

RALI DTM MIXED COLOUR

RESENE AUTOMOTIVE & LIGHT INDUSTRIAL

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Version No: 1.4
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: 14/11/2014
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Initial Date: 14/11/2014
S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RALI DTM MIXED COLOUR
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	9093
Proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
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 manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	RESENE AUTOMOTIVE & LIGHT INDUSTRIAL
Address	32-50 Vogel StreetNaenaeWellingtonNew Zealand
Telephone	+64 4 5770500
Fax	+64 4 5773327
Website	www.resene.co.nz
Email	advice@resene.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 737636

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
+800 2436 2255	+612 9186 1132	Not Available

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


SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

GHS Classification ^[1]	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Germ Cell Mutagen Category 1A, Carcinogen Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, STOT - RE Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	3.1C, 6.1D (dermal), 6.1D (inhalation), 6.1E (aspiration), 6.3A, 6.6A, 6.7B, 6.8A, 6.9B (inhalation), 9.1C, 9.1D

Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Continued...

RALI DTM MIXED COLOUR

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H315	Causes skin irritation
H340	May cause genetic defects
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H402	Harmful to aquatic life
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s)Prevention

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

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
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Precautionary statement(s)Storage

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

P501	Dispose of contents/container 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
1330-20-7	30-50	xylene
100-41-4	10-20	ethylbenzene
108-65-6	5-15	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer
78-93-3	3-5	methyl ethyl ketone

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 764 766 | NZ Emergency Services: 111 - THIS IS A SUMMARY ONLY - FULL REPORT AVAILABLE

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 or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. ▶ 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. ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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

Continued...

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For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

- ▶ Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- ▶ Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- ▶ Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ < 50 mm Hg or pCO₂ > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury 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 (adrenalin) 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.

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
Methylhippu-ric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatinine 2 mg/min	End of shift Last 4 hrs of shift	

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ 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 | ▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable. |
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SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Minor Spills | ▶ Remove all ignition sources. |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| Major Spills | ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. |
|---------------------|--|

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| Safe handling | ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. |
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- | | |
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| Other information | ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. |
|--------------------------|---|

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Suitable container | ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. |
|---------------------------|--|

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Storage incompatibility | Xylenes: |
| | ▶ may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, uranium fluoride |
| | ▶ attack some plastics, rubber and coatings |
| | ▶ may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity. |

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)	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	217 mg/m ³ / 50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	434 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm	543 mg/m ³ / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone	445 mg/m ³ / 150 ppm	890 mg/m ³ / 300 ppm	Not Available	Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring.

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
xylene		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available


Continued...

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ethylbenzene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
xylene	1,000 ppm	900 ppm
ethylbenzene	2,000 ppm	800 [LEL] ppm
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	3,000 ppm	3,000 [Unch] ppm

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear 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	▶ 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:

RALI DTM MIXED COLOUR

Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
HYPALON	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
PVDC/PE/PVDC	C
SARANEX-23	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

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

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

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

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity.

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

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

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

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

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(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

Continued...

RALI DTM MIXED COLOUR

Appearance	Note that all of the monopropylene glycol ethers may exist in two isomeric forms, alpha or beta. Note that all of the monopropylene glycol ethers may exist in two isomeric forms, alpha or beta. Coloured liquid with strong solvent odour		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.995
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	469
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-77	Viscosity (cSt)	300
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	134	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	28	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	8.0	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.2	Volatile Component (%vol)	59
Vapour pressure (kPa)	1.3	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3.7	VOC g/L	519

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	► Unstable in the 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 or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
Ingestion	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.
Skin Contact	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	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.

RALI DTM MIXED COLOUR	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1548 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2459 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg	
	Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
ethylbenzene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17800 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg - SEVERE
	Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 2642 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 15 mg/24h mild

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	Oral (rat) LD50: 3500 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (Rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	* [CCINFO]
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg*	Nil reported
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4345 ppm/6h	
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 750 mg/kg	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 8532 mg/kg	
	Oral (Rat, adult male) LD50: >10000 mg/kg *	
	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg	- mild
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6480 mg/kg	Eye (human): 350 ppm -irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m ³ /8 hr	Eye (rabbit): 80 mg - irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LD50: 23500 mg/m ³ /8 hr	Skin (rabbit): 402 mg/24 hr - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2737 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 13.78mg/24 hr open
	Not Available	Not Available

RALI DTM MIXED COLOUR	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
XYLENE	Reproductive effector in rats
ETHYLBENZENE	Liver changes, uterual tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded.
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER	for propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM). A BASF report (in ECETOC) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects. The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. *Shin-Etsu SDS
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.
XYLENE, ETHYLBENZENE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.

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

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

CMR STATUS

REPROTOXIN	xylene	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction
	methyl ethyl ketone	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

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

Continued...

RALI DTM MIXED COLOUR

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
ethylbenzene	HIGH (Half-life = 228 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.57 days)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	LOW	LOW
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
ethylbenzene	LOW (BCF = 79.43)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	LOW (LogKOW = 0.56)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 0.29)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethylbenzene	LOW (KOC = 517.8)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	HIGH (KOC = 1.838)
methyl ethyl ketone	MEDIUM (KOC = 3.827)

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	•3Y

Land transport(UN)

UN number	1263				
Packing group	III				
UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)				
Environmental hazard	No relevant data				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Class	3	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	3				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
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)

UN number	1263						
Packing group	III						
UN proper shipping name	Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)						
Environmental hazard	No relevant data						
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>3L</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	3	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	3L
ICAO/IATA Class	3						
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable						
ERG Code	3L						

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Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1263	
Packing group	III	
UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)	
Environmental hazard	No relevant data	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-E
	Special provisions	163 223 955
	Limited Quantities	5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	xylene	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	ethylbenzene	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Z
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	methyl ethyl ketone	Z

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, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006

xylene1330-20-7is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals"
ethylbenzene100-41-4is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals"
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer108-65-6is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals"
methyl ethyl ketone78-93-3is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals"

Location Test Certificate

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

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

Approved Handler

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

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

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

Continued...

RALI DTM MIXED COLOUR

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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