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

**Product Identifier**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>RESENE ARMOURCOTE 608</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>Incl. White, Ultra Deep, Yellow, Industrial Red bases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper shipping name</td>
<td>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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Relevent identified uses: 6958, 9712, 8135, 9029, 5127

**Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered company name</th>
<th>Resene Paints Ltd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>32-50 Vogel Street 5011 Naenae Wellington New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>+64 4 577 0500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+64 4 5773327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td><a href="http://www.resene.co.nz">www.resene.co.nz</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:advice@resene.co.nz">advice@resene.co.nz</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Emergency telephone number**

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

## CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Number</th>
<th>Alternative Number 1</th>
<th>Alternative Number 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+800 2436 2255</td>
<td>+800 2436 2255</td>
<td>+612 9186 1132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

**Classification**

- Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 5, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Aspiration Hazard Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Eye Irritation Category 3A, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Acute Vertebrate Hazard Category 3, Flammable Liquid Category 2

**Legend:**


**Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria**

- 3.1B, 6.5B (contact), 9.1C, 6.1E (aspiration), 6.7B, 6.1E (dermal), 6.4A, 6.9B, 6.3A, 9.3C, 6.1D (inhalation), 6.8B

**Label elements**

**Hazard pictogram(s)**

[Image of hazard pictograms]

**Signal word**

DANGER

**Hazard statement(s)**

- May be harmful in contact with skin

Continued...
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H305 May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H433 Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates
H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

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

Precautionary statement(s) Response
P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal
P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances
See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>% [weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>xylene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-41-4</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>ethylbenzene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96-29-7</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>methyl ethyl ketoxime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95-63-6</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>1,2,4-trimethyl benzene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108-88-3</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>toluene</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

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

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact
If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact
If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation
- 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, wherever 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.

Ingestion
- 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 casually can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed. Treat symptomatically

Continued...
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire Fighting</th>
<th>Fire/Explosion Hazard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minor Spills</th>
<th>Major Spills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Class: aromatic hydrocarbons</td>
<td>For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gear area of personnel and move upwind.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

- 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

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suitable container</th>
<th>Storage incompatibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paking as supplied by manufacturer.</td>
<td>may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>attack some plastics, rubber and coatings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INGREDIENT DATA</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
<th>Peak</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)</td>
<td>ethylbenzene</td>
<td>Ethyl benzene</td>
<td>434 mg/m³ / 100 ppm</td>
<td>543 mg/m³ / 125 ppm</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)</td>
<td>toluene</td>
<td>Toluene (Toluol)</td>
<td>188 mg/m³ / 50 ppm</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>(skin) - Skin absorption</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>Xylenes</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethylbenzene</td>
<td>Ethyl benzene</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>methyl ethyl ketoxime</td>
<td>Butanone oxime; (Ethyl methyl ketoxime)</td>
<td>30 ppm</td>
<td>56 ppm</td>
<td>250 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2,4-trimethyl benzene</td>
<td>Permafluor E+</td>
<td>140 mg/m³</td>
<td>360 mg/m³</td>
<td>2,200 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2,4-trimethyl benzene</td>
<td>Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4-; (Pseudocumene)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>480 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toluene</td>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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)
- **OEL-TWA**: 0.28 ppm, 1 mg/m³ ORICA Australia quoting DSM Chemicals

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)

**for ethyl benzene:**

- Odour Threshold Value: 0.46-0.60 ppm

**for toluene:**

- Odour Threshold Value: 0.16-6.7 (detection), 1.9-69 (recognition)

### Exposure controls

**Appropriate engineering controls**

**CARE:** Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear. Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.

**Personal protection**

- **Eye and face protection**
  - Safety glasses with side shields.
- **Skin protection**
  - See Hand protection below
- **Hands/feet protection**
  - Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- **Body protection**
  - See Other protection below
- **Other protection**
  - Overalls.

### Respiratory protection

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.

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

### Required minimum protection factor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required minimum protection factor</th>
<th>Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)</th>
<th>Half-face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 10</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>A-AUS / Class 1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 50</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
<td>A-AUS / Class 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 50</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>Airline *</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 100</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td></td>
<td>A-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>over 100</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td></td>
<td>A-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>100+</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Airline</strong>**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* - Continuous Flow
** - Continuous flow or positive pressure demand.

(A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gases, 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 deg C))

### SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Coloured solution with strong solvent odour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density (Water = 1)</td>
<td>1.22-1.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Odour threshold Not Available

Auto-ignition temperature (°C) Not Available

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) 47

Molecular weight (g/mol) Not Available

Flash point (°C) -15

Taste Not Available

Evaporation rate Not Available

Explosive properties Not Available

Flammability HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.

Oxidising properties Not Available

Upper Explosive Limit (%) Not Available

Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%) Not Available

Volatile Component (%vol) 59

Vapour pressure (kPa) Not Available

Gas group Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L) Immiscible

pH as a solution (%) Not Available

Vapour density (Air = 1) Not Available

VOC g/L 507

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
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
- Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
- The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).
- The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzenes is best described by central nervous system depression.
- A significant number of individuals exposed to mixed trimethylbenzenes complained of nervousness, tension, anxiety and asthmatic bronchitis.
- Headache, fatigue, lassitude, irritability and gastrointestinal disturbances (e.g., nausea, anorexia and flatulence) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure.

Inhalation (rabbit) LC50: 4000 ppm/4hr

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.
- Exposure to the material may cause concerns for humans owing to possible developmental toxic effects, generally on the basis that results in appropriate animal studies provide strong suspicion of developmental toxicity in the absence of signs of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.
- Prolonged or repeated contact with xylens may cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking.

Eye (rabbit): 200 ppm IRRITANT

Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate

Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE

Eye (human): 200 ppm IRRITANT

Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.
- The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.

Oral (rat) LD50: 3500 mg/kgd

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg[^2]

Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate

Skin (rabbit): 15 mg/24h moderate

Chronic

xylene

TOXICITY
- Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg[^2]
- Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4hr[^2]
- Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg[^2]

IRRITATION
- Eye (human): 200 ppm IRRITANT
- Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
- Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
- Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate

ethylbenzene

TOXICITY
- Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[^2]
- Inhalation (rabbit) LC50: 4000 ppm/4hr[^2]
- Oral (rat) LD50: 3650 mg/kg[^2]

IRRITATION
- Eye (rabbit): 500 mg - SEVERE
- Skin (rabbit): 15 mg/24h mild

[^2]: Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime

**TOXICITY**
- Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1840 mg/kg
- Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20 mg/l (4h)
- Oral (rat) LD50: >900 mg/kg

**IRRITATION**
- Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE

1,2,4-trimethyl benzene

**TOXICITY**
- Oral (rat) LD50: 3280 mg/kg

**IRRITATION**
- Not Available

**toluene**

**TOXICITY**
- Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg
- Inhalation (rat) LC50: >6675 ppm/1hr
- Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg

**IRRITATION**
- Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE
- Eye (rabbit): 0.87 mg - mild
- Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - mild
- Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - moderate

**Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - moderate
Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - moderate

**Legend:**
- Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity
- Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

**XYLENE**
The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Reproductive effector in rats

Ethylbenzene is readily absorbed following inhalation, oral, and dermal exposures, distributed throughout the body, and excreted primarily through urine. NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.

**WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. Liver changes, urothelial tract, effects on fertility, teratogenicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded.

**METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME**
The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. 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.

Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen *Huls Canada ** Merck

**1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE**
Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. For trimethylbenzenes:

Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure.

Other Toxicity data is available for CHEMWATCH 12172 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene CHEMWATCH 2325 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene

**TOLUENE**
For toluene:

Acute Toxicity

Humans exposed to intermediate to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis, and death.

**XYLENE & ETHYLBENZENE**
The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.

**XYLENE & ETHYLBENZENE & TOLUENE**
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).

**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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification
- Data available to make classification
- Data Not Available to make classification

**SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Toxicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENDPOINT</th>
<th>TEST DURATION (HR)</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>SOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continued...
### Persistence and degradability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)</td>
<td>LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethylbenzene</td>
<td>HIGH (Half-life = 228 days)</td>
<td>LOW (Half-life = 3.57 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>methyl ethyl ketoxime</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2,4-trimethyl benzene</td>
<td>LOW (Half-life = 56 days)</td>
<td>LOW (Half-life = 0.67 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toluene</td>
<td>LOW (Half-life = 28 days)</td>
<td>LOW (Half-life = 4.33 days)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>MEDIUM (BCF = 740)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethylbenzene</td>
<td>LOW (BCF = 79.43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>methyl ethyl ketoxime</td>
<td>LOW (BCF = 5.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2,4-trimethyl benzene</td>
<td>LOW (BCF = 275)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toluene</td>
<td>LOW (BCF = 90)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mobility in soil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ethylbenzene</td>
<td>LOW (KOC = 517.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>methyl ethyl ketoxime</td>
<td>LOW (KOC = 130.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2,4-trimethyl benzene</td>
<td>LOW (KOC = 717.6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**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

Harmful 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. **DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.
SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

- 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.

Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marine Pollutant</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HAZCHEM</td>
<td>•3YE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Land transport (UN)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UN number</th>
<th>1263</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN proper shipping name</td>
<td>PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transport hazard class(es)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subrisk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Packing group</th>
<th>II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special precautions for user</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Special provisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited quantity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UN number</th>
<th>1263</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN proper shipping name</td>
<td>Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transport hazard class(es)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICAO/IATA Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERG Code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Packing group</th>
<th>II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special precautions for user</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Special provisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UN number</th>
<th>1263</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN proper shipping name</td>
<td>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)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HSR Number</th>
<th>Group Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HSR002669</td>
<td>Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]: Group Standard 2006)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**XYLENE (1330-20-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

**ETHYLBENZENE (100-41-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

**METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME (96-29-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

**1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE (95-63-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

**TOLUENE (108-88-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

### 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard Class</th>
<th>Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers</th>
<th>Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1B</td>
<td>100 L in containers greater than 5 L</td>
<td>50 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>250 L in containers up to and including 5 L</td>
<td>50 L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Approved Handler

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations and Regulation 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of substance</th>
<th>Quantities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1B</td>
<td>250 L (when in containers greater than 5 L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500 L (when in containers up to and including 5 L)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refer Group Standards for further information.

### Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable
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.

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

This document is copyright.