

RESENE STRIP-OFF

RESENE PAINTS LTD

Chemwatch: 9-49472
Version No: 1.4
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 11/03/2014
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S.GHS.NZLEN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE STRIP-OFF
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	rev 8274
Proper shipping name	Not Applicable
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RESENE PAINTS LTD
Address	32 - 50 Vogel Street Naenae Wellington New Zealand
Telephone	+64 4 5770500
Fax	+64 4 5770600
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 737636

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.

GHS Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Acute Vertebrate Hazard Category 3
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	6.1E (oral), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.5B (contact), 6.8A, 9.1C, 9.3C

Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

H303	May be harmful if swallowed
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H433	Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

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

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
872-50-4	60-70	N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone
8002-09-3	<=1	pine oil

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"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

	<p>Treat symptomatically.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>for simple esters:</p> <p>-----</p> <p>BASIC TREATMENT</p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary. ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
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- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ **DO NOT use emetics.** Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- ▶ Give activated charcoal.

 ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

 EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- ▶ Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- ▶ Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- ▶ Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A. C. and CURRANCE, P.L. *EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994*

For acute and short term repeated exposures to methanol:

- ▶ Toxicity results from accumulation of formaldehyde/formic acid.
- ▶ Clinical signs are usually limited to CNS, eyes and GI tract Severe metabolic acidosis may produce dyspnea and profound systemic effects which may become intractable. All symptomatic patients should have arterial pH measured. Evaluate airway, breathing and circulation.
- ▶ Stabilise obtunded patients by giving naloxone, glucose and thiamine.
- ▶ Decontaminate with Ipecac or lavage for patients presenting 2 hours post-ingestion. Charcoal does not absorb well; the usefulness of cathartic is not established.
- ▶ Forced diuresis is not effective; haemodialysis is recommended where peak methanol levels exceed 50 mg/dL (this correlates with serum bicarbonate levels below 18 mEq/L).
- ▶ Ethanol, maintained at levels between 100 and 150 mg/dL, inhibits formation of toxic metabolites and may be indicated when peak methanol levels exceed 20 mg/dL. An intravenous solution of ethanol in D5W is optimal.
- ▶ Folate, as leucovorin, may increase the oxidative removal of formic acid. 4-methylpyrazole may be an effective adjunct in the treatment. 8-Phenytoin may be preferable to diazepam for controlling seizure.

[Ellenhorn Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comment
1. Methanol in urine	15 mg/l	End of shift	B, NS
2. Formic acid in urine	80 mg/gm creatinine	Before the shift at end of workweek	B, NS

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed.

NS: Non-specific determinant - observed following exposure to other materials.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- ▶ Combustible.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills

Slippery when spilt.

Major Spills

Slippery when spilt.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin <p>The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides.</p>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Material is hygroscopic, i.e. absorbs moisture from the air.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Dibasic esters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ react with strong oxidisers with risk of fire and/ or explosion ▶ are incompatible with strong acids, nitrates ▶ Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids.

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

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)	N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	103 (mg/m ³) / 25 (ppm)	309 (mg/m ³) / 75 (ppm)	Not Available	Skin absorption

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	10(ppm)	10(ppm)	25(ppm)	25(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
RESENE STRIP-OFF	Not Available	Not Available

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
Hand protection	▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▶ Overalls.
Thermal hazards	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:

RESENE STRIP-OFF Not Available

Material	CPI

* 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

Respiratory protection

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	AK-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	AK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	AK-2 P2	AK-PAPR-2 P2

"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.

up to 50 x ES	-	AK-3 P2	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	clear viscous liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.05
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	289
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	200	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	94	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	0.1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	9.0	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.3	Volatile Component (%vol)	99
Vapour pressure (kPa)	0.03	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	2.73	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ Presence of incompatible materials.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	The material produces moderate skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or ▶ produces significant, but moderate, 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.
Eye	Direct contact with the liquid N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) may produce painful burning or stinging of the eyes and lids, watering and inflammation of the conjunctiva and temporary corneal clouding.
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.

RESENE STRIP-OFF	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 8000 mg/kg	*[Manufacturer]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3914 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4200 mg/kg*	

RESENE STRIP-OFF

	Not Available	Not Available
pine oil	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 5000 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3200 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available

N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.
RESENE STRIP-OFF, PINE OIL	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.

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

CMR STATUS

SKIN	N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) - Skin	Skin absorption
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SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
	Insure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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
HSR002596	Laboratory Chemicals and Reagent Kits Group Standard 2006
HSR002624	N.O.S.
HSR002535	Compressed Gas Mixtures (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002530	Cleaning Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002606	Lubricants, Lubricant Additives, Coolants and Anti-freeze Agents (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002519	Aerosols (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002521	Animal Nutritional and Animal Care Products Group Standard 2006
HSR002585	Fuel Additives (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002644	Polymers (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002670	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002612	Metal Industry Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002638	Photographic Chemicals (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002503	Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002558	Dental Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002565	Embalming Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002684	Water Treatment Chemicals (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002571	Fertilisers (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002573	Fire Fighting Chemicals Group Standard 2006
HSR100425	Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2010
HSR002600	Leather and Textile Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002544	Construction Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002549	Corrosion Inhibitors (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
HSR002648	Refining Catalysts Group Standard 2006
HSR002653	Solvents (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006

<p>N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone(872-50-4) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway"</p>
<p>pine oil(8002-09-3) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Pesticides", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)"</p>

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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