

PVA Adhesive

AV190

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Thu 1-Mar-2001

CHEMWATCH 5035-21
CD 2003/2 Page 1 of 7

IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Not classified as hazardous according to Worksafe Australia criteria.

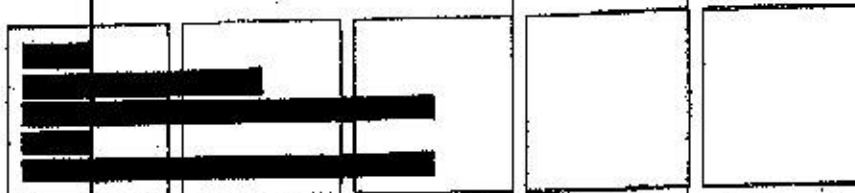
Not considered a dangerous substance according to directive 67/548/EEC, point 4;
and not hazardous according to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 (USA).

SUPPLIER

Company:
AV Syntec Pty Ltd
Address:
448 Victoria St
Wetherill Park
NSW, 2164
AUS
Telephone: (+61 2) 9604 9677
Emergency Tel: 1800 039 003 (24 hours)
Emergency Tel: +61 3 9573 1112
Fax: (+61 2) 9604 9688

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

Flammability:
Toxicity:
Body Contact:
Reactivity:
Chronic:



SCALE: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL ENVIRONMENTS



Product Name: AV190
Manufacturers Code: AV190

CAS RN No(s): None
UN Number: None
Packing Group: None
Dangerous Goods Class: None
Subsidiary Risk: None
Hazard Code: None
Poisons Schedule Number: None

USE

Woodworking and joinery PVA adhesive. Used as per manufacturers directions.

continued...

AV190

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Thu 1-Mar-2001

CHEMWATCH 5035-21
CD 2003/2 Page 2 of 7

IDENTIFICATION ...

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Opaque white liquid with a faint vinegar odour; mixes with water.
Viscosity: 575-625g (K/s)

Boiling Point (°C):	100 approx.
Melting Point (°C):	Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa):	As for water
Specific Gravity:	1.01-1.05
Flash Point (°C):	Non Flammable
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable
Solubility in Water (g/L):	Miscible

INGREDIENTS

NAME

vinyl acetate homopolymer
residual monomer as
vinyl acetate
polyvinyl alcohol
water

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether
additives, dyes, unregulated

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient
information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment

CAS RN	%
9003-20-7	>60
108-05-4	0-0.1
9002-89-5	1-5
7732-18-5	10-30
111-76-2	<1
	1-10

HEALTH HAZARD

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
The material may be discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract and may be
harmful if swallowed in quantity
Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting

EYE

The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary
impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration
The vapour is discomforting to the eyes

SKIN

The liquid is mildly discomforting and adhesive to the skin if contact is
prolonged and may cause drying of the skin and may even cause in some cases,
sensitisation
The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition
Sensitisation may result in allergic dermatitis responses including rash,
itching, hives or swelling of extremities.

continued...

AV190

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Thu 1-Mar-2001

CHEMWATCH 5035-21
CD 2003/2 Page 3 of 7

HEALTH HAZARD ...

INHALED

The vapour is mildly discomforting to the upper respiratory tract
Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
Inhalation of vapour may result in nausea, headache

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact with the material
Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation
and possible dermatitis following.
As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of
vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should
be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

FIRST AID

SWALLOWED

Rinse mouth out with plenty of water.
If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
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 unconsciousness
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:
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.
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.
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.

continued...

AV190

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Thu 1-Mar-2001CHEMWATCH 5035-21
CD 2003/2 Page 4 of 7

HEALTH HAZARD ...

ADVICE TO DOCTOR

Treat symptomatically.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

EXPOSURE STANDARDS

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

None required when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: Use in a well-ventilated area

Monomer vapour may be evolved when product is heated during processing.

In such cases, use local exhaust ventilation at point of monomer evolution.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, Chemical goggles. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC gloves with barrier cream
Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

Overalls.
Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
1000	10	A-AUS P-	
1000	50	-	A-AUS P-
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A-2 P-
10000	100	-	A-3 P-
	100+		Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

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

continued...

AV190

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Thu 1-Mar-2001

CHEMWATCH 5035-21
CD 2003/2 Page 5 of 7

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE ...

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

SAFE HANDLING

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing 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.
Keep containers securely sealed.
Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
DO NOT allow to freeze.
Store away from incompatible materials.
Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

TRANSPORTATION

No restrictions.

SPILLS AND DISPOSAL

MINOR SPILLS

Clean up all spills immediately.
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
Wipe up.
Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

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.

DISPOSAL

Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

continued...

AV190

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Thu 1-Mar-2001

CHEMWATCH 8035-21
CD 2003/2 Page 6 of 7

SAFE HANDLING

Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

FIRE FIGHTERS' REPORT**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

Water spray or fog.
Foam.
Dry chemical powder.
BCF (where regulations permit).
Carbon dioxide.

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 water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.
Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

The emulsion is not combustible under normal conditions. However, it will break down under fire conditions and the hydrocarbon component will burn.
Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO) and carbon dioxide (CO2).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

HAZCHEM

None

CONTACT POINT

COMPANY CONTACT
1800 039 008 (24 hours)

AUSTRALIAN POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE
24 HOUR SERVICE: 13 11 26
POLICE, FIRE BRIGADE OR AMBULANCE: 000

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE
24 HOUR SERVICE: 0800 754 755
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES 111

End of Report

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AV190

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Thu 1-Mar-2001

CHEMWATCH 6035-21
CD 2003/2 Page 7 of 7

CONTACT POINT ...

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