

# ACRYLIC CONFORMAL COATING THINNER #771-6705

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 3-Jun-2013  
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 35-8905  
Version No:2.1.1.1  
CD 2013/2 Page 1 of 8

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

ACRYLIC CONFORMAL COATING THINNER #771-6705

### SYNONYMS

"Manufacturer's Code: 771-6705"

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

### PRODUCT USE

The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.  
Thinner.

### SUPPLIER

Company: RS Components Pty Ltd  
Address:  
Units 30 & 31, 761 Great South Road  
Penrose  
Auckland, 1006  
New Zealand  
Telephone: +64 9 526 1600  
Fax: +64 9 579 1700  
Website: www.rsnewzealand.com

Company: RS Components Pty Ltd  
Address:  
25 Pavesi Street  
Smithfield  
NSW, 2164  
Australia  
Telephone: +1 300 656 636  
Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008 (24 hours)  
Emergency Tel: +61 3 9573 3112  
Fax: +1 300 656 696

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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



### RISK

Risk Codes

R11  
R36  
R65  
R66  
R67

Risk Phrases

- Highly flammable.
- Irritating to eyes.
- HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes

S16  
S25  
S36  
S37  
S39  
S51  
S09  
S29  
S401

Safety Phrases

- Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- Wear eye/face protection.
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- Do not empty into drains.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- 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.

S13  
S26  
  
S46  
  
S60

continued...

# ACRYLIC CONFORMAL COATING THINNER #771-6705

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 3-Jun-2013  
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 35-8905  
Version No:2.1.1.1  
CD 2013/2 Page 2 of 8  
Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

---

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

---

| NAME             | CAS RN   | %     |
|------------------|----------|-------|
| n- butyl acetate | 123-86-4 | >60   |
| ethyl acetate    | 141-78-6 | 10-30 |

---

## 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.
- 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.
  - Seek medical attention without delay; 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 skin contact occurs:
  - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
  - 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.
- 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.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.  
for simple esters:

-----  
**BASIC TREATMENT**  
-----

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
  - Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
  - Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
  - Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- 

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

---

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

### 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 in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.

continued...

# ACRYLIC CONFORMAL COATING THINNER #771-6705

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 3-Jun-2013  
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 35-8905  
Version No:2.1.1.1  
CD 2013/2 Page 3 of 8  
Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
  - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  
Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

## HAZCHEM

•3YE

---

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

---

### MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

### 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.

**Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.**

---

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

---

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
  - Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- Contains low boiling substance:  
Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.
- Check for bulging containers.
  - Vent periodically
  - Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours.
  - DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
  - 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.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid strong acids, bases.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

### 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.

continued...

**ACRYLIC CONFORMAL COATING THINNER #771-6705**

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
 Issue Date: 3-Jun-2013  
 9317SP

CHEMWATCH 35-8905  
 Version No:2.1.1.1  
 CD 2013/2 Page 4 of 8

**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> |
|------------------------------|--|---------|-----------------------|----------|------------------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | Acrylic Conformal Coating Thinner #771-6705 (n- Butyl acetate) | 150     | 713                   | 200      | 950                    |
| Australia Exposure Standards | Acrylic Conformal Coating Thinner #771-6705 (Ethyl acetate)    | 200     | 720                   | 400      | 1440                   |

**MATERIAL DATA**

ACRYLIC CONFORMAL COATING THINNER #771-6705:

ETHYL ACETATE:

For ethyl acetate:

Odour Threshold Value: 6.4-50 ppm (detection), 13.3-75 ppm (recognition)

The TLV-TWA provides a significant margin of safety from the standpoint of adverse health effects. Unacclimated subjects found the odour objectionably strong at 200 ppm. signs or symptoms.

ACRYLIC CONFORMAL COATING THINNER #771-6705:

N-BUTYL ACETATE:

For n-butyl acetate

Odour Threshold Value: 0.0063 ppm (detection), 0.038-12 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to prevent significant irritation of the eyes and respiratory passages as well as narcotic effects. In light of the lack of substantive evidence regarding teratogenicity and a review of acute oral data a STEL is considered inappropriate.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=3.8E2 (n-BUTYL ACETATE).

ETHYL ACETATE:

N-BUTYL ACETATE:

Exposed individuals are reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class A or B.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

| Class | OSF     | Description   |
|-------|---------|---|
| A     | 550     | Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities |
| B     | 26- 550 | As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted   |
| C     | 1- 26   | As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted   |
| D     | 0.18- 1 | 10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached  |
| E     | <0.18   | As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested  |

**PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**RESPIRATOR**

•Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

**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

continued...

# ACRYLIC CONFORMAL COATING THINNER #771-6705

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 3-Jun-2013  
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 35-8905  
Version No:2.1.1.1  
CD 2013/2 Page 5 of 8

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

### HANDS/FEET

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

For esters:

- Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials.

The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

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

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

|                           |               |                                 |                 |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| State                     | Liquid        | Molecular Weight                | Not Applicable  |
| Melting Range (°C)        | Not Available | Viscosity                       | Not Available   |
| Boiling Range (°C)        | 77- 127       | Solubility in water (g/L)       | Immiscible      |
| Flash Point (°C)          | <0 (CC)       | pH (1% solution)                | Not Applicable  |
| Decomposition Temp (°C)   | Not Available | pH (as supplied)                | Not Applicable  |
| Autoignition Temp (°C)    | >200          | Vapour Pressure (kPa)           | Not Available   |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Specific Gravity (water=1)      | 0.89 @ 20 deg.C |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Relative Vapour Density (air=1) | Not Available   |
| Volatile Component (%vol) | 890 g/l (VOC) | Evaporation Rate                | Not Available   |

## Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
  - Product is considered stable.
  - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

continued...

**Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**

**ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

**SWALLOWED**

Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733).

Acute intoxication by ethyl acetate causes impaired co-ordination, exhilaration, slurred speech, nausea, vomiting, and may progress to stupor, coma and death from failure of breathing or blood circulation.

**EYE**

There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. There may be damage to the cornea. Unless treatment is prompt and adequate there may be permanent loss of vision. Conjunctivitis can occur following repeated exposure.

The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.

**SKIN**

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

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

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**

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.

Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Exposure to 400ppm ethyl acetate may cause mild eye, nose and throat irritation in an unacclimated persons. However, production workers with regular exposure have better tolerance.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

The main effects of simple esters are irritation, stupor and insensibility. Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and behavioural changes may occur. Respiratory symptoms may include irritation, shortness of breath, rapid breathing, throat inflammation, bronchitis, lung inflammation and pulmonary oedema, sometimes delayed. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and cramps are observed. Liver and kidney damage may result from massive exposures.

Prolonged exposure may cause headache, nausea and ultimately loss of consciousness.

**CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

**TOXICITY AND IRRITATION**

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 on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

**SKIN**

|                  |  |                               |   |
|------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|
| n- butyl acetate | GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles | D1: skin irritation/corrosion | 0 |
| ethyl acetate    | GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles | D1: skin irritation/corrosion | 0 |

# ACRYLIC CONFORMAL COATING THINNER #771-6705

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 3-Jun-2013  
9317SP

CHEMWATCH 35-8905  
Version No:2.1.1.1  
CD 2013/2 Page 7 of 8

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

### Ecotoxicity

| Ingredient       | Persistence:<br>Water/Soil | Persistence: Air     | Bioaccumulation | Mobility |
|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------|
| n- butyl acetate | LOW                        | No Data<br>Available | LOW             | HIGH     |
| ethyl acetate    | LOW                        | HIGH                 | LOW             | HIGH     |

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

### HAZCHEM:

•3YE (ADG7)

### ADG7:

|   |            |   |              |
|---|------------|---|--------------|
| Class or Division:                              | 3          | Subsidiary Risk:                                      | None         |
| UN No.:   | 1263       | Packing Group:  | II           |
| Special Provision:                              | 163 *      | Limited Quantity:                                     | 5 L          |
| Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction: | T4         | Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision: | TP1 TP8 TP28 |
| Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:        | P001 IBC02 | Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:        | PP1          |

Name and Description: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries)

### Air Transport IATA:

|                     |      |                    |      |
|---------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| ICAO/IATA Class:    | 3    | ICAO/IATA Subrisk: | None |
| UN/ID Number:       | 1263 | Packing Group:     | II   |
| Special provisions: | A3   |                    |      |

Shipping name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

|             |            |                     |      |
|-------------|------------|---------------------|------|
| IMDG Class: | 3          | IMDG Subrisk:       | None |
| UN Number:  | 1263       | Packing Group:      | II   |
| EMS Number: | F- E, S- E | Special provisions: | 163  |

continued...

# ACRYLIC CONFORMAL COATING THINNER #771-6705

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 3-Jun-2013

9317SP

CHEMWATCH 35-8905

Version No:2.1.1.1

CD 2013/2 Page 8 of 8

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Limited Quantities: 5 L

Shipping name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Indications of Danger:

F Highly Flammable  
Xn Harmful

POISONS SCHEDULE None

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

#### **n-butyl acetate (CAS: 123-86-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Acros Transport Information", "Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

#### **ethyl acetate (CAS: 141-78-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "WHO Food Additives Series - Flavouring agents considered for specifications only"

No data for Acrylic Conformal Coating Thinner #771-6705 (CW: 35-8905)

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

*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: 3-Jun-2013

Print Date: 3-Jun-2013

*This is the end of the MSDS.*