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

Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>RESENE PRE-COA TED STEEL PRIMER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>Not Available</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

Relevant identified uses 10291

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

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number Alternative Number 1 Alternative Number 2
+800 2436 2255 +61 2 9186 1132 Not Available

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification [1]</th>
<th>Flammable Liquid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Legend:

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria 6.5B (contact), 9.1C, 6.7B, 6.4A, 6.1E (oral), 6.9B, 6.3A, 9.1D, 3.1C

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s) ![Flammable](image), ![Irritant](image), ![Warning](image)

SIGNAL WORD WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H303 May be harmful if swallowed.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
### SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**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>13701-59-2</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>barium metaborate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64742-88-7</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64742-48-9</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64742-94-5</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8008-20-6</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>kerosene</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:
  - 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 if pain persists or recurs.
  - 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.
- 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.

**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
Advice 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.
- Decomposes at high temperatures to produce barium oxide.

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>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 unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation. 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.</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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suitable container</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Storage incompatibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strong oxidisers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

**OCURRENCIAL 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>barium metaborate</td>
<td>Barium, soluble compounds, as Ba</td>
<td>0.5 mg/m3</td>
<td>Not Available</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>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)</td>
<td>naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated</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>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)</td>
<td>kerosene</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>barium metaborate</td>
<td>Barium metaborate</td>
<td>2.4 mg/m3</td>
<td>300 mg/m3</td>
<td>1,800 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated</td>
<td>Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy; (Isopar L-rev 2)</td>
<td>350 mg/m3</td>
<td>1,800 mg/m3</td>
<td>40,000 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kerosene</td>
<td>Mineral oil, heavy or light; (paraffin oil; Deobase, deodorized; heavy paraffinic; heavy naphthenic); distillates; includes 64741-53-3, 64741-88-4, 8042-47-5, 8012-95-1; 64742-54-7</td>
<td>140 mg/m3</td>
<td>1,500 mg/m3</td>
<td>8,900 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ingredient** | **Original IDLH** | **Revised IDLH**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continued...
MATERIAL DATA

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

For methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO)

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

(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit)

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

Saturated vapour concentration: 1395 ppm at 20 deg.

for 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 barium compounds:
The recommended TLV-TWA is based on satisfactory results achieved while employing an internal limit for barium nitrate at a national laboratory.

for kerosene CAS 8008-20-6

TLV TWA: 100 mg/m³ as total hydrocarbon vapour Skin A3

OEL TWA: 14 ppm, 100 mg/m³ [NIOSH, 1985]

REL TWA: 150 ppm [Shell]

CEL TWA: 300 ppm, 900 mg/m³

(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit)

for petroleum distillates:

CEL TWA: 500 ppm, 2000 mg/m³ (compare OSHA TWA)

(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit)

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.

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other 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.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing point</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</td>
<td>145-200</td>
<td>Molecular weight (g/mol)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point (°C)</td>
<td>39-42</td>
<td>Taste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density (Water = 1)</td>
<td>1.20-1.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**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)**
- 38

**Gas group**
- Not Available

**Solubility in water (g/L)**
- Immiscible

**pH as a solution (1%)**
- Not Available

**Vapour density (Air = 1)**
- Not Available

**VOC g/L**
- 471

### 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

**Inhalation**
- Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
- The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzenes is best described by central nervous system depression.

**Ingestion**
- Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- All cases of acute oral barium poisoning in adults exhibit gastrointestinal disturbances as the initial symptoms.
- Symptoms of borate poisoning include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, epigastric pain.
- 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.

**Skin Contact**
- The material accentuates 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 material produces moderate skin irritation.

**Eye**
- Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe 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.
- The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis.

**Chronic**
- 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.
- Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.
- Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.
- Chronic poisoning by borates may be characterised gastrointestinal disturbances and skin rash.

### RESENE PRE-COA TED STEEL PRIMER

**TOXICITY**
- Not Available

**IRRITATION**
- Not Available

#### methyl ethyl ketoxime

- Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >184±1840 mg/kg[1]
- Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20 mg/L/4h[2]
- Oral (rat) LD50: >900 mg/kg[1]

- Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE

#### barium metaborate

- Dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]
- Oral (rat) LD50: 3800 mg/kg[2]

- Not Available

#### solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic

- Dermal (rat) LD50: 28000 mg/kg[2]
- Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]

- Not Available

#### naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated

- Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg[1]

- Not Available

---

Continued...
**Toxicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>Irritation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Solvent Naphtha Petroleum, Heavy Aromatic</strong></td>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: &gt;4500 mg/kg[^1]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dermal (rat) LD50: &gt;2000 mg/kg[^1]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inhalation (rat) LC50: &gt;5 mg/l/4h[^2]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: &gt;2000 mg/kg[^1]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kerosene</strong></td>
<td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: &gt;2000 mg/kg[^1]</td>
<td>Skin (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inhalation (rat) LC50: &gt;5 mg/l/4h[^2]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: &gt;5000 mg/kg[^2]</td>
<td></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

---

METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME

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

BARIUM METABORTE

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

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).

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.

KEROSENE

The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).

For ‘kerosenes’

**Acute toxicity:** Oral LD50s for three kerosenes (Jet A, CAS No. 8008-20-6 and CAS No. 64742-81-0) ranged from > 2 to >20 g/kg. The dermal LD50s of the same three kerosenes were all >2.0 g/kg.

**Resene Pre-Coated Steel Primer & Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime**

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

Studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the mammalian gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length with little absorption above C30.

**Resene Pre-Coated Steel Primer & Solvent Naphtha Petroleum, Medium Aliphatic & Naphtha Petroleum, Heavy, Hydrodreated & Solvent Naphtha Petroleum, Heavy Aromatic & Kerosene**

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 leukemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.

**Acute Toxicity**

✓

**Carcinogenicity**

✓

**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>Compound</th>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration (HR)</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resene Pre-Coated Steel Primer</td>
<td>ENDPOINT</td>
<td>TEST DURATION (HR)</td>
<td>SPECIES</td>
<td>VALUE</td>
<td>SOURCE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Continued...**
### methyl ethyl ketoxime

<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>843mg/L</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>&gt;500mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>&gt;83mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC100</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>&gt;121mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOEC</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>&gt;320mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### barium metaborate

<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>0.145mg/L</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>20.3mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>2mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOEC</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>1.1mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic

<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>EC50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>&gt;100mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>&gt;450mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated

<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>

### solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic

<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>0.58mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>0.76mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>&lt;1mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOEC</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>0.3mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### kerosene

<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>

---

**Legend:**

- Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water. Within an aromatic series, acute toxicity increases with increasing alkyl substitution on the aromatic nucleus. For barium and its compounds:

**Environmental fate:** The length of time that barium will last in air, land, water, or sediments following release of barium into these media depends on the form of barium released. DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

### Persistence and degradability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>methyl ethyl ketoxime</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>methyl ethyl ketoxime</td>
<td>LOW (BCF = 5.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic</td>
<td>LOW (BCF = 159)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mobility in soil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>methyl ethyl ketoxime</td>
<td>LOW (KOC = 130.8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**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 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>Category</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marine Pollutant</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAZCHEM</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 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 provisions: 163; 223; 367, Limited quantity: 5 L

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

- **UN number**: 1263
- **UN proper shipping name**: Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)
- **Transport hazard class(es)**: ICAO/IATA Class 3, ICAO/IATA Subrisk Not Applicable, ERG Code 3L
- **Packing group**: III
- **Environmental hazard**: Not Applicable
- **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)

- **UN number**: 1263
- **UN proper shipping name**: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
- **Transport hazard class(es)**: IMDG Class 3, IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable
### Packing group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Packing group</th>
<th>III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental hazard</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Special precautions for user

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMS Number</th>
<th>F-E, S-E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Special provisions</td>
<td>163 223 367 955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited Quantities</td>
<td>5 L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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>HSP002669</td>
<td>Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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)

**BARIUM METABORATE (13701-59-2) 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)

**SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC (64742-88-7) 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)
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

**SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (64742-48-9) 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)

**SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC (64742-94-5) 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)

**KEROSENE (8008-20-6) 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)

### 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 1500 L in containers up to and including 5 L</td>
<td>250 L 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>Australia - AICS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - DSL</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - NDSL</td>
<td>N (methyl ethyl ketoxime; kerosene; barium metaborate; solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic; naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated; solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China - IECSC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP  Y
Japan - ENCS  N (kerosene; naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated)
Korea - KECI  Y
New Zealand - NZIoC  Y
Philippines - PICCS  Y
USA - TSCA  Y

Legend:  
Y = All ingredients are on the inventory  
N = 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>27/08/2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial Date</td>
<td>27/08/2018</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, hydrotreated</td>
<td>64742-48-9, 101795-02-2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic</td>
<td>64742-94-5, 1189173-42-9</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.  
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