



## RLA PVA Adhesive

RLA Polymers Pty Ltd

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 29/11/2018

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

### SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

#### Product Identifier

Product name	RLA PVA Adhesive
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

#### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	General purpose waterborne wood working adhesive.
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#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RLA Polymers Pty Ltd
Address	215 Colchester Road Kilsyth VIC 3137 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 9728 1644
Fax	+61 3 9728 6009
Website	www.rlagroup.com.au
Email	sales@rlagroup.com.au

#### Emergency telephone number


Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9728 1644 (RLA Group Technical Manager) business hours
Other emergency telephone numbers	132766 (Security Monitoring Service)

### SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

#### Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD	WARNING
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#### Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Response

Continued...

## RLA PVA Adhesive

P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P330	Rinse mouth.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
9003-20-7	44-46	<u>vinyl acetate homopolymer</u>
9002-89-5	4-6	<u>polyvinyl alcohol</u>
102-76-1	3-5	<u>glyceryl triacetate</u>
108-05-4	<0.5	<u>vinyl acetate</u>
7732-18-5	45-47	<u>water</u>

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.</b></li> <li>For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> <li>Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <li>In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.</li> <li>If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.</li> <li>If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS.</li> </ul> <p><b>Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>INDUCE</b> vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, <b>ONLY IF CONSCIOUS</b>. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.</p>

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES****Extinguishing media**

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- foam.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known.
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**Advice for firefighters**

Continued...

## RLA PVA Adhesive

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.</li> <li>▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.</li> <li>▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li> <li>▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.</li> </ul> <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

## Environmental precautions

See section 12

## Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

## Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	None known

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Control parameters

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	vinyl acetate	Vinyl acetate	35 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 10 ppm	70 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
polyvinyl alcohol	Polyvinyl alcohol	24 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	270 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1,600 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
glyceryl triacetate	Triacetin; (Triacetyl glycerin)	19 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	210 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1,200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
vinyl acetate	Vinyl acetate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available


Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
vinyl acetate homopolymer	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

## RLA PVA Adhesive

polyvinyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available
glyceryl triacetate	Not Available	Not Available
vinyl acetate	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

## Exposure controls

Appropriate 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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>Chemical goggles.</li> <li>Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p>The selection of 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>Barrier cream.</li> </ul>
Thermal hazards	Not Available

## Recommended material(s)

## GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

## Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:  
RLA PVA Adhesive

Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
PVA	C
TEFLON	C
TEFLON-FEP	C
VITON	C

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

## Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

**Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.**

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White to off white viscous liquid; miscible with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.05-1.07
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available

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## RLA PVA Adhesive

<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	4-5	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	100	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	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. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. 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.
<b>Eye</b>	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
<b>Chronic</b>	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

<b>RLA PVA Adhesive</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>vinyl acetate homopolymer</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >25000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
<b>polyvinyl alcohol</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >7940 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: >20,000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>glyceryl triacetate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>vinyl acetate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 7472 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (human): 22 ppm irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 11.4 mg/L/4hr <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3483.82 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	irritant

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Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h open

water

## TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: &gt;90000 mg/kg [2]

## IRRITATION

Not Available

## Legend:

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. \* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

VINYL ACETATE  
HOMOPOLYMER

Ames Test (with and without metabolic activation): negative Genotoxic effects, cells of mammals, in vitro (without metabolic activation): negative

## POLYVINYL ALCOHOL

In animals, injection of polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) caused high blood pressure. The molecular weight of the polymer influenced effects on animals. The polymer with a molecular weight of 133300 was associated with widespread cardiovascular lesions, severe thirst, severe inflammation of the glomeruli, and enlargement of the heart, kidney, liver and spleen. The polymer with a molecular weight of 185000 was associated with swelling of the glomeruli and enlargement of the heart, kidney, liver and spleen. The polymer with a molecular weight of 37000 was not associated with lesions.

\* Monsanto The substance has been investigated as a tumorigen.

## VINYL ACETATE

**WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

## WATER

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

VINYL ACETATE  
HOMOPOLYMER &  
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL

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.

## Acute Toxicity

✓

## Carcinogenicity

⊘

## Skin Irritation/Corrosion

⊘

## Reproductivity

⊘

Serious Eye  
Damage/Irritation

⊘

## STOT - Single Exposure

⊘

Respiratory or Skin  
sensitisation

⊘

## STOT - Repeated Exposure

⊘

## Mutagenicity

⊘

## Aspiration Hazard

⊘

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

✓ – Data required to make classification available

⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
vinyl acetate homopolymer	LC50	96	Fish	62.289mg/L	3
vinyl acetate homopolymer	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.732mg/L	3
polyvinyl alcohol	LC50	96	Fish	0.230mg/L	3
glyceryl triacetate	LC50	96	Fish	249.041mg/L	3
glyceryl triacetate	EC50	48	Crustacea	380mg/L	1
glyceryl triacetate	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	18.665mg/L	3
glyceryl triacetate	EC0	48	Crustacea	65mg/L	1
glyceryl triacetate	NOEC	504	Crustacea	>=94mg/L	2
vinyl acetate	LC50	96	Fish	14mg/L	4
vinyl acetate	EC50	48	Crustacea	12.6mg/L	2
vinyl acetate	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.732mg/L	3
vinyl acetate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.48mg/L	2
vinyl acetate	NOEC	816	Fish	0.551mg/L	2

## Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
vinyl acetate homopolymer	LOW	LOW
polyvinyl alcohol	LOW	LOW
glyceryl triacetate	LOW	LOW
vinyl acetate	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

## Bioaccumulative potential

Continued...

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Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
vinyl acetate homopolymer	LOW (LogKOW = 0.7278)
polyvinyl alcohol	LOW (BCF = 7.5)
glyceryl triacetate	LOW (BCF = 1.3)
vinyl acetate	LOW (BCF = 2.34)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
vinyl acetate homopolymer	LOW (KOC = 6.131)
polyvinyl alcohol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
glyceryl triacetate	LOW (KOC = 48.06)
vinyl acetate	LOW (KOC = 6.131)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ 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).</li> <li>▶ Decontaminate empty containers.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

## Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

## VINYL ACETATE HOMOPOLYMER(9003-20-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
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## POLYVINYL ALCOHOL(9002-89-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
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## GLYCERYL TRIACETATE(102-76-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	
VINYL ACETATE(108-05-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS	
Australia Exposure Standards	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

## WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	
National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y

Continued...

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Canada - NDSL	N (vinyl acetate homopolymer; water; polyvinyl alcohol; vinyl acetate; glyceryl triacetate)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (vinyl acetate homopolymer; polyvinyl alcohol)
Japan - ENCS	N (water)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

## Other information

## Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
polyvinyl alcohol	9002-89-5, 25213-24-5, 54626-91-4, 34872-35-0

The 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

## Definitions and abbreviations

PC — TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
PC — STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.  
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
LOD: Limit Of Detection  
OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
BEI: Biological Exposure Index