RESENE DECORATOR ALKYD UNDERCOAT

RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA

Version No: **2.4**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE DECORATOR ALKYD UNDERCOAT
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	9851

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 [1]	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Flammable Liquid Category 3, Eye Irritation Category 2A
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)

H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
AUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.

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H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

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

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 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	0.1-1	methyl ethyl ketoxime
64742-82-1.	10-20	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised
64742-88-7	10-20	solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.
111-76-2	1-10	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether
64742-95-6	1-5	naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent
95-63-6	0.1-1	1,2,4-trimethyl benzene

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

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 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	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents

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	•3Y

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 clean-up.
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	▸ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▸ 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	contact with 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, light, hydrodesulfurised	White spirits	790 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
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	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol	96.9 mg/m3 / 20 ppm	242 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards						

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
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Butoxyethanol, 2-; (Glycol ether EB)	60 ppm	120 ppm	700 ppm
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Permafluor E+	140 mg/m3	360 mg/m3	2,200 mg/m3

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

Continued...

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	700 ppm	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

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**

* - Continuous Flow
** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.
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 solvent odour

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.47
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)**	370
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	147	**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 (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	48
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**	385

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

Continued...

Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.
Chronic	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

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TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

methyl ethyl ketoxime

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >184<1840 mg/kg>[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20 mg/l/4h**[2]	
Oral (rat) LD50: >900 mg/kg[1]	

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2796.8052 mg/l/8H[2]	
Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg[1]	

solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: 28000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 449.48655 mg/l/4H[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate
Oral (rat) LD50: 250 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg, open; mild

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >7331.62506 mg/l/8h*[2]	
Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg[1]	

1,2,4-trimethyl benzene

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 18 mg/l/4hd[2]	Not Available
Oral (rat) LD50: 3280 mg/kg[1]	

Legend:	*1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*

METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. For methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO) **Carcinogenicity:** Increased incidences of liver tumours were observed in rat and mouse lifetime studies and there was also an increased incidence of mammary gland tumours 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 substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: **NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. for full range naphthas
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs): Typical members of this category are ethylene glycol propylene ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE) and their acetates. Exposure of pregnant rats to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) at 100 ppm or rabbits at 200 ppm during organogenesis resulted in maternal toxicity and embryotoxicity including a decreased number of viable implantations per litter. For ethylene glycol: Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract. 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
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	* [Devoe] .
1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Other Toxicity data is available for CHEMWATCH 12171 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene CHEMWATCH 12172 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene

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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification*
✔ *– Data available to make classification*
⊘ *– Data Not Available to make classification*

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

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ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

methyl ethyl ketoxime

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	843mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	>500mg/L	1
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=83mg/L	1
EC100	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=121mg/L	1
NOEC	96	Fish	=320mg/L	1

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	1
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	=450mg/L	1

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	1250mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L	4
NOEC	96	Crustacea	1000mg/L	4

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
EC50	48	Crustacea	=6.14mg/L	1
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.29mg/L	1
EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.13mg/L	1
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=1mg/L	1

Continued...

1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	**ENDPOINT**	**TEST DURATION (HR)**	**SPECIES**	**VALUE**	**SOURCE**
	LC50	96	Fish	7.72mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.6.14mg/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
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.67 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (BCF = 5.8)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 2.51)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (BCF = 275)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (KOC = 130.8)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1)
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

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3Y

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 Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

Continued...

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 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
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	III
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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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)

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED(64742-82-1.) 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 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 Monographs

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER(111-76-2) 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 Monographs

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT(64742-95-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

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

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

National Inventory	Status

Continued...

Australia - AICS	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	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

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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end of SDS