

RESENE WOOD PRIMER ALUMINIUM

Resene Paints (Australia) Limited

Version No: 1.1.5.2

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 02/06/2021

Print Date: 02/06/2021

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

Product Identifier

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

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

Relevant identified uses	9227
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Resene Paints (Australia) Limited	RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA
Address	64 Link Drive Queensland 4207 Australia	7 Production Ave, Molendinar QLD 4214 Australia
Telephone	+61 7 55126600	+61 7 55126600
Fax	+61 7 55126697	+61 7 55126697
Website	www.resene.com.au	Not Available
Email	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	AUSTRALIAN POISONS CENTRE	RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	131126	131126	+61 2 9186 1132
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available	+61 1800 951 288

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

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Oral, Dermal, Inhalation)
H315	Causes skin irritation.

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H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	Collect spillage.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
96-29-7	0.1-0.2	<u>methyl ethyl ketoxime</u>
64742-82-1.	10-40	<u>naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised</u>
64742-48-9.	10-40	<u>naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated</u>
95-63-6	1-10	<u>1,2,4-trimethyl benzene</u>
1330-20-7	0.1-1	<u>xylylene</u>
64742-95-6	0.1-1	<u>naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent</u>
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available	

SECTION 4 First aid measures**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
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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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice. ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For petroleum distillates

- In case of ingestion, gastric lavage with activated charcoal can be used promptly to prevent absorption - decontamination (induced emesis or lavage) is controversial and should be considered on the merits of each individual case; of course the usual precautions of an endotracheal tube should be considered prior to lavage, to prevent aspiration.
- Individuals intoxicated by petroleum distillates should be hospitalized immediately, with acute and continuing attention to neurologic and cardiopulmonary function.
- Positive pressure ventilation may be necessary.
- Acute central nervous system signs and symptoms may result from large ingestions of aspiration-induced hypoxia.
- After the initial episode, individuals should be followed for changes in blood variables and the delayed appearance of pulmonary oedema and chemical pneumonitis. Such patients should be followed for several days or weeks for delayed effects, including bone marrow toxicity, hepatic and renal impairment. Individuals with chronic pulmonary disease will be more seriously impaired, and recovery from inhalation exposure may be complicated.
- Gastrointestinal symptoms are usually minor and pathological changes of the liver and kidneys are reported to be uncommon in acute intoxications.
- Chlorinated and non-chlorinated hydrocarbons may sensitize the heart to epinephrine and other circulating catecholamines so that arrhythmias may occur. Careful consideration of this potential adverse effect should precede administration of epinephrine or other cardiac stimulants and the selection of bronchodilators.

BP America Product Safety & Toxicology Department

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 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
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO ₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
HAZCHEM	•3Y

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

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Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove all ignition sources.
Major Spills	<p>Chemical Class: aromatic hydrocarbons</p> <p>For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage**Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	<p>The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Packing as supplied by manufacturer. For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Low molecular weight alkanes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May react violently with strong oxidisers, chlorine, chlorine dioxide, dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate. <p>Xylenes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents. <p>For alkyl aromatics:</p> <p>The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms.</p>

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**Control parameters****Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	White spirits	790 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	80 ppm / 350 mg/m3	655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methyl ethyl ketoxime	30 ppm	56 ppm	250 ppm
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	300 mg/m3	1,800 mg/m3	29500** mg/m3
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	350 mg/m3	1,800 mg/m3	40,000 mg/m3
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	140 mg/m3	360 mg/m3	2,200 mg/m3
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available	480 ppm
xylene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	1,200 mg/m3	6,700 mg/m3	40,000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	20,000 mg/m3	Not Available

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	2,500 mg/m ³	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
methyl ethyl ketoxime	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

MATERIAL DATA

IFRA Prohibited Fragrance Substance

The International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards form the basis for the globally accepted and recognized risk management system for the safe use of fragrance ingredients and are part of the IFRA Code of Practice.

For methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO)

CEL TWA: 10 ppm, 36 mg/m³ (compare WEEL-TWA)

(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit)

OEL-TWA: 0.28 ppm, 1 mg/m³ ORICA Australia quoting DSM Chemicals

Saturated vapour concentration: 1395 ppm at 20 deg.

For white spirit:

Low and high odour thresholds of 5.25 and 157.5 mg/m³, respectively, were considered to provide a rather useful index of odour as a warning property.

For trimethyl benzene as mixed isomers (of unstated proportions)

Odour Threshold Value: 2.4 ppm (detection)

Use care in interpreting effects as a single isomer or other isomer mix.

Exposed individuals are **NOT** reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

for xylenes:


IDLH Level: 900 ppm

Odour Threshold Value: 20 ppm (detection), 40 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for o-xylene, measuring in excess of 10 ppm, are available commercially.

NOTE P: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.01% w/w benzene (EINECS No 200-753-7).

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. NOTE: ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▶ Overalls. ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity.

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Thick liquid with solvent odour containing silver flakes
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Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.98-1.01
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	285
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	510-590
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	145	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	33	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available BuAC = 1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.0	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.5	Volatile Component (%vol)	51
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	404

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
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	<p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.</p> <p>High inhaled concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis characterised by nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. A significant number of individuals exposed to mixed trimethylbenzenes complained of nervousness, tension, anxiety and asthmatic bronchitis. Some aliphatic hydrocarbons produce axonal neuropathies.</p> <p>Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination</p> <p>Exposure to white spirit, in a controlled inhalation study using volunteers either at rest or during exercise, (1000 or 2500 mg/m³ for 30 minutes) produced a linear relationship between alveolar and arterial concentrations of the individual solvent components.</p> <p>The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzenes is best described by central nervous system depression.</p> <p>Headache, fatigue, lassitude, irritability and gastrointestinal disturbances (e.g., nausea, anorexia and flatulence) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Xylene is a central nervous system depressant.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.</p> <p>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion".</p> <p>Many aliphatic hydrocarbons create a burning sensation because they are irritating to the GI mucosa.</p> <p>Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons may produce irritation of the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine with oedema and mucosal ulceration resulting; symptoms include a burning sensation in the mouth and throat.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Dermally, isoparaffins have produced slight to moderate irritation in animals and humans under occluded patch conditions where evaporation cannot freely occur.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p>
Eye	<p>Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).</p> <p>Instillation of isoparaffins into rabbit eyes produces only slight irritation.</p>

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	Petroleum hydrocarbons may produce pain after direct contact with the eyes.	
Chronic	<p>Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p> <p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney.</p> <p>Follicular dermatitis may develop rapidly on repeated immersion of the hands and forearms in white spirits.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated contact with xylenes may cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking.</p>	
RESENE WOOD PRIMER ALUMINIUM	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >184<1840 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >4.83 mg/L4h ^[1] Oral(Rat) LD50; >900 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRITATION Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >1.58 mg/L4h ^[1] Oral(Rat) LD50; >4500 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRITATION Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >4.42 mg/L4h ^[1] Oral(Rat) LD50; >4500 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRITATION Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3160 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 10.2 mg/L4h ^[1] Oral(Rat) LD50; 6000 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRITATION Not Available
xylene	TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 5922 ppm4h ^[1] Oral(Mouse) LD50; 1548 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >4.42 mg/L4h ^[1] Oral(Rat) LD50; >4500 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRITATION Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

RESENE WOOD PRIMER ALUMINIUM	Data demonstrate that during inhalation exposure,aromatic hydrocarbons undergo substantial partitioning into adipose tissues.
METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen *Huls Canada ** Merck For methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO) Carcinogenicity: Increased incidences of liver tumours were observed in rat and mouse lifetime studies and there was also an increased incidence of mammary gland tumours in female rats, however, this was only seen at mid- and/or high concentrations of MEKO.
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	Other Toxicity data is available for CHEMWATCH 12172 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene CHEMWATCH 2325 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene
XYLENE	Reproductive effector in rats The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).

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	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	* [Devoe] .
RESENE WOOD PRIMER ALUMINIUM & METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema.
RESENE WOOD PRIMER ALUMINIUM & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED	Studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the mammalian gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30.
RESENE WOOD PRIMER ALUMINIUM & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED & 1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure.
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes - TMBs) Acute Toxicity Acute toxicity studies (oral, dermal and inhalation routes of exposure) have been conducted in rats using various solvent products containing predominantly mixed C9 aromatic hydrocarbons (CAS RN 64742-95-6).
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED	for petroleum: Altered mental state, drowsiness, peripheral motor neuropathy, irreversible brain damage (so-called Petrol Sniffer's Encephalopathy), delirium, seizures, and sudden death have been reported from repeated overexposure to some hydrocarbon solvents, naphthas, and gasoline This product may contain benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic. This product contains toluene.
1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.

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

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

RESENE WOOD PRIMER ALUMINIUM	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

methyl ethyl ketoxime	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	0.5-0.6	7
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~1.02mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~6.09mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	~201mg/l	2

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	391mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	391mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.097mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.53mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.58mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	720h	Crustacea	0.024mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.14mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.277mg/l	2	

RESENE WOOD PRIMER ALUMINIUM

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l
EC50		96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1344h	Fish	31-207	7
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.356mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	3.41mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.356mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	ca.6.14mg/l	1	
xylene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.6mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.8mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	73h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/l	2	
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6.14mg/l	1
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2	
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

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

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water.

For 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Half-life (hr) air : 0.48-16

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 0.24-672

Half-life (hr) H2O ground : 336-1344

Half-life (hr) soil : 168-672

Henry's Pa m³ /mol: 385-627

Bioaccumulation : not significant

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene is a volatile organic compound (VOC) substance.

For aromatic hydrocarbons:

Within an aromatic series, acute toxicity increases with increasing alkyl substitution on the aromatic nucleus.

When released in the environment, alkanes don't undergo rapid biodegradation, because they have no functional groups (like hydroxyl or carbonyl) that are needed by most organisms in order to metabolize the compound.

For petroleum distillates:

Environmental fate:

When petroleum substances are released into the environment, four major fate processes will take place: dissolution in water, volatilization, biodegradation and adsorption.

For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzene - TMBs)

Chemicals in this category possess properties indicating a hazard for the environment (acute toxicity for fish, invertebrates, and algae from 1 to 10 mg/L).

For xylenes :

log Koc : 2.05-3.08

Koc : 25.4-204

Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-42

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 24-672

Half-life (hr) H2O ground : 336-8640

Half-life (hr) soil : 52-672

Henry's Pa m³ /mol: 637-879

Henry's atm m³ /mol: 7.68E-03

BOD 5 if unstated: 1.4,1%

COD : 2.56,13%

ThOD : 3.125

BCF : 23

log BCF : 1.17-2.41

Environmental Fate

Terrestrial fate: Measured Koc values of 166 and 182, indicate that 3-xylene is expected to have moderate mobility in soil.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW	LOW
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.67 days)
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (BCF = 5.8)

RESENE WOOD PRIMER ALUMINIUM

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (BCF = 275)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)

Mobility in soil

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



SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ Recycle wherever possible.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	*3Y

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1263				
UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)				
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				
Packing group	III				
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous				
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														
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)														
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														
Packing group	III														
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous														
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
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														

RESENE WOOD PRIMER ALUMINIUM

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

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

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

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

methyl ethyl ketoxime is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
 Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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

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

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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

1,2,4-trimethyl benzene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

xylene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

RESENE WOOD PRIMER ALUMINIUM

Naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (methyl ethyl ketoxime; naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised; naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated; 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene; xylene; naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	02/06/2021
Initial Date	30/03/2016

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
0.0.2.1	27/04/2021	Regulation Change
0.0.3.1	04/05/2021	Regulation Change
0.0.4.1	07/05/2021	Regulation Change
0.0.5.1	11/05/2021	Regulation Change
0.0.5.2	30/05/2021	Template Change

Other information

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

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

Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 ES: Exposure Standard
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index
 AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 DSL: Domestic Substances List
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
 EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers
 ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
 KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
 NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
 PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

RESENE WOOD PRIMER ALUMINIUM

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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