

RESENE TIMBERLOCK

RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA

Chemwatch: 9-49468

Version No: 2.4

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE TIMBERLOCK
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	rev 8799
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) (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA		
Address	7 Production Ave, Molendinar 4214 QLD 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	131126		

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
1800 039 008	+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

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification ^[1]	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irrit., Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1A, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3, 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 HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H331	Toxic if inhaled
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
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
AUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

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+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
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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
64742-95-6.	30-40	naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent
1330-20-7	10-20	xylene
111-76-2	1-10	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether
108-88-3	1-10	toluene
84-74-2	1-10	dibutyl phthalate
21564-17-0	<=1	2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole
6317-18-6	<=1	methylene bithiocyanate
55406-53-6	<=1	3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**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. ▶ 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.

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Ingestion

- ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
- ▶ **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.

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 poisonings due to methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, beta-butoxy-beta-thiocyano-diethyl ether (Lethane 384) and beta-thiocyanodiethyl esters of C10-C18 fatty acids (Lethane 60)

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol:

- ▶ Early treatment of ingestion is important. Ensure emesis is satisfactory.
- ▶ Test and correct for metabolic acidosis and hypocalcaemia.
- ▶ Apply sustained diuresis when possible with hypertonic mannitol.
- ▶ Evaluate renal status and begin haemodialysis if indicated. [I.L.O]
- ▶ Rapid absorption is an indication that emesis or lavage is effective only in the first few hours. Cathartics and charcoal are generally not effective.
- ▶ Correct acidosis, fluid/electrolyte balance and respiratory depression in the usual manner. Systemic acidosis (below 7.2) can be treated with intravenous sodium bicarbonate solution.
- ▶ Ethanol therapy prolongs the half-life of ethylene glycol and reduces the formation of toxic metabolites.
- ▶ Pyridoxine and thiamine are cofactors for ethylene glycol metabolism and should be given (50 to 100 mg respectively) intramuscularly, four times per day for 2 days.
- ▶ Magnesium is also a cofactor and should be replenished. The status of 4-methylpyrazole, in the treatment regime, is still uncertain. For clearance of the material and its metabolites, haemodialysis is much superior to peritoneal dialysis.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

It has been suggested that there is a need for establishing a new biological exposure limit before a workshift that is clearly below 100 mmol ethoxy-acetic acids per mole creatinine in morning urine of people occupationally exposed to ethylene glycol ethers. This arises from the finding that an increase in urinary stones may be associated with such exposures.

Laitinen J., et al: Occupational & Environmental Medicine 1996; 53, 595-600

for simple esters:

BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for 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 (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- ▶ Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ 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.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- ▶ Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- ▶ Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- ▶ Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

For acute and short term repeated exposures to methanol:

- ▶ Toxicity results from accumulation of formaldehyde/formic acid.
- ▶ Clinical signs are usually limited to CNS, eyes and GI tract. Severe metabolic acidosis may produce dyspnea and profound systemic effects which may become intractable. All symptomatic patients should have arterial pH measured. Evaluate airway, breathing and circulation.
- ▶ Stabilise obtunded patients by giving naloxone, glucose and thiamine.
- ▶ Decontaminate with Ipecac or lavage for patients presenting 2 hours post-ingestion. Charcoal does not absorb well; the usefulness of cathartic is not established.
- ▶ Forced diuresis is not effective; haemodialysis is recommended where peak methanol levels exceed 50 mg/dL (this correlates with serum

- ▶ bicarbonate levels below 18 mEq/L).
- ▶ Ethanol, maintained at levels between 100 and 150 mg/dL, inhibits formation of toxic metabolites and may be indicated when peak methanol levels exceed 20 mg/dL. An intravenous solution of ethanol in D5W is optimal.
- ▶ Folate, as leucovorin, may increase the oxidative removal of formic acid. 4-methylpyrazole may be an effective adjunct in the treatment. 8-Phenytoin may be preferable to diazepam for controlling seizure.

[Ellenhorn Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comment
1. Methanol in urine	15 mg/l	End of shift	B, NS
2. Formic acid in urine	80 mg/gm creatinine	Before the shift at end of workweek	B, NS

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

NS: Non-specific determinant - observed following exposure to other materials.

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

- ▶ 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

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

Major Spills

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

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.

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
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	350 mg/m ³ / 80 ppm	655 mg/m ³ / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol	96.9 mg/m ³ / 20 ppm	242 mg/m ³ / 50 ppm	Not Available	Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	toluene	Toluene	191 mg/m ³ / 50 ppm	574 mg/m ³ / 150 ppm	Not Available	Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	dibutyl phthalate	Dibutyl phthalate	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	500 ppm	750 ppm	750 ppm	750 ppm
xylene	100 ppm	130 ppm	920 ppm	2500 ppm
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	50 ppm	50 ppm	100 ppm	700 ppm
toluene	200 ppm	200 ppm	510 ppm	2900 ppm
dibutyl phthalate	5 ppm	15 ppm	500 ppm	500 ppm
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	10 ppm	30 ppm	50 ppm	250 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	1,000 ppm	900 ppm
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	700 ppm	700 [Unch] ppm
toluene	2,000 ppm	500 ppm
dibutyl phthalate	9,300 mg/m ³	4,000 mg/m ³
2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole	Not Available	Not Available
methylene bisthiocyanate	Not Available	Not Available
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▶ Overalls.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)**GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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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.

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Material	CPI
PE/EVAL/PE	A
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C
TEFLON	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.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	A-AUS / Class 1	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	A-2	A-PAPR-2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-3	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

^ - 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)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	407
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)	156	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	49	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	0.8	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.3	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.9	Volatile Component (%vol)	87
Vapour pressure (kPa)	1.11	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3.76	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation.
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.

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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 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	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

RESENE TIMBERLOCK	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3670 ppm/8 h *	Nil reported
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg *	
	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
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (Guinea pig) LD50: 210 mg/kg **	* [Union Carbide]
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 220 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 2210 mg/m3 **	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 450 ppm *	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg, open; mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 300 mg/kg **	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 470 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
dibutyl phthalate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LD50: 4250 mg/m3	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 8000 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 10000 mg/g	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg moderate
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 200 mg/kg	Nil Reported
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 642 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg moderate
	Dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	
	Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 73 mg/kg	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1590 mg/kg	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2538 mg/kg	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 679 mg/kg	
	Subcutaneous (mouse) LD50: 205 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available

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	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
methylene bistiocyanate	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4220 mg	Eye: Corrosive
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 7.7 mg/m3/4h	Skin Sensitisation: Positive
	Inhalation (rat) LD50: 32 mg/M3/hr	Skin: irritating
	Oral (rat) LD50: 29 mg/kg female	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 34 mg/kg male	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 55 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg *	* [Yoshitomi and Troy Chem.WPL]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.680 mg/l/4h *	Eye: Irritating
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1056 mg/kg *	Skin: Slight irritant
	Not Available	Not Available

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NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure. Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 1320 ppm/6h/90D-I * [Devoe]
XYLENE	Reproductive effector in rats
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	NOTE: Changes in kidney, liver, spleen and lungs are observed in animals exposed to high concentrations of this substance by all routes. ** ASCC (NZ) SDS
TOLUENE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE	For dibutyl phthalate (DBP): In studies on rats, DBP is absorbed through the skin, although in <i>in vitro</i> studies human skin has been found to be less permeable than rat skin to this compound.
2-(THIOCYANOMETHYLTHIO)BENZOTHIAZOLE	2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole 30% RTECS XK8150950 2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole 60% RTECS XK8151000 2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole 80% RTECS XK8151500
METHYLENE BISTHIOCYANATE	Toxicity studies of methylene bis(thiocyanate) (approximately 98% pure) were conducted with male and female F344/N rats and B6C3F1 mice; the compound was administered to the animals by gavage in an aqueous methyl cellulose vehicle for 2 weeks or 13 weeks. NTP Technical Report
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	for 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate (IPBC): Acute toxicity: Acceptable acute toxicity studies with IPBC indicate low toxicity except eye irritation.
XYLENE, ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.
2-(THIOCYANOMETHYLTHIO)BENZOTHIAZOLE, METHYLENE BISTHIOCYANATE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.

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

CMR STATUS

CARCINOGEN	dibutyl phthalate	Australia Exposure Standards - Carcinogens	Repr.
SKIN	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Sk
	toluene	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Sk

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	
	▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	+3Y

Land transport (ADG)

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) (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 3 Subrisk
Special precautions for user	Special provisions 163 223 * Limited quantity 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

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); 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 ERG Code 3L
Special precautions for user	Special provisions A3A72 Cargo Only Packing Instructions 366 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack 220 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions 355

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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	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 3 IMDG Subrisk
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	Residual Concentration - Outside Special Area (% w/w)	Residual Concentration
40-7-4-8-0-0-AA-20140404	xylene	Y	Not Available	Not Available
40-7-4-9-0-0-MK-20041022	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
40-7-4-8-0-0-AA-20140404	toluene	Y	Not Available	Not Available
40-7-4-8-0-0-AA-20140404	dibutyl phthalate	X	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent(64742-95-6.) 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)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Australia - New South Wales Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005 - Waste transported within NSW or interstate and required to be tracked", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia Exposure Standards", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "Australia - Northern Territories Work Health and Safety National Uniform Legislation Regulations- Restricted hazardous chemicals", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "International Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Declarable Substances Chemical List - ARP9536", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List ("Substitute It Now!)", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 Restricted hazardous chemicals", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements"
xylene(1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia Exposure Standards", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "FisherTransport Information", "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", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "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)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Hazardous chemicals requiring Health Monitoring", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of

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	<p>Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6"</p>
<p>ethylene glycol monobutyl ether(111-76-2) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia Exposure Standards", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "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", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "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)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Acros Transport Information", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6"</p>
<p>toluene(108-88-3) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 9 Precursor substances - Part 2", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II", "Australia Exposure Standards", "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)", "FisherTransport Information", "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", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Prohibited", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "International Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Declarable Substances Chemical List - ARP9536", "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)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Hazardous chemicals requiring Health Monitoring", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - non-pesticide anthropogenic organics)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "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", "Acros Transport Information", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6"</p>
<p>dibutyl phthalate(84-74-2) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "OSPAR List of Substances of Possible Concern", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Marine Pollutants", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action (French)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia Exposure Standards", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Declarable Substances Chemical List - ARP9536", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956 - Schedule 10 - Ozone-depleting substances", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - non-pesticide anthropogenic organics)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 15 Ozone depleting substances - Part 6 Hydrobromofluorocarbons", "Australia - New South Wales Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005 - Characteristics of trackable wastes"</p>
<p>2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole(21564-17-0) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia Approved Active Constituents for Agricultural Chemical Products", "Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Maximum Residue Limits (Australia only) - Schedule 1", "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", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code</p>

	(ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "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)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVM) Record of approved active constituents", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6"
<p>methylene bithiocyanate(6317-18-6) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia Approved Active Constituents for Agricultural Chemical Products", "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)", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "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)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVM) Record of approved active constituents", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6"</p>
<p>3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate(55406-53-6) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia Approved Active Constituents for Agricultural Chemical Products", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "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)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVM) Record of approved active constituents", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "Australia - New South Wales Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005 - Characteristics of trackable wastes"</p>

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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