

# DUNLOP VINYL ADHESIVE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Feb-2006

CHEMWATCH 4661-39  
CD 2006/1 Page 1 of 11

---

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

---

### PRODUCT NAME

DUNLOP VINYL ADHESIVE

### SYNONYMS

### PRODUCT USE

Acrylic latex specifically formulates for adhering most types of commercial unbacked flexible vinyl sheeting, most foam backed vinyl and most types of vinyl tiles.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Ardex Australia Pty Ltd

Address:

20 Powers Road

Seven Hills

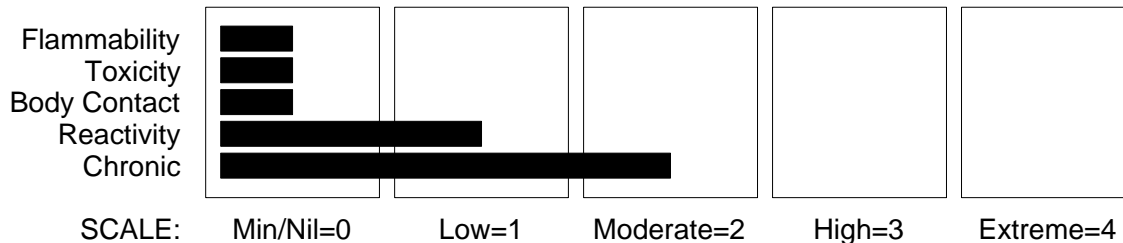
NSW, 2147

AUS

Telephone: 1800 224 070

Fax: +61 2 9838 7817

### HAZARD RATINGS



---

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

---

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo\*.

Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking\*.

\* (limited evidence).

### SAFETY

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

continued...

# DUNLOP VINYL ADHESIVE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Feb-2006

CHEMWATCH 4661-39  
CD 2006/1 Page 2 of 11

---

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

---

NAME	CAS RN	%
non hazardous ingredients		40-70
acrylic co-polymer dispersion		30-60
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	64742-95-6.	1-5
hydrocarbon solvent, as toluene	108-88-3	1-5

---

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

---

### SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

### EYE

If this product comes in contact with eyes:

- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

---

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

---

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- 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.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

continued...

# DUNLOP VINYL ADHESIVE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Feb-2006

CHEMWATCH 4661-39

CD 2006/1 Page 3 of 11

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

---

## FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
  - Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  
May emit poisonous fumes.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

## HAZCHEM

None

---

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

---

## EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.
- Trowel up/scrape up.
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container.
- Flush spill area with water.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Minor hazard.
- Clear area of personnel.
  - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
  - Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
  - Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
  - Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
  - Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
  - Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
  - Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
  - 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.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

continued...

# DUNLOP VINYL ADHESIVE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Feb-2006

CHEMWATCH 4661-39

CD 2006/1 Page 4 of 11

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- 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 are maintained.

## SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- 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>
Australia Exposure Standards	Toluene	50	191	150	574		

No data available: naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent as (CAS: 64742-95-6)

### EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Toluene	500	

No data for Dunlop Vinyl Adhesive.

### EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:  
Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m<sup>3</sup>): 125 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:  
Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m<sup>3</sup>):

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is

continued...

# DUNLOP VINYL ADHESIVE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Feb-2006

CHEMWATCH 4661-39  
CD 2006/1 Page 5 of 11

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.  
Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m<sup>3</sup> Mixture Conc: (%).

Component	Breathing zone (ppm)	Breathing Zone (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Mixture Conc (%)
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	50.00	125.0000	5.0

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:  
Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m<sup>3</sup>):

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.  
Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m<sup>3</sup> Mixture Conc: (%).

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:  
Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m<sup>3</sup>):

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.  
Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m<sup>3</sup> Mixture Conc: (%).

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.  
At the "Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture" (TWA) (mg/m<sup>3</sup>): 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

### REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

Established occupational exposure limits frequently do not take into consideration reproductive end points that are clearly below the thresholds for other toxic effects. Occupational reproductive guidelines (ORGs) have been suggested as an additional standard. These have been established after a literature search for reproductive no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL). In addition the US EPA's procedures for risk assessment for hazard identification and dose-response assessment as applied by NIOSH were used in the creation of such limits.

Ingredient	ORG	UF	Endpoint	CR	TLV Adeq
naphtha petroleum, l	12 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	100	D	NA	-

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen  
Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive  
American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996).

### INGREDIENT DATA

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

REL TWA: 25-100 ppm\*, 125 mg/m<sup>3</sup>\*

[Various Manufacturers]

continued...

# DUNLOP VINYL ADHESIVE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Feb-2006

CHEMWATCH 4661-39

CD 2006/1 Page 6 of 11

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

CEL TWA: 50 ppm, 125 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

## TOLUENE:

Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

Odour Threshold Value: 0.16-6.7 (detection), 1.9-69 (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes measuring in excess of 5 ppm, are available.

High concentrations of toluene in the air produce depression of the central nervous system (CNS) in humans. Intentional toluene exposure (glue-sniffing) at maternally-intoxicating concentration has also produced birth defects. Foetotoxicity appears at levels associated with CNS narcosis and probably occurs only in those with chronic toluene-induced kidney failure. Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to prevent transient headache and irritation, to provide a measure of safety for possible disturbances to human reproduction, the prevention of reductions in cognitive responses reported amongst humans inhaling greater than 40 ppm, and the significant risks of hepatotoxic, behavioural and nervous system effects (including impaired reaction time and incoordination). Although toluene/ethanol interactions are well recognised, the degree of protection afforded by the TLV-TWA among drinkers is not known.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields
- 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

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

### RESPIRATOR

- Respiratory protection may be required when ANY "Worst Case" vapour-phase

continued...

# DUNLOP VINYL ADHESIVE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Feb-2006

CHEMWATCH 4661-39

CD 2006/1 Page 7 of 11

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

concentration is exceeded (see Computer Prediction in "Exposure Standards").

Protection Factor (Min)	Half-Face Respirator	Full-face Respirator
10 x ES	A-AUS	-
	A-PAPR-AUS	-
20 x ES	-	A-AUS
	-	A-PAPR-AUS
100 x ES	-	A-2
	-	A-PAPR-2

^ - Full-face.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Off white slightly alkaline paste; dispersible in water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not Available

Volatile Component (%vol): 28 (water)

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Autoignition Temp (C): Not Applicable

State: Non Slump Paste

Boiling Range (C): 100 (initial)

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.3

pH (as supplied): 8-9

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Flash Point (C): Not Applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: Not Available

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

continued...

# DUNLOP VINYL ADHESIVE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 28-Feb-2006

CHEMWATCH 4661-39  
CD 2006/1 Page 8 of 11

---

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

##### EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

##### SKIN

Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

##### INHALED

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. There is some evidence that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity. This evidence is based on animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects. Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. Chronic exposure by petroleum workers, to the lighter hydrocarbons, has been associated with visual disturbances, damage to the central nervous system, peripheral neuropathies (including numbness and paraesthesias), psychological and neurophysiological deficits, bone marrow toxicities (including hypoplasia possibly due to benzene) and hepatic and renal involvement. Chronic dermal exposure to petroleum hydrocarbons may result in defatting which produces localised dermatoses. Surface cracking and erosion may also increase

continued...

# DUNLOP VINYL ADHESIVE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Feb-2006

CHEMWATCH 4661-39

CD 2006/1 Page 9 of 11

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

susceptibility to infection by microorganisms. One epidemiological study of petroleum refinery workers has reported elevations in standard mortality ratios for skin cancer along with a dose-response relationship indicating an association between routine workplace exposure to petroleum or one of its constituents and skin cancer, particularly melanoma. Other studies have been unable to confirm this finding.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

#### 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

#### 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

Reproductive effector in rats

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 (rabbit): 20 mg/24h-Moderate

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 0.87 mg - Mild

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

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

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Drinking Water Standards:

hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

#### TOLUENE:

Hazardous Air Pollutant: Yes

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 7.3-22.8

BCF<100: 13.2 (EELS)

log Kow (Sangster 1997): 2.73

log Pow (Verschueren 1983): 2.69

BOD5: 5%

COD: 21%

ThOD: 3.13

Half-life Soil - High (hours): 528

continued...

# DUNLOP VINYL ADHESIVE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Feb-2006

CHEMWATCH 4661-39

CD 2006/1 Page 10 of 11

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Half-life Soil - Low (hours): 96  
Half-life Air - High (hours): 104  
Half-life Air - Low (hours): 10  
Half-life Surface water - High (hours): 528  
Half-life Surface water - Low (hours): 96  
Half-life Ground water - High (hours): 672  
Half-life Ground water - Low (hours): 168  
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours): 528  
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours): 96  
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours): 5040  
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours): 1344  
Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - High (hours): 75%  
Photolysis maximum light absorption - High (nano-m): 268  
Photolysis maximum light absorption - Low (nano-m): 253.5  
Photooxidation half-life water - High (hours): 1284  
Photooxidation half-life water - Low (hours): 321  
Photooxidation half-life air - High (hours): 104  
Photooxidation half-life air - Low (hours): 10

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow: 2.1-3

log Koc: 1.12-2.85

Koc: 37-250

log Kom: 1.39-2.89

Half-life (hr) air: 2.4-104

Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O surface water: 5.55-528

Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O ground: 168-2628

Half-life (hr) soil: <48-240

Henry's Pa m<sup>3</sup> /mol: 518-694

Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup> /mol: 5.94E-03

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.86-2.12,5%

COD: 0.7-2.52,21-27%

ThOD: 3.13

BCF: 1.67-380

Log BCF: 0.22-3.28

---

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

---

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

### HAZCHEM

None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN,IATA,IMDG

continued...

# DUNLOP VINYL ADHESIVE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Feb-2006

CHEMWATCH 4661-39  
CD 2006/1 Page 11 of 11

---

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

---

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### REGULATIONS

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic 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

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

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Poisons Schedule

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

---

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

---

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

Issue Date: 28-Feb-2006

Print Date: 28-Feb-2006