

WATTYL T.S. UNDERCOAT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 3-Aug-2004

CC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 5047-44

Version No:3

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL T.S. UNDERCOAT

SYNONYMS

"undercoat coating paint"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT

PRODUCT USE

Solvent based, synthetic resin undercoat. Application is usually by spray atomisation. 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: 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

Highly flammable.

Irritating to eyes.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.

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

HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

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.

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

Information Centre.

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 | % |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------|
| nitrocellulose solution, <= 12.6% nitrogen, LFP | Not avail. | 10-30 |
| titanium dioxide | 13463-67-7 | 10-30 |
| talc | 14807-96-6 | 10-30 |
| n- butyl acetate | 123-86-4 | 5-15 |
| alkyd resin - unregulated | 63148-69-6 | 5-15 |
| aromatic hydrocarbon solvent | 64742-95-6. | 1-9 |
| industrial methylated spirits (ethanol/methanol mixture) | | 1-9 |
| urea/ formaldehyde resin | 9011-05-6 | 1-5 |
| methyl ethyl ketone | 78-93-3 | 1-5 |
| n- butanol | 71-36-3 | 1-5 |

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

additives
contains less than 0.1% benzene

1-9

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

Rinse mouth out with plenty of water.

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.

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.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- 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.
- Prosthesis 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 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.
 - Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
 - A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
 - Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
 - Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients.
- [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- 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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- 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 may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Other combustion products include:

carbon dioxide (CO₂).

May emit clouds of acrid smoke.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

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 all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 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.

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 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.
- 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 |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | titanium dioxide (Titanium dioxide (a)) | | 10 | | | | | |
| Australia Exposure Standards | talca (Soapstone (respirable dust)) | | 3 | | | | | |
| Australia Exposure Standards | talca (Talc, containing no asbestos fibres) | | 2.5 | | | | | |
| Australia Exposure Standards | n-butyl acetate (n-Butyl acetate) | 150 | 713 | 200 | 950 | | | |
| Australia Exposure Standards | urea/formaldehyde resin (Inspirable dust (Not specified)) | | 10 | | | | | |
| Australia Exposure Standards | methyl ethyl ketone (Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)) | 150 | 445 | 300 | 890 | | | |
| Australia Exposure | n-butanol (n-Butyl | | | | | 50 | 152 | |

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

| Source | Material | TWA ppm | TWA mg/m ³ | STEL ppm | STEL mg/m ³ | Peak ppm | Peak mg/m ³ | TWA F/CC |
|-----------|----------|---------|-----------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| Standards | alcohol) | | | | | | | |

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- alkyd resin - unregulated: CAS:63148- 69- 6
- aromatic hydrocarbon 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 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].

HANDS/FEET

Polyethylene gloves.
Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
Wear safety footwear.
DO NOT use solvent to clean the skin.

OTHER

- Overalls.
 - Eyewash unit.
 - Barrier cream.
 - Skin cleansing cream.
- DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.

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 may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed storage areas.
In confined spaces where there is inadequate ventilation, wear full-face air supplied breathing apparatus.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

White highly flammable liquid with a strong solvent odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.
Melting Range (°C): Not available.
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): 35- 50
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 80- 175
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.17- 1.21
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available
Evaporation Rate: Not available
Flash Point (°C): 13
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available
Viscosity: Not available

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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 eyes.

HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

NITROCELLULOSE SOLUTION, <= 12.6% NITROGEN, LFP:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE:

TOXICITY

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. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

IRRITATION

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

TALC:

TOXICITY

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.

IRRITATION

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

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 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 the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h- Moderate

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

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

Eye (human): 300 mg

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. Almost always in solvent solution - the hazard is from the solvent.

AROMATIC HYDROCARBON SOLVENT:

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing 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 the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

UREA/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 8394 mg/kg
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >167 mg/m³/4h
Dermal (rat) LD50: >2100 mg/kg
Oral (mouse) LD50: 6361 mg/kg

Somnolence, impaired liver function tests, changes in leucocyte (WBC) count recorded.

NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h- SEVERE
Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ul/24h - SEVERE

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

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 |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------|
| titanium dioxide | IARC:2B | | | |
| talc | IARC:3 | | | |
| methylethyl ketone | | ILOEI | | |

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: titanium dioxide Category: 2B

CARCINOGEN

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

REPROTOXIN

ILOEI: ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction: methylethyl ketone

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful 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.

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: None
UN Number: 1263 Packing Group: II

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

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

REGULATIONS

nitrocellulose solution, <= 12.6% nitrogen, LFP (CAS No: 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 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
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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 General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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 Substances - Table II

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

aromatic hydrocarbon solvent (CAS: 64742-95-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Poisons Schedule
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

urea/formaldehyde resin (CAS: 9011-05-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

urea/formaldehyde resin (CAS: 39327-95-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

urea/formaldehyde resin (CAS: 57608-87-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

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 (Part 2)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)
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 of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control - Table II

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

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for talc as CAS: 37232-12-5, CAS: 110540-41-5, CAS: 99638-63-8, CAS: 11119-41-8, CAS: 12420-12-1.
No data available for urea/ formaldehyde resin as CAS: 56779-89-6, CAS: 57608-68-1, CAS: 57657-45-1, CAS: 57762-61-5, CAS: 60267-46-1, CAS: 60831-80-3, CAS: 393138-21-1, CAS: 78170-14-6, CAS: 180854-98-2, CAS: 189641-36-9, CAS: 138988-73-5, CAS: 192230-65-2, CAS: 77907-72-3, CAS: 202289-78-9, CAS: 85854-40-6, CAS: 394250-88-5, CAS: 120989-72-2, CAS: 86243-01-8, CAS: 112024-34-7, CAS: 86338-48-9, CAS: 489467-81-4, CAS: 87913-96-0, CAS: 88528-51-2, CAS: 54242-49-8, CAS: 77272-60-7, CAS: 100786-56-9, CAS: 83692-21-1, CAS: 57219-37-1, CAS: 55777-70-3, CAS: 55892-41-6, CAS: 55892-42-7, CAS: 56090-99-4, CAS: 56275-22-0, CAS: 56438-34-7, CAS: 56590-69-3, CAS: 56690-82-5, CAS: 56730-47-3, CAS: 56730-59-7, CAS: 56730-69-9, CAS: 58449-43-7, CAS: 57176-46-2, CAS: 54018-46-1, CAS: 57425-72-6, CAS: 57623-00-4, CAS: 57657-21-3, CAS: 57903-95-4, CAS: 57904-02-6, CAS: 58391-26-7, CAS: 58391-34-7, CAS: 58391-70-1, CAS: 56940-55-7, CAS: 37335-14-1, CAS: 1339-64-6, CAS: 9012-05-9, CAS: 9012-53-7, CAS: 9078-97-1, CAS: 9082-43-3, CAS: 11098-22-9, CAS: 11098-23-0, CAS: 11120-49-3, CAS: 55840-47-6, CAS: 12425-51-3, CAS: 12765-43-4, CAS: 25135-85-7, CAS: 54241-86-0, CAS: 37217-99-5, CAS: 54174-28-6, CAS: 37339-99-4, CAS: 39283-00-6, CAS: 39323-33-6, CAS: 39332-51-9, CAS: 39393-24-3, CAS: 50922-66-2, CAS: 50926-54-0, CAS: 51110-00-0, CAS: 51806-59-8, CAS: 52350-36-4, CAS: 54018-45-0, CAS: 12626-71-0, CAS: 30940-65-9, CAS: 61840-58-2, CAS: 74748-88-2, CAS: 58615-71-7, CAS: 60831-59-6, CAS: 65862-61-5, CAS: 60950-64-3, CAS: 61089-89-2, CAS: 61132-10-3, CAS: 60704-24-7, CAS: 61711-52-2, CAS: 69280-24-6, CAS: 61970-18-1, CAS: 62997-00-6, CAS: 64177-04-4, CAS: 70915-57-0, CAS: 64925-40-2, CAS: 64925-41-3, CAS: 64925-42-4, CAS: 61240-82-2, CAS: 59822-42-3, CAS: 60675-85-6, CAS: 59948-33-3, CAS: 59695-09-9, CAS: 60083-81-0, CAS: 60083-97-8, CAS: 60083-98-9, CAS: 59871-93-1, CAS: 60407-88-7, CAS: 59112-05-9, CAS: 59112-04-8, CAS: 59111-76-1, CAS: 60649-39-0, CAS: 60650-29-5, CAS: 58969-02-1, CAS: 59232-94-9.
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

talc

urea/ formaldehyde resin

CAS

14807-96-6, 37232-12-5, 110540-41-5, 99638-63-8, 11119-41-8, 12420-12-1, 9011-05-6, 39327-95-2, 56779-89-6, 57608-68-1, 57657-45-1, 57762-61-5, 60267-46-1, 60831-80-3, 393138-21-1, 78170-14-6, 180854-98-2, 189641-36-9, 138988-73-5, 192230-65-2, 77907-72-3, 202289-78-9, 85854-40-6, 394250-88-5, 120989-72-2, 86243-01-8, 112024-34-7, 86338-48-9, 489467-81-4, 87913-96-0, 88528-51-2, 54242-49-8, 77272-60-7, 100786-56-9, 83692-21-1, 57219-37-1, 55777-70-3, 55892-41-6, 55892-42-7, 56090-99-4, 56275-22-0, 56438-34-7, 56590-69-3, 56690-82-5, 56730-47-3, 56730-59-7, 56730-69-9, 58449-43-7, 57176-46-2, 54018-46-1, 57425-72-6, 57608-87-4, 57623-00-4, 57657-21-3, 57903-95-4, 57904-02-6, 58391-26-7, 58391-34-7, 58391-70-1, 56940-55-7, 37335-14-1, 1339-64-6, 9012-05-9, 9012-53-7, 9078-97-1, 9082-43-3, 11098-22-9, 11098-23-0, 11120-49-3, 55840-47-6, 12425-51-3, 12765-43-4, 25135-85-7, 54241-86-0, 37217-99-5, 54174-28-6, 37339-99-4, 39283-00-6, 39323-33-6, 39332-51-9, 39393-24-3, 50922-66-2, 50926-54-0, 51110-00-0, 51806-59-8, 52350-36-4, 54018-45-0, 12626-71-0, 30940-65-9, 61840-58-2, 74748-88-2, 58615-71-7, 60831-59-6, 65862-61-5, 60950-64-3, 61089-89-2, 61132-10-3, 60704-24-7, 61711-52-2, 69280-24-6, 61970-18-1, 62997-00-6, 64177-04-4, 70915-57-0, 64925-40-2, 64925-41-3, 64925-42-4, 61240-82-2, 59822-42-3, 60675-85-6, 59948-33-3, 59695-09-9, 60083-81-0, 60083-97-8, 60083-98-9, 59871-93-1, 60407-88-7, 59112-05-9, 59112-04-8, 59111-76-1, 60649-39-0, 60650-29-5, 58969-02-1, 59232-94-9, 78-93-3, 135311-02-3, 71-36-3, 220713-25-7, 42031-19-6, 107569-51-7

methyl ethyl ketone

n-butanol

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