# RESENE DECORATOR ALKYD WOOD PRIMER

### **RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA**

Version No: **1.2**Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 22/12/2017 Print Date: 22/12/2017 L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

#### **Product Identifier**

Product name	RESENE DECORATOR ALKYD WOOD PRIMER				
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 (includin 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 9237

#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

• •	•
Registered company name	RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA
Address	7 Production Ave, Molendinar QLD 4214 Australia
Telephone	+61 7 55126600
Fax	+61 7 55126697
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

#### **Emergency telephone number**

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	131126
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

### **CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
1800 039 008	1800 039 008	+612 9186 1132

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

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable				
Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Flammable Liquid Category 3				
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI				

# Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)







SIGNAL WORD WARNING

#### Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.		
H319	uses serious eye irritation.		
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.		
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.		

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H226

Flammable liquid and vapour.

#### Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Response

P362

Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

#### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

### **SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

#### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

#### **Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name		
96-29-7	<0.1	methyl ethyl ketoxime		
64742-82-1.	1-10	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised		
64742-88-7	10-30	solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic		
95-63-6	1-10	1,2,4-trimethyl benzene		
1330-20-7	0.1-1	xylene		
64742-95-6	1-5	naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent		

### **SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

#### Description of first aid measures

Eve Contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Figure 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 if pain persists or recurs.
- ▶ 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.

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

Treat symptomatically.

### **SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

#### Extinguishing media

Foam

# Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	н	•	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents
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# Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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Fire/Explosion Hazard

► Liquid and vapour are flammable. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2)

HAZCHEM

### **SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

#### **Environmental precautions**

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▶ Remove all ignition sources. Contain spill with inert non- combustible absorbent then place in suitable container for disposal. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete cleanup.
Major Spills	Remove all ignition sources. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Wear appropriate personnel protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid breathing in mists or vapours and skin or eyes contact. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non- combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non- sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authority.

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

#### **SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

#### Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	
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- ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- $\blacksquare \ \, \text{Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping this may result in fire.} \\$

Avoid unnecessary personal contact.

- ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
- 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	strong oxidisers	

### **SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

### **Control parameters**

### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

# INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	White spirits	790 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)	350 mg/m3 / 80 ppm	655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

#### **EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Butanone oxime; (Ethyl methyl ketoxime)	30 ppm	56 ppm	250 ppm
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene)	300 mg/m3	1,800 mg/m3	29500 mg/m3
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Permafluor E+	140 mg/m3	360 mg/m3	2,200 mg/m3
xylene	Xylenes	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	20000 mg/m3	Not Available
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	2500 mg/m3	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available

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naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent

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

#### Respiratory protection

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

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3
100+		-	Airline**

<sup>\* -</sup> Continuous Flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gases, 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 deg C)

### **SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White liquid with strong solvent odour		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.38
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)	430
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	145	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	36	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	6.0	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.6	Volatile Component (%vol)	46
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	364

### **SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	stable
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

<sup>\*\* -</sup> Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

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### **SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Information on toxicological	effects				
leb ala d	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.				
Inhaled	High inhaled concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcos	sis characterised by	v nausea, vomiting and	lightheadedness.	
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.				
Skin Contact	Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; so Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this materi Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, punct	al			
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Di characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).	irectives), direct co	ntact with the eye may	produce transient discomfort	
Chronic	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure thr	ough inhalation, in	contact with skin and if	swallowed.	
	TOVICITY	IDDITATIO	M		
RESENE DECORATOR ALKYD WOOD PRIMER	TOXICITY  Not Available	Not Availab			
	NOT AVAIIABLE	Not Availab	le .		
	TOXICITY		IRRITATION		
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >184<1840 mg/kg> <sup>[1]</sup>		Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml -	SEVERE	
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20 mg/l/4h**[2]				
	Oral (rat) LD50: >900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>				
	Oral (ray EDOC. 2000 Hig/hg				
	TOXICITY			IRRITATION	
manktha mataalassaa kaassa	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>			Not Available	
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2796.8052 mg/l/8H <sup>[2]</sup>				
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>				
	Otal (ta) 22001 1000 light				
	TOXICITY		IRF	RITATION	
solvent naphtha petroleum,	dermal (rat) LD50: 28000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>		Not	Available	
medium aliphatic	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>				
	TOXICITY		IR	RITATION	
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 18 mg/l/4hd <sup>[2]</sup>		No	ot Available	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3280 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>				
	TOXICITY	IRRI	TATION		
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (	human): 200 ppm irritar	nt	
xylene	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4994.295 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (	rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVE	ERE	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (	(rabbit): 87 mg mild		
		Skin	(rabbit):500 mg/24h mo	derate	
	TOXICITY			IRRITATION	
naphtha petroleum, light	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>			Not Available	
aromatic solvent	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >7331.62506 mg/l/8h* <sup>[2]</sup>				
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>				
Legend:	Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute to		tained from manufacture	er's SDS. Unless otherwise specified	
	data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Subst	ances			
METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and ma For methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO)  Carcinogenicity: Increased incidences of liver tumours were observed mammary cland tumours in female rats, however, this was only seen at I	in rat and mouse li	fetime studies and there	was also an increased incidence of	

mammary gland turnours in female rats, however, this was only seen at mid- and/or high concentrations of MEKO. Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen \*Huls Canada \*\* Merck

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NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.			
SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.  The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).  For toluene:  Acute Toxicity  Humans exposed to intermediate to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis, and death.			
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED & SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC	Studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the mammalian gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30.			
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure.			
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes - TMBs) Acute Toxicity Acute Toxicity studies (oral, dermal and inhalation routes of exposure) have been conducted in rats using various solvent products containing predominantly mixed C9 aromatic hydrocarbons (CAS RN 64742-95-6).			
Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	0	
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	<b>✓</b>	Reproductivity	0	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	0	
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	0	STOT - Repeated Exposure	<b>✓</b>	
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0	

Legend:

X − Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ − Data available to make classification

O - Data Not Available to make classification

# **SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

# Toxicity

SENE DECORATOR ALKYD	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)		SPECIES	VALUE		SOURCE
WOOD PRIMER	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available	Not Available	е	Not Available
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECI	IES		VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish			843mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crusta	ıcea		>500mg/L	1
methyl ethyl ketoxime	EC50	72	Algae	or other aquatic plants	s	=83mg/L	1
	EC100	72	Algae	or other aquatic plants	S	=121mg/L	1
	NOEC	96	Fish			=320mg/L	1
naphtha petroleum, heavy,	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)		SPECIES	VALUE		SOURCE
hydrodesulfurised	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available	Not Available	е	Not Available
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECI	IES		VALUE	SOURCE
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	EC50	48	Crusta	icea		>100mg/L	1
medium anphatic	EC50	96	Algae	or other aquatic plant	S	=450mg/L	1
	-		<u>'</u>				·
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)		SPECIES	VALUE		SOURCE
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LC50	96		Fish	7.72mg/L		2
	EC50	48		Crustacea	ca.6.14mg	g/L	1
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPEC	IES		VALUE	SOURCE
						0.0//	
	LC50	96	Fish			2.6mg/L	2
xylene	LC50 EC50	96 48	Fish Crusta	acea		>3.4mg/L	2

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	NOEC	73	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/L	2
	ENDROINE	TEST DUDATION (UD)	CDECIEC	VALUE	SOURCE
	ENDPOINT EC50	TEST DURATION (HR) 48	SPECIES  Crustacea	=6.14mg/L	SOURCE
naphtha petroleum, light	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.29mg/L	1
aromatic solvent	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.13mg/L	1
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=1mg/L	1

Legend:

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

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

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways

#### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW	LOW
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)

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (BCF = 5.8)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (BCF = 275)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (KOC = 130.8)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (KOC = 717.6)

### **SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

### Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory.

- ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains
- Recycle wherever possible.

## **SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

# Labels Required



### Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1263
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)
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 3 Subrisk Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions 163 223 367

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Limited quantity

### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1263		
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)		
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk Not Applicable ERG Code 3L		
Packing group	III		
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
	Special provisions  Cargo Only Packing Instructions  Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	A3 A72 A192 366 220 L	
Special precautions for user	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Inst	ctions Y344	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L	

### Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1263		
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)		
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class     3       IMDG Subrisk     Not Applicable		
Packing group			
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
Special precautions for user	EMS Number F-E , S-E Special provisions 163 223 367 955 Limited Quantities 5 L		

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

Not Applicable

Australia Exposure Standards

### **SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

Safety hea	Ith and environ	mental regulati	one / logielati	on enecific for	r the substance	or mivtura

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED(64742-82-1.) IS FOUND ON TH	E FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS	
Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	
SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC(64742-88-7) IS FOUND ON THE	FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS	
Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC	

1	1,2,4-TRIMETHYL	BENZENE(95-63-	6) IS FOUND	ON THE FOLLOW	NG REGULATORY LISTS
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METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME(96-29-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

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Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists  Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)			
National Inventory	Status		
Australia - AICS	Y		
New Zealand - NZIoC	Υ		
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

# Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	64742-82-1., 8052-41-3., 1174921-79-9
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	64742-95-6, 25550-14-5

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

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