

# RESENE DECORATOR POLYURETHANE SEMI GLOSS

## Resene Paints LTD

Version No: 2.2

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

Issue Date: 26/02/2024

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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 DECORATOR POLYURETHANE SEMI GLOSS
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound); PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	5582
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#### Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Resene Paints LTD
Address	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington 5011 New Zealand
Telephone	+64 4 5770500
Fax	+64 4 5773327
Website	<a href="http://www.resene.co.nz">www.resene.co.nz</a>
Email	<a href="mailto:advice@resene.co.nz">advice@resene.co.nz</a>

#### Emergency telephone number

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

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

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification [1]	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, 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, 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.5B (contact), 6.7B, 6.8B, 6.9B, 9.1B, 9.3C, 6.1E (respiratory tract irritant)

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

#### Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.

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H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Inhalation)
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
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.
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.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
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.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
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.
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.

## 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.
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## 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
96-29-7	0.1-0.5	<u>methyl ethyl ketoxime</u>
64742-82-1.	20-40	<u>naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised</u>
64742-88-7	20-40	<u>solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic</u>
64742-95-6	1-5	<u>naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent</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

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

## Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<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>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<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>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<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>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT 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> <li>▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> </ul>

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

Treat symptomatically.

Following acute or short term repeated exposures to toluene:

- ▶ Toluene is absorbed across the alveolar barrier, the blood/air mixture being 11.2/15.6 (at 37 degrees C.) The concentration of toluene, in expired breath, is of the order of 18 ppm following sustained exposure to 100 ppm. The tissue/blood proportion is 1/3 except in adipose where the proportion is 8/10.
- ▶ Metabolism by microsomal mono-oxygenation, results in the production of hippuric acid. This may be detected in the urine in amounts between 0.5 and 2.5 g/24 hr which represents, on average 0.8 gm/gm of creatinine. The biological half-life of hippuric acid is in the order of 1-2 hours.
- ▶ Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (eg cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> <50 mm Hg or pCO<sub>2</sub> > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial damage has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenaline) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use.

**BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI**

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
o-Cresol in urine	0.5 mg/L	End of shift	B
Hippuric acid in urine	1.6 g/g creatinine	End of shift	B, NS
Toluene in blood	0.05 mg/L	Prior to last shift of workweek	

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other material

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

**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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p><b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.</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**

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

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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	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)	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Stoddard solvent (White spirits)	100 ppm / 525 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	(om) - Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour

## Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methyl ethyl ketoxime	30 ppm	56 ppm	250 ppm
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1,800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	29500** mg/m <sup>3</sup>
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	1,200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	6,700 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	40,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	1,200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	6,700 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	40,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	20,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	2,500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available	Not Available

## Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
methyl ethyl ketoxime	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

**Notes:** Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

## MATERIAL DATA

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

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and are part of the IFRA Code of Practice.

**WARNING:** This substance is classified by the NOHSC as Category 2 Probable Human Carcinogen

**CAUTION:** This substance is classified by the NOHSC as Category 3 Suspected of having carcinogenic potential

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.

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

for benzene

Odour Threshold Value: 34 ppm (detection), 97 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for benzene, measuring in excess of 0.5 ppm, are commercially available.

For 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.

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

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
<b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</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. <b>NOTE:</b> ▸ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.
<b>Body protection</b>	Overalls
<b>Respiratory protection</b>	Respiratory protection required in insufficiently ventilated working areas and during spraying. An approved respirator with a replaceable vapour/mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 1715 Standard, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716 Standard, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances. Recommended filter type: Type A filter (organic vapour).

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear light amber liquid with characteristic odour		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.88-0.91
<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>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	>145	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	25-28	<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>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available

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Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	66
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	530

## 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 may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation.</p> <p>High inhaled concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis characterised by nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination</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. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons may produce irritation of the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine with oedema and mucosal ulceration resulting; symptoms include a burning sensation in the mouth and throat.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p>
Eye	<p>The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis.</p>
Chronic	<p>On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, the material may be regarded as carcinogenic to humans. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.</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. Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. Follicular dermatitis may develop rapidly on repeated immersion of the hands and forearms in white spirits.</p> <p>Chronic exposure to benzene may cause headache, fatigue, loss of appetite and lassitude with incipient blood effects including anaemia and blood changes.</p>

RESENE DECORATOR POLYURETHANE SEMI GLOSS	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >184<1840 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.83 mg/4h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >1.58 mg/4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

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solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.42 mg/L4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>Legend:</b>	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 DECORATOR POLYURETHANE SEMI GLOSS	Data demonstrate that during inhalation exposure,aromatic hydrocarbons undergo substantial partitioning into adipose tissues.
METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen *Huls Canada ** Merck 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.
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). For toluene: <b>Acute Toxicity</b> Humans exposed to intermediate to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis, and death.
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	* [Devoe] .
RESENE DECORATOR POLYURETHANE SEMI GLOSS & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends.
RESENE DECORATOR POLYURETHANE SEMI GLOSS & METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.
RESENE DECORATOR POLYURETHANE SEMI GLOSS & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED & SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC	Studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the mammalian gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length,with little absorption above C30. For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system.
RESENE DECORATOR POLYURETHANE SEMI GLOSS & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure.
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	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).

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

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## Toxicity

RESENE DECORATOR POLYURETHANE SEMI GLOSS	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

methyl ethyl ketoxime	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	0.5-0.6	7
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	~201mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~6.09mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~1.02mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	391mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	391mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.58mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.097mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.53mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.277mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	720h	Fish	0.02mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.14mg/l	2	

solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	450mg/l	1
EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	1	

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6.14mg/l	1
	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	

**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*

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

For 1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene:

Half-life (hr) air: 0.48-16;

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 0.24 -672;

Half-life (hr) H2O ground: 336-1344;

Half-life (hr) soil: 168-672;

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

Bioaccumulation: not significant.

For Aromatic Substances Series:

Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.

For petroleum distillates:

Environmental fate:

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

For 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 K<sub>oc</sub> : 2.05-3.08; K<sub>oc</sub> : 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 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.

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

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW	LOW

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (BCF = 5.8)

## Mobility in soil

Continued...



## RESENE DECORATOR POLYURETHANE SEMI GLOSS

Ingredient	Mobility
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (KOC = 130.8)

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Consult manufacturer for recycling option.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
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## 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)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1263				
14.2. UN proper shipping name	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound); PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)				
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subsidiary Hazard</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Class	3	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
Class	3				
Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable				
14.4. Packing group	III				
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous				
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>163; 223; 367</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>5 L</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Special provisions	163; 223; 367	Limited quantity	5 L
Special provisions	163; 223; 367				
Limited quantity	5 L				

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1263						
14.2. 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)						
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>3L</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	3	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable	ERG Code	3L
ICAO/IATA Class	3						
ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable						
ERG Code	3L						
14.4. Packing group	III						
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous						

## RESENE DECORATOR POLYURETHANE SEMI GLOSS

14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3 A72 A192
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1263	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound); PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-E
	Special provisions	163 223 367 955
	Limited Quantities	5 L

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Not Available
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available

## 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Not Available
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	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
HSR002669	Surface Coatings and Colourants Flammable Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020

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

## methyl ethyl ketoxime 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 - Classification Data  
 New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

## naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised 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 - Not Classified as Carcinogenic  
 New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls  
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals  
 New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

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New Zealand Land Transport Rule; Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 2 Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantities and Consumer Commodities  
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

**solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic is found on the following regulatory lists**

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic  
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls  
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals  
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)  
New Zealand Land Transport Rule; Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 2 Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantities and Consumer Commodities  
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

**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 - Not Classified as Carcinogenic  
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals  
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)  
New Zealand Land Transport Rule; Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 2 Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantities and Consumer Commodities

**Additional Regulatory Information**

Not Applicable

**Hazardous Substance Location**

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

Hazard Class	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.

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
<b>Legend:</b>	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	26/02/2024
Initial Date	12/03/2019

**SDS Version Summary**

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.2	26/02/2024	Toxicological information - Acute Health (eye), Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), Toxicological information - Acute Health (swallowed), First Aid measures - Advice to Doctor, Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Exposure controls / personal protection - Engineering Control, Ecological Information - Environmental, Exposure controls / personal protection - Exposure Standard, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), First Aid measures - First Aid (eye), First Aid measures - First Aid (inhaled), Handling and storage - Handling Procedure, Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (other), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (Respirator), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (hands/feet), Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Supplier Information

**RESENE DECORATOR POLYURETHANE SEMI GLOSS****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
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
  
- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ▶ DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- ▶ EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ▶ ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- ▶ NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- ▶ KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- ▶ PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- ▶ TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- ▶ NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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