Thinner No 5

RESENE PAINTS LTD

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: **9-54947**
Version No: **1.3**
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: **30/04/2014**
Print Date: **30/04/2014**
Initial Date:
S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Thinner No 5
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	6442
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.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RESENE PAINTS LTD		
Address	32-50 Vogel Street, Lower Hutt, Wellington New Zealand		
Telephone	+64 4 5770500		
Fax	+64 4 5773327		
Website	www.resene.co.nz		
Email	advice@resene.co.nz		

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation			
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 737363		
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 737363		

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.

GHS Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3, STOT - RE Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI*
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	3.1B, 6.1E (aspiration), 6.3A, 6.8B, 6.9 (narcotic), 6.9B (inhalation), 9.1B, 9.1D

Label elements

GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**

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Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H315	Causes skin irritation
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.

Precautionary statement(s): Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider

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
142-82-5	20-30	heptane
110-82-7	10-15	cyclohexane
110-54-3	2-5	n-hexane
108-87-2	<10	methylcyclohexane
108-88-3	>50	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	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 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	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 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

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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.
Following acute or short term repeated exposures to toluene:

- Toluene is absorbed across the alveolar barrier, the blood/air mixture being 11.2/15.6 (at 37 degrees C.) The concentration of toluene, in expired breath, is of the order of 18 ppm following sustained exposure to 100 ppm. The tissue/blood proportion is 1/3 except in adipose where the proportion is 8/10.
- Metabolism by microsomal mono-oxygenation, results in the production of hippuric acid. This may be detected in the urine in amounts between 0.5 and 2.5 g/24 hr which represents, on average 0.8 gm/gm of creatinine. The biological half-life of hippuric acid is in the order of 1-2 hours.
- Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (eg 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 damage 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 (adrenaline) 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.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use.

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
o-Cresol in urine	0.5 mg/L	End of shift	B
Hippuric acid in urine	1.6 g/g creatinine	End of shift	B, NS
Toluene in blood	0.05 mg/L	Prior to last shift of workweek	

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other material

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

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 highly 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 flame-proof area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	Toluene: ▸ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, bromine, bromine trifluoride, chlorine, hydrochloric acid/ sulfuric acid mixture, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethyl-2,4-imidazolidindione, dinitrogen tetraoxide, fluorine, concentrated nitric acid, nitrogen dioxide, silver chloride, sulfur dichloride, uranium fluoride, vinyl acetate ▸ forms explosive mixtures with strong acids, strong oxidisers, silver perchlorate, tetranitromethane ▸ is incompatible with bis-toluenediazo oxide

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	▸ attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings ▸ may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, on flow or agitation.

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)	heptane	Heptane (n-Heptane)	1640 (mg/m3) / 400 (ppm)	2050 (mg/m3) / 500 (ppm)		
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	cyclohexane	Cyclohexane	350 (mg/m3) / 100 (ppm)	1050 (mg/m3) / 300 (ppm)		
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	n-hexane	Hexane (n-Hexane)	72 (mg/m3) / 20 (ppm)			Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	methylcyclohexane	Methylcyclohexane	1610 (mg/m3) / 400 (ppm)			
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	toluene	Toluene	188 (mg/m3) / 50 (ppm)			Skin absorption

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
cyclohexane	300(ppm)	300(ppm)	500(ppm)	1300(ppm)
n-hexane	50(ppm)	400(ppm)	3300(ppm)	8600(ppm)
methylcyclohexane	500(ppm)	1200(ppm)	1200(ppm)	1200(ppm)
toluene	200(ppm)	200(ppm)	510(ppm)	2900(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
heptane	5,000(ppm)	750(ppm)
cyclohexane	10,000(ppm)	1,300 [LEL](ppm)
n-hexane	5,000(ppm)	1,100 [LEL](ppm)
methylcyclohexane	10,000(ppm)	500 / 1,200 [LEL](ppm)
toluene	2,000(ppm)	500(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.
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	

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:
Thinner No 5

Material	CPI

* 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

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 Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator

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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.

up to 5 x ES	AX-AUS / Class 1	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2
up to 50 x ES	-	AX-3	-
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	

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.8
Odour		**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	
Odour threshold		**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	
pH (as supplied)		**Decomposition temperature**	
Melting point / freezing point (°C)		**Viscosity (cSt)**	
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	102	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	
Flash point (°C)	-4	**Taste**	
Evaporation rate		**Explosive properties**	
Flammability		**Oxidising properties**	
Upper Explosive Limit (%)		**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	
Lower Explosive Limit (%)		**Volatile Component (%vol)**	
Vapour pressure (kPa)		**Gas group**	
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	**pH as a solution(1%)**	
Vapour density (Air = 1)		**VOC g/L**	

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 vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
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.
Skin Contact	The material produces moderate skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either ▸ produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or ▸ produces significant, but moderate, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.
Eye	Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.
Chronic	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

Thinner No 5	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**

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heptane	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
cyclohexane	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: 12705 mg/kg	Skin(rabbit): 1548 mg/48hr - mild
n-hexane	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Inhalation (rat) LD50: 48000 ppm/4h	Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 28710 mg/kg	
methylcyclohexane	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 41500 mg/m3/2h	
	Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 234 mg/kg	
	Oral (mouse) LD50: 2250 mg/kg	
toluene	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >26700 ppm/1h	Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - mild
		Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h-moderate
		Skin (rabbit):500 mg - moderate

CYCLOHEXANE	Bacteria mutagen
N-HEXANE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.
Thinner No 5, 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

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

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

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

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	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

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;367 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 Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y341 Passenger and Cargo Limited 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

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Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category	Residual Concentration - Outside Special Area (% w/w)	Residual Concentration
40-7-4-9-0-0-MK-20041022	heptane			
40-7-4-9-0-0-MK-20041022	n-hexane			

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
HSR002650	Solvents (Flammable) Group Standard 2006

heptane(142-82-5) 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","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","FisherTransport Information","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances","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)","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","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","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"
cyclohexane(110-82-7) 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","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","Acros Transport 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)","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II"
n-hexane(110-54-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","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","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","FisherTransport Information","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","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)","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","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 4: Components Cosmetic Products Must Not Contain - Table 1","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List"
methylcyclohexane(108-87-2) 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","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)","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"
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

Continued...

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.