

# RESENE ARMOURCHLOR HB-F

Resene Paints Ltd

Version No: 3.5

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNZ Regulations

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LCHS.NZL.EN

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

### Product Identifier

<b>Product name</b>	RESENE ARMOURCHLOR HB-F
<b>Synonyms</b>	Incl White, Ultra Deep bases
<b>Proper shipping name</b>	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)
<b>Other means of identification</b>	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses | 9096, 9097

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<b>Registered company name</b>	Resene Paints Ltd
<b>Address</b>	32-50 Vogel Street 5011 Naenae Wellington New Zealand
<b>Telephone</b>	+64 4 577 0500
<b>Fax</b>	+64 4 5773327
<b>Website</b>	www.resene.co.nz
<b>Email</b>	advice@resene.co.nz

### Emergency telephone number


<b>Association / Organisation</b>	NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
<b>Emergency telephone numbers</b>	0800 764766	+64 800 700 112
<b>Other emergency telephone numbers</b>	Not Available	+61 2 9186 1132

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

<b>Classification [1]</b>	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
<b>Gazetted by EPA New Zealand</b>	3.1C, 6.1D (dermal), 6.1D (inhalation), 6.1E (respiratory), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.5B (contact), 6.7B, 6.8A, 6.9 (narcotic), 9.1B, 9.1D

### Label elements

<b>Hazard pictogram(s)</b>	
<b>SIGNAL WORD</b>	DANGER

### Hazard statement(s)

<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin.
<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H317</b>	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
<b>H351</b>	Suspected of causing cancer.
<b>H360</b>	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.

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H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**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 (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017 to be identified:

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-95-6.	50-60	<u>naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent</u>
63449-39-8	5-10	<u>chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades</u>
25068-38-6	<1	<u>bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid</u>
28064-14-4	<1	<u>bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer</u>

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

**Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Seek medical attention if pain persists or recurs.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<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>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> <li>If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> </ul>

**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**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ 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**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>

**SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

**Environmental precautions**

See section 12

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>Contain spill with inert non-combustible absorbent then place in suitable container for disposal. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean-up.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>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.</p>

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

**SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**Precautions for safe handling**

<b>Safe handling</b>	<p>Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> </ul>

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>For alkyl aromatics: The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents.</li> </ul>

**SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Control parameters**

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

Not Available

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Epoxy resin includes EPON 1001, 1007, 820, ERL-2795	90 mg/m3	990 mg/m3	5,900 mg/m3
bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer	Phenol, polymer with formaldehyde, oxiranylmethyl ether	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available	Not Available
chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer	Not Available	Not Available

**MATERIAL DATA**

Odour threshold: 0.25 ppm.  
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.

**Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
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<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<b>NOTE:</b> ▶ 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. When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves, boots and aprons.
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	▶ Overalls. ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.

**Respiratory protection**

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity.

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 gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

**SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Dispersion		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.07 - 1.20
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	465
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	148	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	41	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	0.7 BuAC = 1	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Flammable.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	7.0	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	0.6	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	68
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	1.3	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	4	<b>VOC g/L</b>	590

**SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

**SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	<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>The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzenes is best described by central nervous system depression. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.</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>A significant number of individuals exposed to mixed trimethylbenzenes complained of nervousness, tension, anxiety and asthmatic bronchitis. Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Longer chained chlorinated paraffins are of very low acute toxicity following a single exposure. 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>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</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> <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. Aromatic hydrocarbons may produce skin irritation, vasodilation with erythema and changes in endothelial cell permeability.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<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>
<b>Chronic</b>	<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>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 establish a causal relationship between human exposure to the material and impaired fertility</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"> <li>- 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.</li> </ul> <p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</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>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p>

<b>RESENE ARMOURCHLOR HB-F</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >7331.62506 mg/l/8h <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >11600 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >1200 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100mg - Mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: >1000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: 4000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eyes * (-) (-) Slight irritant
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin * (-) (-) Slight irritant

## 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

<b>RESENE ARMOURCHLOR HB-F</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.
<b>NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT</b>	For Low Boiling Point Naphthas (LBPNs): <b>Acute toxicity:</b> LBPNs generally have low acute toxicity by the oral (median lethal dose [LD50] in rats > 2000 mg/kg-bw), inhalation (LD50 in rats > 5000 mg/m3) and dermal (LD50 in rabbits > 2000 mg/kg-bw) routes of exposure Most LBPNs are mild to moderate eye and skin irritants in rabbits, with the exception of heavy catalytic cracked and heavy catalytic reformed naphthas, which have higher primary skin irritation indices. For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes - TMBs) <b>Acute Toxicity</b> 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). Inhalation (rat) TClO: 1320 ppm/6h/90D-1 * [Devoe]
<b>CHLORINATED PARAFFIN, LONG CHAIN GRADES</b>	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Oral (rat) LD50: >4000 mg/kg [I.C.I.] Cereclor range: Chlorinated paraffin waxes represents a family of substances which vary in molecular weight. Studies using the C12, 59% chlorinated variant (in combination with corn oil) caused tumors when force fed at very high doses over long periods of time, an increase in tumors only in the male mouse, finding study was conducted on rats with a C24, 70% chlorinated paraffin. This study established a no effect level of 900 mg/kg/day. Pregnant rats fed C16, 52% chlorinated paraffin had offspring which died during weaning.
<b>BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, LIQUID</b>	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. In mice, dermal application of bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BADGE) (1, 10, or 100 mg/kg) for 13 weeks produced mild to moderate chronic active dermatitis. Foetotoxicity has been observed in animal studies Oral (rabbit, female) NOEL 180 mg/kg (teratogenicity); NOEL (maternal 60 mg/kg)
<b>RESENE ARMOURCHLOR HB-F &amp; BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, LIQUID &amp; BISPHENOL F GLYCIDYL ETHER/ FORMALDEHYDE COPOLYMER</b>	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. The chemical structure of hydroxylated diphenylalkanes or bisphenols consists of two phenolic rings joined together through a bridging carbon.
<b>RESENE ARMOURCHLOR HB-F &amp; NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT</b>	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 petroleum: 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 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.
<b>RESENE ARMOURCHLOR HB-F &amp; CHLORINATED PARAFFIN, LONG CHAIN GRADES</b>	NOTE: C12, 60% chlorinated paraffin [CAS RN 108171-26-2] is classified by IARC as Group 2B. High molecular weight liquid chloroparaffins are considered to be practically non-harmful.
<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✓
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✓
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✓
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✗
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✓
<b>Reproductivity</b>	✓
<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✓
<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✗

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

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

RESENE ARMOURCHLOR HB-F	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	4.1mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	3.2mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=1mg/L	1
chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>0.0109mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>3.2mg/L	2

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	NOEC	504	Crustacea	ca.0.002mg/L	2
<b>bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid</b>	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.2mg/L	2
<b>bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer</b>	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.  
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.  
Within an aromatic series, acute toxicity increases with increasing alkyl substitution on the aromatic nucleus.  
For bisphenol A and related bisphenols:  
Environmental fate:  
Biodegradability (28 d) 89% - Easily biodegradable  
Bioconcentration factor (BCF) 7.8 mg/l  
Bisphenol A, its derivatives and analogues, can be released from polymers, resins and certain substances by metabolic products  
Substance does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII  
As an environmental contaminant, bisphenol A interferes with nitrogen fixation at the roots of leguminous plants associated with the bacterial symbiont Sinorhizobium meliloti.  
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).  
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	HIGH	HIGH

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	LOW (LogKOW = 2.6835)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	LOW (KOC = 51.43)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste treatment methods**

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

RESENE ARMOURCHLOR HB-F

	
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 (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)	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 / GGVSea)

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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Continued...



RESENE ARMOURCHLOR HB-F

This substance can be managed under the controls specified in the Transfer Notice or alternatively it may be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard.

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002662	Surface Coatings & Colourants (Flammable) Group standard 2017

**NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT(64742-95-6.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements	New Zealand Land Transport Rule; Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 2 Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantities and Consumer Commodities
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Chinese)
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)	

**CHLORINATED PARAFFIN, LONG CHAIN GRADES(63449-39-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

**BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, LIQUID(25068-38-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations	New Zealand Land Transport Rule; Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits
International FOSFA List of Banned Immediate Previous Cargoes	New Zealand Land Transport Rule; Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 3 Segregation requirements for dangerous goods
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Chinese)
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	

**BISPHENOL F GLYCIDYL ETHER/ FORMALDEHYDE COPOLYMER(28064-14-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations	New Zealand Land Transport Rule; Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 3 Segregation requirements for dangerous goods
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Chinese)
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)
New Zealand Land Transport Rule; Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits	

**Hazardous Substance Location**

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

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

**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

**Tracking Requirements**

Not Applicable

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent; bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid; chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades; bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes

Legend:

Yes = All ingredients are on the inventory  
No = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

Continued...

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Revision Date</b>	28/02/2019
<b>Initial Date</b>	22/05/2014

### Other information

#### Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	64742-95-6, 25550-14-5.
chlorinated paraffin, long chain grades	63449-39-8, 61788-76-9
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	25068-38-6, 25085-99-8
bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer	28064-14-4, 42616-71-7, 59029-73-1, 94422-39-6

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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