RESENE THINNER No.10

Resene Paints LTD

Version No: **1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: **07/03/2024**
Print Date: **07/03/2024**
L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE THINNER No.10
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	6447

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Resene Paints LTD**
Address	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington 5011 New Zealand
Telephone	+64 4 5770500
Fax	+64 4 5773327
Website	www.resene.co.nz
Email	advice@resene.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**NZ POISONS (24hr 7days)**	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)**
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 4, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 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	3.1D, 6.1E (aspiration), 6.4A, 6.7B, 6.9B, 9.1B

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H227	Combustible liquid.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Inhalation)
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Page 1 continued...

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
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.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	Collect spillage.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

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

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-94-5	100	solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic
incl. 91-20-3	<10	naphthalene
incl. 95-63-6	<5	1,2,4-trimethyl benzene
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. 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 or hair contact occurs: ▸ Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth. ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
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, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.** ▸ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▸ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▸ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▸ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▸ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS.

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	Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise: ▸ **INDUCE** vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, **ONLY IF CONSCIOUS**. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. **NOTE:** Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means. ▸ 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

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Combustible. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2) 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

Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear appropriate personnel protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid breathing in mists or vapours and skin or eyes contact. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sawdust, sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations. If the product contaminates waterways, inform competent authorities in accordance with local regulations. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid. ▸ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	▸ Store in original containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Metal can or drum ▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	For alkyl aromatics: The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. ▸ Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Continued...

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	naphthalene	Naphthalene	0.5 ppm / 2.6 mg/m3	10 mg/m3 / 2 ppm	Not Available	carcinogen category 2 - Suspected human carcinogen (skin) - Skin absorption

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
naphthalene	15 ppm	83 ppm	500 ppm
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	140 mg/m3	360 mg/m3	2,200 mg/m3
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available	480 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	Not Available	Not Available
naphthalene	250 ppm	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	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 range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.*	

MATERIAL DATA

for naphthalene:
Odour Threshold Value: 0.038 ppm
The TLV-TWA is thought to be low enough to prevent ocular toxicity but the margin of safety associated with the TLV for hypersusceptible individuals (with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase defective erythrocytes) to naphthalene-induced blood dyscrasias is unknown.
Odour threshold: 0.25 ppm.
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

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
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. **NOTE:** ‣ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. 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	Clear colourless liquid with aromatic odour

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.89

Continued...

Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	448
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	1-1.3
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	181-211	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	68	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Combustible.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.9	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	100
Vapour pressure (kPa)	0.1	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	4.6	**VOC g/L**	890

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered 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. Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may produce serious irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by inhalation. 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. Inhalation of naphthalene vapour has been associated with headache, loss of appetite and nausea. The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Ingestion	Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may produce serious irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by swallowing. 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. Ingestion of naphthalene and its congeners may produce abdominal cramps with nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, headache, profuse perspiration, listlessness, confusion, and in severe poisonings, coma with or without convulsions. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may produce serious irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by skin contact. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

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	Limited 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. Workers sensitised to naphthalene and its congeners show exfoliative dermatitis. 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. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Aromatic hydrocarbons may produce skin irritation, vasodilation with erythema and changes in endothelial cell permeability.
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Exposure to naphthalene and its congeners has produced cataracts in animals and workers. Petroleum hydrocarbons may produce pain after direct contact with the eyes.
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. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. 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. In a two-year inhalation study, groups of mice were exposed at 0, 10 or 30 ppm naphthalene, 6 hours/day, 5 days/week for 103 weeks.

RESENE THINNER No.10		
	TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available

solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic		
	TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): Irritating [PETROFIN]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >0.003 mg/L4h[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

naphthalene		
	TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >0.4 mg/l4h[1]	Skin (rabbit):495 mg (open) - mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 490 mg/kg[2]	

1,2,4-trimethyl benzene		
	TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3160 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 18 mg/L4h[2]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 6000 mg/kg[1]	

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*

RESENE THINNER No.10	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Data demonstrate that during inhalation exposure,aromatic hydrocarbons undergo substantial partitioning into adipose tissues.
NAPHTHALENE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). **WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	Other Toxicity data is available for CHEMWATCH 12172 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene CHEMWATCH 2325 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends.
RESENE THINNER No.10 & SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC	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: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system.
RESENE THINNER No.10 & 1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure.

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	**Reproductivity**	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✓

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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

RESENE THINNER No.10

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.95mg/l	1
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	11.7mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.95mg/l	1
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<1mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	2-5mg/l	Not Available

naphthalene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
BCF	1344h	Fish	23-146	7
EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.09-3.4mg/l	4
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	ca.0.4mg/l	1
EC50(ECx)	0.05h	Crustacea	<0.000001mg/l	4
LC50	96h	Fish	0.213mg/l	4

1,2,4-trimethyl benzene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
BCF	1344h	Fish	31-207	7
EC50	48h	Crustacea	ca.6.14mg/l	1
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.356mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.356mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	3.41mg/l	2

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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.
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 naphthalene:
Environmental fate:
Naphthalene released to the atmosphere may be transported to surface water and/or soil by wet or dry deposition.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
naphthalene	HIGH (Half-life = 258 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.23 days)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.67 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	LOW (BCF = 159)
naphthalene	HIGH (BCF = 18000)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (BCF = 275)

Continued...

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
naphthalene	LOW (KOC = 1837)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (KOC = 717.6)

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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options. 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.

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.
The substance can be treated by deposition in a landfill, incinerator, or sewage facility that changes the characteristics of its composition, so that the substance is no longer a hazardous material. It can be also exported from New Zealand as waste. Treatment by dilution with other matter does not apply to bioaccumulative and not rapidly degradable substances.

For treating and discharging processes contact your local authority.

The substance may be discharged onto a landfill, but only if a concentration of the substance in an environmental medium below the exposure limit set by the Local Authority.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	•3Z

Land transport (UN)

14.1. **UN number or ID number**	3082
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Class: 9 Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Environmentally hazardous
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: 274; 331; 335; 375 Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. **UN number**	3082
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	ICAO/IATA Class: 9 ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable ERG Code: 9L

Continued...

14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Environmentally hazardous
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: A97 A158 A197 A215 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 964 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 450 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 964 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 450 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y964 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. **UN number**	3082
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	IMDG Class: 9 IMDG Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5 **Environmental hazard**	Marine Pollutant
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	EMS Number: F-A , S-F Special provisions: 274 335 969 Limited Quantities: 5 L

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	Not Available
naphthalene	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	Not Available
naphthalene	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	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

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002656	Solvents Combustible Carcinogenic 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, heavy aromatic is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits for dangerous goods

naphthalene is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
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)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

1,2,4-trimethyl benzene is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
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)
New Zealand Land Transport Rule; Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 2 Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantities and Consumer Commodities

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Hazardous Substance Location

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

Hazard Class	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Certified Handler

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

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
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic; naphthalene; 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	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	07/03/2024
Initial Date	07/03/2024

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

Continued...

- 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
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration

- 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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end of SDS