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### LARGE FIRE:

- Water spray or fog.

### 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 highly flammable.
  - Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
  - Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
  - Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), 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

2YE

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### MINOR SPILLS

- - Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- - DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.
- 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.
- Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place if possible.
- Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions by opening the valve.

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

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- - 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

- - Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid strong bases.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- - Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can.
- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.

### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	Dy- Mark Water Based Enamel Gloss White (Ethyl alcohol)	1000			American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)4, 5 is the documentation source
Australia Exposure Standards	Dy- Mark Water Based Enamel Gloss White (2-Butoxyethanol)	20	50	242	
Australia Exposure Standards	Dy- Mark Water Based Enamel Gloss White (Dimethyl ether)	400	500	950	

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

#### MATERIAL DATA

DIMETHYL ETHER:

ETHANOL:

TITANIUM DIOXIDE:

- 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.

DY-MARK WATER BASED ENAMEL GLOSS WHITE:

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:

- For ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol)

Odour Threshold Value: 0.10 ppm (detection), 0.35 ppm (recognition)

Although rats appear to be more susceptible than other animals anaemia is not uncommon amongst humans following exposure. The TLV reflects the need to maintain exposures below levels found to cause blood changes in experimental animals.

DY-MARK WATER BASED ENAMEL GLOSS WHITE:

ETHANOL:

- For ethanol:

Odour Threshold Value: 49-716 ppm (detection), 101 ppm (recognition)

Eye and respiratory tract irritation do not appear to occur at exposure levels of less than 5000 ppm and the TLV-TWA is thought to provide an adequate margin of safety against such effects. Experiments in man show that inhalation of 1000 ppm caused slight symptoms of poisoning and 5000 ppm caused strong stupor and morbid sleepiness.

DIMETHYL ETHER:

DY-MARK WATER BASED ENAMEL GLOSS WHITE:

- for dimethyl ether:

The no-effect-level for dimethyl ether is somewhere between 2000 ppm (rabbits) and 50,000 ppm (humans) with possible cardiac sensitisation occurring around 200,000 ppm (dogs). The AIHA has adopted a safety factor of 100 in respect to the 50,000 ppm level in its recommendation for a workplace environmental exposure level (WEEL) which is thought to protect against both narcotic and sensitising effects.

DY-MARK WATER BASED ENAMEL GLOSS WHITE:

TITANIUM DIOXIDE:

■ Animals exposed by inhalation to 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> titanium dioxide show no significant fibrosis, possibly reversible tissue reaction. The architecture of lung air spaces remains intact.

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:

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### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- 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:
- seriously reduce visibility.

#### ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:

- 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

#### WATER:

- No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

#### DIMETHYL ETHER:

■ May act as a simple asphyxiants; these are gases which, when present in high concentrations, reduce the oxygen content in air below that required to support breathing, consciousness and life; loss of consciousness, with death by suffocation may rapidly occur in an oxygen deficient atmosphere.

CARE: Most simple asphyxiants are odourless or possess low odour and there is no warning on entry into an oxygen deficient atmosphere.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

- Type EAX 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].
- Close fitting gas tight goggles.

#### HANDS/FEET

- - No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
  - For potentially moderate exposures:
  - Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

#### OTHER

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
  - Overalls.
  - Skin cleansing cream.

continued...

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### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Eyewash unit.
  - Do not spray on hot surfaces.
  - The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton.
  - Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.
- BREThERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

The basic types of engineering controls are:

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

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

### Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### APPEARANCE

■ Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE.

White liquid with no peculiar odour.

#### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Gas.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Not Available
Flash Point (°C)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	5- 10
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.88- 1.0
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	0.66
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

### Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

#### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- - Elevated temperatures.
  - Presence of open flame.
  - Product is considered stable.
  - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

##### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

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

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

Ingestion of alkyl ethers may produce stupor, blurred vision, headache, dizziness and irritation of the nose and throat.

Respiratory distress and asphyxia may result.

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.

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### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### EYE

■ Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.

Eye contact with alkyl ethers (vapour or liquid) may produce irritation, redness and tears.

Direct contact of the eye with ethanol (alcohol) may cause an immediate stinging and burning sensation, with reflex closure of the lid, and a temporary, tearing injury to the cornea together with redness of the conjunctiva. Discomfort may last 2 days but usually the injury heals without treatment.

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

■ Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

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

Spray mist may produce discomfort.

Alkyl ethers may defat and dehydrate the skin producing dermatoses. Absorption may produce headache, dizziness, and central nervous system depression.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

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.

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

#### INHALED

■ Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.

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

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.

Inhalation of toxic gases may cause:

- Central Nervous System effects including depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, coma and seizures;
- respiratory: acute lung swellings, shortness of breath, wheezing, rapid breathing, other symptoms and respiratory arrest;
- heart: collapse, irregular heartbeats and cardiac arrest;
- gastrointestinal: irritation, ulcers, nausea and vomiting (may be bloody), and abdominal pain.

Following inhalation, ethers cause lethargy and stupor. Inhaling lower alkyl ethers results in headache, dizziness, weakness, blurred vision, seizures and possible coma. Low blood pressure, slow heartbeat and cardiovascular collapse may be seen with throat irritation, irregular breathing, pulmonary oedema and respiratory arrest. Nausea, vomiting and salivation may be seen.

There have been deaths reported, and convulsions and paralysis can be found in severe cases. Massive exposures can cause damage to the kidney and liver.

Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant.

Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.

WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

Inhalational exposure to diethyl ether may cause immediate unconsciousness, inco-ordination, blurring of vision, headache, dizziness and death depending on dose and extent of exposure. It is a weak heart sensitiser in dogs.

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

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.

Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.

Chronic exposure to alkyl ethers may result in loss of appetite, excessive thirst, fatigue, and weight loss.

Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents.

Large amounts of ethanol taken in pregnancy may result in "foetal alcohol syndrome", characterised by delay in mental and physical development, learning difficulties, behavioural problems and small head size. A small number of people develop allergic reactions to ethanol, which include eye infections, skin swelling, shortness of breath, and itchy rashes with blisters.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

#### CARCINOGEN

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### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3	Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Australia Exposure Standards	Carcinogen Category	Sk	
titanium dioxide	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B	Possibly carcinogenic to humans

**SKIN**

ethanol	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	1
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Notes	Sk
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	1
titanium dioxide	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	1

### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
ethanol	LOW	MED	LOW	HIGH
acrylic resin	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH
titanium dioxide	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
dimethyl ether	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

### Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- - 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.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
- Allow small quantities to evaporate.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.

### Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

**HAZCHEM:**  
 2YE (ADG7)

<b>ADG7:</b> Class or Division	2.1	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Special Provision:	63 190 277 327	Limited Quantity:	See SP 277



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### Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	None	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	None
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	P003 LP02	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	PP17 PP87 L2

Name and Description: AEROSOLS

#### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class	2.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	-
Special provisions:	A145		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions: Passenger and Cargo	203	Maximum Qty/Pack: Passenger and Cargo	150 kg
Packing Instructions: Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	203	Maximum Qty/Pack: Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	75 kg
Packing Instructions:	Y203	Maximum Qty/Pack:	30 kg G

Shipping name:AEROSOLS

#### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class	2.1	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F- D, S- U	Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 344 959
Limited Quantities:	SP277		
Shipping name:AEROSOLS			

### Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### Indications of Danger:

F+	Extremely flammable
Xi	Irritant

POISONS SCHEDULE None

#### REGULATIONS

##### Regulations for ingredients

##### ethanol (CAS: 64-17-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Acros Transport Information", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "FisherTransport Information", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (French)", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2012 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports"

##### BUTYL ICINOL/BUTYL GLYSOLV (CAS: 111-76-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Acros Transport Information", "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 6", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

##### TITANIUM DIOXIDE KRONOS 2063S (CAS: 13463-67-7,1317-70-0,1317-80-2,12188-41-9,1309-63-3,100292-32-8,101239-53-6,116788-85-3,12000-59-8,12701-76-7,12767-65-6,12789-63-8,1344-29-2,185323-71-1,185828-91-5,188357-76-8,188357-79-1,195740-11-5,221548-98-7,224963-00-2,246178-32-5,252962-41-7,37230-92-5,37230-94-7,37230-95-8,37230-96-9,39320-58-6,39360-64-0,39379-02-7,416845-43-7,494848-07-6,494848-23-6,494851-77-3,494851-98-8,55068-84-3,55068-85-4,552316-51-5,62338-64-1,767341-00-4,97929-50-5,98084-96-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVM) Record of approved active constituents", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "FisherTransport Information", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

##### water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

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

continued...

## DY-MARK WATER BASED ENAMEL GLOSS WHITE

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**dimethyl ether (CAS: 115-10-6,157621-61-9) 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) - Schedule 5", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information"

**No data for Dy-Mark Water Based Enamel Gloss White (CW: 4860-03)**

No data for Dy-Mark Water Based Enamel Gloss White (CAS: , Various)

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
titanium dioxide	13463- 67- 7, 1317- 70- 0, 1317- 80- 2, 12188- 41- 9, 1309- 63- 3, 100292- 32- 8, 101239- 53- 6, 116788- 85- 3, 12000- 59- 8, 12701- 76- 7, 12767- 65- 6, 12789- 63- 8, 1344- 29- 2, 185323- 71- 1, 185828- 91- 5, 188357- 76- 8, 188357- 79- 1, 195740- 11- 5, 221548- 98- 7, 224963- 00- 2, 246178- 32- 5, 252962- 41- 7, 37230- 92- 5, 37230- 94- 7, 37230- 95- 8, 37230- 96- 9, 39320- 58- 6, 39360- 64- 0, 39379- 02- 7, 416845- 43- 7, 494848- 07- 6, 494848- 23- 6, 494851- 77- 3, 494851- 98- 8, 55068- 84- 3, 55068- 85- 4, 552316- 51- 5, 62338- 64- 1, 767341- 00- 4, 97929- 50- 5, 98084- 96- 9
dimethyl ether	115- 10- 6, 157621- 61- 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](http://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.*