

RESENE KWILA TIMBER STAIN

Resene Paints Ltd

Version No: 1.1

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

Issue Date: 11/11/2022

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L.GHS.NZL.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE KWILA TIMBER STAIN
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	11200
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Resene Paints Ltd
Address	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington New Zealand
Telephone	+64 4 577 0500
Fax	+64 4 5773327
Website	www.resene.co.nz
Email	advice@resene.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766	+64 800 700 112
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

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]	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Hazardous to Terrestrial Vertebrates
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	3.1C, 6.1D (inhalation), 6.1D (oral), 6.4A, 6.5B (contact), 6.7B, 6.8B, 6.9B, 9.1B, 9.3C

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Oral, Dermal, Inhalation)
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

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H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H433	Hazardous to terrestrial vertebrates.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
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.
P391	Collect spillage.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P330	Rinse mouth.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
55406-53-6	0.1-1	<u>3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate</u>
21564-17-0	0.1-0.5	<u>2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole</u>
111-77-3	0.1-0.5	<u>diethylene glycol monomethyl ether</u>
95154-01-1	0.1-1	<u>(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid</u>
111-76-2	5-15	<u>ethylene glycol monobutyl ether</u>
64742-95-6	20-40	<u>naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent</u>
1330-20-7	5-15	<u>xylene</u>
123-86-4	1-10	<u>n-butyl acetate</u>
84-74-2	1-5	<u>dibutyl phthalate</u>
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

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Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth. ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<p>If aerosols, fumes, or combustion products are inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.</p>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▶ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▶ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. <p>Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. <p>NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.</p> <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. ▶ 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

- ▶ Alcohol stable 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
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▶ 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. <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) hydrogen iodide other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit clouds of acrid smoke</p>

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	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Remove all ignition sources. Contain spill with inert non- combustible absorbent then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean- up.</p>
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Major Spills

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
Remove all ignition sources. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Wear appropriate personnel protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid breathing in mists or vapours and skin or eyes contact. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible, contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authority.

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. The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented. The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides. · Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ 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"> ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers ▶ is incompatible with caustics, strong acids and nitrates ▶ dissolves rubber, many plastics, resins and some coatings

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)	3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Respirable dust (not otherwise classified)	3 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Inhalable dust (not otherwise classified)	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol (Butyl glycol ether)	25 ppm / 121 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	(skin) - Skin absorption
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	xylene	Dimethylbenzene	50 ppm / 217 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl acetate	150 ppm / 713 mg/m ³	950 mg/m ³ / 200 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	dibutyl phthalate	Dibutyl phthalate	0.05 ppm / 0.58 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	3.3 mg/m ³	36 mg/m ³	220 mg/m ³
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	3.4 ppm	37 ppm	220 ppm
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	60 ppm	120 ppm	700 ppm
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	1,200 mg/m ³	6,700 mg/m ³	40,000 mg/m ³
xylene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
dibutyl phthalate	15 mg/m ³	1,600 mg/m ³	9300* mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Not Available	Not Available
2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole	Not Available	Not Available
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	700 ppm	Not Available

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	1,700 ppm	Not Available
dibutyl phthalate	4,000 mg/m ³	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

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.

WARNING: This substance is classified by the NOHSC as Category 2 Probable Human Carcinogen

For dibutyl phthalate:

In animal testing the reproductive system has been the prime target.

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits.

For n-butyl acetate

Odour Threshold Value: 0.0063 ppm (detection), 0.038-12 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to prevent significant irritation of the eyes and respiratory passages as well as narcotic effects.

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 ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol)

Odour Threshold Value: 0.10 ppm (detection), 0.35 ppm (recognition)

Although rats appear to be more susceptible than other animals anaemia is not uncommon amongst humans following exposure.

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).

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. <p>For esters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials. <p>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.</p>
Body protection	Overalls
Respiratory protection	Respiratory protection required in insufficiently ventilated working areas. 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

Continued...

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Appearance	Thin brown liquid with characteristic odour		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.94-0.95
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	423
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	157	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	50	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available BuAC = 1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.4	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.9	Volatile Component (%vol)	90
Vapour pressure (kPa)	0.87	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3.8	VOC g/L	776

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
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	<p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>High inhaled concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis characterised by nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. 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.</p> <p>The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression.</p> <p>Headache, fatigue, lassitude, irritability and gastrointestinal disturbances (e.g., nausea, anorexia and flatulence) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure.</p>
Ingestion	<p>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.</p> <p>Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons may produce irritation of the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine with oedema and mucosal ulceration resulting; symptoms include a burning sensation in the mouth and throat.</p> <p>Phthalates (aromatic dicarboxylic acid esters), in general, exhibit low toxicity, partly because of poor absorption but mainly as a result of rapid metabolism in which the esters are saponified to phthalic acid (which is rapidly excreted) and the parent alcohol (which is subsequently metabolised).</p> <p>Severe acute exposure to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, by ingestion, may cause kidney damage, haemoglobinuria, (blood in urine) and is potentially fatal.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.</p>

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	<p>The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Aromatic hydrocarbons may produce skin irritation, vasodilation with erythema and changes in endothelial cell permeability.</p>
Eye	<p>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.</p> <p>Petroleum hydrocarbons may produce pain after direct contact with the eyes.</p> <p>When instilled in rabbit eyes ethylene glycol monobutyl ether produced pain, conjunctival irritation, and transient corneal injury.</p>
Chronic	<p>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.</p> <p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. 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.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity, generally on the basis of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - clear results in appropriate animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects. <p>Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, generally on the basis that results in animal studies provide sufficient evidence to cause a strong suspicion of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.</p> <p>Exposure to the material may cause concerns for humans owing to possible developmental toxic effects, generally on the basis that results in appropriate animal studies provide strong suspicion of developmental toxicity in the absence of signs of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p> <p>The various phthalates have different uses, chemical structures and toxicity profiles.</p> <p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney.</p> <p>Oral or intraperitoneal administration of dibutyl phthalate, at high doses relative to the TLV, produced a number of resorptions, neural tube defects, skeletal abnormalities and increased foetal deaths.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated contact with xylenes may cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking.</p> <p>Studies with some ethylene glycol ethers and their esters indicate reproductive changes, testicular atrophy, infertility and kidney function changes.</p>

RESENE KWILA TIMBER STAIN	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.63 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye: Irritating
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 1056 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: Slight irritant
2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 679 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg moderate
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2525 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 4040 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating * Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (guinea pig) LD50: 210 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 2.21 mg/l4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 300 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin (rabbit): 500 mg, open; mild

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		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.42 mg/L4h ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >4500 mg/kg ^[1]	
xylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 5000 ppm4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 2119 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	
n-butyl acetate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 300 mg
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.74 mg/l4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)-SEVERE
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50; 3200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - moderate
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
dibutyl phthalate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >=15.68 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 8000 mg/kg ^[2]	

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

RESENE KWILA TIMBER STAIN	Data demonstrate that during inhalation exposure,aromatic hydrocarbons undergo substantial partitioning into adipose tissues. 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.
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	for carbamates: Carbamates are effective insecticides by virtue of their ability to inhibit acetylcholinesterase (AChE) (EC 3.1.1.7) in the nervous system. for 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate (IPBC): Acute toxicity: Acceptable acute toxicity studies with IPBC indicate low toxicity except eye irritation.
2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole	2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole 30% RTECS XK8150950 2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole 60% RTECS XK8151000 2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole 80% RTECS XK8151500
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	For diethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates: This category includes diethylene glycol ethyl ether (DGEE), diethylene glycol propyl ether (DGPE) diethylene glycol butyl ether (DGBE) and diethylene glycol hexyl ether (DGHE) and their acetates. Acute toxicity: There are adequate oral, inhalation and/or dermal toxicity studies on the category members.
(BENZOTHIAZOL-2-YLTHIO)SUCCINIC ACID	Non-mutagenic (Ames Test) * * Halox MSDS WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2A: Probably Carcinogenic to Humans.
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	NOTE: Changes in kidney, liver, spleen and lungs are observed in animals exposed to high concentrations of this substance by all routes. ** ASCC (NZ) SDS For ethylene glycol: Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract.
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	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). * [Devoe] .
XYLENE	Reproductive effector in rats The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE	For dibutyl phthalate (DBP): In studies on rats, DBP is absorbed through the skin, although in <i>in vitro</i> studies human skin has been found to be less permeable than rat skin to this compound.

RESENE KWILA TIMBER STAIN

	Transitional Phthalate Esters: produced from alcohols with straight-chain carbon backbones of C4 to C6.
RESENE KWILA TIMBER STAIN & (BENZOTHAZOL-2-YLTHIO)SUCCINIC ACID & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends.
RESENE KWILA TIMBER STAIN & 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate & 2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole & (benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.
RESENE KWILA TIMBER STAIN & N-BUTYL ACETATE	Generally, linear and branched-chain alkyl esters are hydrolysed to their component alcohols and carboxylic acids in the intestinal tract, blood and most tissues throughout the body.
RESENE KWILA TIMBER STAIN & DIBUTYL PHTHALATE	The material may produce peroxisome proliferation.
RESENE KWILA TIMBER STAIN & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure.
RESENE KWILA TIMBER STAIN & ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs): Typical members of this category are ethylene glycol propylene ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE) and their acetates. EGMAEs are substrates for alcohol dehydrogenase isozyme ADH-3, which catalyzes the conversion of their terminal alcohols to aldehydes (which are transient metabolites). Exposure of pregnant rats to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) at 100 ppm or rabbits at 200 ppm during organogenesis resulted in maternal toxicity and embryotoxicity including a decreased number of viable implantations per litter.
2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole & diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation.
2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole & ethylene glycol monobutyl ether & xylene & n-butyl acetate	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER & XYLENE & N-BUTYL ACETATE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.

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

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

RESENE KWILA TIMBER STAIN	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	840h	Fish	0.013mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.039mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.04mg/L	5
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.077-0.124mg/L	4

2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1344h	Fish	<14-20	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.43mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.018-0.05mg/L	4
	NOEC(ECx)	1440h	Fish	<0.001mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	0.012mg/L	4	

diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>500mg/l	1
	EC0(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	500mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	>969.6mg/L	4
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2	

Continued...

RESENE KWILA TIMBER STAIN

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l
EC50		72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/l	2
LC50		96h	Fish	>152mg/L	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	623mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	164mg/l	2
	EC10(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	7.2mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	1700mg/l	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19mg/l	1
xylene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.8mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	73h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/l	2
n-butyl acetate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	246mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	32mg/l	1
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Fish	18mg/l	2
dibutyl phthalate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	18mg/l	2
	BCF	1344h	Fish	3.1-21.2	7
	ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.2mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.5mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.2mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	3.4mg/l	1

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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

On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and /or delayed, to the structure and/ or functioning of natural ecosystems.

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.

For Aromatic Substances Series:

Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.

For Ethelene Glycol Monoalkyl Ethers and their Acetates:

log BCF: 0.463 to 0.732;

LC50 : 94 to > 5000 mg/L.

For petroleum distillates:

Environmental fate:

When petroleum substances are released into the environment, four major fate processes will take place: dissolution in water, volatilization, biodegradation and adsorption.

For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzene - TMBs)

Chemicals in this category possess properties indicating a hazard for the environment (acute toxicity for fish, invertebrates, and algae from 1 to 10 mg/L).

RESENE KWILA TIMBER STAIN

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.

For Glycol Ethers:

Environmental Fate: Several glycol ethers have been shown to biodegrade however; biodegradation slows as molecular weight increases.

for phthalate esters:

Phthalates are easily released into the environment.

For n-Butyl Acetate:

Koc: ~200;

log Kow: 1.78;

Half-life (hr) air: 144;

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 178 - 27156;

Henry's atm: m³/mol: 3.20E-04

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.15-1.02,7%;

COD: 78%;

ThOD: 2.207;

BCF : 4-14.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	HIGH	HIGH
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	LOW	LOW
(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	HIGH	HIGH
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days)
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
n-butyl acetate	LOW	LOW
dibutyl phthalate	LOW (Half-life = 23 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.08 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.4542)
2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole	LOW (BCF = 268)
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	LOW (BCF = 0.18)
(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	LOW (LogKOW = 1.6357)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 2.51)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
n-butyl acetate	LOW (BCF = 14)
dibutyl phthalate	LOW (BCF = 176)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	LOW (KOC = 365.3)
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1)
(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	LOW (KOC = 2648)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1)
n-butyl acetate	LOW (KOC = 20.86)
dibutyl phthalate	LOW (KOC = 1460)

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.

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.

RESENE KWILA TIMBER STAIN

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
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)	Class 3 Subrisk Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous
Special precautions for user	Special provisions 163; 223; 367 Limited quantity 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1263
UN proper shipping name	Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds); Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk Not Applicable ERG Code 3L
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous
Special precautions for user	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)	IMDG Class 3 IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant
Special precautions for user	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

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

Continued...

RESENE KWILA TIMBER STAIN

Product name	Group
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Not Available
2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole	Not Available
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	Not Available
(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	Not Available
dibutyl phthalate	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Not Available
2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole	Not Available
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	Not Available
(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	Not Available
dibutyl phthalate	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
HSR002669	Surface Coatings and Colourants Flammable, Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate is found on the following regulatory lists

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

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)

2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole is found on the following regulatory lists

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)

diethylene glycol monomethyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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)

(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid is found on the following regulatory lists

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)

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether 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)

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent 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)

xylene is found on the following regulatory lists

RESENE KWILA TIMBER STAIN

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)

n-butyl acetate is found on the following regulatory lists

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)

dibutyl phthalate is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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	Quantity (Closed Containers)	Quantity (Open Containers)
3.1C	500 L in containers more than 5 L	250 L
3.1C	1 500 L in containers up to and including 5 L	250 L

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	
3.1C or 3.1D				10 L

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	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. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	11/11/2022
Initial Date	26/08/2015

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

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BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AIIIC: 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

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