

WATTYL ACID CAT 30% CTB PART A

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: 8-Aug-2004
CC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 5076-78
Version No:3

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL ACID CAT 30% CTB PART A

SYNONYMS

"Clear reduced gloss lacquer finish coating two pack acid catalysed catalyzed"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT

PRODUCT USE

A clear, two- pack acid catalysed coating for interior timber. Application is usually by spray atomisation in a ventilated spray booth, after viscosity reduction with thinner. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

SUPPLIER

Company: Watty1 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

Highly flammable.
Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
Irritating to skin.
Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
Risk of serious damage to eyes.
Harmful to aquatic organisms.
Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.
Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
Keep container in a well ventilated place.
Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
Do not empty into drains.
To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
Keep container tightly closed.
Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
alkyd resin solution	Various	30-60
urea/ formaldehyde resin solution, butylated	68002-19-7	5-15
toluene	108-88-3	1-9
xylene	1330-20-7	10-30
n- butyl acetate	123-86-4	1-9
methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	1-9
methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	1-5
silica amorphous		1-5
n- butanol	71-36-3	1-2
additives		1-9

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

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

- 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
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

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.
- 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 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.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

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.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

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 highly flammable.
 - Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
 - Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
 - Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.
 - Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
 - Heating may cause expansion / decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
 - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- nitrogen oxides (NOx).

May emit clouds of acrid smoke.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

result Avoid mixing with epoxy curing agents and amine hardeners as decomposition may occur with heat generated plus nitrogen oxides evolved and possible fire.

HAZCHEM: 3[Y]E**Personal Protective Equipment**

- Breathing apparatus.
- Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
- Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES**MINOR SPILLS**

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

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.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

Avoid generating and breathing mist.

- 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.
 - DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
 - Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
 - When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
 - Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
 - DO NOT use plastic buckets.
 - Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.
 - Use spark-free tools when handling.
 - Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
 - Keep containers securely sealed.
 - Avoid physical damage to containers.
 - Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
 - Work clothes should be laundered separately.
 - Use good occupational work practice.
 - Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
 - Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.
- DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- 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.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	toluene (Toluene)	50	191	150	574			
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers))	80	350	150	655			
Australia Exposure Standards	n-butyl acetate (n-Butyl acetate)	150	713	200	950			
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl ethyl ketone (Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK))	150	445	300	890			
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl isobutyl ketone (Methyl isobutyl ketone)	50	205	75	307			
Australia Exposure Standards	n-butanol (n-Butyl alcohol)					50	152	

The following materials had no OELs on our records
 ? urea/ formaldehyde resin solution,
 butylated:

CAS:68002-19-7 CAS:69898-34-6

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injurious personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only a thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

- Barrier cream with polyethylene gloves or wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. wear safety footwear.
- DO NOT use solvent to clean the skin.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area.
 Spraying to be carried out in conditions conforming to local state regulations.
 Unprotected personnel must vacate the spraying area.
 General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation in circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential.
 Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.
 In confined spaces where there is inadequate ventilation, wear full-face air supplied breathing apparatus.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Amber viscous highly flammable liquid; does not mix with water. Strong solvent smell. Mix

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Floats on water.

Molecular weight: Not available.
Melting Range (?C): Not available.
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not available.
Volatile Component (%vol): 50 approx
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Autoignition Temp (?C): Not available
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (?C): 80+
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.95-0.98
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available
Evaporation Rate: Fast
Flash Point (?C): <23
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Decomposition Temp (?C): Not available
Viscosity: Not available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Irritating to skin.

HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.

Can be absorbed through skin.

Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Limited evidence of a carcinogen effect.

Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

ALKYD RESIN SOLUTION:

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

UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN SOLUTION, BUTYLATED:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

TOLUENE:

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TCLO: 100 ppm

Inhalation (man) TCLO: 200 ppm

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >26700 ppm/1h

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis. This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling of the epidermis. Intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h-Moderate

Skin (rabbit):500 mg - Moderate

Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - Mild

XYLENE:

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TCLO: 200 ppm

Inhalation (man) LCLo: 10000 ppm/6h

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h

Oral (Human) LD: 50 mg/kg

Inhalation (Human) TCLO: 200 ppm/4h

Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2459 mg/kg

Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h Moderate

Eye (human): 200 ppm Irritant

Eye (rabbit): 87 mg Mild

Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE

Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1548 mg/kg

Intravenous (Rabbit) LD: 129 mg/kg

Inhalation (Guinea) pig: LC 450 ppm/4h

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or pr irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Reproductive effector in rats

N-BUTYL ACETATE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 13100 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg*

Inhalation (human) TCLO: 200 ppm

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4h

Inhalation (Human) TCLO: 200 ppm/4h *

[PPG]

Oral (Rat) LD50: 10768 mg/kg

Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 390 ppm/4h

Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1230 mg/kg

Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg

Oral (Guinea) pig: LD50 4700 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (Guinea) pig: LD 1500

mg/kg

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or pr irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 2737 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TCLO: 100 ppm/5 m

Inhalation (rat) LD50: 23500 mg/m³/8 hr

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6480 mg/kg

Inhalation (man) TCLO: 10 mg/m³/6 hr -

Mild

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m³/8 hr

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-

Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)-SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h -

Moderate

Eye (human): 300 mg

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 2080 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 2460 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Eye (human): 350 ppm -Irritant

Eye (rabbit): 80 mg - Irritant

Skin (rabbit): 402 mg/24 hr - Mild

Skin (rabbit):13.78mg/24 hr Open

N-BUTANOL:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 790 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TCLO: 25 ppm

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 8000 ppm/4h

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3400 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TCLO: 86000 mg/m³

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 405 mg/24h-Moderate

Eye (human): 50 ppm - Irritant

Eye (rabbit): 1.6 mg-SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 24 mg/24h-SEVERE

MATERIAL

CARCINOGEN

REPROTOXIN

SENSITISER

SKIN

toluene

IARC:3

ILOE1

xylene

IARC:3

ILOE1

methyl ethyl ketone

ILOE1

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: toluene Category: 3

REPROTOXIN

ILOE1: ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction: toluene

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: xylene Category: 3

REPROTOXIN

ILOE1: ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction: xylene

REPROTOXIN

ILOE1: ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction: methyl e

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

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

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
 - Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
 - Incinerate residue at an approved site.
 - Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
-

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID
HAZCHEM: 3[Y]E

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:

3

Subrisk:

N

UN Number:

1263

Packing Group:

I

Shipping Name: PAINT

PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

REGULATIONS

alkyd resin solution (CAS No: None):

No regulations applicable

urea/ formaldehyde resin solution, butylated (CAS: 68002-19-7) is found on the following Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environment supply - organic compounds)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Ecosystem management - pesticide anthropogenic organics

Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants environment quality

Australia Exposure Standards

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 Poisons Schedule

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture

Substances Under International Control - Table II

WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of high concern

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

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environment supply - organic compounds)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants environment quality

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia National Pollutant Inventory

Australia Poisons Schedule

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of high concern

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

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
 OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
 United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Sub-

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

Australia Exposure Standards
 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 Poisons Schedule
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
 IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
 OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
 United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture
 Substances Under International Control - Table II

methyl isobutyl ketone (CAS: 108-10-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Dangerous Goods Code Draft 7th Edition - Goods too Dangerous to be Transported
 Australia Exposure Standards
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
 Australia National Pollutant Inventory
 Australia Poisons Schedule
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
 IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
 OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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

Australia Exposure Standards
 Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
 IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
 International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
 OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for urea/ formaldehyde resin solution, butylated as CAS: 69898-34-6.

No data available for xylene as CAS: 8026-09-3.

No data available for methyl ethyl ketone as CAS: 135311-02-3.

No data available for n-butanol as CAS: 220713-25-7, CAS: 42031-19-6, CAS: 107569-51-7.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
urea/ formaldehyde resin solution, butylated	68002-19-7, 69898-34-6
xylene	1330-20-7, 8026-09-3
methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3, 135311-02-3
n-butanol	71-36-3, 220713-25-7, 42031-19- 107569-51-7

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