

# RESENE HS ACRYTHANE

## RESENE AUTOMOTIVE & LIGHT INDUSTRIAL

Version No: 1.5  
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: 23/06/2020  
Print Date: 24/06/2020  
L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE HS ACRYTHANE
Synonyms	Incl Clear and Flat Clear
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	7855, 9249, 9250
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#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RESENE AUTOMOTIVE & LIGHT INDUSTRIAL
Address	32-50 Vogel Street Naenae Wellington New Zealand
Telephone	+64 4 5770500
Fax	+64 4 5773327
Website	www.resene.co.nz
Email	advice@resene.co.nz

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766	+64 800 700 112
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 737636	+61 2 9186 1132

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

### SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Eye Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	3.1C, 6.1E (respiratory), 6.3B, 6.4A, 6.5B (contact), 6.8B, 6.9A, 9.1C, 9.1D

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	DANGER

#### Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Oral, Dermal, Inhalation)
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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H316	Causes mild skin irritation.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life.

## 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 in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/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.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
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.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

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

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1330-20-7	1-10	<u>xylene</u>
100-41-4	0.1-1	<u>ethylbenzene</u>
95-63-6	5-20	<u>1,2,4-trimethyl benzene</u>
108-67-8	1-5	<u>1,3,5-trimethyl benzene</u>
98-82-8	1-10	<u>cumene</u>
108-88-3	0.1-1	<u>toluene</u>
78-93-3	1-10	<u>methyl ethyl ketone</u>

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

## Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<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 without delay if pain persists or recurs.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
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<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></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> </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>	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
<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 (CO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> </ul> <p>Remove all ignition sources. Contain spill with inert non- combustible absorbent then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean- up.</p>
<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.</li> <li>▶ Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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<b>Suitable container</b>	▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	▶ may ignite in contact with strong oxidisers ▶ attack some plastics, rubber and coatings ▶ may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity.

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Control parameters

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	xylene	Dimethylbenzene	50 ppm / 217 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm / 434 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	543 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	cumene	Cumene	25 ppm / 125 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	375 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 75 ppm	Not Available	skin-Skin absorption
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	toluene	Toluene (Toluol)	50 ppm / 188 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	skin-Skin absorption
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	methyl ethyl ketone	MEK (Methyl ethyl ketone, 2-Butanone)	150 ppm / 445 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	890 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 300 ppm	Not Available	bio-Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring.

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
xylene	Xylenes	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Permafluor E+	140 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	360 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2,200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4-; (Pseudocumene)	Not Available	Not Available	480 ppm
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	Trimethylbenzene, -1,3,5; (Mesitylene)	Not Available	Not Available	480 ppm
cumene	Cumene; (Isopropyl benzene)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
toluene	Toluene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	Butanone, 2-; (Methyl ethyl ketone; MEK)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available
ethylbenzene	800 ppm	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available
cumene	900 ppm	Not Available
toluene	500 ppm	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	3,000 ppm	Not Available

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

## Notes:

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

## MATERIAL DATA

## IFRA Prohibited Fragrance Substance

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

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 amorphous crystalline silica (precipitated silicic acid):

Amorphous crystalline silica shows little potential for producing adverse effects on the lung and exposure standards should reflect a particulate of low intrinsic toxicity.

For trimethyl benzene as mixed isomers (of unstated proportions)

Odour Threshold Value: 2.4 ppm (detection)

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

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

for xylenes:

IDLH Level: 900 ppm

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

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

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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 cumene:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.008-0.132 ppm (detection), 0.047 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the TLV-TWA is thought to prevent induction of narcosis.

For toluene:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.16-6.7 (detection), 1.9-69 (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes measuring in excess of 5 ppm, are available.

For methyl ethyl ketone:

Odour Threshold Value: Various reported as 2 ppm and 4.8 ppm


Odour threshold: 2 ppm (detection); 5 ppm (recognition) 25 ppm (easy recognition); 300 ppm IRRITATING

Exposures at or below the recommended TLV-TWA are thought to prevent injurious systemic effects and to minimise objections to odour and irritation.

for methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK):

Unfatigued, odour recognition threshold (100% test panel) is 0.3 - 0.5 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. <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.
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.

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear colourless liquid with strong solvent odour		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.98-1.03
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	456
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)	130-140	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	30-35	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.5	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.9	Volatile Component (%vol)	48-67
Vapour pressure (kPa)	1.7	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3.9	VOC g/L	230-660

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	▶ stable.
<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

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.</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> <p>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>Headache, fatigue, lassitude, irritability and gastrointestinal disturbances (e.g., nausea, anorexia and flatulence) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	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.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<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>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	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.
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>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>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p> <p>Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure.</p> <p>Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, generally on the basis that results in animal studies provide sufficient evidence to cause a strong suspicion of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.</p> <p>Exposure to the material may cause concerns for humans owing to possible developmental toxic effects, generally on the basis that results in appropriate animal studies provide strong suspicion of developmental toxicity in the absence of signs of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.</p> <p>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>Prolonged or repeated contact with xylenes may cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking.</p>

<b>RESENE HS ACRYTHANE</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>xylene</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4994.295 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3523-8700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>ethylbenzene</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg - SEVERE
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 17.75 mg/l/2H <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 15 mg/24h mild

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Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)<sup>[1]</sup>

		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3160 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 18 mg/l/4hd <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 24 mg/l/4hd <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24h moderate
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
cumene	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 39 mg/l/4H <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 86 mg mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1400 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h mild
		Skin (rabbit):100 mg/24h moderate
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
toluene	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 49 mg/l/4H <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h-moderate
		Skin (rabbit):500 mg - moderate
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
methyl ethyl ketone	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: ~6400-8000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 350 ppm -irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 47 mg/l/8H <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 80 mg - irritant
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2054 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 402 mg/24 hr - mild
	Skin (rabbit):13.78mg/24 hr open	
<b>Legend:</b>	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 HS ACRYTHANE</b>	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. For silica amorphous: Derived No Adverse Effects Level (NOAEL) in the range of 1000 mg/kg/d. In humans, synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) is essentially non-toxic by mouth, skin or eyes, and by inhalation. for propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM). Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. A BASF report (in ECETOC ) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects. The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer.</p>
<b>XYLENE</b>	<p>Reproductive effector in rats The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>
<b>ETHYLBENZENE</b>	<p>Liver changes, uterine tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded. Ethylbenzene is readily absorbed following inhalation, oral, and dermal exposures, distributed throughout the body, and excreted primarily through urine. <b>NOTE:</b> 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.</p>

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1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	CHEMWATCH 2325 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene
1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. CHEMWATCH 12171 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene
CUMENE	Cumene is reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in experimental animals. similar metabolic pathways. The relevance of the kidney tumors to cancer in humans is uncertain; there is evidence that a species-specific mechanism not relevant to humans contributes to their induction, but it is possible that other mechanisms relevant to humans, such as genotoxicity, may also contribute to kidney-tumour formation in male rats. For aromatic terpenes: <b>Acute toxicity:</b> Mammalian LD50 for p-cymene have shown it to have low toxic potential. Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep.
TOLUENE	For toluene: <b>Acute Toxicity</b> Humans exposed to intermediate to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis, and death.
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Methyl ethyl ketone is considered to have a low order of toxicity; however methyl ethyl ketone is often used in combination with other solvents and the toxic effects of the mix may be greater than either solvent alone.
RESENE HS ACRYTHANE & 1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE & 1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure.
XYLENE & ETHYLBENZENE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.
XYLENE & ETHYLBENZENE & 1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE & CUMENE & TOLUENE & METHYL ETHYL KETONE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).
ETHYLBENZENE & CUMENE	<b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE & 1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	Other Toxicity data is available for CHEMWATCH 12172 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene
1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE & 1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE & CUMENE & METHYL ETHYL KETONE	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 HS ACRYTHANE	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

xylene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	2.6mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.8mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.2mg/L	2
	NOEC	73	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/L	2

ethylbenzene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.0043mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.184mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.6mg/L	4
NOEC	168	Crustacea	0.96mg/L	5	

1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	1.318mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.6.14mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.154mg/L	3	



## RESENE HS ACRYTHANE

1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	1.318mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	13mg/L	5
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.154mg/L	3
	NOEC	384	Crustacea	0.257mg/L	2

cumene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	1.784mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.6mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.29mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.22mg/L	2

toluene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.0073mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	3.78mg/L	5
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	12.5mg/L	4
	BCF	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	10mg/L	4
	NOEC	168	Crustacea	0.74mg/L	5

methyl ethyl ketone	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	2-993mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	5-91mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1-972mg/L	2
	EC0	96	Fish	1-848mg/L	2
	NOEC	96	Fish	1-170mg/L	2

**Legend:** *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

for propylene glycol ethers:

**Environmental fate:**

Most are liquids at room temperature and all are water-soluble.

For 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:

Half-life (hr) air : 0.48-16

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

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

Half-life (hr) soil : 168-672

Henry's Pa m3 /mol: 385-627

Bioaccumulation : not significant

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

For aromatic hydrocarbons:

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

for cyclic anhydrides:

The physicochemical properties of commercial cyclic anhydrides suggest many general similarities.

For xylenes :

log Koc : 2.05-3.08

Koc : 25.4-204

Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-42

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

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

Half-life (hr) soil : 52-672

Henry's Pa m3 /mol: 637-879

Henry's atm m3 /mol: 7.68E-03

BOD 5 if unstated: 1.4,1%

COD : 2.56,13%

ThOD : 3.125

BCF : 23

log BCF : 1.17-2.41

**Environmental Fate**

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

For ketones:

Ketones, unless they are alpha, beta--unsaturated ketones, can be considered as narcosis or baseline toxicity compounds

Hydrolysis may also involve the addition of water to ketones to yield ketals under mild acid conditions.

For silica amorphous:

Amorphous silica is chemically and biologically inert.

For silica:

The literature on the fate of silica in the environment concerns dissolved silica in the aquatic environment, irrespective of its origin (man-made or natural), or structure (crystalline or amorphous).

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

## RESENE HS ACRYTHANE

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
ethylbenzene	HIGH (Half-life = 228 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.57 days)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.67 days)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	HIGH	HIGH
cumene	HIGH	HIGH
toluene	LOW (Half-life = 28 days)	LOW (Half-life = 4.33 days)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days)

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
ethylbenzene	LOW (BCF = 79.43)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (BCF = 275)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	LOW (BCF = 342)
cumene	LOW (BCF = 35.5)
toluene	LOW (BCF = 90)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 0.29)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethylbenzene	LOW (KOC = 517.8)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (KOC = 717.6)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	LOW (KOC = 703)
cumene	LOW (KOC = 817.2)
toluene	LOW (KOC = 268)
methyl ethyl ketone	MEDIUM (KOC = 3.827)

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<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>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></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

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
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)

## RESENE HS ACRYTHANE

Transport hazard class(es)	Class	3
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
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	Not Applicable	
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	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
HSR002662	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable) Group Standard 2017

## XYLENE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data  
 New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)  
 New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

## ETHYLBENZENE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals  
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data  
 New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)  
 New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Continued...

## RESENE HS ACRYTHANE

**1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls  
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data  
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

**1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls  
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data  
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

**CUMENE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

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

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals  
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data  
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)  
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

**TOLUENE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

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

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data  
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)  
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

**METHYL ETHYL KETONE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls  
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals  
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)  
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

**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 (xylene; ethylbenzene; 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene; 1,3,5-trimethyl benzene; cumene; toluene; methyl ethyl ketone)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

**SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**

**RESENE HS ACRYTHANE**

<b>Revision Date</b>	23/06/2020
<b>Initial Date</b>	13/11/2015

**SDS Version Summary**

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
0.5.1.1.1	23/06/2020	Chronic Health, Classification

**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  
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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