

# WATTYL TEMPCOTE WHITE UV129

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 30-Jul-2004

CC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 43310

Version No:3

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL TEMPCOTE WHITE UV129

### SYNONYMS

"Strippable vinyl spray booth coating misspelling Temp Cote Peel coat"

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT

### PRODUCT USE

A temporary protective coating for the interior surfaces of spray booths. Application is usually by spray atomisation, after viscosity reduction with thinner. Usually used in a ventilated spray booth. The coating may be removed by scoring and peeling from surface.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Watty 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 if swallowed.

Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

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.

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	%
vinyl chloride/ vinyl acetate copolymer	9003-22-9	10-30
colour pigments (unspecified)		<10
methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	30-60
toluene	108-88-3	10-30
additives unspecified		<10
No other ingredient information disclosed.		
contains less than 0.1% benzene		

continued...

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## 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.
- 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

Treat symptomatically.

Following acute or short term repeated exposures to toluene:

- Toluene is absorbed across the alveolar barrier, the blood/air mixture being 11.2/15.6 (at 37 degrees C.) The concentration of toluene, in expired breath, is of the order of 18 ppm following sustained exposure to 100 ppm. The tissue/blood proportion is 1/3 except in adipose where the proportion is 8/10.
- Metabolism by microsomal mono-oxygenation, results in the production of hippuric acid. This may be detected in the urine in amounts between 0.5 and 2.5 g/24 hr which represents, on average 0.8 gm/gm of creatinine. The biological half-life of hippuric acid is in the order of 1-2 hours.
- Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (eg cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> <50 mm Hg or pCO<sub>2</sub> > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial damage 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 (adrenaline) 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.

### BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
o- Cresol in urine	0.5 mg/L	End of shift	B
Hippuric acid in urine	1.6 g/g creatinine	End of shift	B, NS
Toluene in blood	0.05 mg/L	Prior to last shift of workweek	

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other material

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed.

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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

- 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).

May emit clouds of acrid smoke.

Decomposes on heating and produces acrid and toxic fumes of:  
hydrogen chloride.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid mixing with strong oxidisers.  
as ignition may result.

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.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- 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.
- 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 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 <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	vinyl chloride/vinyl acetate copolymer (Inspirable dust (Not specified))		10					
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl ethyl ketone (Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK))	150	445	300	890			
Australia Exposure Standards	toluene (Toluene)	50	191	150	574			

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

Type A 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

- Barrier cream and Polyethylene gloves.

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

#### OTHER

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream
- Eyewash unit.

DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Spraying to be carried out in conditions conforming to local state regulations.  
Unprotected personnel must vacate the spraying area.  
Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.  
An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.  
Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area.  
In confined spaces where there is inadequate ventilation, wear full-face air supplied breathing apparatus.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Highly flammable liquid; does not mix with water. Strong solvent smell. Available in a range of lead free colours.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.  
Melting Range (°C): Not available.  
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible  
pH (1% solution): Not applicable.  
Volatile Component (%vol): 75  
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): > 1.0  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1.0  
Autoignition Temp (°C): 516  
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 80- 111  
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.94  
pH (as supplied): Not applicable  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): As M.E.K.  
Evaporation Rate: Fast  
Flash Point (°C): - 3  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 11.0  
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.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Harmful if swallowed.

HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Irritating to eyes, respiratory

system and skin.

Can be absorbed through skin.

Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health

by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### VINYL CHLORIDE/ VINYL ACETATE COPOLYMER:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Tumours at site of applications.

IARC Cancer Review: Animal Limited Evidence.

Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria.

#### 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

#### 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 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.

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
vinyl chloride/vinyl acetate copolymer	IARC:3			
methyl ethyl ketone		ILOEI		
toluene	IARC:3	ILOEI		

### CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: vinyl chloride/vinyl acetate copolymer Category: 3

### REPROTOXIN

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

### CARCINOGEN

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

### REPROTOXIN

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

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

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## 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)

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

### REGULATIONS

vinyl chloride/vinyl acetate copolymer(CAS: 9003-22-9)is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Agricultural uses (Stock)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established

vinyl chloride/ vinyl acetate copolymer(CAS: 39433-77-7)is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Agricultural uses (Stock)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality

Australia Exposure Standards

WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established

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

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

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)

Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Ecosystem maintenance - Organic chemicals - Non-pesticide anthropogenic organics

Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water 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 (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 6

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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 - Table II  
United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control - Table II  
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water

No data available for vinyl chloride/ vinyl acetate copolymer as CAS: 75536-81-1, CAS: 61037-03-4, CAS: 110737-43-4, CAS: 111643-91-5, CAS: 54992-20-0, CAS: 39310-27-5, CAS: 82030-95-3, CAS: 113440-63-4, CAS: 92680-82-5, CAS: 69597-97-3, CAS: 79030-15-2, CAS: 9066-95-9, CAS: 82030-35-1, CAS: 81544-85-6, CAS: 54328-26-6, CAS: 51990-45-5, CAS: 82030-19-1, CAS: 94766-13-9, CAS: 100631-32-1, CAS: 121382-24-9, CAS: 80342-01-4, CAS: 680190-46-9, CAS: 139440-61-2, CAS: 159814-09-2, CAS: 166433-32-5, CAS: 290312-88-8, CAS: 672314-93-1, CAS: 131594-89-3, CAS: 130123-74-9, CAS: 134092-22-1.  
No data available for methyl ethyl ketone as CAS: 135311-02-3.

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name

vinyl chloride/ vinyl acetate copolymer

CAS

9003- 22- 9, 75536- 81- 1, 61037- 03- 4, 110737- 43- 4, 111643- 91- 5, 54992- 20- 0, 39310- 27- 5, 82030- 95- 3, 113440- 63- 4, 39433- 77- 7, 92680- 82- 5, 69597- 97- 3, 79030- 15- 2, 9066- 95- 9, 82030- 35- 1, 81544- 85- 6, 54328- 26- 6, 51990- 45- 5, 82030- 19- 1, 94766- 13- 9, 100631- 32- 1, 121382- 24- 9, 80342- 01- 4, 680190- 46- 9, 139440- 61- 2, 159814- 09- 2, 166433- 32- 5, 290312- 88- 8, 672314- 93- 1, 131594- 89- 3, 130123- 74- 9, 134092- 22- 1 78- 93- 3, 135311- 02- 3

methyl ethyl ketone

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