# RESENE ENAMEL UNDERCOAT

## RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA

Version No: **2.6**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **12/03/2019**
Print Date: **12/03/2019**
L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

### Product Identifier

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product name** | RESENE ENAMEL UNDERCOAT |
| **Synonyms** | Incl. White and Varishade |
| **Proper shipping name** | PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) |
| **Other means of identification** | Not Available |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Relevant identified uses** | 9276, 9468 |

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|---|---|
| **Registered company name** | **RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA** |
| **Address** | 7 Production Ave, Molendinar QLD 4214 Australia |
| **Telephone** | +61 7 55126600 |
| **Fax** | +61 7 55126697 |
| **Website** | Not Available |
| **Email** | Not Available |

### Emergency telephone number

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Association / Organisation** | **Not Available** | **CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE** |
| **Emergency telephone numbers** | **131126** | **+61 1800 951 288** |
| **Other emergency telephone numbers** | **Not Available** | **+61 2 9186 1132** |

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Poisons Schedule** | Not Applicable |
| **Classification [1]** | Flammable Liquid Category 3, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3 |
| ***Legend:*** | *1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI* |

### Label elements

| | |
|---|---|
| **Hazard pictogram(s)** |  |
| **SIGNAL WORD** | **WARNING** |

### Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|---|---|
| **H226** | Flammable liquid and vapour. |
| **H319** | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| **H335** | May cause respiratory irritation. |
| **H412** | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| **AUH066** | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking. |

### Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| **P210** | Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. |

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|---|---|
| **P370+P378** | In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction. |

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|---|---|
| **P501** | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. |

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---|---|---|
| 107-41-5 | 1-10 | hexylene glycol |
| 64742-48-9. | 10-30 | naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated |
| 96-29-7 | <0.1 | methyl ethyl ketoxime |

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---|---|
| **Eye Contact** | If this product comes in contact with the eyes:<br>▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.<br>▸ 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.<br>▸ Seek medical attention if pain persists or recurs.<br>▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| **Skin Contact** | If skin contact occurs:<br>▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.<br>▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).<br>▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| **Inhalation** | ▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.<br>▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| **Ingestion** | ▸ Immediately give a glass of water.<br>▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

▸ Foam.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|---|---|
| **Fire Incompatibility** | ▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents |

### Advice for firefighters

| | |
|---|---|
| **Fire Fighting** | ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. |
| **Fire/Explosion Hazard** | ▸ Liquid and vapour are flammable.<br>Combustion products include:<br>carbon monoxide (CO)<br>carbon dioxide ($CO_2$)<br>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. |
| **HAZCHEM** | •3Y |

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

**Continued...**

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---|---|
| **Minor Spills** | ▸ Remove all ignition sources.<br>Contain spill with sawdust or sand then place in suitable container for disposal. Clean area with solvent and finally with water to complete clean- up. |
| **Major Spills** | ▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.<br>Contain spill with sawdust or sand then place in suitable container for disposal. Clean area with solvent and finally with large quantity of water to complete clean- up. |

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|---|---|
| **Safe handling** | ▸ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.<br>▸ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.<br>Avoid unnecessary personal contact.<br>▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin |
| **Other information** | ▸ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. |

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|---|---|
| **Suitable container** | ▸ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. |
| **Storage incompatibility** | ▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia Exposure Standards | hexylene glycol | Hexylene glycol | Not Available | Not Available | 25 ppm / 121 mg/m3 | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated | Oil mist, refined mineral | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| hexylene glycol | Hexylene glycol | 2.3 ppm | 25 ppm | 150 ppm |
| naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated | Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy; (Isopar L-rev 2) | 350 mg/m3 | 1,800 mg/m3 | 40,000 mg/m3 |
| methyl ethyl ketoxime | Butanone oxime; (Ethyl methyl ketoxime) | 30 ppm | 56 ppm | 250 ppm |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---|---|
| hexylene glycol | Not Available | Not Available |
| naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated | 2,500 mg/m3 | Not Available |
| methyl ethyl ketoxime | Not Available | Not Available |

**MATERIAL DATA**

For hexylene glycol:
Saturation vapour concentration is 60 ppm @ 20 C. As this is above the exposure standard it indicates atmospheres at ambient temperatures may readily exceed exposure standards.
For methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO)
CEL TWA: 10 ppm, 36 mg/m3 (compare WEEL-TWA)
(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit)
OEL-TWA: 0.28 ppm, 1 mg/m3 ORICA Australia quoting DSM Chemicals
Saturated vapour concentration: 1395 ppm at 20 deg.

### Exposure controls

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

**Continued...**

### Respiratory protection

**Type A Filter of sufficient capacity.**

**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 |
|---|---|---|---|
| up to 10 x ES | A-AUS | - | A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | A-AUS / Class 1 | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | A-2 | A-PAPR-2 ^ |

**^ - 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** | This product is a mixture with mild solvent odour |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Physical state** | Liquid | **Relative density (Water = 1)** | 1.40-1.49 |
| **Odour** | Not Available | **Partition coefficient n-octanol / water** | Not Available |
| **Odour threshold** | Not Available | **Auto-ignition temperature (°C)** | 260 |
| **pH (as supplied)** | Not Available | **Decomposition temperature** | Not Available |
| **Melting point / freezing point (°C)** | Not Available | **Viscosity (cSt)** | 400-600 |
| **Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)** | 161 | **Molecular weight (g/mol)** | Not Available |
| **Flash point (°C)** | 40 | **Taste** | Not Available |
| **Evaporation rate** | Not Available | **Explosive properties** | Not Available |
| **Flammability** | Flammable. | **Oxidising properties** | Not Available |
| **Upper Explosive Limit (%)** | Not Available | **Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)** | Not Available |
| **Lower Explosive Limit (%)** | 0.8 | **Volatile Component (%vol)** | 52 |
| **Vapour pressure (kPa)** | 0.4 | **Gas group** | Not Available |
| **Solubility in water** | Immiscible | **pH as a solution (1%)** | Not Available |
| **Vapour density (Air = 1)** | Not Available | **VOC g/L** | 415 |

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---|---|
| **Reactivity** | See section 7 |
| **Chemical stability** | ‣ stable. |
| **Possibility of hazardous reactions** | See section 7 |
| **Conditions to avoid** | See section 7 |
| **Incompatible materials** | See section 7 |
| **Hazardous decomposition products** | See section 5 |

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---|---|
| **Inhaled** | Some aliphatic hydrocarbons produce axonal neuropathies. |
| **Ingestion** | Many aliphatic hydrocarbons create a burning sensation because they are irritating to the GI mucosa. |
| **Skin Contact** | Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.<br><br>Limited 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.<br>Dermally, isoparaffins have produced slight to moderate irritation in animals and humans under occluded patch conditions where evaporation cannot freely occur.<br><br>The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis.<br>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition |
| **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.<br>Instillation of isoparaffins into rabbit eyes produces only slight irritation. |
| **Chronic** | Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.<br>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. |

**Continued...**

| **RESENE ENAMEL UNDERCOAT** | |
|---|---|
| **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| Not Available | Not Available |

| **hexylene glycol** | |
|---|---|
| **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2] | Eye (rabbit): 93mg - SEVERE |
| Oral (rat) LD50: =3692 mg/kg[2] | Skin (rabbit):465 mg open-mild |
| | Skin (rabbit):465mg/24hr-moderate |

| **naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated** | |
|---|---|
| **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg[1] | Not Available |
| Inhalation (rat) LC50: 8.5 mg/l/4H[2] | |
| Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg[1] | |

| **methyl ethyl ketoxime** | |
|---|---|
| **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2-1.8 mg/kg[2] | Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE |
| Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20 mg/l/4h**[2] | |
| Oral (rat) LD50: >900 mg/kg[1] | |

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

| **HEXYLENE GLYCOL** | For hexylene glycol<br>**Acute toxicity:** Hexylene glycol is of relatively low acute toxicity to mammals, the acute oral LD50 is >2000 and <5000 mg/kg=" (range=">2000-4700 mg/kg) while the dermal LD50 is >2000 mg/kg (range >1.84-12.3 g/kg). |
|---|---|
| **NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED** | for petroleum:<br>Altered mental state, drowsiness, peripheral motor neuropathy, irreversible brain damage (so-called Petrol Sniffer's Encephalopathy), delirium, seizures, and sudden death have been reported from repeated overexposure to some hydrocarbon solvents, naphthas, and gasoline<br>This product may contain benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic. |
| **METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME** | The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.<br>For methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO)<br>**Carcinogenicity:** Increased incidences of liver tumours were observed in rat and mouse lifetime studies and there was also an increased incidence of mammary gland tumours in female rats, however, this was only seen at mid- and/or high concentrations of MEKO.<br>Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen *Huls Canada ** Merck |
| **RESENE ENAMEL UNDERCOAT & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED** | Studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the mammalian gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length,with little absorption above C30. |

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

***Legend:*** ✗ *– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
✓ *– Data available to make classification*

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

| **RESENE ENAMEL UNDERCOAT** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ENDPOINT** | **TEST DURATION (HR)** | **SPECIES** | **VALUE** | **SOURCE** |
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| **hexylene glycol** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ENDPOINT** | **TEST DURATION (HR)** | **SPECIES** | **VALUE** | **SOURCE** |
| LC50 | 96 | Fish | 8-mg/L | 2 |
| EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 2-800mg/L | 2 |
| EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >429mg/L | 2 |
| NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 429mg/L | 2 |

**Continued...**

**naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated**

| ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LC50 | 96 | Fish | 4.1mg/L | 2 |
| EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 4.5mg/L | 2 |
| EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1-mg/L | 2 |

**methyl ethyl ketoxime**

| ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LC50 | 96 | Fish | 37.890mg/L | 3 |
| EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | ca.201mg/L | 2 |
| EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 4.557mg/L | 3 |
| EC20 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | ca.55mg/L | 2 |
| NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | ca.1.02mg/L | 2 |

***Legend:*** *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.
Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).
For hydrocarbons:
**Environmental fate:**
The lower molecular weight hydrocarbons are expected to form a 'slick' on the surface of waters after release in calm sea conditions.

### Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---|---|---|
| hexylene glycol | LOW | LOW |
| methyl ethyl ketoxime | LOW | LOW |

### Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|---|
| hexylene glycol | LOW (LogKOW = 0.5802) |
| methyl ethyl ketoxime | LOW (BCF = 5.8) |

### Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---|---|
| hexylene glycol | HIGH (KOC = 1) |
| methyl ethyl ketoxime | LOW (KOC = 130.8) |

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

**Product / Packaging disposal**

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory.
- **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- Recycle wherever possible.

Consult manufacturer for recycling option.
Resene Paintwise accepts residual unwanted paint and packaging. See Resene website for Paintwise information.

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Labels Required


**Marine Pollutant**

NO
Not Applicable

**HAZCHEM**

•3Y

### Land transport (ADG)

| | |
|---|---|
| **UN number** | 1263 |
| **UN proper shipping name** | PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Transport hazard class(es)** | Class: 3<br>Subrisk: Not Applicable |
| **Packing group** | III |
| **Environmental hazard** | Not Applicable |
| **Special precautions for user** | Special provisions: 163 223 367<br>Limited quantity: 5 L |

### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | |
|---|---|
| **UN number** | 1263 |
| **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) |
| **Transport hazard class(es)** | ICAO/IATA Class: 3<br>ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable<br>ERG Code: 3L |
| **Packing group** | III |
| **Environmental hazard** | Not Applicable |
| **Special precautions for user** | Special provisions: A3 A72 A192<br>Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 366<br>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 220 L<br>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 355<br>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L<br>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y344<br>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 10 L |

### Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | |
|---|---|
| **UN number** | 1263 |
| **UN proper shipping name** | PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) |
| **Transport hazard class(es)** | IMDG Class: 3<br>IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable |
| **Packing group** | III |
| **Environmental hazard** | Not Applicable |
| **Special precautions for user** | EMS Number: F-E , S-E<br>Special provisions: 163 223 367 955<br>Limited Quantities: 5 L |

### Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

**HEXYLENE GLYCOL(107-41-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances

**NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED(64742-48-9.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
International FOSFA List of Banned Immediate Previous Cargoes
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Chinese)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)

**Continued...**

**METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME(96-29-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Chinese)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)

### National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|---|
| Australia - AICS | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (methyl ethyl ketoxime; naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated; hexylene glycol) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | No (naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated) |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| ***Legend:*** | *Yes = All ingredients are on the inventory*<br>*No = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)* |

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

| | |
|---|---|
| **Revision Date** | 12/03/2019 |
| **Initial Date** | 29/09/2017 |

### Other information

### Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

| Name | CAS No |
|---|---|
| hexylene glycol | 107-41-5, 99210-90-9 |
| naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated | 64742-48-9., 101795-02-2. |

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.

**end of SDS**