

RESENE TIMBERLOCK

Resene Paints Ltd

Version No: 3.6

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

Issue Date: 05/09/2022

Print Date: 05/09/2022

L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE TIMBERLOCK
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	11202
--------------------------	-------

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

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

Emergency telephone number

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

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

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification [1]	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Hazardous to Terrestrial Vertebrates
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	3.1C, 6.1D (inhalation), 6.1D (oral), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.5B (contact), 6.8A, 6.9B, 9.1B, 9.3C

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H371	May cause damage to organs. (Oral, Dermal, Inhalation)
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

RESENE TIMBERLOCK

H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H433	Hazardous to terrestrial vertebrates.

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.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
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.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P311	IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P330	Rinse mouth.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
------	--

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

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

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
55406-53-6	0.1-0.5	<u>3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate</u>
21564-17-0	0.1-0.5	<u>2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole</u>
111-77-3	0.1-0.5	<u>diethylene glycol monomethyl ether</u>
95154-01-1	0.1-0.5	<u>(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid</u>
111-76-2	5-15	<u>ethylene glycol monobutyl ether</u>
64742-95-6.	20-40	<u>naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent</u>
1330-20-7	5-15	<u>xylene</u>
25265-77-4	1-5	<u>2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate</u>
123-86-4	1-10	<u>n-butyl acetate</u>
84-74-2	1-5	<u>dibutyl phthalate</u>

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

RESENE TIMBERLOCK

SECTION 4 First aid measures**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<p>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.</p>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed doNOT 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. ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol. ▶ 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**

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents
-----------------------------	---

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable. <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) aldehydes hydrogen iodide other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p>WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.</p>

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. <p>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.</p>
Major Spills	<p>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.</p>

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

Continued...

RESENE TIMBERLOCK

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. ▶ Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	Store in the dark. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Particulates not otherwise classified	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Respirable dust (not otherwise classified)	3 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Particulates not otherwise classified respirable dust	3 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Inhalable dust (not otherwise classified)	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol (Butyl glycol ether)	25 ppm / 121 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	(skin)-Skin absorption
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	xylene	Dimethylbenzene	50 ppm / 217 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl acetate	150 ppm / 713 mg/m ³	950 mg/m ³ / 200 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	dibutyl phthalate	Dibutyl phthalate	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	3.3 mg/m ³	36 mg/m ³	220 mg/m ³
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	3.4 ppm	37 ppm	220 ppm
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	60 ppm	120 ppm	700 ppm
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	1,200 mg/m ³	6,700 mg/m ³	40,000 mg/m ³
xylene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	13 mg/m ³	140 mg/m ³	840 mg/m ³
n-butyl acetate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
dibutyl phthalate	15 mg/m ³	1,600 mg/m ³	9300* mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Not Available	Not Available
2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole	Not Available	Not Available
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	700 ppm	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Not Available	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	1,700 ppm	Not Available
dibutyl phthalate	4,000 mg/m ³	Not Available

RESENE TIMBERLOCK

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
Notes:	<i>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.</i>	

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 dibutyl phthalate:

In animal testing the reproductive system has been the prime target.

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits.

For n-butyl acetate

Odour Threshold Value: 0.0063 ppm (detection), 0.038-12 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to prevent significant irritation of the eyes and respiratory passages as well as narcotic effects.

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.

For ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol)

Odour Threshold Value: 0.10 ppm (detection), 0.35 ppm (recognition)

Although rats appear to be more susceptible than other animals anaemia is not uncommon amongst humans following exposure.

for xylenes:


IDLH Level: 900 ppm

Odour Threshold Value: 20 ppm (detection), 40 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for o-xylene, measuring in excess of 10 ppm, are available commercially.

NOTE P: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.01% w/w benzene (EINECS No 200-753-7).

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. <p>For esters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials. <p>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.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection required in insufficiently ventilated working areas. 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 to hazy liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.90-1.01
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available

Continued...

RESENE TIMBERLOCK

pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	140-160	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	40-45	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	88
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (Not Available%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	769

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	<p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.</p> <p>A significant number of individuals exposed to mixed trimethylbenzenes complained of nervousness, tension, anxiety and asthmatic bronchitis. 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.</p> <p>The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression.</p> <p>Headache, fatigue, lassitude, irritability and gastrointestinal disturbances (e.g., nausea, anorexia and flatulence) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure.</p> <p>Xylene is a central nervous system depressant.</p>
Ingestion	<p>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.</p> <p>Phthalates (aromatic dicarboxylic acid esters), in general, exhibit low toxicity, partly because of poor absorption but mainly as a result of rapid metabolism in which the esters are saponified to phthalic acid (which is rapidly excreted) and the parent alcohol (which is subsequently metabolised).</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.</p> <p>The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) penetrates the skin easily and toxic effects via this route may be more likely than by inhalation. Aromatic hydrocarbons may produce skin irritation, vasodilation with erythema and changes in endothelial cell permeability.</p>
Eye	<p>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.</p> <p>Petroleum hydrocarbons may produce pain after direct contact with the eyes.</p> <p>When instilled in rabbit eyes ethylene glycol monobutyl ether produced pain, conjunctival irritation, and transient corneal injury.</p>

RESENE TIMBERLOCK

Chronic

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.

There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal relationship between human exposure to the material and impaired fertility

The various phthalates have different uses, chemical structures and toxicity profiles.

Oral or intraperitoneal administration of dibutyl phthalate, at high doses relative to the TLV, produced a number of resorptions, neural tube defects, skeletal abnormalities and increased foetal deaths.

On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body 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.

Prolonged or repeated contact with xylenes may cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking.

RESENE TIMBERLOCK	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.63 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye: Irritating
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 1056 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Skin: Slight irritant	
2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 679 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg moderate
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2525 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 4040 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating *
		Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (guinea pig) LD50: 210 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 2.21 mg/l4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 300 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg, open; mild
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >4.42 mg/L4h ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >4500 mg/kg ^[1]	
xylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 5000 ppm4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 2119 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate	
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	

RESENE TIMBERLOCK

2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (guinea pig) LD50: >19 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >3200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eyes - Moderate irritant *
		Skin - Slight irritant *
		Skin (rabbit): mild ***
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
n-butyl acetate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 300 mg
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.74 mg/l4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)-SEVERE
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50; 3200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - moderate
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
dibutyl phthalate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >=15.68 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 8000 mg/kg ^[2]	
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 TIMBERLOCK	Data demonstrate that during inhalation exposure,aromatic hydrocarbons undergo substantial partitioning into adipose tissues.
3-IODO-2-PROPYNYL BUTYL CARBAMATE	for carbamates: Carbamates are effective insecticides by virtue of their ability to inhibit acetylcholinesterase (AChE) (EC 3.1.1.7) in the nervous system. for 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate (IPBC): Acute toxicity: Acceptable acute toxicity studies with IPBC indicate low toxicity except eye irritation.
2-(THIOCYANOMETHYLTHIO)BENZOTHAZOLE	2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole 30% RTECS XK8150950 2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole 60% RTECS XK8151000 2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole 80% RTECS XK8151500
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	For diethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates: This category includes diethylene glycol ethyl ether (DGEE), diethylene glycol propyl ether (DGPE) diethylene glycol butyl ether (DGBE) and diethylene glycol hexyl ether (DGHE) and their acetates. Acute toxicity: There are adequate oral, inhalation and/or dermal toxicity studies on the category members.
(BENZOTHAZOL-2-YLTHIO)SUCCINIC ACID	Non-mutagenic (Ames Test) * * Halox MSDS Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2A: Probably Carcinogenic to Humans.
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	NOTE: Changes in kidney, liver, spleen and lungs are observed in animals exposed to high concentrations of this substance by all routes. ** ASCC (NZ) SDS For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs): Typical members of this category are ethylene glycol propylene ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE) and their acetates. EGMAEs are substrates for alcohol dehydrogenase isozyme ADH-3, which catalyzes the conversion of their terminal alcohols to aldehydes (which are transient metabolites). For ethylene glycol: Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract.
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 1320 ppm/6h/90D-I * [Devoe] For Low Boiling Point Naphthas (LBPNs): Acute toxicity: LBPNs generally have low acute toxicity by the oral (median lethal dose [LD50] in rats > 2000 mg/kg-bw), inhalation (LD50 in rats > 5000 mg/m3) and dermal (LD50 in rabbits > 2000 mg/kg-bw) routes of exposure Most LBPNs are mild to moderate eye and skin irritants in rabbits, with the exception of heavy catalytic cracked and heavy catalytic reformed naphthas, which have higher primary skin irritation indices. Sensitisation: LBPNs do not appear to be skin sensitizers, but a poor response in the positive control was also noted in these studies Repeat dose toxicity: The lowest-observed-adverse-effect concentration (LOAEC) and lowest-observed-adverse-effect level (LOAEL) values identified following short-term (2-89 days) and subchronic (greater than 90 days) exposure to the LBPN substances. 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).
XYLENE	Reproductive effector in rats The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

RESENE TIMBERLOCK

2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE	Not a skin sensitiser (guinea pig, Magnusson-Kligman) *** Ames Test: negative *** Micronucleus, mouse: negative *** Not mutagenic *** No effects on fertility or foetal development seen in the rat *** * [SWIFT] ** [Eastman] *** [Perstop] The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE	For dibutyl phthalate (DBP): In studies on rats, DBP is absorbed through the skin, although in <i>in vitro</i> studies human skin has been found to be less permeable than rat skin to this compound. Transitional Phthalate Esters: produced from alcohols with straight-chain carbon backbones of C4 to C6.
RESENE TIMBERLOCK & 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate & 2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole & (benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.
RESENE TIMBERLOCK & N-BUTYL ACETATE	Generally, linear and branched-chain alkyl esters are hydrolysed to their component alcohols and carboxylic acids in the intestinal tract, blood and most tissues throughout the body.
RESENE TIMBERLOCK & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	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 trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure. 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 TIMBERLOCK & DIBUTYL PHTHALATE	The material may produce peroxisome proliferation.
RESENE TIMBERLOCK & ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	Exposure of pregnant rats to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) at 100 ppm or rabbits at 200 ppm during organogenesis resulted in maternal toxicity and embryotoxicity including a decreased number of viable implantations per litter.
2-(THIOCYANOMETHYLTHIO)BENZOTHAZOLE & DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation.
2-(THIOCYANOMETHYLTHIO)BENZOTHAZOLE & ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER & XYLENE & 2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE & N-BUTYL ACETATE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER & XYLENE & N-BUTYL ACETATE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

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

3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	840h	Fish	0.013mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.039mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.04mg/L	5
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.077-0.124mg/L	4

2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1344h	Fish	<14-20	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.43mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.018-0.05mg/L	4
	NOEC(ECx)	1440h	Fish	<0.001mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	0.012mg/L	4	

diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>500mg/l	1
EC0(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	500mg/l	1	

Continued...

RESENE TIMBERLOCK

	LC50	96h	Fish	>969.6mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>152mg/L	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	623mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	164mg/l	2
	EC10(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	7.2mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	1700mg/l	Not Available
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	720mg/l	2
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6.14mg/l	1
xylene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.8mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	73h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.6mg/l	2
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	15mg/l	Not Available
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>19mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.28mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	16mg/l	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	246mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	32mg/l	1
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Fish	18mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	18mg/l	2
dibutyl phthalate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1344h	Fish	3.1-21.2	7
	ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.2mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.5mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.2mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	3.4mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.28-0.44mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.004-0.2mg/l	1

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

On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and /or delayed, to the structure and/ or functioning of natural ecosystems.

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

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.

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;

Continued...

RESENE TIMBERLOCK

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 Ethelene Glycol Monoalkyl Ethers and their Acetates:

log BCF: 0.463 to 0.732;

LC50 : 94 to > 5000 mg/L.

For petroleum distillates:

Environmental fate:

When petroleum substances are released into the environment, four major fate processes will take place: dissolution in water, volatilization, biodegradation and adsorption.

For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzene - TMBs)

Chemicals in this category possess properties indicating a hazard for the environment (acute toxicity for fish, invertebrates, and algae from 1 to 10 mg/L).

For Xylenes:

log Koc : 2.05-3.08; Koc : 25.4-204; Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-42; Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 24-672; Half-life (hr) H2O ground : 336-8640; Half-life (hr) soil : 52-672; Henry's Pa m3/mol : 637-879; Henry's atm m3/mol - 7.68E-03; BOD 5 if unstated - 1.4,1%; COD - 2.56,13% ThOD - 3.125 : BCF : 23; log BCF : 1.17-2.41.

For Glycol Ethers:

Environmental Fate: Several glycol ethers have been shown to biodegrade however; biodegradation slows as molecular weight increases.

for phthalate esters:

Phthalates are easily released into the environment.

For n-Butyl Acetate:

Koc: ~200;

log Kow: 1.78;

Half-life (hr) air: 144;

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 178 - 27156;

Henry's atm: m3/mol: 3.20E-04

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.15-1.02,7%;

COD: 78%;

ThOD: 2.207;

BCF : 4-14.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	HIGH	HIGH
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	LOW	LOW
(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	HIGH	HIGH
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days)
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LOW	LOW
n-butyl acetate	LOW	LOW
dibutyl phthalate	LOW (Half-life = 23 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.08 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.4542)
2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole	LOW (BCF = 268)
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	LOW (BCF = 0.18)
(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	LOW (LogKOW = 1.6357)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 2.51)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.9966)
n-butyl acetate	LOW (BCF = 14)
dibutyl phthalate	LOW (BCF = 176)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	LOW (KOC = 365.3)
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1)
(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	LOW (KOC = 2648)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1)
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LOW (KOC = 22.28)
n-butyl acetate	LOW (KOC = 20.86)
dibutyl phthalate	LOW (KOC = 1460)

RESENE TIMBERLOCK

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ Recycle wherever possible. <p>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.</p>
------------------------------	---

Disposal Requirements

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

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

Disposal of this product should comply with Hazard Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 (EPA Consolidation 30 April 2021) and local regulations.

Flammable substance can be disposed of if the substance is treated by using a method that changes the characteristics or composition of the substance so that the substance is no longer a hazardous substance, or exporting the substance from New Zealand as waste.



For treating and discharging processes contact your local authority.

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

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

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	*3Y

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	Environmentally hazardous
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 related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds); Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)
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

RESENE TIMBERLOCK

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	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

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

Product name	Group
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Not Available
2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole	Not Available
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	Not Available
(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	Not Available
dibutyl phthalate	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Not Available
2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole	Not Available
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	Not Available
(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	Not Available
dibutyl phthalate	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
HSR002662	Surface Coatings and Colourants Flammable Group Standard 2020

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

3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

RESENE TIMBERLOCK

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 1: Carcinogenic to humans

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

diethylene glycol monomethyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent 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

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

xylene is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

n-butyl acetate is found on the following regulatory lists

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

dibutyl phthalate is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

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)

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

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)

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

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)

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

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)

Hazardous Substance Location

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

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

Certified Handler

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

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.

RESENE TIMBERLOCK

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
6.5A or 6.5B	120	1	3	
3.1C or 3.1D				10 L

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	05/09/2022
Initial Date	08/05/2019

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.6	05/09/2022	Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Advice to Doctor, Chronic Health, Classification, Environmental, Exposure Standard, Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), First Aid (inhaled), First Aid (swallowed), Handling Procedure, Ingredients, Personal Protection (Respirator), Physical Properties, Spills (major), Spills (minor), Storage (storage incompatibility), Storage (storage requirement), Use

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 ES: Exposure Standard
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index
 AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 DSL: Domestic Substances List
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
 EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers
 ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
 KECl: 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

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.