

# RESENE WOOD PRIMER ALUMINIUM

Resene Paints Ltd

Version No: 1.3  
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 31/03/2016  
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L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE WOOD PRIMER ALUMINIUM
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	9227
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Resene Paints Ltd
Address	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington Naenae 5011 New Zealand
Telephone	+64 4 577 0500
Fax	+64 4 577 3327
Website	www.resene.co.nz
Email	advice@resene.co.nz

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764 766
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

## CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
+800 2436 2255	+612 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

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Flammable Liquid Category 3, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	9.1B, 6.5B (contact), 6.7B, 6.4A, 6.9B, 6.3A, 9.1D, 6.8B, 3.1C

### Label elements

GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	<b>WARNING</b>

### Hazard statement(s)

Continued...

## RESENE WOOD PRIMER ALUMINIUM

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

The specific chemical identity and/ or exact percentage of composition has been withheld as a trade secret

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
96-29-7	0.1-0.2	<u>methyl ethyl ketoxime</u>
64742-82-1.	10-40	<u>naphtha petroleum, heav, hydrodesulfurised</u>
64742-48-9.	10-40	<u>naphtha petroleum, heav, hydrotreated</u>
95-63-6	1-10	<u>1,2,4-trimethyl benzene</u>
1330-20-7	0.1-1	<u>xylene</u>
64742-95-6	0.1-1	<u>naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent</u>

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

## Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed doNOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

## Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

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## RESENE WOOD PRIMER ALUMINIUM

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

## Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.

## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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## Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable. Combustion products include; carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

<b>Minor Spills</b>	▶ Remove all ignition sources.
<b>Major Spills</b>	Chemical Class: aromatic hydrocarbons For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority. ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

## Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.</li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ strong oxidisers,</li> <li>▶ may attack some plastics, rubber and coatings</li> </ul>

## 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)	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	White spirits (Stoddard solvent)	525 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	217 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Butanone oxime; (Ethyl methyl ketoxime)	10 ppm	10 ppm	52 ppm
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene)	100 ppm	350 ppm	29500 ppm
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy; (Isopar L-rev 2)	171 ppm	171 ppm	570 ppm
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4-; (Pseudocumene)	Not Available	Not Available	360 ppm
xylene	Xylenes	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Aromatic hydrocarbon solvents; (High flash naphtha distillates; Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic)	3.1 ppm	34 ppm	410 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
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methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	29,500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	20,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Not Available	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	1,000 ppm	900 ppm
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available	Not Available

## MATERIAL DATA

For methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO)

CEL TWA: 10 ppm, 36 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (compare WEEL-TWA)

(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit)

OEL-TWA: 0.28 ppm, 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> ORICA Australia quoting DSM Chemicals

Saturated vapour concentration: 1395 ppm at 20 deg.

For white spirit:

Low and high odour thresholds of 5.25 and 157.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, respectively, were considered to provide a rather useful index of odour as a warning property.

For trimethyl benzene as mixed isomers (of unstated proportions)

Odour Threshold Value: 2.4 ppm (detection)

Use care in interpreting effects as a single isomer or other isomer mix.

Exposed individuals are **NOT** reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

For cumene:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.008-0.132 ppm (detection), 0.047 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the TLV-TWA is thought to prevent induction of narcosis.


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.

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	▶ Overalls. Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

## Recommended material(s)

## GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

**'Forsberg Clothing Performance Index'.**

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
HYPALON	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
PVDC/PE/PVDC	C
TEFLON	C

## Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity.

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the 'Exposure Standard' (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-3 P2	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

\* - Continuous-flow; \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

A (All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide (HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide (HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds (below 65 degC)

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VITON	C
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\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as 'feel' or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Thick liquid with solvent odour containing silver flakes		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.98-1.01
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	285
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	510-590
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	145	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	33	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Flammable.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	7.0	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	0.5	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	51
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	404

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be seriously damaging to the health of the individual. 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.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. 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.
<b>Eye</b>	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.
<b>Chronic</b>	On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic effect. Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation and if swallowed.

Continued...

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	<p>Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure.</p> <p>Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, generally on the basis that results in animal studies provide sufficient evidence to cause a strong suspicion of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.</p> <p>Exposure to the material may cause concerns for humans owing to possible developmental toxic effects, generally on the basis that results in appropriate animal studies provide strong suspicion of developmental toxicity in the absence of signs of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated contact with xylenes may cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking.</p> <p>Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p>
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<b>RESENE WOOD PRIMER ALUMINIUM</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available

<b>methyl ethyl ketoxime</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >184-<2 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20 mg/l/4h <sup>**[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	

<b>naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1400 ppm/8H <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	

<b>naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	[CCINFO-Shell]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	[EXXON]
		None reported

<b>1,2,4-trimethyl benzene</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: 3504 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Nil reported
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 18 mg/L/4hd <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: ca.3504 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	

<b>xylene</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
		Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate

<b>naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Nil reported
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3670 ppm/8 h <sup>**[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	

**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

<b>RESENE WOOD PRIMER ALUMINIUM</b>	For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure.
<b>METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME</b>	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. For methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO) <b>Carcinogenicity:</b> 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
<b>NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. 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.

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	<p>For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure. For C9aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes - TMBs) AcuteToxicity Acutetoxicity studies (oral, dermal and inhalation routes of exposure) have beenconducted in rats using various solvent products containing predominantly mixedC9 aromatic hydrocarbons (CAS RN 64742-95-6).</p> <p><b>for petroleum:</b> This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.</p>
<b>NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED</b>	<p><b>for petroleum:</b> This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.</p>
<b>1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE</b>	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure. Other Toxicity data is available for CHEMWATCH 12172 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene CHEMWATCH 2325 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene</p>
<b>XYLENE</b>	<p>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). The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Reproductive effector in rats</p>
<b>NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT</b>	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure. For C9aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes - TMBs) AcuteToxicity Acutetoxicity studies (oral, dermal and inhalation routes of exposure) have beenconducted in rats using various solvent products containing predominantly mixedC9 aromatic hydrocarbons (CAS RN 64742-95-6). * [Devoe] .</p>

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

**Legend:** ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data required to make classification available  
 ☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
methyl ethyl ketoxime	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.557mg/L	3
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LC50	96	Fish	37.890mg/L	3
methyl ethyl ketoxime	EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.201mg/L	2
methyl ethyl ketoxime	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	ca.6.09mg/L	2
methyl ethyl ketoxime	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	ca.1.02mg/L	2
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/L	2
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/L	2
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	EC50	384	Crustacea	0.328mg/L	3
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.154mg/L	3
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LC50	96	Fish	1.318mg/L	3
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.0036057mg/L	4
xylene	EC50	24	Crustacea	0.711mg/L	4
xylene	LC50	96	Fish	0.0013404mg/L	4
xylene	EC50	48	Crustacea	>3.4mg/L	2
xylene	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/L	2
xylene	NOEC	73	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/L	2
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	EC50	48	Crustacea	=6.14mg/L	1
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.13mg/L	1
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.29mg/L	1

Continued...

## RESENE WOOD PRIMER ALUMINIUM

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=1mg/L	1
<b>Legend:</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - 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.

For 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Half-life (hr) air : 0.48-16

Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O surface water : 0.24-672

Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O ground : 336-1344

Half-life (hr) soil : 168-672

Henry's Pa m<sup>3</sup>/mol: 385-627

Bioaccumulation : not significant

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene is a volatile organic compound (VOC) substance.

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

For C9aromatics (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) H<sub>2</sub>O surface water : 24-672

Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O ground : 336-8640

Half-life (hr) soil : 52-672

Henry's Pa m<sup>3</sup>/mol: 637-879

Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup>/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

#### Environmental Fate

**Terrestrial fate:** Measured Koc values of 166 and 182, indicate that 3-xylene is expected to have moderate mobility in soil.

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

#### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW	LOW
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.67 days)
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)

#### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (BCF = 5.8)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (BCF = 275)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)

#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (KOC = 130.8)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (KOC = 717.6)

### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS


#### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> </ul>
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Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.


### SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### Labels Required

	
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## RESENE WOOD PRIMER ALUMINIUM

Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	•3Y

## Land transport (UN)

UN number	1263				
Packing group	III				
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)				
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	3	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	3				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>163; 223; 367</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>5 L</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	163; 223; 367	Limited quantity	5 L
Special provisions	163; 223; 367				
Limited quantity	5 L				

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1263														
Packing group	III														
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)														
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable														
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>3L</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	3	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	3L								
ICAO/IATA Class	3														
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable														
ERG Code	3L														
Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>A3 A72 A192</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>366</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>220 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>355</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>60 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>Y344</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>10 L</td> </tr> </table>	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
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						
Packing group	III						
UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)						
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant						
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>IMDG Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IMDG Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	IMDG Class	3	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable		
IMDG Class	3						
IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable						
Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>EMS Number</td> <td>F-E, S-E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>163 223 367 955</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited Quantities</td> <td>5 L</td> </tr> </table>	EMS Number	F-E, S-E	Special provisions	163 223 367 955	Limited Quantities	5 L
EMS Number	F-E, S-E						
Special provisions	163 223 367 955						
Limited Quantities	5 L						

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

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Continued...

## RESENE WOOD PRIMER ALUMINIUM

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

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002669	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006

### 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)

### NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED(64742-82-1.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

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

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

### NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED(64742-48-9.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

### 1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE(95-63-6) 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)

### XYLENE(1330-20-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

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

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

### NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT(64742-95-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

### Location Test Certificate

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
3.1C	500 L in containers greater than 5 L 1500 L in containers up to and including 5 L	250 L 250 L

### Approved Handler

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations and Regulation 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

### Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (methyl ethyl ketoxime; naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent; xylene; naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised; naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated; 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised; naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	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

### Other information

### Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

## RESENE WOOD PRIMER ALUMINIUM

Name	CAS No
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	64742-82-1., 8052-41-3.
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	101795-02-2., 64742-48-9.
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	25550-14-5, 64742-95-6

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  
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

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