RESENE IMPERITE 503 (MCR)

RESENE PAINTS LTD

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **4**

Chemwatch: **9-62963**
Version No: **1.2**
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: **19/06/2014**
Print Date: **24/07/2014**
Initial Date: **Not Available**
S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE IMPERITE 503 (MCR)
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
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 PAINTS LTD		
Address	32-50 Vogel Street, Lower Hutt, 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	Not Available		
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 737363		
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 737363		

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 prefered 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, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3, STOT - RE Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
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, 6.4A, 6.5B (contact), 6.8A, 6.9 (narcotic), 6.9B, 9.1B, 9.1D

Label elements

Continued...

GHS label elements	
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
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H411	Toxic 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
123-86-4	10-20	n-butyl acetate
1330-20-7	20-30	xylene
64742-95-6.	1-10	naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent
71-36-3	1-10	n-butanol
107-98-2	1-10	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers
119-64-2	1-10	tetrahydronaphthalene
71011-24-0	<=1	tallowalkyldimethylammonium chloride/ bentonite quaternary
11114-17-3	<=1	3M Fluorad FC-430

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ 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	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

Continued...

	▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ 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	▸ 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. ▸ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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 (pO_2 < 50 mm Hg or pCO_2 > 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

Continued...

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	n-Butyl acetate: ▸ reacts with water on standing to form acetic acid and n-butyl alcohol ▸ reacts violently with strong oxidisers and potassium tert-butoxide ▸ is incompatible with caustics, strong acids and nitrates ▸ dissolves rubber, many plastics, resins and some coatings 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)	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl acetate	713 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	950 mg/m3 / 200 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	217 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	n-butanol	n-Butyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available	150 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	Skin absorption
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	369 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	553 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
n-butyl acetate	5 ppm	5 ppm	200 ppm	3000 ppm
xylene	100 ppm	130 ppm	920 ppm	2500 ppm
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	500 ppm	750 ppm	750 ppm	750 ppm
n-butanol	50 ppm	50 ppm	50 ppm	1400 ppm
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	100 ppm	150 ppm	300 ppm	750 ppm
tetrahydronaphthalene	0.2 ppm	0.6 ppm	5 ppm	20 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
n-butyl acetate	10,000 ppm	1,700 [LEL] ppm
xylene	1,000 ppm	900 ppm
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available	Not Available
n-butanol	8,000 ppm	1,400 [LEL] ppm
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	Not Available	Not Available
tetrahydronaphthalene	Not Available	Not Available
tallowalkyldimethylammonium chloride/ bentonite quaternary	Not Available	Not Available
3M Fluorad FC-430	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	

Continued...

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:
RESENE IMPERITE 503 (MCR)

Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
HYPALON	C
NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	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

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

Appearance	Note that all of the monopropylene glycol ethers may exist in two isomeric forms, alpha or beta. |COLOURED VISCOUS LIQUID

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**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 (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	**pH as a solution(1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

Continued...

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	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe 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.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
RESENE IMPERITE 503 (MCR)	Not Available	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg*	* [PPG]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4H	Eye (human): 300 mg
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 390 ppm/4h	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)-SEVERE
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1230 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - moderate
	Oral (Guinea pig) LD50: 4700 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 10768 mg/kg	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 13100 mg/kg	
	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
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3670 ppm/8 h *	Nil reported
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg *	
	Not Available	Not Available
n-butanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3400 mg/kg	Eye (human): 50 ppm - irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 8000 ppm/4h	Eye (rabbit): 1.6 mg-SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 790 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 24 mg/24h-SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 405 mg/24h-moderate
	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 13000 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit) 230 mg mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10000 ppm/5 h.	Eye (rabbit) 500 mg/24 h.
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3739 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit) 500 mg open - mild
	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

tetrahydronaphthalene	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2816 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24 h - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2860 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 100 mg/24h - mod
		Skin (rabbit):500 mg(open)-SEVERE
	Not Available	Not Available
tallowalkyldimethylammonium chloride/ bentonite quaternary	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
3M Fluorad FC-430	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available

RESENE IMPERITE 503 (MCR)	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.
XYLENE	Reproductive effector in rats
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure. Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 1320 ppm/6h/90D-I * [Devoe]
N-BUTANOL	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. NOTE: Exposure of pregnant rats and rabbits to the substance did not give rise to teratogenic effects at concentrations up to 3000 ppm.
TETRAHYDRONAPHTHALENE	The acute toxicity of 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene was found to be relatively low with an oral LD50 of 2860 mg/kg bw (male rats), a dermal LD50 of 16,800 mg/kg bw (male rabbits) and no mortalities within 8 hours inhalation of a saturated atmosphere (ca. 1300 mg/m3; male rats.
N-BUTYL ACETATE, XYLENE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.
TALLOWALKYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE/ BENTONITE QUATERNARY, 3M FLUORAD FC-430	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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

SKIN	n-butanol	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) - Skin	Skin absorption

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

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

Persistence and degradability

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Continued...

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

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

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
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)	Class: 3 Subrisk: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	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)	ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable ERG Code: 3L
Special precautions for user	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)

Continued...

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	n-butyl acetate	Y
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	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	Z
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	tetrahydronaphthalene	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
HSR002662	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable) Group Standard 2006

n-butyl acetate(123-86-4) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","FisherTransport Information","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) - Specifications for Flavourings","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)","Acros Transport Information"
xylene(1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards","FisherTransport Information","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)"
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent(64742-95-6.) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 4: Components Cosmetic Products Must Not Contain - Table 1","International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)","International Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Declarable Substances Chemical List - ARP9536","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","New Zealand Land Transport Rule; Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 2 Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantities and Consumer Commodities","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements"

Continued...

n-butanol(71-36-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","FisherTransport Information","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) - Specifications for Flavourings","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)","Acros Transport Information"
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers(107-98-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	"IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards","FisherTransport Information","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","International Numbering System for Food Additives","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)"
tetrahydronaphthalene(119-64-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards","FisherTransport Information","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)","New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits"
tallowalkyldimethylammonium chloride/ bentonite quaternary(71011-24-0) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","FisherTransport Information","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","International Numbering System for Food Additives","UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – United Kingdom","WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","Acros Transport Information"
3M Fluorad FC-430(11114-17-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"

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.

Continued...

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.