

# RESENE DECORATOR ALKYD WOOD PRIMER

Resene Paints Ltd

Version No: 1.3  
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

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S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE DECORATOR ALKYD WOOD PRIMER
Synonyms	9237
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	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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### Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Resene Paints Ltd
Address	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington 5011 Naenae New Zealand
Telephone	+64 4 577 0500
Fax	+64 4 5773327
Website	www.resene.co.nz
Email	advice@resene.co.nz

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

### CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
+800 2436 2255	+612 9186 1132	Not Available

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

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

GHS Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Carcinogen Category 1B, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Flammable Liquid Category 3, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, STOT - SE Category 2, Germ Cell Mutagen Category 1B
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	9.1B, 6.5B (contact), 6.7A, 6.1E (aspiration), 6.3B, 6.4A, 6.6A, 6.9B, 6.8B, 3.1C

### Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD DANGER

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## RESENE DECORATOR ALKYD WOOD PRIMER

## Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H316	Causes mild skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H340	May cause genetic defects
H350	May cause cancer
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H371	May cause damage to organs
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
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## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
8052-41-3.	10-30	<a href="#">naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised</a>
13701-59-2	5-10	<a href="#">barium metaborate</a>
95-63-6	2-5	<a href="#">1,2,4-trimethyl benzene</a>
64742-95-6	0.1-1	<a href="#">naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent</a>
108-67-8	0.1-1	<a href="#">1,3,5-trimethyl benzene</a>
1330-20-7	0.1-1	<a href="#">xylene</a>
96-29-7	<0.5	<a href="#">methyl ethyl ketoxime</a>

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

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

## Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li><li>▶ 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.</li><li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li><li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li></ul>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li><li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li><li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li></ul>
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li><li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li><li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li><li>▶ 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.</li><li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li></ul>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li><li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li><li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li><li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li><li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li><li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li><li>▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.</li><li>▶ Avoid giving alcohol.</li><li>▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li></ul>

Continued...

## RESENE DECORATOR ALKYD WOOD PRIMER

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

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

- ▶ After ingestion of barium acid salts, severe gastro-intestinal irritation followed by muscle twitching, progressive flaccid paralysis and severe hypokalaemia and hypertension, occurs.
- ▶ Respiratory failure, renal failure and occasional cardiac dysrhythmias may result from an acute ingestion.
- ▶ Use sodium sulfate as a cathartic. Add 5-10 gm of sodium sulfate to lavage solution or as fluid supplement to Ipecac syrup (the sulfate salt is not absorbed)
- ▶ Monitor cardiac rhythm and serum potassium closely to establish the trend over the first 24 hours. Large doses of potassium may be needed to correct the hypokalaemia.
- ▶ Administer generous amounts of fluid replacement but monitor the urine and serum for evidence of renal failure. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

- ▶ Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- ▶ Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- ▶ Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> < 50 mm Hg or pCO<sub>2</sub> > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

#### BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

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

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
Methylhippu-ric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatinine 2 mg/min	End of shift Last 4 hrs of shift	

### SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

#### Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.

#### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

#### Advice for firefighters

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b>         | ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | ▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable.                                |

### SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Minor Spills</b> | ▶ Remove all ignition sources.             |
| <b>Major Spills</b> | ▶ 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

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Safe handling</b>     | ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. |
| <b>Other information</b> | ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.       |

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Suitable container</b>      | ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.  |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | <p>Xylenes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, uranium fluoride</li> <li>▶ attack some plastics, rubber and coatings</li> <li>▶ may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity.</li> </ul> |

#### PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

### SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Control parameters

##### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

##### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
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New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	White spirits (Stoddard solvent)	525 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	barium metaborate	Barium, soluble compounds, as Ba	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	217 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene)	100 ppm	350 ppm	29500 ppm
barium metaborate	Barium metaborate	1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4-; (Pseudocumene)	Not Available	Not Available	360 ppm
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Aromatic hydrocarbon solvents; (High flash naphtha distillates; Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic)	3.1 ppm	34 ppm	410 ppm
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	Mesitylene; (1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene)	Not Available	Not Available	360 ppm
xylene	Xylenes	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Butanone oxime; (Ethyl methyl ketoxime)	10 ppm	10 ppm	52 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	29,500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	20,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
barium metaborate	1,100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available	Not Available
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	1,000 ppm	900 ppm
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available	Not Available

## 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	► Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

## 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:

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Material	CPI
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVA	A
TEFLON	A
VITON	A
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
HYPALON	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C

## Respiratory protection

Type A-P 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 5 x ES	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-3 P2	-
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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB =

## RESENE DECORATOR ALKYD WOOD PRIMER

NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PVC	C
PVDC/PE/PVDC	C

Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	White liquid with solvent odour		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.38
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	430
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	145	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	27	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Flammable.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	6.0	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	1.6	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	46
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	364

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	► Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.
<b>Eye</b>	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
<b>Chronic</b>	There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information.

<b>RESENE DECORATOR ALKYD WOOD PRIMER</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available

## RESENE DECORATOR ALKYD WOOD PRIMER

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1400 ppm/8h <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
barium metaborate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: 850 <sup>[2]</sup>	[CCINFO - BU]
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: 3504 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Inhalation (rat) LC50: 18 mg/L/4hd <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: ca.3504 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3670 ppm/8 h <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Nil reported
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >3460 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Inhalation (rat) LC50: 24 mg/L/4hd <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: ca.3460 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24h moderate
xylene	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate
methyl ethyl ketoxime	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >184<2 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20 mg/L/4h <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's msds. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>BARIUM METABORATE</b>	Oral (rat) LD50: 850mg/kg Eye (human): Irritant
<b>1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE</b>	CHEMWATCH 2325 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene
<b>NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT</b>	* [Devoe] .
<b>1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE</b>	CHEMWATCH 12171 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene
<b>XYLENE</b>	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Reproductive effector in rats
<b>METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME</b>	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen *Huls Canada ** Merck
<b>RESENE DECORATOR ALKYD WOOD PRIMER, NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
<b>BARIUM METABORATE, 1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE, NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT, 1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.

## RESENE DECORATOR ALKYD WOOD PRIMER

1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE, 1,3,5- TRIMETHYL BENZENE	Other Toxicity data is available for
1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE, 1,3,5- TRIMETHYL BENZENE	CHEMWATCH 12172 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene

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 required to make classification available  
 ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ☹ – Data Not Available to make classification

## CMR STATUS

REPROTOXIN	xylene	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction
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## 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
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.67 days)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	HIGH	HIGH
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW	LOW

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (BCF = 275)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	LOW (BCF = 342)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (BCF = 6)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (KOC = 717.6)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	LOW (KOC = 703)
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (KOC = 130.8)


## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	► Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
	Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

	
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## RESENE DECORATOR ALKYD WOOD PRIMER

Marine Pollutant



HAZCHEM

☛3Y

## Land transport (UN)

UN number	1263				
Packing group	III				
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)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Class	3	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	3				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>163;223;367</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td><td>5 L</td></tr> </table>	Special provisions	163;223;367	Limited quantity	5 L
Special provisions	163;223;367				
Limited quantity	5 L				

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1263														
Packing group	III														
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)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td><td>3L</td></tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	3	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	3L								
ICAO/IATA Class	3														
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable														
ERG Code	3L														
Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>A3 A72 A192</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td><td>366</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>220 L</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td><td>355</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>60 L</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td><td>Y344</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>10 L</td></tr> </table>	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
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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						
Packing group	III						
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	Not Applicable						
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>IMDG Class</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>IMDG Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	IMDG Class	3	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable		
IMDG Class	3						
IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable						
Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>EMS Number</td><td>F-E , S-E</td></tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>163 223 955</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limited Quantities</td><td>5 L</td></tr> </table>	EMS Number	F-E , S-E	Special provisions	163 223 955	Limited Quantities	5 L
EMS Number	F-E , S-E						
Special provisions	163 223 955						
Limited Quantities	5 L						

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

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Y; X

Continued...



## RESENE DECORATOR ALKYD WOOD PRIMER

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	Y; X
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	xylene	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	methyl ethyl ketoxime	Y

## 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
HSR002669	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised(8052-41-3.) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals"
barium metaborate(13701-59-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals"
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene(95-63-6) 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"
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent(64742-95-6) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene(108-67-8) 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"
xylene(1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals"
methyl ethyl ketoxime(96-29-7) 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"

## Location Test Certificate

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in 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

## Approved Handler

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

Class of substance	Quantities
6.7A	10 kg or more, if solid 10 L or more, if liquid

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y

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**Legend:**

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = 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****Other information****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	64742-82-1., 8052-41-3.
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	25550-14-5, 64742-95-6

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](http://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.

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