

RESENE ARMOURCHLOR HB-F (White & UDB)

RESENE PAINTS LTD

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 9-57362

Version No: 1.2

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: 22/05/2014

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Initial Date: Not Available

S.GHS.NZLEN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE ARMOURCHLOR HB-F (White & UDB)
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Not Applicable
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 supplier of the safety data sheet

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 (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Carcinogen Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3, 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 (dermal), 6.1D (inhalation), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.5B (contact), 6.7B, 6.8A, 6.9 (narcotic), 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
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
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
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
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

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
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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
64742-95-6.	50-60	naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent
63449-39-8	1-10	Chlorowax 40 (chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades)
25068-38-6	<=1	bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid
28064-14-4	<=1	phenyl glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer

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.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

Continued...

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- ▶ 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

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- ▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate 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) 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.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

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

Suitable container

- ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.

Storage incompatibility

For alkyl aromatics:
The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms.

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available


EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	500(ppm)	750(ppm)	750(ppm)	750(ppm)
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid	125 / 4 / 50(ppm)	150 / 350 / 12.5(ppm)	500 / 100(ppm)	500(ppm)
phenyl glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer	15(ppm)	50(ppm)	350(ppm)	500(ppm)

Continued..

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
RESENE ARMOURCHLOR HB-F (White & UDB)	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hand 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:

RESENE ARMOURCHLOR HB-F (White & UDB) Not Available

Material	CPI

* 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

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 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - 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	COLOURED VISCOUS LIQUID		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.07 - 1.20
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	465
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	148	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	41	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	0.7	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 (%)	0.6	Volatile Component (%vol)	57
Vapour pressure (kPa)	1.3	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	4	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	► 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	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 damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.

RESENE ARMOURCHLOR HB-F (White & UDB)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3670 ppm/8 h *	Nil reported
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg *	Not Available
Chlorowax 40 (chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4000 mg/kg [I.C.I.]	Not Available
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 11400 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 100mg - Mild
phenyl glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (Rat) LD50: 4000 mg/kg *	* [Ciba-Geigy]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 4000 mg/kg *	Effects transient
		Eyes * (-) (-) Slight irritant
		May cause allergic response
		Skin * (-) (-) Slight irritant
	Not Available	Not Available

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure. Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 1320 ppm/6h/90D-1 * [Devoe]
CHLOROWAX 40 (CHLORINATED PARAFFIN, LONG CHAIN GRADES)	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Cereclor range: Chlorinated paraffin waxes represents a family of substances which vary in molecular weight. Studies using the C12, 59% chlorinated variant (in combination with corn oil) caused tumors when force fed at very high doses over long periods of time. an increase in tumors only in the male mouse. finding study was conducted on rats with a C24, 70% chlorinated paraffin. This study established a no effect level of 900 mg/kg/day. Pregnant rats fed C16, 52% chlorinated paraffin had offspring which died during weaning.
RESENE ARMOURCHLOR HB-F (White & UDB), BISPENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN, LIQUID, PHENYL GLYCIDYL ETHER/ FORMALDEHYDE COPOLYMER	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✓

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	⊘
Mutagenicity	⊘	Aspiration Hazard	⊘

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	Not Applicable

Land transport (I): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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
HSR002596	Laboratory Chemicals and Reagent Kits Group Standard 2006
HSR002584	Fuel Additives (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002589	Industrial and Institutional Cleaning Products (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002669	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002643	Polymers (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002622	N.O.S.
HSR002502	Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002563	Embalming Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2006

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HSR100425	Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2010
HSR002604	Lubricants (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002652	Solvents (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent(64742-95-6) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "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", "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)", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 2 Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantities and Consumer Commodities", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations"
Chlorowax 40 (chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades)(63449-39-8) is found on the following regulatory lists	"OSPAR List of Substances of Possible Concern", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Marine Pollutants", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements"
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid(25068-38-6) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "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", "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)", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - United Kingdom", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "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)", "New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits"
phenyl glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer(28064-14-4) 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)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "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)", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits"

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

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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