

# WATTYL HISEAL FS

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)  
Issue Date: 7-Aug-2004  
CC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 5063-20  
Version No:3

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL HISEAL FS

### SYNONYMS

"Allpurpose sanding sealer NC Nitrocellulose lacquer type timber"

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT

### PRODUCT USE

Fast drying spraying sanding sealer for industrial production use on interior particle board, hardboard, MDF etc.. Usually finished by sanding. 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.

### 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

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### 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.

Irritating to eyes.

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

May cause harm to the unborn child.

Possible risk of impaired fertility.

**HARMFUL**-May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

#### SAFETY

Keep locked up.

Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.

Keep container tightly closed.

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination. Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

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### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
nitrocellulose with >25% alcohol, <12.6% nitrogen	Not avail.	5-15
alkyd resin solution	Various	10-30
modified resin unregulated		1-5
talc	14807-96-6	1-5
dibutyl phthalate	84-74-2	1-5
methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	5-15
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	64742-95-6.	1-9
ethanol	64-17-5	5-15
n- butyl acetate	123-86-4	10-30
n- butanol		1-9
toluene	108-88-3	1-5
additives, flow control, suspending aids unregulated		1-2

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

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### Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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#### 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

- For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbon
- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood
- intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiogram
- been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously
- inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation
- the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potent
- catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the
- second choice.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal
- [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### 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

Dangerous hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Nitrocellulose is a contributing fuel making a fast burning intense fire.

- 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.
- Chemical splash suit.

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**Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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**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.**

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**Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**

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**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.  
Lacquer allowed to dry on clothing greatly increases hazard in a fire.

**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.

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**Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**


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**EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	talc (Soapstone (respirable dust))		3					
Australia Exposure Standards	talc (Talc, (containing no asbestos fibres))		2.5					
Australia Exposure Standards	dibutyl phthalate (Dibutyl phthalate)		5					
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl ethyl ketone (Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK))	150	445	300	890			
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol (Ethyl alcohol)	1,000	1,880					
Australia Exposure Standards	n-butyl acetate (n-Butyl acetate)	150	713	200	950			
Australia Exposure Standards	toluene (Toluene)	50	191	150	574			

The following materials had no OELs on our records

? naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent: CAS:64742-95-6

**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 vapours; eye protection 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 effects of chemicals on eye, should be included. Suitable equipment should be readily available for use. In the event of 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.  
 Avoid breathing dust when sanding. If inhalation risk exists, wear SAA approved dust respirator techniques to avoid generating dust.

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### Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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#### 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): Not available  
 Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1  
 Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available  
 Autoignition Temp (?C): Not available  
 State: Liquid

Boiling Range (?C): 60-120  
 Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.90-0.94  
 pH (as supplied): Not applicable  
 Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available  
 Evaporation Rate: Not available  
 Flash Point (?C): -6  
 Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available  
 Decomposition Temp (?C): Not available  
 Viscosity: Not available

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### Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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#### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

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### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

**ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**  
 Harmful by inhalation.  
 Irritating to eyes.  
**HARMFUL**-May cause lung damage if swallowed.  
 Can be absorbed through skin.  
 Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.  
 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

**CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**  
 May cause harm to the unborn child.  
 Possible risk of impaired fertility  
 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

**NITROCELLULOSE WITH >25% ALCOHOL, <12.6% NITROGEN:**  
 Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

**ALKYD RESIN SOLUTION:**  
 "alkyd resin" describes a generic insoluble polymer which has no residual hazardous reactants and is non-toxic to the gastrointestinal tract. No acute or chronic human exposure / toxicity data available. Almost always in solution with the solvent.

TALC:  
 TOXICITY

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

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.

## DIBUTYL PHTHALATE:

## TOXICITY

Oral (human) TDLo: 140 mg/kg  
 Oral (rat) LD50: 8000 mg/kg  
 Inhalation (rat) LD50: 4250 mg/m<sup>3</sup>?  
 Oral (rat) LOAEL: 66 mg/kg/day

## IRRITATION

Nil Reported

## METHYL ETHYL KETONE:

## TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 2737 mg/kg  
 Inhalation (human) TCLo: 100 ppm/5 m  
 Inhalation (rat) LD50: 23500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>?/8 hr  
 Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6480 mg/kg  
 Inhalation (man) TCLo: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>?/6 hr -  
 Mild  
 Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>?/8 hr  
 Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 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

## NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT:

## TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg \*  
 Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3670 ppm/8 h \*  
 Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 1320 ppm/6h/90D-I  
 \* [Devoe]

## IRRITATION

Nil Reported

## ETHANOL:

## TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg  
 Oral (human) LDLo: 1400 mg/kg  
 Oral (man) TDLo: 50 mg/kg  
 Oral (man) TDLo: 1.40 mg/kg  
 Oral (woman) TDLo: 256 mg/kg/12 wks  
 Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20,000 ppm/10h  
 Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4h

## IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-Moderate  
 Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-Mild  
 Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-Moderate  
 Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE

## 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

## IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-  
 Moderate  
 Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)-SEVERE  
 Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h -  
 Moderate  
 Eye ( human): 300 mg

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.

## 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

## 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

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.

## MATERIAL

## CARCINOGEN

## REPROTOXIN

## SENSITISER

## SKIN

talc  
 methyl ethyl ketone

IARC:3

ILOE1

ethanol  
toluene

IARC:3

ILOM  
ILOE1

**CARCINOGEN**

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

**REPROTOXIN**

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

**REPROTOXIN**

ILOM: ILO Agents toxic to the male reproductive system: ethanol

**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

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment  
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.  
Avoid release to the environment.  
Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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- 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.

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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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)

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**POISONS SCHEDULE: S5****REGULATIONS**

nitrocellulose with >25% alcohol, <12.6% nitrogen (CAS No: None):  
No regulations applicable

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

Australia Exposure Standards  
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in  
accordance with GMP  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

dibutyl phthalate (CAS: 84-74-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Ecosystem mai  
-pesticide anthropogenic organics  
Australia Exposure Standards  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australia National Pollutant Inventory  
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals  
OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action  
OSPAR List of Substances of Possible Concern

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 Manufactu  
Substances Under International Control - Table II

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent (CAS: 64742-95-6) is found on the following reg  
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

