

Thermaline 4001

ALTEX COATINGS LTD

Chemwatch: 9-56185
Version No: 1.4
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 05/05/2014
Print Date: 05/05/2014
Initial Date: Not Available
S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Thermaline 4001
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	based on 0360S 1NL 03/03/2014
Proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
--------------------------	---

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ALTEX COATINGS LTD
Address	91-111 Oropi Road 3112 Bay of Plenty New Zealand
Telephone	+64 7 5411974
Fax	+64 7 5411310
Website	Not Available
Email	neil.debenham@carboline.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	NZ Poisons Centre (0800-1630hr Mon-Fri)
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
+800 2436 2255	+612 9186 1132	Not Available

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.

GHS Classification [1]	Flammable Gas Category 2, Flammable Liquid Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, STOT - RE Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	2.1.1B, 3.1A, 6.1D (inhalation), 6.1D (oral), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.9B (dermal)

Label elements

GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H221	Flammable gas
H224	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
-------------	--

Precautionary statement(s): Response

P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
-------------	--

Precautionary statement(s): Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
-------------	--

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

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
108-38-3	10	m-xylene
66402-68-4	10	Molochite 16/30 (kaolin, calcined)
100-41-4	10	ethylbenzene
7429-90-5	5	aluminium fumes
110-43-0	5	amyl methyl ketone
106-42-3	5	p-xylene
95-47-6	5	o-xylene
64742-94-5	5	solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic
108-88-3	1	toluene

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

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

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If 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 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
Methylhippuric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatinine	End of shift	
	2 mg/min	Last 4 hrs of shift	

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

- ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

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

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- ▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills

- ▶ Remove all ignition sources.

Major Spills

- ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

- ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.

Other information

- ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.

Storage incompatibility

For aluminas (aluminium oxide):

- ▶ Incompatible with hot chlorinated rubber.

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	m-xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	217 (mg/m3) / 50 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	434 (mg/m3) / 100 (ppm)	543 (mg/m3) / 125 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	aluminium fumes	Aluminium, as Al Welding fumes / Aluminium, as Al Metal dust / Aluminium, as Al Pyro powders	5 (mg/m3) / 10 (mg/m3)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	amyl methyl ketone	Methyl n-amyl ketone	233 (mg/m3) / 50 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	p-xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	217 (mg/m3) / 50 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	o-xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	217 (mg/m3) / 50 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	toluene	Toluene	188 (mg/m3) / 50 (ppm)	Not Available	Not Available	Skin absorption

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
m-xylene	100(ppm)	150(ppm)	200(ppm)	900(ppm)
ethylbenzene	100(ppm)	125(ppm)	125(ppm)	800(ppm)
aluminium fumes	15(ppm)	30(ppm)	50(ppm)	250(ppm)
amyl methyl ketone	100(ppm)	100(ppm)	125(ppm)	800(ppm)
p-xylene	100(ppm)	150(ppm)	200(ppm)	900(ppm)
o-xylene	100(ppm)	150(ppm)	200(ppm)	900(ppm)
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	500(ppm)	750(ppm)	750(ppm)	750(ppm)
toluene	200(ppm)	200(ppm)	510(ppm)	2900(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
m-xylene	1,000(ppm)	900(ppm)
ethylbenzene	2,000(ppm)	800 [LEL](ppm)
amyl methyl ketone	4,000(ppm)	800(ppm)
p-xylene	1,000(ppm)	900(ppm)
o-xylene	1,000(ppm)	900(ppm)
toluene	2,000(ppm)	500(ppm)

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hand protection	► Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
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:

Thermaline 4001 Not Available

Material	CPI

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection

Respiratory protection

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator

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.

Factor			
up to 5 x ES	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-3 P2	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

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

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	low viscoisty grey liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.523
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	65-218	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	27	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	>1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	36.0	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.9	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
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)	>1	VOC g/L	408

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.
Chronic	Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Thermaline 4001

Thermaline 4001	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
m-xylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 14100 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h - SEVERE
	Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 1739 mg/kg	SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - mod
	Not Available	Skin (rabbit):0.01 mg/24h(open)
Molochite 16/30 (kaolin, calcined)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
ethylbenzene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17800 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg - SEVERE
	Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 2642 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 15 mg/24h mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3500 mg/kg	
aluminium fumes	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
amyl methyl ketone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12600 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 14 mg/24h Mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4000 ppm/4h	Skin (rabbit): Primary Irritant
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1670 mg/kg	
p-xylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4550 ppm/4h	Nil reported
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg	
o-xylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 1364 mg/kg	Nil reported
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3160 mg/kg	[PETROFIN]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3200 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): Irritating
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
	Not Available	Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h-moderate
M-XYLENE	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Effects on fertility, specific developmental abnormalities (craniofacial) recorded.	Skin (rabbit):500 mg - moderate
ETHYLBENZENE	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Liver changes, utheral tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded.	Not Available
O-XYLENE	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Paternal effects recorded.	

SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC	for petroleum: This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.
Thermaline 4001, MOLOCHITE 16/30 (KAOLIN, CALCINED)	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
M-XYLENE, ETHYLBENZENE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.
AMYL METHYL KETONE, TOLUENE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).

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

CMR STATUS

SKIN	toluene	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) - Skin	Skin absorption
-------------	---------	---	-----------------

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicity**

Within an aromatic series, acute toxicity increases with increasing alkyl substitution on the aromatic nucleus.

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.
	Insure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	+3Y

Land transport (UN)

UN number	1263
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 3 Subrisk :
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : 163,223,367 limited quantity : 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1263
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds); Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)
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 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 solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class : 3 IMDG Subrisk :
Special precautions for user	EMS Number : F-E,S-E Special provisions : 163 223 955 Limited Quantities : 5 L

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

Not Available

HSR Number	Group Standard
m-xylene(108-38-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "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)", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water", "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", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)"
Molochite 16/30 (kaolin, calcined) (66402-68-4) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II"
ethylbenzene(100-41-4) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances

	and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "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)", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action"
aluminium fumes(7429-90-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Acros Transport Information", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)"
amyl methyl ketone(110-43-0) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "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)"
p-xylene(106-42-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "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)", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water", "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", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)"
o-xylene(95-47-6) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "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)", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water", "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", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)"
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic(64742-94-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action"
toluene(108-88-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 5 - Table 1: Components Cosmetic Products Must Not Contain Except Subject to the Restrictions and Conditions Laid Down", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Prohibited", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Acros Transport Information", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "New Zealand Misuse of Drugs Act - Schedule 4 - Precursor Substances", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "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)", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II", "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"

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.

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.