

THINNER No 15

RESENE PAINTS LTD

Chemwatch: 9-71675
Version No: 1.2
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 28/07/2014
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S.GHS.NZLEN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	THINNER No 15
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	6737
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)
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	The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing.
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Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	RESENE PAINTS LTD
Address	32-50 Vogel Street, Lower Hutt, Wellington New Zealand
Telephone	+64 4 5770500
Fax	+64 4 5773327
Website	www.resene.co.nz
Email	advice@resene.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 737363
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 737363

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 preferred 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 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3, STOT - RE Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
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	3.1B, 6.1E (aspiration), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.8B, 6.9 (narcotic), 6.9B (inhalation), 9.1B, 9.1D

Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
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Precautionary statement(s): Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
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Precautionary statement(s): Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1330-20-7	<20	xylene
110-82-7	2-4	cyclohexane
110-54-3	<1	n-hexane
108-87-2	<5	methylcyclohexane
108-88-3	30-60	toluene
78-93-3	5-10	methyl ethyl ketone
67-64-1	<40	acetone
123-86-4	10-20	n-butyl acetate

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

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

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. ▶ 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. ▶ Seek medical advice. ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

	<p>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.</p> <p>for simple ketones:</p> <p>-----</p> <p>BASIC TREATMENT</p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 . ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock. ▶ DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5mL/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool. ▶ Give activated charcoal. <p>-----</p> <p>ADVANCED TREATMENT</p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred. ▶ Consider intubation at first sign of upper airway obstruction resulting from oedema. ▶ 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. ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema. ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications. ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam. ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation. <p>-----</p> <p>EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT</p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Consult a toxicologist as necessary. <p><i>BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.</i> EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994</p> <p>Following acute or short term repeated exposures to toluene:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Toluene is absorbed across the alveolar barrier, the blood/air mixture being 11.2/15.6 (at 37 degrees C.) The concentration of toluene, in expired breath, is of the order of 18 ppm following sustained exposure to 100 ppm. The tissue/blood proportion is 1/3 except in adipose where the proportion is 8/10. ▶ Metabolism by microsomal mono-oxygenation, results in the production of hippuric acid. This may be detected in the urine in amounts between 0.5 and 2.5 g/24 hr which represents, on average 0.8 gm/gm of creatinine. The biological half-life of hippuric acid is in the order of 1-2 hours. ▶ Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation is respiratory failure. ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (eg cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 <50 mm Hg or pCO2 > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated. ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial damage 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 (adrenaline) 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. ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use. <p style="text-align: center;">BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI</p> <p>These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Determinant</th> <th>Index</th> <th>Sampling Time</th> <th>Comments</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments				
Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments						

o-Cresol in urine	0.5 mg/L	End of shift	B
Hippuric acid in urine	1.6 g/g creatinine	End of shift	B, NS
Toluene in blood	0.05 mg/L	Prior to last shift of workweek	

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other material

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed

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 (pO₂ < 50 mm Hg or pCO₂ > 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	

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 highly 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 flame-proof area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.

Storage incompatibility

n-Butyl acetate:

- ▶ reacts with water on standing to form acetic acid and n-butyl alcohol
- ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers and potassium tert-butoxide
- ▶ is incompatible with caustics, strong acids and nitrates
- ▶ dissolves rubber, many plastics, resins and some coatings

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 tetroxide, 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-toluenediaz 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)	cyclohexane	Cyclohexane	350 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	1050 mg/m3 / 300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	n-hexane	Hexane (n-Hexane)	72 mg/m3 / 20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	methylcyclohexane	Methylcyclohexane	1610 mg/m3 / 400 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
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)	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone	445 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	890 mg/m3 / 300 ppm	Not Available	Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	acetone	Acetone	1185 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	2375 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl acetate	713 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	950 mg/m3 / 200 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
xylene	100 ppm	130 ppm	920 ppm	2500 ppm
cyclohexane	300 ppm	300 ppm	500 ppm	1300 ppm
n-hexane	50 ppm	400 ppm	3300 ppm	8600 ppm
methylcyclohexane	500 ppm	1200 ppm	1200 ppm	1200 ppm
toluene	200 ppm	200 ppm	510 ppm	2900 ppm
methyl ethyl ketone	200 ppm	200 ppm	2700 ppm	4000 ppm
acetone	200 ppm	200 ppm	3200 ppm	5700 ppm
n-butyl acetate	5 ppm	5 ppm	200 ppm	3000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
xylene	1,000 ppm	900 ppm
cyclohexane	10,000 ppm	1,300 [LEL] ppm
n-hexane	5,000 ppm	1,100 [LEL] ppm
methylcyclohexane	10,000 ppm	1,200 [LEL] ppm
toluene	2,000 ppm	500 ppm
methyl ethyl ketone	3,000 ppm	3,000 [Unch] ppm
acetone	20,000 ppm	2,500 [LEL] ppm
n-butyl acetate	10,000 ppm	1,700 [LEL] ppm

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:

THINNER No 15

Material	CPI
PE/EVAL/PE	A
TEFLON	B
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PVA	C
PVDC/PE/PVDC	C
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	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 5 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2 ^
up to 10 x ES	-	AX-3	-
10+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

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

^ - 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	clear liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.826
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	147	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	-2.5	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	100
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	826

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 may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.
Skin Contact	The material produces moderate skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or ▶ produces significant, but moderate, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.
Chronic	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

THINNER No 15	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	
cyclohexane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 12705 mg/kg	Skin(rabbit): 1548 mg/48hr - mild
	Not Available	Not Available
n-hexane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LD50: 48000 ppm/4h	Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 28710 mg/kg	
Not Available	Not Available	
methylcyclohexane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 41500 mg/m ³ /2h	
	Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 234 mg/kg	
	Oral (mouse) LD50: 2250 mg/kg	
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	
methyl ethyl ketone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg	- mild
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6480 mg/kg	Eye (human): 350 ppm -irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m ³ /8 hr	Eye (rabbit): 80 mg - irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LD50: 23500 mg/m ³ /8 hr	Skin (rabbit): 402 mg/24 hr - mild
Oral (rat) LD50: 2737 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit):13.78mg/24 hr open	
Not Available	Not Available	

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	acetone	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m ³ /8 hr Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	n-butyl acetate	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg* Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4H Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 390 ppm/4h Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1230 mg/kg Oral (Guinea pig) LD50: 4700 mg/kg Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg Oral (Rat) LD50: 10768 mg/kg Oral (rat) LD50: 13100 mg/kg Not Available

THINNER No 15	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
XYLENE	Reproductive effector in rats
CYCLOHEXANE	Bacteria mutagen
N-HEXANE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.
XYLENE, N-BUTYL ACETATE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.
TOLUENE, ACETONE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).

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 required to make classification available
 – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ☹ – Data Not Available to make classification

CMR STATUS

SKIN	toluene	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) - Skin	Skin absorption
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SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory.
	Insure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	*3YE

Land transport (UN)

UN number	1263
Packing group	II
UN 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)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 3 Subrisk : Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : 163;367 Limited quantity : 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1263
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class : 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable ERG Code : 3L
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : A3A72 Cargo Only Packing Instructions : 364 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack : 60 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions : 353 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack : 5 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions : Y341 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack : 1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1263
Packing group	II
UN 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)

Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class : 3 IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number : F-E , S-E Special provisions : 163 Limited Quantities : 5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	xylene	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	cyclohexane	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	n-hexane	Y; X
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	methylcyclohexane	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	toluene	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	methyl ethyl ketone	Z
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	n-butyl acetate	Y

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
HSR002650	Solvents (Flammable) Group Standard 2006

xylene(1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "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", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "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)", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "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)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "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)"
cyclohexane(110-82-7) 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", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "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)", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "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", "Acros Transport Information"
n-hexane(110-54-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "FisherTransport Information", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "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)", "New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 4: Components Cosmetic Products Must Not Contain - Table 1", "International Chemical Secretariat"

	(ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!), "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "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"
methylcyclohexane(108-87-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	"IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "FisherTransport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) - Specifications for Flavourings", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "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)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements"
toluene(108-88-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "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", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "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", "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", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Prohibited", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "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 Misuse of Drugs Act - Schedule 4 - Precursor Substances", "International Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Declarable Substances Chemical List - ARP9536", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "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)", "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", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "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"
methyl ethyl ketone(78-93-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "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", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "FisherTransport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) - Specifications for Flavourings", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "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 Misuse of Drugs Act - Schedule 4 - Precursor Substances", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "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)", "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"
acetone(67-64-1) is found on the following regulatory lists	"IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "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", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "FisherTransport Information", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) - Specifications for Flavourings", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "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 Misuse of Drugs Act - Schedule 4 - Precursor Substances", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 23 - Examples of FEMA GRAS Substances with Non-Flavor Functions", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "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)", "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"
n-butyl acetate(123-86-4) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "FisherTransport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model

Regulations (English)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) - Specifications for Flavourings", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "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)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "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)", "Acros Transport Information"

Location Test Certificate

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
3.1B	100 L in containers greater than 5 L 250 L in containers up to and including 5 L	50 L 50 L

Approved Handler

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

Class of substance	Quantities
3.1B	250 L (when in containers greater than 5 L) 500 L (when in containers up to and including 5 L)

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.

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