

RALI DUREPOX HIGH PERFORMANCE CLEAR

RESENE AUTOMOTIVE & LIGHT INDUSTRIAL

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Version No: 1.2
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: 13/10/2014
Print Date: 13/10/2014
Initial Date: 13/10/2014
S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name | RALI DUREPOX HIGH PERFORMANCE CLEAR |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | 9039 |
| 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. |
|--------------------------|---|

Details of the manufacturer/importer

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | RESENE AUTOMOTIVE & LIGHT INDUSTRIAL |
| Address | 32-50 Vogel Street Naenae Wellington New 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 |

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

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


SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

| | |
|---|---|
| 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 1B, Carcinogen Category 1B, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, STOT - RE Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI |
| Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria | 3.1C, 6.1D (dermal), 6.1D (inhalation), 6.1E (aspiration), 6.3A, 6.6A, 6.7A, 6.8A, 6.9B (inhalation), 9.1C, 9.1D |

Label elements

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| GHS label elements |  |
|--------------------|---|

Continued...

RALI DUREPOX HIGH PERFORMANCE CLEAR

SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

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 |
| H350 | May cause 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. |
|------|---|

Precautionary statement(s): Response

| | |
|-----------|---|
| P301+P310 | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider |
|-----------|---|

Precautionary statement(s): Storage

| | |
|-----------|--|
| P403+P235 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. |
|-----------|--|

Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

| | |
|------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration |
|------|--|

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 |
| 64742-95-6 | <1 | naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent |

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

Continued...

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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.

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 | End of shift | |
| | 2 mg/min | 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. |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|

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. |
|----------------------|---|

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 |

EMERGENCY LIMITS


| Ingredient | TEEL-0 | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | | |

Continued...

RALI DUREPOX HIGH PERFORMANCE CLEAR

| RALI DUREPOX HIGH PERFORMANCE CLEAR | Not Available | 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 | | |
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | Not Available | Not Available | | |

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|--|
| Appropriate engineering controls | Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | ▶ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. |
| 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:

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| 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 DUREPOX HIGH PERFORMANCE CLEAR

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---------------|
| Appearance | Note that all of the monopropylene glycol ethers may exist in two isomeric forms, alpha or beta. Clear colourless 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) | Not Available | 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, the material may be regarded as carcinogenic to humans. |

| | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| RALI DUREPOX HIGH PERFORMANCE CLEAR | 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 |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 3500 mg/kg | |
| | Not Available | Not Available |

RALI DUREPOX HIGH PERFORMANCE CLEAR

| | |
|--|--|
| RALI DUREPOX HIGH PERFORMANCE CLEAR | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |
| XYLENE | Reproductive effector in rats |
| ETHYLBENZENE | Liver changes, utheral 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 |
| NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. * [Devoe] . |
| 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

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicity**

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

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 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 | high | high |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|-------------------|
| ethylbenzene | low (BCF = 53.15) |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | low (BCF = 3.162) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---|--------------------|
| ethylbenzene | low (KOC = 517.8) |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | high (KOC = 1.838) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. |
|-------------------------------------|--|

Continued...

RALI DUREPOX HIGH PERFORMANCE CLEAR

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"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table> | Class | 3 | Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Class | 3 | | | | |
| Subrisk | Not Applicable | | | | |
| Special precautions for user | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>163;223;367</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>5 L</td> </tr> </table> | Special provisions | 163;223;367 | Limited quantity | 5 L |
| Special provisions | 163;223;367 | | | | |
| Limited quantity | 5 L | | | | |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|-------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------|--|-----|--|------|---|------|--|------|
| UN number | 1263 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Packing group | III | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UN proper shipping name | Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Environmental hazard | No relevant data | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>3L</td> </tr> </table> | ICAO/IATA Class | 3 | ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable | ERG Code | 3L | | | | | | | | |
| ICAO/IATA Class | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ERG Code | 3L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Special precautions for user | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>A3A72</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>366</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>220 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>355</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>60 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>Y344</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>10 L</td> </tr> </table> | Special provisions | A3A72 | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 366 | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 220 L | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 355 | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 60 L | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y344 | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 10 L |
| Special provisions | A3A72 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 366 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 220 L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 355 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 60 L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y344 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 10 L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----|
| UN number | 1263 | | | | | | |
| Packing group | III | | | | | | |
| UN proper shipping name | PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, 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"> <tr> <td>IMDG Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IMDG Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table> | IMDG Class | 3 | IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable | | |
| IMDG Class | 3 | | | | | | |
| IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable | | | | | | |
| Special precautions for user | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>EMS Number</td> <td>F-E , S-E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>163 223 955</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited Quantities</td> <td>5 L</td> </tr> </table> | EMS Number | F-E , S-E | Special provisions | 163 223 955 | Limited Quantities | 5 L |
| 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 |
|--------|------------|--------------------|
|--------|------------|--------------------|

Continued...

RALI DUREPOX HIGH PERFORMANCE CLEAR

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 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 | naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | Y |

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 |

| | |
|---|--|
| xylene(1330-20-7) is 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" |
| ethylbenzene(100-41-4) is 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-isomer(108-65-6) is 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" |
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent(64742-95-6) is 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)" |

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 |
|--------------------|--|
| 6.7A | 10 kg or more, if solid 10 L or more, if liquid |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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

www.chemwatch.net/references

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

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