Resene Paints Ltd Version No: 1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: 03/02/2023 Print Date: 03/02/2023 L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE DECORATOR ALKYD FLAT	
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	10542
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

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

Emergency telephone number

- J		
Association / Organisation	NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766	+64 800 700 112
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

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

Classification [1] Flammable Liquids Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) C Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Terr Category 3		
Legend:	1. Classified by Chernwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI	
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	3.1C, 6.1D (oral), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.9B (narcotic effects), 9.1C	

Label elements

 Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P271 Use only a well-ventilated area. 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. P261 Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
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Pool Week all automatic back areas the surplus files have all a
P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
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.
P330	Rinse mouth.
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.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Ingredients are required by the Hazard Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017, EPA consolidation 30 April 2021 to be identified:

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-88-7	1-10	solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic,
64742-82-1.	5-20	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised
64742-95-6	1-10	naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent
Legend:	 Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; Classification drawn from C&L * EU IOELVs available 	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	 If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully.
	Continued

 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. If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.
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Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically

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
dvice for firefighters	
Fire Fighting	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Liquid and vapour are flammable. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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

Minor Spills	Remove all ignition sources. Contain spill with inert non- combustible absorbent then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean- up.
Major Spills	Remove all ignition sources. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Wear appropriate personnel protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid breathing in mists or vapours and skin or eyes contact. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible, contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non- combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non- sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authority.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling	
Safe handling	 Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Avoid unnecessary 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 flammable liquid storage area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	 strong oxidisers attack some plastics, rubber and coatings may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

- Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)
- INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material	name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.	Oil mist,	mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	(om) - Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Stoddard (White sp		100 ppm / 525 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency Limits							
Ingredient	TEEL-1		TEEL-2		TEEL-3		
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.	1,200 mg/m3	1,200 mg/m3 6,700 mg/m3		n3	40,000 mg/m3		
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	300 mg/m3 1,800 mg/m3		n3		29500** mg/m3		
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	1,200 mg/m3 6,700 mg/m3		n3		40,000 mg/m3		
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Original IDLH			Revised IDLH		
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.	2,500 mg/m3			1	Not Available		
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	20,000 mg/m3			1	Not Available		
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available	Not Available			Not Available		
Occupational Exposure Bandir	ng						
Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band	Occupational Exposure Band Rating			Occupational Exposure Band Limit		
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	E	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						

B), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

MATERIAL DATA

WARNING: This substance is classified by the NOHSC as Category 2 Probable Human Carcinogen These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits.

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.

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. 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	Overalls
Respiratory protection	Respiratory protection required in insufficiently ventilated working areas and during spraying. An approved respirator with a replaceable vapour/ mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 1715 Standard, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716 Standard, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances. Recommended filter type: Type A filter (organic vapour).

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White dispersion with mild solvent odour		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.30-1.36

Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	140-155	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	35-45	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available BuAC = 1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	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)	36
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	477

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
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 may cause drowsiness and dizziness. 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. 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 The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression.
Ingestion	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.
Skin Contact	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. 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. The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis.
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. Petroleum hydrocarbons may produce pain after direct contact with the eyes.
Chronic	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. 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.

	тохісіту	IRRITATION				
RESENE DECORATOR ALKYD FLAT	Not Available	Not Available				
	тохісіту		IRRITATION			
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]		Not Available			
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/l4h[1]					
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kgl ^{2]}					
	TOXICITY					
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >1.58 mg/l4h ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]					
		Skin: no adverse effect ob				
	тохісіту	IRRITATION				
		Eye: no adverse effect ob	conved (not irritoting)[1]			
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent		•				
		Skin: adverse effect obse				
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1]					
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Au specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of		ined from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise			
RESENE DECORATOR ALKYD FLAT	Data demonstrate that during inhalation exposure, aromatic hydror	carbons undergo substant	ial partitioning into adipose tissues.			
SOLVENT NAPHTHA	for full range naphthas					
PETROLEUM, MEDIUM	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.					
ALIPHATIC.	Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in anima	al testing.				
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY,	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.					
HYDRODESULFURISED						
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	* [Devoe] . Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends.					
RESENE DECORATOR ALKYD						
FLAT & SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM	Studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are ab	sorbed from the mammali	an gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of			
ALIPHATIC. & NAPHTHA	ALIPHATIC. & NAPHTHA n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30.					
PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED						
RESENE DECORATOR ALKYD						
FLAT & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY,	For trimethylbenzenes:					
HYDRODESULFURISED &	Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation,	or dermal exposure.				
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT						
SOLVENT NAPHTHA						
PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC. & NAPHTHA	For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause a	acute myeloid leukaemia,	and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to			
PETROLEUM, HEAVY,	compounds which are toxic to the nervous system.					
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM,						
HEAVY,	For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes - TMBs) Acute Toxicity					
HYDRODESULFURISED & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM,	Acute toxicity studies (oral, dermal and inhalation routes of exposure) have been conducted in rats using various solvent products containing					
LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	predominantly mixed C9 aromatic hydrocarbons (CAS RN 64742-	. (อ-ธย				
Acute Toxicity	¥	Carcinogenicity	×			
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	¥	Reproductivity	×			
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓ STOT - Single Exposure					
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	× stot	- Repeated Exposure	×			
Mutagenicity	y 🗙 Aspiration Hazard 🗙					
	Leger		ot available or does not fill the criteria for classification			
	Logor		le to make classification			

SECTION 12 Ecological information

RESENE DECORATOR ALKYD FLAT	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	50	urce
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Availa	ble No	t Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species		Value	Source
solvent naphtha petroleum,	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea		>100mg/l	1
medium aliphatic.	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic pla	nts	450mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea		>100mg/l	1
			1			
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species		Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic pla	ints	391mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic pla	ints	391mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea		0.097mg/l	2
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic pla	ints	0.53mg/l	2
,	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic pla	ants	0.58mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	720h	Fish		0.02mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic pla	ints	0.277mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish		0.14mg/l	2
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species		Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic pl	ants	1mg/l	1
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic pl	ants	19mg/l	1
aromatic solvent	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic pl	ants	64mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea		6.14mg/l	1
Legend:	Ecotox database -	UCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe EC Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Data 8. Vendor Data				

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.

For Aromatic Substances Series:

Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.

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. **DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients	
Bioaccumulative potential			
Ingredient	Bioaccumulation		
	No Data available for all ingredients		
Mobility in soil			
Ingredient	Mobility		
	No Data available for all ingredients		

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods				
	Product / Packaging disposal	 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. Consult manufacturer for recycling option. Resene Paintwise accepts residual unwanted paint and packaging. See Resene website for Paintwise information. Or contact a Local Author for the disposal information. Do not discharge the substance into the environment. 	nority
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Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package.

Do not allow product or wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains or watercourses. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible

Disposal of this product should comply with Hazard Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 (EPA Consolidation 30 April 2021) and local regulations. Flammable substance can be disposed of if the substance is treated by using a method that changes the characteristics or composition of the substance so that the substance is no longer a hazardous substance, or exporting the substance from New Zealand as waste.

For treating and discharging processes contact your local authority.

The treating may include burning the substance if the burning is managed to ensure that no person, or place where a person may legally be present.

The substance may be discharged into the environment as waste or disposed into a landfill if the substance will not come into contact with oxidising substances and where is no ignition source which is capable to ignite the substance.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Marine Pollutant

HAZCHEM

Labels Required



Land transport (UN)

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)	Class 3 Subrisk Not Applicable		
Packing group	III		
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
Special precautions for user	Special provisions163; 223; 367Limited quantity5 L		

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1263			
UN proper shipping name	Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds); Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)			
	ICAO/IATA Class	3		
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable		
	ERG Code	3L		
Packing group	11			
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
	Special provisions		A3 A72 A192	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions		366	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack		220 L	
Special precautions for user	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions		355	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack		60 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions		Y344	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack		10 L	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1263
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 IMDG Subrisk	3 Not Applicable
Packing group	Ш	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number Special provision: Limited Quantitie:	

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
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR002662 Surface Coatings a	and Colourants Flammable Group Standard 2020

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic. is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls	
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	
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	
Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic		

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

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification	
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC	of Chemicals	
Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent is found on the following regulatory lists		
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification	
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC	of Chemicals	
Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls		

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantity (Closed Containers)	Quantity (Open Containers)
3.1C	500 L in containers more than 5 L	250 L
3.1C	1 500 L in containers up to and including 5 L	250 L

Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Quantities

Class of substance

(1010)

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
3.1C or 3.1D				10 L

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	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. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	03/02/2023
Initial Date	23/02/2018

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 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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