RESENE LOW ODOUR STANDARD REDUCER
RESENE AUTOMOTIVE & LIGHT INDUSTRIAL

Version No: **1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: **03/09/2020**
Print Date: **04/09/2020**
L.GHS.NZL.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE LOW ODOUR STANDARD REDUCER
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	10700

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**RESENE AUTOMOTIVE & LIGHT INDUSTRIAL**
Address	32-50 Vogel Street Naenae 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	**NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)**	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE**
Emergency telephone numbers	**0800 764766**	**+61 2 9186 1132**
Other emergency telephone numbers	**0800 737636**	**+64 800 700 112**

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

Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	3.1C, 6.1E (aspiration), 6.3A, 6.9B (narcotic effects), 9.1C

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

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P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
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 hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-48-9.	10-20	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated
64742-49-0.	10-20	naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated
763-69-9	40-80	ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay if pain persists or recurs. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Continued...

Extinguishing media

- Alcohol stable foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	‣ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	‣ Liquid and vapour are flammable. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO_2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Remove all ignition sources. Contain spill with inert non- combustible absorbent then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean- up.
Major Spills	Remove all ignition sources. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Wear appropriate personnel protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid breathing in mists or vapours and skin or eyes contact. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non- combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non- sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authority.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. ‣ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ‣ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. ‣ Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation. ‣ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	‣ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	‣ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	Low molecular weight alkanes: ‣ May react violently with strong oxidisers, chlorine, chlorine dioxide, dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate. ‣ Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids.

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)	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	om-Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour.

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy; (Isopar L-rev 2)	350 mg/m3	1,800 mg/m3	40,000 mg/m3

Continued...

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Naphtha (petroleum),hydrotreated light	1,000 mg/m3	11,000 mg/m3	66,000 mg/m3
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	Propionic acid, 3-ethoxy-, ethyl ester; (Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate)	1.6 ppm	18 ppm	110 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Available	Not Available
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Notes:	*Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.*	

MATERIAL DATA

for heptane (all isomers)
The TLV-TWA is protective against narcotic and irritant effects which are greater than those of pentane or n-hexane but less than those of octane.
NOTE H: Special requirements exist in relation to classification and labelling of this substance.
NOTE P: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.01% w/w benzene (EINECS No 200-753-7).

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	‣ Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	‣ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	‣ Overalls.

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity.
Respiratory protection required in insufficiently ventilated working areas and during spraying. An approved respirator with a replaceable vapour/ mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 1715 Standard, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716 Standard, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear liquid

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.868
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	313
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	1
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	144	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	39	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	1.35 Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available

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Upper Explosive Limit (%)	9.6	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.0	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	93
Vapour pressure (kPa)	1.65	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	4.84	**VOC g/L**	796

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	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. High inhaled concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis characterised by nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Some aliphatic hydrocarbons produce axonal neuropathies. The main effects of simple aliphatic esters are narcosis and irritation and anaesthesia at higher concentrations.
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. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons may produce irritation of the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine with oedema and mucosal ulceration resulting; symptoms include a burning sensation in the mouth and throat.
Skin Contact	The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Dermally, isoparaffins have produced slight to moderate irritation in animals and humans under occluded patch conditions where evaporation cannot freely occur. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
Eye	Instillation of isoparaffins into rabbit eyes produces only slight irritation. Petroleum hydrocarbons may produce pain after direct contact with the eyes. Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals.
Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney.

RESENE LOW ODOUR STANDARD REDUCER	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	11400 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 8.5 mg/l/4H[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4800 mg/kg[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5570 mg/kg[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >6000 mg/kg[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >7000 mg/kg[1]	

Continued...

ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	**TOXICITY** / **IRRITATION** Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 10000 mg/kg[2] / Eye (rabbit): 500mg/24h - mild Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4076 mg/kg[2] / Skin (rabbit):10 mg/24h open mild Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1248.57375 mg/l/4h[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 5140 mg/kg[2]
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*

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED	For Low Boiling Point Naphthas (LBPNs): **Acute toxicity:** LBPNs generally have low acute toxicity by the oral (median lethal dose [LD50] in rats > 2000 mg/kg-bw), inhalation (LD50 in rats > 5000 mg/m3) and dermal (LD50 in rabbits > 2000 mg/kg-bw) routes of exposure Most LBPNs are mild to moderate eye and skin irritants in rabbits, with the exception of heavy catalytic cracked and heavy catalytic reformed naphthas, which have higher primary skin irritation indices. **Sensitisation:** LBPNs do not appear to be skin sensitizers, but a poor response in the positive control was also noted in these studies **Repeat dose toxicity:** The lowest-observed-adverse-effect concentration (LOAEC) and lowest-observed-adverse-effect level (LOAEL) values identified following short-term (2-89 days) and subchronic (greater than 90 days) exposure to the LBPN substances. The High Benzene Naphthas (HBNs) Category was developed for the HPV Program by grouping ethylene manufacturing streams (products) that exhibit commonalities from both manufacturing process and compositional perspectives. DHC Solvent Chemie (for EC No.: 926-605-8)
ETHYL-3-ETHOXYPROPIONATE	* Union Carbide ** Endura Manufacturing The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).
RESENE LOW ODOUR STANDARD REDUCER & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, 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.
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED	for petroleum: 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 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. This product contains toluene.

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 LOW ODOUR STANDARD REDUCER

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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
NOEL	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.1mg/L	2

naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	4.1mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	3mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L	2
NOEL	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.1mg/L	2

ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	45.3mg/L	2

Continued...

	EC50	48	Crustacea	>95mg/L	1
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>114.86mg/L	2
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	=9.5mg/L	1

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

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	LOW (LogKOW = 1.0809)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	LOW (KOC = 10)

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. Or contact a Local Authority for the disposal information. Do not discharge the substance into the environment.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package.
The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.
The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3Y

Land transport (UN)

UN number	1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 3 Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: 163; 223; 367 Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

Continued...

UN number	1263
UN proper shipping name	Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable ERG Code: 3L
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: A3 A72 A192 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 366 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 220 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 355 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y344 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

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

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

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 2017

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
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 Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantity (Closed Containers)	Quantity (Open Containers)
3.1C	500 L in containers greater than 5 L 1500 L in containers up to and including 5 L	250 L 250 L

Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities

Continued...

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	03/09/2020
Initial Date	03/09/2020

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.
The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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