

RESENE GP METAL PRIMER

RESENE PAINTS LTD

Chemwatch: 9-75061

Version No: 2.5

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 08/07/2014

Print Date: 27/08/2014

Initial Date: 08/07/2014

S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE GP METAL PRIMER
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	9433
Proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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, Lower Hutt, Wellington New Zealand
Telephone	+64 4 5770500
Fax	+64 4 5773327
Website	www.resene.co.nz
Email	advice@resene.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 737363
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 737363

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
+800 2436 2255	+612 9186 1132	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 ^[1]	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Carcinogen Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	3.1C, 6.1D (inhalation), 6.1D (oral), 6.1E (aspiration), 6.5B (contact), 6.7B, 6.8A, 6.9 (respiratory), 9.1B, 9.1D

Label elements

GHS label elements	   
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
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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
64742-88-7	<40	petroleum distillates HFP
13463-67-7	10-20	titanium dioxide
14807-96-6	<20	talc
13701-59-2	5-10	barium metaborate
7779-90-0	<10	zinc phosphate
64742-82-1	<5	isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP
1314-13-2	1-3	zinc oxide fume
1330-20-7	<3	xylene
64742-94-5	<3	aromatic 150
100-41-4	<1	ethylbenzene
64-17-5	<1	ethanol
96-29-7	<1	methyl ethyl ketoxime

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">▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.▶ 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.▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

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Ingestion

- ▶ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting.
- ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- ▶ Observe the patient carefully.
- ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- ▶ Seek medical advice.
- ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.
- ▶ Avoid giving alcohol.
- ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

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.

for phosphate salts intoxication:

- ▶ All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Consideration should be given to the possibility that overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred.
- ▶ Ingestion of large quantities of phosphate salts (over 1.0 grams for an adult) may cause an osmotic catharsis resulting in diarrhoea and probable abdominal cramps. Larger doses such as 4-8 grams will almost certainly cause these effects in everyone. In healthy individuals most of the ingested salt will be excreted in the faeces with the diarrhoea and, thus, not cause any systemic toxicity. Doses greater than 10 grams hypothetically may cause systemic toxicity.
- ▶ Treatment should take into consideration both anionic and cation portion of the molecule.
- ▶ All phosphate salts, except calcium salts, have a hypothetical risk of hypocalcaemia, so calcium levels should be monitored.

- ▶ 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 (pO₂ < 50 mm Hg or pCO₂ > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial 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
Methylhippuric 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

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.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills

- ▶ Remove all ignition sources.

Major Spills

- ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

- ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.

Other information

- ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Continued...

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Suitable container	► Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	Xylenes: ► may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, uranium fluoride ► attack some plastics, rubber and coatings ► may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity.

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
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	The value for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and less than 1% free silica.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	talc	Talc (containing no asbestos fibres) / Talc (containing asbestos fibres)	2 Respirable dust mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	barium metaborate	Barium, soluble compounds, as Ba	0.5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	zinc phosphate	Particulates not otherwise classified	10 Inhalable dust; 3 Respirable dust mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	White spirits (Stoddard solvent)	525 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	zinc oxide fume	Zinc oxide fume / Zinc oxide Dust	5 mg/m ³ / 10 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	The value for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and less than 1% free silica.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	217 mg/m ³ / 50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	434 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm	543 mg/m ³ / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	1880 mg/m ³ / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
RESENE GP METAL PRIMER	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
petroleum distillates HFP	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	N.E. / N.E.	5,000 mg/m ³
talc	N.E. / N.E.	1,000 mg/m ³
barium metaborate	1,100 mg/m ³	50 mg/m ³
zinc phosphate	Not Available	Not Available
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	29,500 mg/m ³	20,000 mg/m ³
zinc oxide fume	2,500 mg/m ³	500 mg/m ³
xylene	1,000 ppm	900 ppm
aromatic 150	Not Available	Not Available
ethylbenzene	2,000 ppm	800 [LEL] ppm
ethanol	15,000 ppm	3,300 [LEL] 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.

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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.
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
BUTYL	C
NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C

* 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.

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(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	White liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.316
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	296
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	7000
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	160-190	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	41	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	0.15 BuAC = 1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	6.5	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.7	Volatile Component (%vol)	50.7
Vapour pressure (kPa)	0.6	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	5	VOC g/L	413

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	► Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7

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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.
Ingestion	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.
Skin Contact	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.
Eye	Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.
Chronic	On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

RESENE GP METAL PRIMER	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
petroleum distillates HFP	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rat) LD50: >4.0 mL/kg = 3144 mg/kg	* [Shell - Canada]
	Inhalation (rat) LD50: 1400 ppm/4h	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >8.0 mL/Kg = 6288 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: >10000 mg/kg *	Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild *
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >20000 mg/kg *	
	Not Available	Not Available
talc	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
		Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-I mild
	Not Available	Not Available
barium metaborate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg	[CCINFO - BU]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 21.7 mg/Litre	
	Not Available	Not Available
zinc phosphate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 15000 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
zinc oxide fume	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
		Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1548 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE

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	<table> <tr> <td>Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2459 mg/kg</td><td>Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild</td></tr> <tr> <td>Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg</td><td>Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate</td></tr> <tr> <td>Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Not Available</td><td>Not Available</td></tr> </table>	Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2459 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate	Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg		Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg		Not Available	Not Available								
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PETROLEUM DISTILLATES HFP	<p>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. data for CAS 64742-88-7 i.e. CCINFO record 1441735</p>																		
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	<p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. * IUCLID</p>																		
BARIUM METABORATE	<p>Oral (rat) LD50: 850mg/kg Eye (human): Irritant</p>																		
ISOPARAFFINS PETROLEUM HYDROTREATED HFP	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p>																		
ZINC OXIDE FUME	<p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.</p>																		
XYLENE	<p>Reproductive effector in rats</p>																		
ETHYLBENZENE	<p>Liver changes, uterine tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded.</p>																		
ETHANOL	<p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).</p>																		

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METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen *Huls Canada ** Merck
RESENE GP METAL PRIMER, METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.
TALC, BARIUM METABORATE, AROMATIC 150	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.
XYLENE, ETHYLBENZENE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.

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

Not Applicable

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
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available



SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

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

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	•3Y

Continued...

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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> <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> <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> <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> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>A3A72</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	A3A72	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
Special provisions	A3A72														
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						
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> <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> <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	titanium dioxide	Z
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	Y
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	ethylbenzene	Y

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IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	methyl ethyl ketoxime	Y
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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 & Colourants (Flammable)

petroleum distillates HFP(64742-88-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "FisherTransport Information", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List ("Substitute It Now!)", "International Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Declarable Substances Chemical List - ARP9536", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"
titanium dioxide(13463-67-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "FisherTransport Information", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 6 Colouring Agents Cosmetic Products May Contain With Restrictions- Table 1: List to Colouring Agents Allowed for use in Cosmetic Products", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 8: UV Filters Cosmetic Products May Contain With Restrictions - Table 1: List of Permitted UV Filters which Cosmetic Products may contain"
talc(14807-96-6) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "FisherTransport Information", "Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) - Compendium of Food Additive Specifications - Anticaking agent", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "WHO Food Additives Series - Food Additives considered for specifications only", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 5 - Table 1: Components Cosmetic Products Must Not Contain Except Subject to the Restrictions and Conditions Laid Down"
barium metaborate(13701-59-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)"
zinc phosphate(7779-90-0) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)"
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP(64742-82-1) is found on the following regulatory lists	"IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "FisherTransport Information", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List ("Substitute It Now!)", "International Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Declarable Substances Chemical List - ARP9536", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) Compendium of Food Additive Specifications - Lubricant", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) Compendium of Food Additive Specifications - Glazing agent", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits"
zinc oxide fume(1314-13-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 8: UV Filters Cosmetic Products May Contain With Restrictions - Table 2: Additional List of Permitted UV Filters which Cosmetic Products May contain in New Zealand", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "FisherTransport Information", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Timber Preservatives, Antisapstains and Antifouling Paints", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Veterinary Medicines", "New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 6 Colouring Agents Cosmetic Products May Contain With Restrictions- Table 1: List to Colouring Agents Allowed for use in Cosmetic Products", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)"
xylene(1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of

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	Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "FisherTransport Information", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)"
aromatic 150(64742-94-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Declarable Substances Chemical List - ARP9536", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List ("Substitute It Now!)", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits"
ethylbenzene(100-41-4) is found on the following regulatory lists	"IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "FisherTransport Information", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements"
ethanol(64-17-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (French)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Children", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports (Korean)", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "FisherTransport Information", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) - Specifications for Flavourings", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2009 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Competition (German)", "World Anti-Doping Agency - The 2014 Prohibited List World Anti-Doping Code - Substances Prohibited in Particular Sports", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 23 - Examples of FEMA GRAS Substances with Non-Flavor Functions", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "Acros Transport Information", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) - Compendium of Food Additive Specifications - Extraction solvents", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)"
methyl ethyl ketoxime(96-29-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 4: Components Cosmetic Products Must Not Contain - Table 1", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "Acros Transport Information", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)"

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
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Continued...

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Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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