RALI REDUCER 400 SLOW

RESENE AUTOMOTIVE & LIGHT INDUSTRIAL

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Version No: **1.2**
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: **23/07/2015**
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Initial Date: **23/07/2015**
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SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	RALI REDUCER 400 SLOW
Synonyms	Not Available
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)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	6274

Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	RESENE AUTOMOTIVE & LIGHT INDUSTRIAL
Address	32-50 Vogel Street Naenae 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	NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)
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]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 5, Carcinogen Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, STOT - SE Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Acute Vertebrate Hazard Category 3, Flammable Liquid Category 3, Eye Irritation Category 2A
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	6.1D (dermal), 9.1C, 6.7B, 6.4A, 6.1D (oral), 6.9B, 6.1E (inhalation), 6.3A, 9.1D, 6.8B, 3.1C, 9.3C

Label elements

GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	**WARNING**

Continued...

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H333	May be harmful if inhaled
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H371	May cause damage to organs
H402	Harmful to aquatic life
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H433	Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
H319	Causes serious eye irritation

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.

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
91-20-3	0.1-0.5	naphthalene
95-63-6	2-5	1,2,4-trimethyl benzene
1330-20-7	40-70	xylene
100-41-4	10-20	ethylbenzene

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

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: ▸ 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	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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
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. ▸ 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.

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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.

for naphthalene intoxication: Naphthalene requires hepatic and microsomal activation prior to the production of toxic effects. Liver microsomes catalyse the initial synthesis of the reactive 1,2-epoxide intermediate which is subsequently oxidised to naphthalene dihydrodiol and alpha-naphthol. The 2-naphthoquinones are thought to produce haemolysis, the 1,2-naphthoquinones are thought to be responsible for producing cataracts in rabbits, and the glutathione-adducts of naphthalene-1,2-oxide are probably responsible for pulmonary toxicity. Suggested treatment regime:

- Induce emesis and/or perform gastric lavage with large amounts of warm water where oral poisoning is suspected.
- Instill a saline cathartic such as magnesium or sodium sulfate in water (15 to 30g).
- Demulcents such as milk, egg white, gelatin, or other protein solutions may be useful after the stomach is emptied but oils should be avoided because they promote absorption.
- If eyes/skin contaminated, flush with warm water followed by the application of a bland ointment.
- Severe anaemia, due to haemolysis, may require small repeated blood transfusions, preferably with red cells from a non-sensitive individual.
- Where intravascular haemolysis, with haemoglobinuria occurs, protect the kidneys by promoting a brisk flow of dilute urine with, for example, an osmotic diuretic such as mannitol. It may be useful to alkalinise the urine with small amounts of sodium bicarbonate but many researchers doubt whether this prevents blockage of the renal tubules.
- Use supportive measures in the case of acute renal failure. GOSSELIN, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, 5th Ed.

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	

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

	▸ 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	Chemical Class: aromatic hydrocarbons For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.
	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	Xylenes: ▸ may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, uranium fluoride ▸ attack some plastics, rubber and coatings ▸ may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	naphthalene	Naphthalene	52 mg/m3 / 10 ppm	79 mg/m3 / 15 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
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)	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	434 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	543 mg/m3 / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
naphthalene	Naphthalene	15 ppm	15 ppm	500 ppm
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4-; (Pseudocumene)	Not Available	Not Available	360 ppm
xylene	Xylenes	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphthalene	500 ppm	250 ppm
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	1,000 ppm	900 ppm
ethylbenzene	2,000 ppm	800 [LEL] ppm

MATERIAL DATA

for naphthalene:
Odour Threshold Value: 0.038 ppm
The TLV-TWA is thought to be low enough to prevent ocular toxicity but the margin of safety associated with the TLV for hypersusceptible individuals (with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase defective erythrocytes) to naphthalene-induced blood dyscrasias is unknown.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	**CARE:** Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear 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:
RALI REDUCER 400 SLOW

Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
HYPALON	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity.

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone,approaches or exceeds the 'Exposure Standard' (or ES), respiratoryprotection is required.
Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class offilter; 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	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-3 P2	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positivepressure 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 pointorganic compounds(below 65 degC)

Continued...

PVA	C
PVC	C
PVDC/PE/PVDC	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as 'feel' or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Note that all of the monopropylene glycol ethers may exist in two isomeric forms, alpha or beta. |Clear colourless liquid with strong solvent odour

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.88
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	>430
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)	>140	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	24	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.1	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.0	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	100
Vapour pressure (kPa)	1.2	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3.7	**VOC g/L**	880

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	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).
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	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe 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	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.

Continued...

RALI REDUCER 400 SLOW	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
naphthalene	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 490 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit):495 mg (open) - mild
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: 3504 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 18 mg/L/4hd[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: ca.3504 mg/kg[1]	
xylene	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg[2]	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kgt[2]	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
		Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
ethylbenzene	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: ca.15432.6 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg - SEVERE
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 35.5 mg/L/2H[2]	Skin (rabbit): 15 mg/24h mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 55 mg/L/2H[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3500 mg/kgd[2]	
Legend:	*1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*	

RALI REDUCER 400 SLOW	For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure.
NAPHTHALENE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.
1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. Other Toxicity data is available for CHEMWATCH 12172 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene CHEMWATCH 2325 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene
XYLENE	Reproductive effector in rats
ETHYLBENZENE	Liver changes, utheral tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded.
XYLENE & ETHYLBENZENE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.

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*

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration	Effect	Value	Species	BCF

Continued...

naphthalene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
naphthalene	HIGH (Half-life = 258 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.23 days)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.67 days)
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
ethylbenzene	HIGH (Half-life = 228 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.57 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
naphthalene	HIGH (BCF = 18000)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (BCF = 275)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
ethylbenzene	LOW (BCF = 79.43)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
naphthalene	LOW (KOC = 1837)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (KOC = 717.6)
ethylbenzene	LOW (KOC = 517.8)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

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

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3Y

Land transport (UN)

UN number	1263
Packing group	III
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;223;367 Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1263

Continued...

Packing group	III
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: A3 A72 A192 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 366 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 220 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 355 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y344 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1263
Packing group	III
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	Not Applicable
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number: F-E , S-E Special provisions: 163 223 955 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	naphthalene	X
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Y; X
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	ethylbenzene	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
HSR002669	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006

NAPHTHALENE(91-20-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE(95-63-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

XYLENE(1330-20-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Continued...

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

ETHYLBENZENE(100-41-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

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
3.1C	500 L in containers greater than 5 L 1500 L in containers up to and including 5 L	250 L 250 L

Approved Handler

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations and Regulation 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 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
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (naphthalene; xylene; ethylbenzene; 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	*Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

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.

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

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