

RALI AQUALAQ NGR ALKYD PRIMER

RESENE AUTOMOTIVE & LIGHT INDUSTRIAL

Version No: 1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: **05/10/2017**
Print Date: **05/10/2017**
L.GHS.NZLEN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RALI AQUALAQ NGR ALKYD PRIMER
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)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	10044
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

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	+800 2436 2255	+612 9186 1132

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

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification ^[1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 5, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Flammable Liquid 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	9.1B, 6.5B (contact), 6.7B, 6.1E (dermal), 6.3B, 6.4A, 6.1E (oral), 6.9B, 9.1D, 3.1C

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD **WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

H303	May be harmful if swallowed.
H313	May be harmful in contact with skin
H316	Causes mild skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Continued...

RALI AQUALAQ NGR ALKYD PRIMER

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
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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 in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Ingredients are required by the Hazard Substances (Identification) Regulations 2001 to be identified:

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
96-29-7	0.1-0.5	<u>methyl ethyl ketoxime</u>
64742-82-1.	1-10	<u>naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised</u>
64742-48-9.	10-30	<u>naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

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

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 if pain persists or recurs. ▶ 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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. <p>If aerosols or fumes are inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
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

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents
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RALI AQUALAQ NGR ALKYD PRIMER

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liquid and vapour are flammable. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO ₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove all ignition sources. Contain spill with sawdust or sand then place in suitable container for disposal. Clean area with solvent and large quantity of water to complete clean-up.
Major Spills	Chemical Class: aliphatic hydrocarbons Contain spill with sawdust or sand then place in suitable container for disposal. Clean area with solvent and large quantity of water to complete clean-up. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Avoid unnecessary personal contact. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> strong oxidising agents.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	White spirits (Stoddard solvent)	525 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Butanone oxime; (Ethyl methyl ketoxime)	30 ppm	56 ppm	250 ppm
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene)	300 mg/m ³	1,800 mg/m ³	29500 mg/m ³
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy; (Isopar L-rev 2)	350 mg/m ³	1,800 mg/m ³	40,000 mg/m ³


Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	20,000 mg/m ³	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	2,500 mg/m ³	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

For methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO)
 CEL TWA: 10 ppm, 36 mg/m³ (compare WEEL-TWA)
 (CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit)
 OEL-TWA: 0.28 ppm, 1 mg/m³ ORICA Australia quoting DSM Chemicals
 Saturated vapour concentration: 1395 ppm at 20 deg.

Exposure controls

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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	▶ Overalls.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3
100+		-	Airline**

* - Continuous Flow

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gases, 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 deg C)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	White dispersion with solvent odour		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.23-1.28
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)	240-330
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	72	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	23	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)	58
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	421

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	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'.
Skin Contact	Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Instillation of isoparaffins into rabbit eyes produces only slight irritation. Petroleum hydrocarbons may produce pain after direct contact with the eyes.
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. Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.




RALI AQUALAQ NGR ALKYD PRIMER	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >184<1840 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20 mg/l/4h** ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >900 mg/kg ^[1]	
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2796.8052 mg/l/8H ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1]	
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1]	

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. For methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO) Carcinogenicity: Increased incidences of liver tumours were observed in rat and mouse lifetime studies and there was also an increased incidence of mammary gland tumours in female rats, however, this was only seen at mid- and/or high concentrations of MEKO. Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen *Huls Canada ** Merck
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the mammalian gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure. For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes - TMBs) Acute Toxicity Acute toxicity studies (oral, dermal and inhalation routes of exposure) have been conducted in rats using various solvent products containing predominantly mixed C9 aromatic hydrocarbons (CAS RN 64742-95-6).
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED	for petroleum: This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.

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

RALI AQUALAQ NGR ALKYD PRIMER

Legend:  - Data available but does not fulfil the criteria for classification
 - Data available to make classification
 - Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

RALI AQUALAQ NGR ALKYD PRIMER	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

methyl ethyl ketoxime	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	843mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>500mg/L	1
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=83mg/L	1
	EC100	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=121mg/L	1
	NOEC	96	Fish	=320mg/L	1

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

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

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

When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (BCF = 5.8)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (KOC = 130.8)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS


Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. Consult manufacturer for recycling option. Resene Paintwise accepts residual unwanted paint and packaging. See Resene website for Paintwise information.

Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
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Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	*3Y

Land transport (UN)

UN number	1263				
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)				
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				
Packing group	III				
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous				
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														
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)														
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														
Packing group	III														
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous														
Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>A3 A72 A192</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	A3 A72 A192	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L
Special provisions	A3 A72 A192														
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366														
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L														
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355														
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L														

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1263						
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)						
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						
Packing group	III						
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant						
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>163 223 367 955</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited Quantities</td> <td>5 L</td> </tr> </table>	EMS Number	F-E , S-E	Special provisions	163 223 367 955	Limited Quantities	5 L
EMS Number	F-E , S-E						
Special provisions	163 223 367 955						
Limited Quantities	5 L						

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

Continued...

RALI AQUALAQ NGR ALKYD PRIMER

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

METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME(96-29-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED(64742-82-1.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

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

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED(64742-48-9.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

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 and Regulation 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 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

Refer Group Standards for further information

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (methyl ethyl ketoxime; naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised; naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION
Other information
Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	64742-82-1., 8052-41-3., 1174921-79-9
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	64742-48-9., 101795-02-2.

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

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

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