# **RESENE THINNER No. 2**

**Resene Paints Ltd** 

Version No: **1.1**Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 08/04/2016 Print Date: 08/04/2016 Initial Date: 16/09/2014 L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

#### **Product Identifier**

Product name	RESENE THINNER No. 2
Synonyms	9057
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 Use according to manufacturer's directions.

## Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Resene Paints Ltd
Address	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington Naenae 5011 New Zealand
Telephone	+64 4 577 0500
Fax	+64 4 577 3327
Website	www.resene.co.nz
Email	advice@resene.co.nz

## Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764 766
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

## **CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
+800 2436 2255	+612 9186 1132	Not Available

Once connected and if the message is not in your prefered language then please dial  ${\bf 01}$ 

## **SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

## Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Flammable Liquid Category 3				
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI				
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	9.1C, 6.1E (aspiration), 6.4A, 6.9B, 6.3A, 9.1D, 3.1C				

## Label elements

**GHS** label elements







SIGNAL WORD

DANGER

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H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H373	May cause damage to organs.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

#### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

#### **SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

#### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

#### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-48-9	>90	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated

#### **SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

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

#### Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes:  Wash out immediately with fresh running water.  Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.  Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.  Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs:  ► Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.  ► Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).  ► Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If furnes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <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> <li>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</li> <li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>Seek medical advice.</li> <li>Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>Avoid giving alcohol.</li> </ul>

## Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- ▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

## **SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

## Extinguishing media

▶ Foam.

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#### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

#### Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Liquid and vapour are flammable. Combustion products include; carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

#### **SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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

Minor Spills	▶ Remove all ignition sources.
Major Spills	Chemical Class: aliphatic hydrocarbons  For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.  Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

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

#### **SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

#### Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

- ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping this may result in fire.
- ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
- Other information Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

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

Suitable container

- ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- ▶ For low viscosity materials (i): Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type.

Storage incompatibility 

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

## **SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

#### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes	
New Zealand Workplace	naphtha petroleum, heavy,	Oil mist,	5	10	Not	Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour.	
Exposure Standards (WES)	hydrotreated	mineral	mg/m3	mg/m3	Available		

#### **EMERGENCY LIMITS**

ingredient	Material name		IEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy; (Isopar L-rev 2)		171 ppm	171 ppm	570 ppm
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH			

# Ingredient Original IDLH Revised IDLH naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated Not Available Not Available

# MATERIAL DATA

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Odour threshold: 0.25 ppm.

# **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. 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	See Other protection below			

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 Overalls. Other protection Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. Thermal hazards Not Available

## Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity.

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^

<sup>^ -</sup> Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## **SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear, colourless liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.77
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	>200
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	1.23
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	147-199	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	40	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.0	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.6	Volatile Component (%vol)	100
Vapour pressure (kPa)	0.21	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	VOC g/L	770

## **SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity	section 7		
Chemical stability	nstable in the presence of incompatible materials.		
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7		
Conditions to avoid	See section 7		
Incompatible materials	See section 7		
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5		

#### **SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### Information on toxicological effects

mormation on toxicologic	
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).  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  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.
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.  The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion".

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#### 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. Skin Contact The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant Eye ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. Repeated application of mildly hydrotreated oils (principally paraffinic), to mouse skin, induced skin tumours; no tumours were induced with severely Chronic hydrotreated oils. Steam-cracked residues produced an increased incidence of skin tumours after repeated applications to the skin of mice. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. 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. TOXICITY IRRITATION **RESENE THINNER No. 2** Not Available Not Available TOXICITY IRRITATION [CCINFO-Shell] Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg<sup>[1]</sup> naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg<sup>[1]</sup> [EXXON] None reported 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.\* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data Legend: extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances **RESENE THINNER No. 2 &** for petroleum: NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are HEAVY, HYDROTREATED neuropathic. 0 0 **Acute Toxicity** Carcinogenicity 0 Skin Irritation/Corrosion Reproductivity Serious Eye 0 STOT - Single Exposure Damage/Irritation

Aspiration Hazard

Legend:

STOT - Repeated Exposure

X – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Data required to make classification available

O - Data Not Available to make classification

# **SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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Respiratory or Skin

sensitisation

Mutagenicity

#### Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/L	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - 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				

 $Harmful\ to\ aquatic\ organisms,\ may\ cause\ long-term\ adverse\ effects\ in\ the\ aquatic\ environment.$ 

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 petroleum derivatives:

Chemical analysis for all individual compounds in a petroleum bulk product released to the environment is generally unrealistic due to the complexity of these mixtures and the laboratory expense.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

# Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

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## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

## **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.

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

## **SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

## **Labels Required**



## Land transport (UN)

UN number	1263
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 3 Subrisk Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions 163; 223; 367 Limited quantity 5 L

# Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1263				
Packing group					
UN proper shipping name	Paint (including paint, I reducing compounds)	Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)			
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	Not Applicable			
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class ICAO / IATA Subrisk ERG Code	3 Not Applicable 3L			
Special precautions for user	Special provisions Cargo Only Packing I Cargo Only Maximum Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo	o Qty / Pack De Packing Instruction De Maximum Qty / Pack De Limited Quantity I	ack Packing Instructions	A3 A72 A192 366 220 L 355 60 L Y344 10 L	

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Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1263			
Packing group				
UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)			
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class     3       IMDG Subrisk     Not Applicable			
Special precautions for user	EMS Number F-E, S-E Special provisions 163 223 367 955 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

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

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002650	Solvents (Flammable) Group Standard 2006

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

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

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Monographs

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

#### **Location Test Certificate**

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
3.1C	500 L in containers greater than 5 L 1500 L in containers up to and including 5 L	250 L 250 L

# **Approved Handler**

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations and Regulation 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

#### **Tracking Requirements**

Not Applicable

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

#### **SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**

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## **RESENE THINNER No. 2**

Other information

## Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	101795-02-2., 64742-48-9.

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chernwatch 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

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

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