RESENE ARMOURCAT 805 PIGMENTED SEALER PALE GREY PART A

RESENE PAINTS LTD

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **4**

Chemwatch: **9-61851**
Version No: **2.16**
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: **06/06/2014**
Print Date: **06/06/2014**
Initial Date: **Not Available**
S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE ARMOURCAT 805 PIGMENTED SEALER PALE GREY PART A
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	rev 9269
Proper shipping name	Not Applicable
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RESENE PAINTS LTD		
Address	32 - 50 Vogel Street Naenae Wellington New Zealand		
Telephone	+64 4 5770500		
Fax	+64 4 5770600		
Website	Not Available		
Email	Not Available		

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available		
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766		
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 737636		

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
+800 2436 2255	+612 9186 1132	Not Available

Once connected and if the message is not in your prefered language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.
Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

GHS Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 5, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Carcinogen Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Acute Vertebrate Hazard Category 3
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI*
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	3.1C, 6.1D (oral), 6.1E (aspiration), 6.1E (dermal), 6.5B (contact), 6.7B, 6.8B, 8.3A, 9.1D, 9.3C

Label elements

GHS label elements	

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SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H313	May be harmful in contact with skin
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H433	Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.

Precautionary statement(s): Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider

Precautionary statement(s): Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1330-20-7	10-20	xylene
71-36-3	10-20	n-butanol
108-88-3	1-10	toluene
50-00-0	<1	formaldehyde
121888-68-4	<1	bentone SD-2

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	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 Contact	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.
Inhalation	▸ 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.
Ingestion	▸ 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.

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- Seek medical advice.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.
To treat poisoning by the higher aliphatic alcohols (up to C7):

- Gastric lavage with copious amounts of water.
- It may be beneficial to instill 60 ml of mineral oil into the stomach.
- Oxygen and artificial respiration as needed.
- Electrolyte balance: it may be useful to start 500 ml. M/6 sodium bicarbonate intravenously but maintain a cautious and conservative attitude toward electrolyte replacement unless shock or severe acidosis threatens.
- To protect the liver, maintain carbohydrate intake by intravenous infusions of glucose.
- Haemodialysis if coma is deep and persistent. [GOSSELIN, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, Ed 5)

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 shock.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Anticipate and treat, where necessary, for seizures.
- **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- If the patient is hypoglycaemic (decreased or loss of consciousness, tachycardia, pallor, dilated pupils, diaphoresis and/or dextrose strip or glucometer readings below 50 mg), give 50% dextrose.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- Acidosis may respond to hyperventilation and bicarbonate therapy.
- Haemodialysis might be considered in patients with severe intoxication.
- Consult a toxicologist as necessary. BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

For C8 alcohols and above.
Symptomatic and supportive therapy is advised in managing patients.
For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

- Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO_2 < 50 mm Hg or pCO_2 > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI
These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
Methylhippu-ric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatinine	End of shift	
	2 mg/min	Last 4 hrs of shift	

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SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

	▸ Alcohol stable foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Liquid and vapour are flammable.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	▸ Remove all ignition sources.
Major Spills	▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
Other information	▸ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	Toluene: ▸ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, bromine, bromine trifluoride, chlorine, hydrochloric acid/ sulfuric acid mixture, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethyl-2,4-imidazolidindione, dinitrogen tetraoxide, fluorine, concentrated nitric acid, nitrogen dioxide, silver chloride, sulfur dichloride, uranium fluoride, vinyl acetate ▸ forms explosive mixtures with strong acids, strong oxidisers, silver perchlorate, tetranitromethane ▸ is incompatible with bis-toluenediazo oxide ▸ attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings ▸ may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, on flow or agitation.

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	217 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	n-butanol	n-Butyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available	150 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	Skin absorption
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	toluene	Toluene	188 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Skin absorption
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	formaldehyde	Formaldehyde	0.5 (8 hour shift) 0.33 (12 hour shift) ppm	Not Available	1 ppm	Sensitiser; Confirmed carcinogen; December 2010 change

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
xylene	100 ppm	130 ppm	920 ppm	2500 ppm
n-butanol	50 ppm	50 ppm	50 ppm	1400 ppm
toluene	200 ppm	200 ppm	510 ppm	2900 ppm
formaldehyde	0.3 ppm	0.9 ppm	14 ppm	56 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
xylene	1,000 ppm	900 ppm

Continued...

n-butanol	8,000 ppm	1,400 [LEL] ppm
toluene	2,000 ppm	500 ppm
formaldehyde	30 ppm	20 ppm
bentone SD-2	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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls.
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:
RESENE ARMOURCAT 805 PIGMENTED SEALER PALE GREY PART A

Material	CPI
PE/EVAL/PE	A
TEFLON	B
BUTYL	C
HYPALON	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
VITON	C
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	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

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	BAX-AUS	-	BAX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	BAX-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	BAX-2	BAX-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)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.257
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	456
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available

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Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	126	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	24	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	1.0	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	8.7	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.2	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	33
Vapour pressure (kPa)	0.99	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	**pH as a solution(1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3.22	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
Ingestion	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.
Skin Contact	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.
Eye	When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.
Chronic	On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

RESENE ARMOURCAT 805 PIGMENTED SEALER PALE GREY PART A	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

xylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1548 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2459 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg	
	Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available

n-butanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3400 mg/kg	Eye (human): 50 ppm - irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 8000 ppm/4h	Eye (rabbit): 1.6 mg-SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 790 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 24 mg/24h-SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 405 mg/24h-moderate
	Not Available	Not Available

toluene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >26700 ppm/1h	Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - mild
		Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h-moderate
		Skin (rabbit):500 mg - moderate
	Not Available	Not Available

formaldehyde	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 270 mg/kg	Eye (human): 4 ppm/5m

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	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 203 mg/m3	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24H SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 100 mg/kg	Skin (human): 0.15 mg/3d-I mild
		Skin (rabbit): 2 mg/24H SEVERE
	Not Available	Not Available

bentone SD-2	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LD50: >12 mg/l 4hr	[Orica]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): moderate irritant
		Skin (rabbit): non-irritant
	Not Available	Not Available

XYLENE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Reproductive effector in rats
N-BUTANOL	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.
TOLUENE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).
RESENE ARMOURCAT 805 PIGMENTED SEALER PALE GREY PART A, FORMALDEHYDE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.

Acute Toxicity	✔	**Carcinogenicity**	✔
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	⊘	**Reproductivity**	✔
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	**STOT - Single Exposure**	⊘
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✔	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	⊘
Mutagenicity	⊘	**Aspiration Hazard**	✔

CMR STATUS

SKIN	n-butanol	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) - Skin	Skin absorption
	toluene	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) - Skin	Skin absorption

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
	Insure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Continued...

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN)

UN number	1263
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 3 Subrisk:
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: Limited quantity:

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 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category	Residual Concentration - Outside Special Area (% w/w)	Residual Concentration
40-7-4-9-0-0-MK-20041022	n-butanol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002669	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006

xylene(1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards","FisherTransport Information","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)"
n-butanol(71-36-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances","FisherTransport Information","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","Acros Transport Information","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)"
toluene(108-88-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards","FisherTransport

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	Information","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Prohibited","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods","New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 5 - Table 1: Components Cosmetic Products Must Not Contain Except Subject to the Restrictions and Conditions Laid Down","Acros Transport Information","United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control (Red List) - Table II","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements"
formaldehyde(50-00-0) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Scheduled Toxic Substances","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments","FisherTransport Information","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","International Numbering System for Food Additives","International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established","UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II","New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 7: Preservatives Cosmetic Products May Contain With Restrictions - Table 1: List of Preservatives Allowed","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods","New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 5 - Table 1: Components Cosmetic Products Must Not Contain Except Subject to the Restrictions and Conditions Laid Down","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements"
bentone SD-2(121888-68-4) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","OECD Existing Chemicals Database"

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

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

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