

WATTYL THERMOLAC GLOSS CLEAR

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 9-Aug-2004

CC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 5077-69

Version No:3

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL THERMOLAC GLOSS CLEAR

SYNONYMS

"Clear gloss NC Nitrocellulose lacquer type finish coating hot lacquer"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT

PRODUCT USE

Fast drying spraying finish for use on sealed timber, furniture, veneer applied at elevated temperatures. 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: WattyI 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.

Irritating to eyes.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

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.

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.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
nitrocellulose with >25% alcohol, <12.6% nitrogen	Not avail.	30-60
alkyd resin solution	Various	10-30
n- butyl acetate	123-86-4	1-9
xylene	1330-20-7	1-9
n- butanol	71-36-3	1-9
dibutyl phthalate	84-74-2	1-5

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

modified resin unregulated		1-5
esterified resin		1-5
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha- isomer	108-65-6	1-5
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent		1-5
methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	1-2
additives unregulated flow agents, slip agents		
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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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.

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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 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.

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	n- butyl acetate	150	713	200	950			
Australia Exposure Standards	(n- Butyl acetate)							
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene (Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers))	80	350	150	655			
Australia Exposure Standards	n- butanol (n- Butyl alcohol)					50	152	
Australia Exposure Standards	dibutyl phthalate (Dibutyl phthalate)		5					
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer (1-Methoxy-2-propanol acetate)	50	274	100	548			
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl ethyl ketone (Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK))	150	445	300	890			

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

- 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 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

Pale amber viscous highly flammable liquid with a strong solvent odour; does not mix with water.

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): 78- 145
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.93- 0.97
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available
Evaporation Rate: Not available
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

Harmful by inhalation.
Irritating to eyes.
Can be absorbed through skin.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
May cause harm to the unborn child.
Possible risk of impaired fertility.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

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 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.

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

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

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 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.

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

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h Moderate

Eye (human): 200 ppm Irritant

Eye (rabbit): 87 mg Mild

Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE

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

DIBUTYL PHTHALATE:

TOXICITY

Oral (human) TDLo: 140 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 8000 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LD50: 4250 mg/m³

Oral (rat) LOAEL: 66 mg/kg/day

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 8532 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg* * [CCINFO]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4345 ppm/6h

A BASF report (in ECETOC) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects.

The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. Hazard appears low but emphasizes the need for care in handling this chemical. [I.C.I.]

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

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
----------	------------	------------	------------	------

xylene methyl ethyl ketone	IARC:3	ILOEI ILOEI		
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CARCINOGEN

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

REPROTOXIN

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

REPROTOXIN

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

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

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)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

REGULATIONS

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

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

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

xylene (CAS: 1330-20-7) 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 - Domestic water 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 (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

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 health significance in drinking-water

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

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

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

propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer (CAS: 108-65-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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

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

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

No data available for propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer as CAS: 84540-57-8, CAS: 142300-82-1.

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

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
dibutyl phthalate	84-74-2	N; R51/53

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name

xylene

n- butanol

propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate,

alpha- isomer

methyl ethyl ketone

CAS

1330- 20- 7, 8026- 09- 3

71- 36- 3, 220713- 25- 7, 42031- 19- 6, 107569-
51- 7

108- 65- 6, 84540- 57- 8, 142300- 82- 1

78- 93- 3, 135311- 02- 3

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