

Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Section 1 – Identification of the Substance/Mixture and of the Company/Undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name Abodo Protector Waterborne Clear & All Colours

Chemical name Not available.

Synonyms Not available.

Other means of identification Not available.

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

Relevant identified uses 23171, 23172, 23173, 23174, 23175, 23176, 23177, 23178, 23179, 23180.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier details Abodo Wood Ltd Phone: +64 9 249 0100 Email: info@abodo.co.nz
62 Ascot Rd www.abodo.co.nz
Mangere
Auckland 2022
New Zealand

Registered company name Resene Paints Ltd Phone: +64 4 577 0500 Email: advice@resene.co.nz
32-50 Vogel St www.resene.co.nz
Wellington 5011
New Zealand

Emergency telephone number

Poison Centre number 131 126 (24 hours 7 days).

Section 2 – Hazard Identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification^[1] Eye Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI.

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria 6.3B, 6.4A, 6.5B (contact), 9.1D

Section 2 – Hazard Identification Cont...

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)
Signal word

WARNING



Hazard statement(s)	Classification	Hazard statements
	H319	Causes serious eye irritation
	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
	H316	Causes mild skin irritation
	H401	Toxic to aquatic life
Precautionary statement(s) Prevention	Classification	Prevention statements
	P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
	P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray
	P273	Avoid release to the environment
	P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
Precautionary statement(s) Response	Classification	Response statements
	P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water
	P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
	P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention
	P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention
	P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
Precautionary statement(s) Storage	Not applicable.	
Precautionary statement(s) Disposal	Classification	Disposal statement
	P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation

Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures.

Ingredients are required by the Hazard Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017 to be identified:

Mixtures

CAS No.	% (Weight)	Name
64742-82-1.	0.1-1	Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised
119-61-9	0.1-1	Benzophenone
64742-94-5	0.1-1	Solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic
68526-86-3	5-15	Alcohols C11-14-iso, C13-rich
1330-20-7	1-10	Xylene
Not Available	0.1-1	Benzotriazol derivatives

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

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.
- 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).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion

- 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 – Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media

Alcohol stable foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire incompatibility

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents.

Advice for firefighters

Fire fighting

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Fire/explosion hazard

Non combustible.

Burning release:

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
 - Other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- May emit corrosive fumes.

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8.

Environmental precautions

See section 12.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor spills Control personal contact with the substance, by using personal protective equipment. Contain spill with sawdust, sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean- up.

Major spills Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear appropriate personnel protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid breathing in mists or vapours and skin or eyes contact. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sawdust, sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

Section 7 – Handling And Storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

Other information Store in original containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

Storage incompatibility Strong oxidisers.

Section 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

Ingredient data

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand workplace exposure standards (WES)	Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	White spirits (Stoddard solvent)	100 ppm / 525 mg/m ³	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Xylene	Dimethylbenzene	50 ppm / 217 mg/m ³	Not available	Not available	Not available

Emergency limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	300 mg/m ³	1,800 mg/m ³	29500** mg/m ³
Benzophenone	1.5 mg/m ³	90 mg/m ³	310 mg/m ³
Xylene	Not available	Not available	Not available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	20,000 mg/m ³	Not available
Benzophenone	Not available	Not available
Solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	Not available	Not available
Alcohols C11-14-iso, C13-rich	Not available	Not available
Xylene	900 ppm	Not available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
Benzophenone	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³

Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Material Data

IFRA Prohibited Fragrance Substance.

The International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards form the basis for the globally accepted and recognized risk management system for the safe use of fragrance ingredients and are part of the IFRA Code of Practice.

For propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (PGMEA).

Saturated vapour concentration: 4868 ppm at 20 C.

For trimethyl benzene as mixed isomers (of unstated proportions).

Odour Threshold Value: 2.4 ppm (detection).

Use care in interpreting effects as a single isomer or other isomer mix.

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

For xylenes: IDLH Level: 900 ppm.

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

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

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

Section 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection Cont...

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.
NOTE:
 The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals.
 The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.

Body protection Overalls.

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

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance and odour Clear or coloured liquid with characteristic odour.

Property	Details
Physical state	Liquid
Odour	Not available
Odour threshold	Not available
pH (as supplied)	Not available
Melting point/freezing point (°C)	Not available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100
Flash point (°C)	>100
Evaporation rate	Not available
Flammability	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties Cont...**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Property	Details
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not available
Relative density (Agua= 1)	0.9-1.0
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity (cSt)	Not available
Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not available
Taste	Not available
Explosive properties	Not available
Oxidising properties	Not available
Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available
Gas group	Not available
pH as a solution (1%)	Not available
VOC g/L	<85

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7.
Chemical stability	Stable.
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 adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).
Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness.
Headache, fatigue, lassitude, irritability and gastrointestinal disturbances (e.g., nausea, anorexia and flatulence) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure.

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 is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.
Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.

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.

Chronic 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.
Prolonged or repeated contact with xylenes may cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking.

Abodo Protector Waterborne Clear & All Colours	Toxicity	Irritation
	Not Available	Not available
Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Toxicity	Irritation
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50; >1.58 mg/l4 ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50; >4500 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
Benzophenone	Toxicity	Irritation
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3535 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (mouse) LD50; ~2895 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
Solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	Toxicity	Irritation
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): Irritating
	Inhalation (rat) LC50; >0.003 mg/L4 ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50; 512 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]

Section 11 – Toxicological Information Cont...

Information on toxicological effects

Alcohol C11-14-iso C13-rich	Toxicity	Irritation
	Dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	

Xylene	Toxicity	Irritation
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50; 5922 ppm ⁴ ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50; 11.494 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[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.

Abodo Protector Waterborne Clear & All Colours	Data demonstrate that during inhalation exposure, aromatic hydrocarbons undergo substantial partitioning into adipose tissues.
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Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	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).
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Benzophenone	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. A member or analogue of a group of aromatic substituted secondary alcohols, ketones, and related esters generally regarded as safe (GRAS) based, in part, on their rapid absorption, metabolic detoxication, and excretion in humans and other animals; their low level of flavor use; the wide margins of safety between the conservative estimates of intake and the no-observed-adverse effect levels determined from subchronic and chronic studies and the lack of significant genotoxic and mutagenic potential. Acute rat oral LD50 values have been reported for 17 of the 38 agents in this group.
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Alcohol C11-14-iso C13-rich	For alkyl alcohols C6-13: This group of products are very similar in terms of physicochemical and toxicological properties.
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Section 11 – Toxicological Information Cont...

Information on toxicological effects

Xylene	<p>Reproductive effector in rats.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:</p> <p>NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>
Abodo Protector Waterborne Clear & All Colours & benzophenone	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema.</p>
Abodo Protector Waterborne Clear & All Colours & naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	<p>For trimethylbenzenes:</p> <p>Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure.</p>
Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised & alcohols C11-14-iso, C13-rich	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p>
Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised & solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	<p>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.</p> <p>For petroleum:</p> <p>Altered mental state, drowsiness, peripheral motor neuropathy, irreversible brain damage (so-called Petrol Sniffer's Encephalopathy), delirium, seizures, and sudden death have been reported from repeated overexposure to some hydrocarbon solvents, naphthas, and gasoline.</p> <p>This product may contain benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.</p> <p>This product contains toluene.</p>

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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification.
- ✓ – Data available to make classification.

Section 12 – Ecological Information

Toxicity

Abodo Protector Water Borne Clear & All Colours	Endpoint	Test Duration (Hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

Naphtha Petroleum, Heavy, Hydrodesulfurised	Endpoint	Test Duration (Hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	391mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	391mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504	Crustacea	0.097mg/l	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.53mg/l	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.58mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	720	Crustacea	0.024mg/l	2
	LC50	96	Fish	0.14mg/l	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.277mg/l	2

Benzophenone	Endpoint	Test duration (Hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48	Crustacea	6.784mg/l	2
	LC50	96	Fish	9.64-12.31mg/l	4
	BCF	1008	Fish	3.4-9.2	7
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.8mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504	Crustacea	0.2mg/l	2

Solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	Endpoint	Test Duration (Hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	48	Crustacea	0.95mg/l	1
	LC50	96	Fish	0.58mg/l	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.95mg/l	1
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	<1mg/l	1
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/l	2

Alcohol C11-14-iso C13-rich	Endpoint	Test Duration (Hr)	Species	Value	Source
	ErC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.6mg/l	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	37mg/l	1
	EC50(ECx)	48	Crustacea	37mg/l	1
	LC50	96	Fish	0.42mg/l	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.6mg/l	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	172.2mg/l	1

Section 12 – Ecological Information Cont...

Xylene	Endpoint	Test Duration (Hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.8mg/l	2
	LC50	96	Fish	2.6mg/l	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	Not Reported	Fish	0.017mg/L	4

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.

For 1, 2, 4-trimethylbenzene:

Half-life (hr) air: 0.48-16.

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 0.24-672.

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

Half-life (hr) soil: 168-672. Henry's Pa m³/mol: 385-627.

Bioaccumulation: not significant.

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

For aromatic hydrocarbons:

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

For xylenes:

Log Koc: 2.05-3.08. Koc: 25.4-204.

Half-life (hr) air: 0.24-42.

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

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

Half-life (hr) soil: 52-672.

Henry's Pa m³/mol: 637-879. Henry's atm m³/mol: 7.68E-03 BOD 5 if unstated: 1.4, 1%.

COD: 2.56, 13%.

ThOD: 3.125.

BCF: 23.

Log BCF: 1.17-2.41.

Environmental fate

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

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/soil	Persistence: Air
Benzophenone	HIGH	HIGH
Xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)

Section 12 – Ecological Information Cont...**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Benzophenone	LOW (BCF = 9.2)
Solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	LOW (BCF = 159)
Xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Benzophenone	LOW (KOC = 1077)

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations**Waste treatment methods**

Product/packaging disposal 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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

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

Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package.

Section 14 – Transport Information**Labels required**

Marine pollutant No.

HAZCHEM Not applicable.

Land transport (UN): Not regulated for transport of dangerous goods.

Air transport (ICAO-IATA/DGR): Not regulated for transport of dangerous goods.

Sea transport (IMDG-Code/GGVSee): Not regulated for transport of dangerous goods.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code: Not applicable.

Section 14 – Transport Information Cont...

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

Product name	Group
Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Not Available
Benzophenone	Not Available
Solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	Not Available
Alcohols C11-14-iso, C13-rich	Not Available
Xylene	Not Available
Benzotriazol derivatives	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Group
Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Not Available
Benzophenone	Not Available
Solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	Not Available
Alcohols C11-14-iso, C13-rich	Not Available
Xylene	Not Available
Benzotriazol derivatives	Not Available

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard.

HSR number	Group Standard
HSR002670	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017

Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised is found on the following regulatory lists

- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
- New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Benzophenone is found on the following regulatory lists

- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
- New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic 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)

Alcohols C11-14-iso, C13-rich is found on the following regulatory lists

- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Section 15 – Regulatory Information Cont...

Xylene is found on the following regulatory lists

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

Hazardous substance location

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

Hazard class	Quantities
Not applicable	Not applicable

Certified handler

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

Class of substance	Quantities
Not applicable	Not applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information.

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

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

Hazard class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
6.5A or 6.5B	120	1	3	-

Tracking requirements: Not applicable.

National inventory status

National inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Non-industrial use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised; benzophenone; solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic; alcohols C11-14-iso, C13-rich; xylene; benzotriazol derivatives)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic; alcohols C11-14-iso, C13-rich)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes

Legend:

Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory

No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

Section 16 – Other Information

Revision date 01/04/2021

Initial date 09/08/2017

Other information

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

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

Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA	Permissible Concentration – Time Weighted Average
PC – STEL	Permissible Concentration – Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
ES	Exposure Standard
OSF	Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
LOD	Limit Of Detection
OTV	Odour Threshold Value
BCF	BioConcentration Factors
BEI	Biological Exposure Index
AIC	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL	Domestic Substances List
NDSL	Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP	No-Longer Polymers
ENCS	Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI	Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ	Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI	National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH	Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch

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