RESENE KWILA TIMBER STAIN

Resene Paints (Australia) Limited

Version No: **3.6**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **29/04/2020**
Print Date: **09/03/2022**
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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	8803

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Resene Paints (Australia) Limited**	**Resene Paints Ltd**
Address	7 Production Avenue, Molendinar Queensland 4214 Australia	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington New Zealand
Telephone	+61 7 55126600	+64 4 577 0500
Fax	+61 7 55126697	+64 4 5773327
Website	www.resene.com.au	www.resene.co.nz
Email	Not Available	advice@resene.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**AUSTRALIAN POISONS CENTRE**	**NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)**	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE**
Emergency telephone numbers	**131126**	**0800 764766**	**+61 1800 951 288**
Other emergency telephone numbers	**Not Available**	**Not Available**	**+61 2 9186 1132**

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

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 2
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Warning**

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Oral, Dermal, Inhalation)
H302	Harmful if swallowed.

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H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

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.
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.

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.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
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.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
100-41-4	10-30	ethylbenzene
1330-20-7	5-20	xylene
95-63-6	5-20	1,2,4-trimethyl benzene
111-76-2	5-10	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether
84-74-2	1-5	dibutyl phthalate
64742-94-5	0.1-1	solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic
55406-53-6	0.1-1	3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate
95154-01-1	0.1-1	(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 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

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 if pain persists or recurs. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

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Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▸ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▸ Observe the patient carefully. ▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▸ Seek medical advice. ▸ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

▸ Foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents 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 (CO_2) aldehydes hydrogen iodide other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit clouds of acrid smoke
HAZCHEM	•3Y

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

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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Suitable container	▸ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	▸ reacts 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
Australia Exposure Standards	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm / 434 mg/m3	543 mg/m3 / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	80 ppm / 350 mg/m3	655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm / 96.9 mg/m3	242 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	dibutyl phthalate	Dibutyl phthalate	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethylbenzene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	140 mg/m3	360 mg/m3	2,200 mg/m3
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available	480 ppm
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	60 ppm	120 ppm	700 ppm
dibutyl phthalate	15 mg/m3	1,600 mg/m3	9300* mg/m3
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	3.3 mg/m3	36 mg/m3	220 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethylbenzene	800 ppm	Not Available
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	700 ppm	Not Available
dibutyl phthalate	4,000 mg/m3	Not Available
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	Not Available	Not Available
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Not Available	Not Available
(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
Notes:	*Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.*	

MATERIAL DATA

IFRA Prohibited Fragrance Substance
The International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards form the basis for the globally accepted and recognized risk management system for the safe use of fragrance ingredients and are part of the IFRA Code of Practice.
For dibutyl phthalate:
In animal testing the reproductive system has been the prime target.
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 propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (PGMEA)
Saturated vapour concentration: 4868 ppm at 20 C.
For trimethyl benzene as mixed isomers (of unstated proportions)
Odour Threshold Value: 2.4 ppm (detection)
Use care in interpreting effects as a single isomer or other isomer mix.

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Exposed individuals are **NOT** reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.
for ethyl benzene:
Odour Threshold Value: 0.46-0.60 ppm
NOTE: Detector tubes for ethylbenzene, measuring in excess of 30 ppm, are commercially available.
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.
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.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	**CARE:** Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	‣ Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	‣ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. **NOTE:** ‣ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. For esters: ‣ Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials. 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
Other protection	‣ Overalls. ‣ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.

Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Thin brown liquid with strong solvent odour

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.945
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**	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 (Not Available%)**	Not Available

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Vapour density (Air = 1)	3.8	**VOC g/L**	776

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	‣ stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. 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.
Skin Contact	Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.
Chronic	Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. 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. Prolonged or repeated contact with xylenes may cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes.

RESENE KWILA TIMBER STAIN	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available

ethylbenzene	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17800 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg - SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 17.2 mg/l4h[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 3500 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit): 15 mg/24h mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[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]

1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3160 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 18 mg/L4h[2]	

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	Oral (Rat) LD50; 6000 mg/kg[1]

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
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	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]	

solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): Irritating
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >0.003 mg/L4h[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50; 512 mg/kg[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

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

(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Oral (Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating *
	Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *

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	Exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects.
ETHYLBENZENE	Liver changes, utheral tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded. **NOTE:** Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA. **WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
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.
1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	Other Toxicity data is available for CHEMWATCH 12172 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene CHEMWATCH 2325 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene
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 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. For ethylene glycol: Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract.
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE	For dibutyl phthalate (DBP): In studies on rats, DBP is absorbed through the skin, although in *in vitro* studies human skin has been found to be less permeable than rat skin to this compound. **Transitional Phthalate Esters:** produced from alcohols with straight-chain carbon backbones of C4 to C6.
SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC	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 petroleum: Altered mental state, drowsiness, peripheral motor neuropathy, irreversible brain damage (so-called Petrol Sniffer's Encephalopathy), delirium,

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	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. This product contains toluene.
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.
(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.
RESENE KWILA TIMBER STAIN & 3-IODO-2-PROPYNYL BUTYL CARBAMATE & (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 & DIBUTYL PHTHALATE	The material may produce peroxisome proliferation.
RESENE KWILA TIMBER STAIN & 1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure.
RESENE KWILA TIMBER STAIN & ETHYLBENZENE	Ethylbenzene is readily absorbed following inhalation, oral, and dermal exposures, distributed throughout the body, and excreted primarily through urine.
ETHYLBENZENE & XYLENE & ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).
1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE & (BENZOTHIAZOL-2-YLTHIO)SUCCINIC ACID	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.

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

ethylbenzene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	720h	Fish	0.381mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	3.381-4.075mg/L	4
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	1
EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.37-4.4mg/l	4
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.6mg/l	2

xylene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	73h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	2.6mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.8mg/l	2

1,2,4-trimethyl benzene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
BCF	1344h	Fish	31-207	7
EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.356mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	3.41mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	ca.6.14mg/l	1
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.356mg/l	2

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ethylene glycol monobutyl ether

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC10(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	7.2mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	623mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	1250mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	164mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	720mg/l	2

dibutyl phthalate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
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
LC50	96h	Fish	0.28-0.44mg/l	4
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.2mg/l	1
EC50	48h	Crustacea	3.4mg/l	1
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.004-0.2mg/l	1

solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.95mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	0.58mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<1mg/l	1
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.95mg/l	1
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/l	2

3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate

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

(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/l	2

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*

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.
When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethylbenzene	HIGH (Half-life = 228 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.57 days)
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.67 days)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days)
dibutyl phthalate	LOW (Half-life = 23 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.08 days)
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	HIGH	HIGH
(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethylbenzene	LOW (BCF = 79.43)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (BCF = 275)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 2.51)

Continued...

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
dibutyl phthalate	LOW (BCF = 176)
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	LOW (BCF = 159)
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.4542)
(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	LOW (LogKOW = 1.6357)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethylbenzene	LOW (KOC = 517.8)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (KOC = 717.6)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1)
dibutyl phthalate	LOW (KOC = 1460)
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	LOW (KOC = 365.3)
(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	LOW (KOC = 2648)

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. 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.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	•3Y

Land transport (ADG)

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

Continued...

	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

Product name	Group
ethylbenzene	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available
dibutyl phthalate	Not Available
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	Not Available
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Not Available
(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
ethylbenzene	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available
dibutyl phthalate	Not Available
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	Not Available
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Not Available
(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

ethylbenzene is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

xylene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6	

1,2,4-trimethyl benzene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5	

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

dibutyl phthalate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
	Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	

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

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5	International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6	

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

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (ethylbenzene; xylene; 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene; ethylene glycol monobutyl ether; dibutyl phthalate; solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic; 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate; (benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No ((benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No ((benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid)
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	29/04/2020
Initial Date	26/08/2015

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.6	29/04/2020	Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Chronic Health, Classification, First Aid (inhaled), First Aid (skin), First Aid (swallowed)

Continued...

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AIIC: 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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