

ANDREW WAX AND GREASE REMOVER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 18-Feb-2010
XC9477EC

CHEMWATCH 4746-20
Version No:2.0
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

ANDREW WAX AND GREASE REMOVER

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

OTHER NAMES

"Product Code: ALX0098"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains toluene and heptane)

PRODUCT USE

■ Used according to manufacturer's directions.

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.

Wax and grease remover.

SUPPLIER

Company: Damar Industries Ltd

Address:

Eastgate Business Park, 800 Te Ngae Road

Rotorua,

NZL

Telephone: +64 7 345 6007

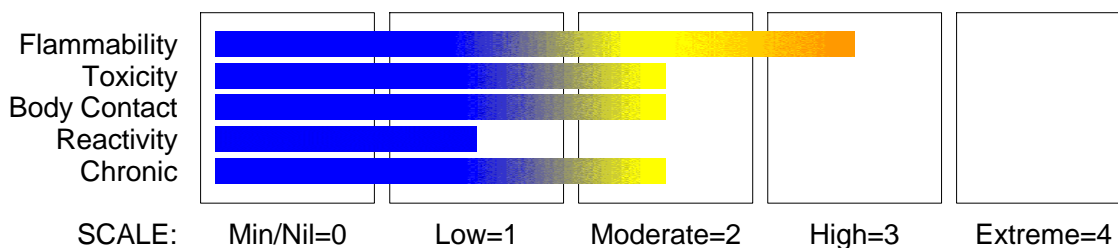
Emergency Tel: +64 7 345 6007

Fax: +64 7 345 6019

Email: sales@damarindustries.co.nz

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



GHS Classification

Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4

Eye Irritation Category 2A

Flammable Liquid Category 2

Organ Damage Category 2

Reproductive Toxicity Category 2

Respiratory Irritation Category 3

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria:

3.1B 6.1D 6.3A 6.4A 6.8B 6.9B 9.1B 9.3C

Highly flammable liquid and vapour

Harmful if swallowed

Causes skin irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

Suspected of damaging the unborn child

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.

Toxic to aquatic life

Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed.
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Avoid release to the environment.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
Rinse mouth.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Store locked up.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
toluene	108-88-3	30-60
heptane	142-82-5	30-60
solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic	64742-89-8.	10-30

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

SWALLOWED

- - 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.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

EYE

- 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

- 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.

INHALED

- - If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. 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.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- - Water spray or fog.
 - Alcohol stable foam.
 - Dry chemical powder.
 - Carbon dioxide.
- Do not use a water jet to fight fire.

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.
 - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

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.
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.
May emit clouds of acrid smoke.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:	Gloves:	Respirator:
Chemical goggles.	PVC chemical resistant type.	Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- - Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

MAJOR SPILLS

- - 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.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR 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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 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.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec).
- Avoid splash filling.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

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).

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- - 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.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	toluene (Toluene)	50	188			skin
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	heptane (Heptane (n-Heptane))	400	1, 640	500	2, 050	

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic: CAS:64742- 89- 8

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- - 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].

HANDS/FEET

- - Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
 - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
- frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexterity.
 - Neoprene rubber gloves.

OTHER

- - Overalls.
- PVC Apron.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- 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.

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.
For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant: solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	Air Speed: 0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear colourless highly flammable liquid with a strong solvent odour; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Floats on water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	47- 178	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	<- 30	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	215	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.0	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.78
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.2	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	100	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- - Presence of incompatible materials.
 - Product is considered stable.
 - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

GHS Hazard Phrases

Highly flammable liquid and vapour
Harmful if swallowed
Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation
Suspected of damaging the unborn child
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.
Toxic to aquatic life

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

■ 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.

For toluene:

Acute Toxicity

Humans exposed to intermediate to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis, and death. Similar effects are observed in short-term animal studies.<</>.

TOLUENE:

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TClO: 100 ppm

Inhalation (man) TClO: 200 ppm

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >26700 ppm/1h

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg

■ 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.

For toluene:

Acute Toxicity

Humans exposed to intermediate to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis, and death. Similar effects are observed in short-term animal studies.<</>.

HEPTANE:

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Inhalation (human) TClO: 1000 ppm/6m

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT ALIPHATIC:

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

■ for petroleum:

This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.

This product contains toluene.

This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents

Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.

CARCINOGEN

Toluene	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Petroleum solvents	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3

REPROTOXIN

toluene	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	Reduced fertility or sterility
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SKIN

toluene	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) - Skin	Notes	Skin
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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

toluene 96 hr LC50 (8.11) mg/L Coho salmon,silver salmon Fish Source: Experimental

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

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
toluene	LOW	MED	LOW	MED
heptane	HIGH		HIGH	MED

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

GESAMP/EHS COMPOSITE LIST - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

Name / Cas No / RTECS No	EHS TRN	A1a	A1b	A1	A2	B1	B2	C1	C2	C3	D1	D2	D3	E1	E2	E3
E2- / 372	E2-	E2-	E2-	E2-	E2-	E2-	E2-	E2-	E2-	E2-	E2-	E2-	E2-	E2-	E2-	E2-

Legend:
EHS=EHS Number (EHS=GESAMP Working Group on the Evaluation of the Hazards of Harmful Substances Carried by Ships) NRT=Net Register Tonnage, A1a=Bioaccumulation log Pow, A1b=Bioaccumulation BCF, A1=Bioaccumulation, A2=Biodegradation, B1=Acuteaquatic toxicity LC/ECIC50 (mg/l), B2=Chronic aquatic toxicity NOEC (mg/l), C1=Acute mammalian oral toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C2=Acute mammalian dermal toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C3=Acute mammalian inhalation toxicity LC50 (mg/kg), D1=Skin irritation & corrosion, D2=Eye irritation & corrosion, D3=Long-term health effects, E1=Tainting, E2=Physical effects on wildlife & benthic habitats, E3=Interference with coastal amenities,
For column A2: R=Readily biodegradable, NR=Not readily biodegradable.
For column D3: C=Carcinogen, M=Mutagenic, R=Reprotoxic, S=Sensitising, A=Aspiration hazard, T=Target organ systemic toxicity, L=Lung injury, N=Neurotoxic, I=Immunotoxic.
For column E1: NT=Not tainting (tested), T=Tainting test positive.
For column E2: Fp=Persistent floater, F=Floater, S=Sinking substances.
The numerical scales start from 0 (no hazard), while higher numbers reflect increasing hazard.
(GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships)

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- - Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:
 - If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
 - Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.
- A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
 - Reduction,.
 - DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
 - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
 - In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
 - Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
 - Recycle wherever possible.
 - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
 - Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
 - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:

None

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1993	UN packing group:	II

Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains toluene and heptane)

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1993	Packing Group:	II

Special provisions: A3
Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS TOLUENE AND HEPTANE)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1993	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- E, S- E	Special provisions:	274 330 944
Limited Quantities:	1 L	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined

Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains toluene and heptane)

GESAMP hazard profiles for this material can be found in section 12 of the MSDS.

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

toluene (CAS: 108-88-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "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 - Dangerous Goods", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Hazardous Substances Register", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Pesticides", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control - Table II", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

heptane (CAS: 142-82-5,31394-54-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Hazardous Substances Register", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic (CAS: 64742-89-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Andrew Wax and Grease Remover (CW: 4746-20)

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at
<http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/search/registers.html>

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE
0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
heptane	142- 82- 5, 31394- 54- 4

■ 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.

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