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

Product Identifier

Product name | RESENE DECORATOR POLYURETHANE SEMI GLOSS  
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 | 5582

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name | Resene Paints Ltd  
Address | 32-50 Vogel Street 5011 Naenae 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

Association / Organisation | NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)  
Emergency telephone numbers | 0800 764766  
Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available  
Emergency telephone numbers | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE  
+64 800 700 112  
+61 2 9186 1132

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification | Flammable Liquid Category 3, Skin Corrosion/ Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Acute Vertebrate Hazard Category 3
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria | 3.1C, 6.1E (aspiration), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.5B (contact), 6.7B, 6.8B, 6.9B, 9.1B, 9.3C

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s) | ![Hazard pictogram(s)]

SIGNAL WORD | WARNING

Hazard statement(s) | H26 - Flammable liquid and vapour.  
H315 - Causes skin irritation.  
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.  
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
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.  
H305 - May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.  
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates.

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

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

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.
Ingredients are required by the Hazard Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017 to be identified:

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>%[weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>96-29-7</td>
<td>0.1-0.5</td>
<td>methyl ethyl ketoxime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64742-82-1</td>
<td>20-40</td>
<td>naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64742-88-7</td>
<td>20-40</td>
<td>solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64742-95-6</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact
If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
➤ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
➤ Continue flushing for at least 15 minutes.
➤ Transport to hospital or doctor in event of irritation.
➤ 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 aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.

Ingestion
➤ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
➤ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
➤ Observe the patient carefully.
➤ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
➤ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casually 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.

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
➤ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Advice for firefighters
➤ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
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>Remove all ignition sources. Contain spill with inert non-combustible absorbent then place in suitable container for disposal. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean-up.</td>
<td>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.</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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safe handling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 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 |

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Control parameters**

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<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>naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised</td>
<td>White spirits</td>
<td>(Stoddard solvent)</td>
<td>100 ppm / 525 mg/m³</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)</td>
<td>solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic</td>
<td>Oil mist, mineral</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>(om) - Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour.</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>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>naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised</td>
<td>Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene)</td>
<td>300 mg/m³</td>
<td>1,800 mg/m³</td>
<td>29,500 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INGREDIENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original IDLH</th>
<th>Revised IDLH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>methyl ethyl ketoxime</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised</td>
<td>20,000 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic</td>
<td>2,500 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent</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

Saturated vapour concentration: 1395 ppm at 20 deg.

**for benzene**

Odour Threshold Value: 34 ppm (detection), 97 ppm (recognition)

**NOTE:** Detector tubes for benzene, measuring in excess of 0.5 ppm, are commercially available.

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.

**Exposure controls**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriate engineering controls</th>
<th>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**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.
- 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.**

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Minimum Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Powered Air Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 10 x ES</td>
<td>A-AUS</td>
<td>A-AUS / Class 1</td>
<td>A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 50 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 100 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-PAPR-2 ^</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^ - 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical state</th>
<th>Liquid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</td>
<td>&gt;145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point (°C)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Flammable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water</td>
<td>Immiscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour density (Air = 1)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**
### REACTIVITY
See section 7

### CHEMICAL STABILITY
- **Stable**

### 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.**
Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation.

High inhaled concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis characterised by nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness.
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.

#### Ingestion

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.
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

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition
Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.

#### Eye

The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis.

On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, the material may be regarded as carcinogenic to humans.
Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

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.
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.
Follicular dermatitis may develop rapidly on repeated immersion of the hands and forearms in white spirits.

Chronic exposure to benzene may cause headache, fatigue, loss of appetite and lassitude with incipient blood effects including anaemia and blood changes.

### RESENE DECORATOR POLYURETHANE SEMI GLOSS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOXICITY</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>methyl ethyl ketoxime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOXICITY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2-1.8 mg/kg[^2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20 mg/l/4hr[^2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: &gt;900 mg/kg[^1]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrosulphurised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOXICITY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: &gt;1900 mg/kg[^1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: &gt;4500 mg/kg[^1]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOXICITY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dermal (rat) LD50: 28000 mg/kg[^2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: &gt;5000 mg/kg[^2]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOXICITY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: &gt;1900 mg/kg[^1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation (rat) LC50: &gt;7331.62506 mg/l/8hr[^2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: &gt;4500 mg/kg[^1]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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

---

Continued...
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

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC

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).

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.

* [Devoe].

RESENE DECORATOR POLYURETHANE SEMI GLOSS

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.

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.

For trimethylbenzenes:

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

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).

<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>LC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>37.890mg/L</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>ca.201mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>4.557mg/L</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC20</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>ca.55mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOEC</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>ca.1.02mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Acute Toxicity

Carcinogenicity

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

<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>LC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>37.89mg/L</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>ca.201mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>4.55mg/L</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC20</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>ca.55mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOEC</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>ca.1.02mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

methyl ethyl ketoxime

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydodesulphurised

ENDPOINT       | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                  | VALUE    | SOURCE |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>4.1mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>4.5mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>&gt;1-mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>0.14mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>0.277mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOEC</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>0.024mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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.

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

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 unassisted: 1.4,1%
- COD: 2.96,13%
- THOD: 3.125
- BCF: 23
- log BCF: -1.172,41

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.

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.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling option.
- Resene Paintwise accepts residual unwanted paint and packaging. See Resene website for Paintwise information. Or contact a Local Authority for the disposal information. Do not discharge the substance into the environment.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017
## 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.

### SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### Labels Required

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marine Pollutant</th>
<th>HAZCHEM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Marine Pollutant" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="HAZCHEM" /></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, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Transport hazard class(es) | Class 3  
Subrisk Not Applicable |
| Packing group | III |
| Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions: 163; 223; 367  
Limited quantity: 5 L |

#### 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, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compound)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class 3  
ICAO / IATA Subrisk Not Applicable  
ERG Code 3L |
| Packing group | III |
| Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous |
| Special precautions for user | 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 |

#### 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, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 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

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>HSR000699</td>
<td>Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME (64-29-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

- IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
- International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)
- United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)

**NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED (64742-95-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

- IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
- International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)
- United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)

**SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC (64742-88-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

- IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
- International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)
- United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)

**NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT (64742-82-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

- IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
- International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)
- United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)

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

<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>3.1C</td>
<td>500 L in containers greater than 5 L</td>
<td>250 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1500 L in containers up to and including 5 L</td>
<td>250 L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of substance</th>
<th>Quantities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refer Group Standards for further information

**Tracking Requirements**
Not Applicable

**National Inventory Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Inventory</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Australia - AICS  Yes
Canada - DSL  Yes
Canada - NDSL  No (methyl ethyl ketoxime; naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent; solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic; naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised)
China - IECSC  Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP  Yes
Japan - ENCS  Yes
Korea - KECI  Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC  Yes
Philippines - PICCS  Yes
USA - TSCA  Yes

Legend:
Yes = All ingredients are on the inventory
No = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revision Date</th>
<th>Initial Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12/03/2019</td>
<td>12/03/2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised</td>
<td>64742-82-1, 8052-41-3, 1174921-79-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent</td>
<td>64742-95-6, 25550-14-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.