Altex D30 Dewaxer/ Degreaser

Altex Coatings Ltd

Chemwatch: **9-41224**
Version No: **1.4**
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: **21/11/2013**
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S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Altex D30 Dewaxer/ Degreaser
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
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	
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses	The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Altex Coatings Ltd		
Address	New Zealand		
Telephone	+64 7 5411221		
Fax	+64 7 5411310		
Website	www.altexcoatings.co.nz		
Email			

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation			
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	

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

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.
Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

GHS Classification[1]	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, STOT - RE Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard 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	3.1B, 6.1D (oral), 6.3A, 6.8B, 6.9B (inhalation), 9.1B, 9.1D

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Label elements

GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H315	Causes skin irritation
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use… to extinguish.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P391	Collect spillage.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

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
1330-20-7	60-70	xylene
142-82-5	30-40	heptane

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

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

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with water. ▸ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: ▸ 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 spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. ▸ 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.

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 (pO_2 < 50 mm Hg or pCO_2 > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Continued...

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.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

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. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▸ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▸ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. ▸ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area. ▸ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▸ **Do not**
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▸ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. ▸ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▸ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include: , carbon dioxide (CO_2) , other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. ▸ Remove all ignition sources. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▸ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. ▸ Wipe up. ▸ Collect residues in a flammable waste container.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. ▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▸ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▸ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▸ Increase ventilation. ▸ Stop leak if safe to do so.

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	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. ▸ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. **Contains low boiling substance:** Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately. ▸ Check for bulging containers. ▸ Vent periodically ▸ Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours ▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▸ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
Other information	▸ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. ▸ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▸ **DO NOT** store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area. ▸ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▸ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▸ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. ▸ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. ▸ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) ▸ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C) ▸ Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.
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. ▸ Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents. ▸ Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds.

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

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)	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	217 (mgm3) / 50 (ppm)			
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	heptane	Heptane (n-Heptane)	1640 (mgm3) / 400 (ppm)	2050 (mgm3) / 500 (ppm)		

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
xylene	100(ppm)	130(ppm)	920(ppm)	2500(ppm)
heptane	440(ppm)	440(ppm)	440(ppm)	750(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH

Continued...

xylene	1,000(ppm)	900(ppm)
heptane	5,000(ppm)	750(ppm)

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	**CARE:** Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields ▸ Chemical goggles. ▸ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hand protection	The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: ▸ frequency and duration of contact, ▸ chemical resistance of glove material, ▸ glove thickness and ▸ dexterity
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ PVC Apron. ▸ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▸ Eyewash unit. ▸ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower. ▸ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ▸ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.
Thermal hazards	

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:
Altex D30 Dewaxer/ Degreaser

Material	CPI

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	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator

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* 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.

Protection Factor			
up to 10 x ES	Air-line*	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^
up to 20 x ES	-	A-3	-
20+ 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	

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.81
Odour		**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	
Odour threshold		**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	395
pH (as supplied)		**Decomposition temperature**	
Melting point / freezing point (°C)		**Viscosity (cSt)**	
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	124	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	
Flash point (°C)	16	**Taste**	
Evaporation rate	2.2	**Explosive properties**	
Flammability		**Oxidising properties**	
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.3	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.1	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	100
Vapour pressure (kPa)	2.6	**Gas group**	
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	**pH as a solution(1%)**	
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3.6		

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a

Continued...

	minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo. 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 Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. Inhalation, by humans, of 1000 ppm heptane for 6 minutes was associated with slight dizziness; inhalation of higher concentrations for shorter periods, resulted in marked vertigo, incoordination, and hilarity. Signs of central nervous system system (CNS) involvement occurred in the absence of noticeable mucous membrane irritation and were noticed promptly on entering such atmospheres.
Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. Signs and symptoms of chemical (aspiration) pneumonitis may include coughing, gasping, choking, burning of the mouth, difficult breathing, and bluish coloured skin (cyanosis). The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.
Skin Contact	The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives . Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Toxic effects may result from skin absorption Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions. Such damage may become apparent following direct application in subchronic (90 day) toxicity studies or following sub-acute (28 day) or chronic (two-year) toxicity tests. Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, generally on the basis that results in animal studies provide sufficient evidence to cause a strong suspicion of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment. Prolonged or repeated contact with xylenes may cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking. Chronic inhalation of xylenes has been associated with central nervous system effects, loss of appetite, nausea, ringing in the ears, irritability, thirst anaemia, mucosal bleeding, enlarged liver and hyperplasia. Exposure may produce kidney and liver damage.

Altex D30 Dewaxer/ Degreaser	TOXICITY	IRRITATION

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	

Continued...

	Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg	
heptane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION

Altex D30 Dewaxer/ Degreaser	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
XYLENE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: **NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. Reproductive effector in rats

Acute Toxicity	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4	**Carcinogenicity**	Not Applicable
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2	**Reproductivity**	Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Not Applicable	**STOT - Single Exposure**	Not Applicable
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Not Applicable	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	STOT - RE Category 2
Mutagenicity	Not Applicable	**Aspiration Hazard**	Not Applicable

CMR STATUS

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic organisms.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.
Toxic to fauna.
When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water. Oils of any kind can cause:

- drowning of water-fowl due to lack of buoyancy, loss of insulating capacity of feathers, starvation and vulnerability to predators due to lack of mobility
- lethal effects on fish by coating gill surfaces, preventing respiration
- asphyxiation of benthic life forms when floating masses become engaged with surface debris and settle on the bottom and

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Continued...

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: ▸ Reduction ▸ Reuse ▸ Recycling ▸ Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means.
	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	
HAZCHEM	•3YE; •3Y

Land transport (UN)

UN number	1263
Packing group	II
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 limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1263
Packing group	II
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: 364 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 353 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 5 L

Continued...

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y341
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1263
Packing group	II
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 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
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances	heptane			

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002662	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable) Group Standard 2006

xylene(1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","FisherTransport Information","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods","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"
heptane(142-82-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data","FisherTransport Information","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OSPAR National

Continued...

List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"

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.