

# RESENE HERMAN PACIFIC WOODX

## Resene Paints LTD

Version No: 1.2.3.8  
Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: 08/07/2021  
Print Date: 08/07/2021  
L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE HERMAN PACIFIC WOODX
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	10749
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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 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	advice@resene.co.nz

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	NZ POISONS (24hr 7days)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766	+61 2 9186 1132
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+64 800 700 112


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 Liquid Category 4, Eye Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	3.1D, 6.4A, 6.5B (contact), 9.1C

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Warning
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#### Hazard statement(s)

H227	Combustible liquid.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

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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

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.
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.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403	Store in a well-ventilated place.
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## 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
55406-53-6	0.1-1	<u>3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate</u>
111-77-3	<0.5	<u>diethylene glycol monomethyl ether</u>
64742-82-1.	1-10	<u>naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised</u>
1330-20-7	<0.5	<u>xylene</u>
25265-77-4	1-10	<u>2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate</u>
<b>Legend:</b>	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>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh 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>▶ Seek medical attention if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <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> </ul>

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

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

## Extinguishing media

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.

## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

## RESENE HERMAN PACIFIC WOODX

<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>	▶ Combustible. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) hydrogen iodide other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.

**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**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	Remove all ignition sources. Contain spill with inert non- combustible absorbent then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. 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>	▶ Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b>
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**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Suitable container</b>	▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	Xylenes: ▶ may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers ▶ attack some plastics, rubber and coatings ▶ may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity. ▶ Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents. For alkyl aromatics: The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. Low molecular weight alkanes: ▶ May react violently with strong oxidisers, chlorine ▶ Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids.

**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)	100 ppm / 525 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	xylene	Dimethylbenzene	50 ppm / 217 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**Emergency Limits**

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	3.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	36 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	220 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	3.4 ppm	37 ppm	220 ppm
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1,800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	29500** mg/m <sup>3</sup>
xylene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	13 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	140 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	840 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Not Available	Not Available
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	20,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Not Available	Not Available

## Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	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 and are part of the IFRA Code of Practice.

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 xylenes:


IDLH Level: 900 ppm

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

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

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

## Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<p>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <p>▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals.</p> <p>For esters:</p> <p>▶ Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials.</p> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.</p>
Body protection	Overalls

## Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection required in insufficiently ventilated working areas and during spraying. An approved respirator with a replaceable vapour/ mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 1715 Standard, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716 Standard, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances. Recommended filter type: Type A filter (organic vapour).

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

## RESENE HERMAN PACIFIC WOODX

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear amber oil like liquid		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.9
<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</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>	>160	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	70-75	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Combustible.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	16
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	79

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	▶ stable.
<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>	<p>The main effects of simple aliphatic esters are narcosis and irritation and anaesthesia at higher concentrations. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness.</p> <p>Headache, fatigue, lassitude, irritability and gastrointestinal disturbances (e.g., nausea, anorexia and flatulence) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	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>	<p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.</p>
<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>	<p>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.</p> <p>On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated contact with xylenes may cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking.</p>

<b>RESENE HERMAN PACIFIC WOODX</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available

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3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.63 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: Irritating
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 1056 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin: Slight irritant
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2525 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg moderate
	Oral(Rabbit) LD50; >4000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <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/l4h <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>
xylene	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 5922 ppm4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral(Mouse) LD50; 1548 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentenediol monoisobutyrate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (guinea pig) LD50: >19 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >3200 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eyes - Moderate irritant *
		Skin - Slight irritant *
		Skin (rabbit): mild ***
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <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

RESENE HERMAN PACIFIC WOODX	Data demonstrate that during inhalation exposure,aromatic hydrocarbons undergo substantial partitioning into adipose tissues. Generally,linear and branched-chain alkyl esters are hydrolysed to their component alcohols and carboxylic acids in the intestinal tract, blood and most tissues throughout the body.
3-IODO-2-PROPYNYL BUTYL CARBAMATE	for carbamates: Carbamates are effective insecticides by virtue of their ability to inhibit acetylcholinesterase (AChE) (EC 3.1.1.7) in the nervous system. for 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate (IPBC): <b>Acute toxicity:</b> Acceptable acute toxicity studies with IPBC indicate low toxicity except eye irritation.
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. For diethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates: This category includes diethylene glycol ethyl ether (DGEE), diethylene glycol propyl ether (DGPE) diethylene glycol butyl ether (DGBE) and diethylene glycol hexyl ether (DGHE) and their acetates. <b>Acute toxicity:</b> There are adequate oral, inhalation and/or dermal toxicity studies on the category members.
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED	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. 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). for petroleum: Altered mental state, drowsiness, peripheral motor neuropathy, irreversible brain damage (so-called Petrol Sniffer's Encephalopathy), delirium, seizures, and sudden death have been reported from repeated overexposure to some hydrocarbon solvents, naphthas, and gasoline This product may contain benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic. This product contains toluene.
XYLENE	Reproductive effector in rats  The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

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	<b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
<b>2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE</b>	Not a skin sensitiser (guinea pig, Magnusson-Kligman) *** Ames Test: negative *** Micronucleus, mouse: negative *** Not mutagenic *** No effects on fertility or foetal development seen in the rat *** * [SWIFT] ** [Eastman] *** [Perstop] The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.
<b>RESENE HERMAN PACIFIC WOODX &amp; 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate</b>	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema.
<b>RESENE HERMAN PACIFIC WOODX &amp; NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED</b>	For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure.
<b>XYLENE &amp; 2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE</b>	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).

<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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

<b>RESENE HERMAN PACIFIC WOODX</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	NOEC(ECx)	840h	Fish	0.013mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.077-0.124mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.04mg/L	5
<b>diethylene glycol monomethyl ether</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	LC50	96h	Fish	>969.6mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>500mg/l	1
	EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
<b>naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	391mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	391mg/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	0.58mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	720h	Crustacea	0.024mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.14mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.277mg/l	2
<b>xylene</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.6mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.8mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	73h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/l	2
<b>2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentenediol monoisobutyrate</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18.4mg/l	1

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	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>19mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>19mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.28mg/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 (QSAR) - 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				

Harmful 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) H2O surface water : 0.24-672

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

Half-life (hr) soil : 168-672

Henry's Pa m3 /mol: 385-627

Bioaccumulation : not significant

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

For aromatic hydrocarbons:

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

For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzene - TMBs)

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

For xylenes :

log Koc : 2.05-3.08

Koc : 25.4-204

Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-42

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 24-672

Half-life (hr) H2O ground : 336-8640

Half-life (hr) soil : 52-672

Henry's Pa m3 /mol: 637-879

Henry's atm m3 /mol: 7.68E-03

BOD 5 if unstated: 1.4,1%

COD : 2.56,13%

ThOD : 3.125

BCF : 23

log BCF : 1.17-2.41

#### Environmental Fate

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

#### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	HIGH	HIGH
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	LOW	LOW
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LOW	LOW

#### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.4542)
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	LOW (BCF = 0.18)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.9966)

#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	LOW (KOC = 365.3)
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1)
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LOW (KOC = 22.28)

### SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

#### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<p>‡ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory.</p>
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Continued...



## RESENE HERMAN PACIFIC WOODX

- ▶ **DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.**
  - ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling option.  
Resene Paintwise accepts residual unwanted paint and packaging. See Resene website for Paintwise information. Or contact a Local Authority for the disposal information. Do not discharge the substance into the environment.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

**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).

For treating and discharging processes contact your local authority.

**SECTION 14 Transport information****Labels Required**

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	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**

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Not Available
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Not Available

**Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code**

Product name	Ship Type
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Not Available
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	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
HSR002657	Surface Coatings and Colourants Combustible Group Standard 2020

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

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

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)

**diethylene glycol monomethyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists**

## RESENE HERMAN PACIFIC WOODX

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  
 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 Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

**xylene is found on the following regulatory lists**

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs  
 New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls  
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data  
 New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)  
 New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

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

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

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

**Hazardous Substance Location**

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

Hazard Class	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

**Certified Handler**

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

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

**Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles**

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
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 - AIIIC / 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 and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

**SECTION 16 Other information**

<b>Revision Date</b>	08/07/2021
<b>Initial Date</b>	07/07/2021

**SDS Version Summary**

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
0.2.3.8	08/07/2021	Classification, Disposal, Engineering Control, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Handling Procedure, Personal Protection (other), Physical Properties, Spills (major), Spills (minor), Storage (storage requirement), Storage (suitable container), Transport, Transport 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.

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

## RESENE HERMAN PACIFIC WOODX

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  
AIIIC: 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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