Resene Design Pine Exterior Primer

Resene Paints (Australia) Ltd

Version No: **1.2**
Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Initial Date: **16/04/2025**
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SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Resene Design Pine Exterior Primer
Synonyms	Incl. All colours
Proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	10283 10671 11647 11648

Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Resene Paints (Australia) Ltd**	**Resene Paints Ltd**
Address	7 Production Avenue, Molendinar, Queensland, Australia	32-50 Vogel Street, Wellington 5011, New Zealand
Telephone	+61 7 55126600	+64 4 5770500
Fax	+61 7 55126697	+64 4 5773327
Website	www.resene.com.au	www.resene.co.nz
Email	advice@resene.com.au	advice@resene.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**AUSTRALIAN POISONS CENTRE**	**NZ POISONS (24hr 7days)**	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)**
Emergency telephone number(s)	**131126**	**0800 764766**	**+61 1800 951 288 (ID#: 9-c62911)**
Other emergency telephone number(s)	**Not Available**	**Not Available**	**+61 3 9573 3188**

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, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term 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	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H320	Causes eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H360FD	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

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H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Oral, Dermal, Inhalation)
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
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 and protective clothing.
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.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
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.
P391	Collect spillage.
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.

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, EPA NZ consolidation 30 September 2022 to be identified:

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-48-9.	1-5	naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy
136-53-8	0.1-0.3	2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt
64742-82-1.	1-10	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised
27253-31-2	<0.2	cobalt neodecanoate
22464-99-9	<0.3	zirconium octoate
13701-59-2	1-5	barium metaborate
64742-95-6	1-10	naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent
64742-82-1.	5-15	isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP
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:

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	▸ 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	If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.
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.

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 dioxide (CO_2) carbon monoxide (CO) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Decomposes at high temperatures to produce barium oxide.
HAZCHEM	●3Y; ●3YE

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	Contain spill with inert non- combustible absorbent then place in suitable container for disposal. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean- up.
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	Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. ▸ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▸ 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.
Storage incompatibility	Strong oxidisers

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Continued...

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	White spirits	790 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	White spirits	790 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	zirconium octoate	Zirconium compounds (as Zr)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	barium metaborate	Barium, soluble compounds (as Ba)	0.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	White spirits	790 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	20,000 mg/m3	Not Available
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	20,000 mg/m3	Not Available
cobalt neodecanoate	Not Available	Not Available
zirconium octoate	25 mg/m3	Not Available
barium metaborate	50 ppm	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available	Not Available
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	20,000 mg/m3	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

WARNING: This substance is classified by the NOHSC as Category 2 Probable Human Carcinogen
These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits.
for barium compounds:
The recommended TLV-TWA is based on satisfactory results achieved while employing an internal limit for barium nitrate at a national laboratory.
For trimethyl benzene as mixed isomers (of unstated proportions)
Odour Threshold Value: 2.4 ppm (detection)
Use care in interpreting effects as a single isomer or other isomer mix.

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

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
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. 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	Overalls
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. Recommended filter type: Type A filter (organic vapour).

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Coloured dispersion with mild solvent odour

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.2-1.3
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available

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Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	550-1500
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	140	**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 (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	55-60
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	460-480
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration (s)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)**	Not Available

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

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to reproductivity
h) STOT - Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through repeated exposure
j) Aspiration Hazard	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as an aspiration hazard

Inhaled	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by inhalation'. High inhaled concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis characterised by nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. A significant number of individuals exposed to mixed trimethylbenzenes complained of nervousness, tension, anxiety and asthmatic bronchitis. Some aliphatic hydrocarbons produce axonal neuropathies. The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression.
Ingestion	All cases of acute oral barium poisoning in adults exhibit gastrointestinal disturbances as the initial symptoms. Many aliphatic hydrocarbons create a burning sensation because they are irritating to the GI mucosa. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons may produce irritation of the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine with oedema and mucosal ulceration resulting; symptoms include a burning sensation in the mouth and throat.
Skin Contact	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. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Dermally, isoparaffins have produced slight to moderate irritation in animals and humans under occluded patch conditions where evaporation cannot freely occur. 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.

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	The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis.
Eye	This material causes serious eye irritation. Instillation of isoparaffins into rabbit eyes produces only slight irritation. Petroleum hydrocarbons may produce pain after direct contact with the eyes.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals. Toxic: 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. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in impaired fertility on the basis of: - clear evidence in animal studies 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 is not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects. 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. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. 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. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

Resene Design Pine Exterior Primer

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg[1]	Eye (Human): 100ppm - Mild
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >1.58 mg/l4h[1]	Eye (Human): 880ppm/15M
Oral (Rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Mild
	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL - Mild
	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Skin (Human): 100%/3H
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500uL - Moderate
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.7 mg/L4h[1]	Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 18%
Oral (Rat) LD50: 2043 mg/kg[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg[1]	Eye (Human): 100ppm - Mild
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >1.58 mg/l4h[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
Oral (Rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

cobalt neodecanoate

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: 1098 mg/kg[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

zirconium octoate

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >870 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/l4h[1]	Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 24%
Oral (Rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

barium metaborate

TOXICITY	IRRITATION

Continued...

dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >3.54 mg/l4h[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: 530 mg/kg[1]	

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL/24H - Mild
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.42 mg/L4h[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (Human): 100ppm - Mild
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/l4h[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

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 Design Pine Exterior Primer	Data demonstrate that during inhalation exposure,aromatic hydrocarbons undergo substantial partitioning into adipose tissues.
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED	For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system.
ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE	For aliphatic fatty acids (and salts) Acute oral (gavage) toxicity: The acute oral LD50 values in rats for both were greater than >2000 mg/kg bw Clinical signs were generally associated with poor condition following administration of high doses (salivation, diarrhoea, staining, piloerection and lethargy).There were no adverse effects on body weight in any study In some studies, excess test substance and/or irritation in the gastrointestinal tract was observed at necropsy. Skin and eye irritation potential, with a few stated exceptions, is chain length dependent and decreases with increasing chain length According to several OECD test regimes the animal skin irritation studies indicate that the C6-10 aliphatic acids are severely irritating or corrosive, while the C12 aliphatic acid is irritating, and the C14-22 aliphatic acids generally are not irritating or mildly irritating. Human skin irritation studies using more realistic exposures (30-minute,1-hour or 24-hours) indicate that the aliphatic acids have sufficient, good or very good skin compatibility.
BARIUM METABORATE	Oral (rat) LD50: 850mg/kg Eye (human): Irritant
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	* [Devoe] .
Resene Design Pine Exterior Primer & BARIUM METABORATE & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends.
Resene Design Pine Exterior Primer & COBALT NEODECANOATE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.
Resene Design Pine Exterior Primer & NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED & ISOPARAFFINS PETROLEUM HYDROTREATED HFP	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.
Resene Design Pine Exterior Primer & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure.
NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY & 2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID, ZINC SALT & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED & COBALT NEODECANOATE & ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE & ISOPARAFFINS PETROLEUM HYDROTREATED HFP	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDRODESULFURISED &	For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes - TMBs) Acute Toxicity Acute toxicity studies (oral, dermal and inhalation routes of exposure) have been conducted in rats using various solvent products containing predominantly mixed C9 aromatic hydrocarbons (CAS RN 64742-95-6).

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NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	
COBALT NEODECANOATE & ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE	Fatty acid salts are of low acute toxicity.

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 Design Pine Exterior Primer

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	13mg/l	1
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.1mg/l	1
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.002mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>0.002mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.53mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.58mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.097mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	1
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	450mg/l	1
EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	1
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	6.5mg/l	1
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.1mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	>100000mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	0.007mg/L	4
EC50(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	36mg/l	1
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	6.5mg/l	1
EC50	48h	Crustacea	2.7-5.1mg/L	4
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	8.8mg/l	4
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.1mg/l	1
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	6.5mg/l	1
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.1mg/l	1
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.277mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.14mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	720h	Fish	0.02mg/l	2

2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	49.3mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.105mg/L	2
EC10(ECx)	168h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.003mg/L	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.112mg/L	2

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	391mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	391mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.53mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.58mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.097mg/l	2

Continued...

	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.277mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.14mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	720h	Fish	0.02mg/l	2

cobalt neodecanoate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.029mg/L	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.241mg/L	2
EC10(ECx)	168h	Crustacea	0.001mg/L	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	23.8mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.8mg/l	2

zirconium octoate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.004mg/L	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.042mg/L	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.17mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2

barium metaborate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	20.3mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.1mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	62mg/l	2

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19mg/l	1
EC50	48h	Crustacea	6.14mg/l	1
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/l	1

isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	3072h	Fish	1mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	2.2mg/L	4
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.53mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.58mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.097mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.277mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.14mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	720h	Fish	0.02mg/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***

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.
For 1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene:
Half-life (hr) air: 0.48-16;
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 0.24 -672;
Half-life (hr) H2O ground: 336-1344;
Half-life (hr) soil: 168-672;
Henry's Pa m3 /mol: 385 -627;
Bioaccumulation: not significant.
For Aromatic Substances Series:
Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.
When released in the environment, alkanes don't undergo rapid biodegradation, because they have no functional groups (like hydroxyl or carbonyl) that are needed by most organisms in order to metabolize the compound.
For petroleum distillates:
Environmental fate:
When petroleum substances are released into the environment, four major fate processes will take place: dissolution in water, volatilization, biodegradation and adsorption.
For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzene - TMBs)
Chemicals in this category possess properties indicating a hazard for the environment (acute toxicity for fish, invertebrates, and algae from 1 to 10 mg/L).
For barium and its compounds::
Environmental fate:
The length of time that barium will last in air, land, water, or sediments following release of barium into these media depends on the form of barium released.
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.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Continued...

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	LOW (LogKOW = 11.15)
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.01)
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	LOW (BCF = 159)

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. 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. 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. Do not allow product or wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains or watercourses. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product should comply with local regulations. Flammable substance can be disposed of if the substance is treated by using a method that changes the characteristics or composition of the substance so that the substance is no longer a hazardous substance. For treating and discharging processes contact your local authority. The treating may include burning the substance if the burning is managed to ensure that no person, or place where a person may legally be present. The substance may be discharged into the environment as waste or disposed into a landfill if the substance will not come into contact with oxidising substances and where is in ignition source which is capable to ignite the substance.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	●3Y; ●3YE

Land transport (ADG)

14.1. **UN number or ID number**	1263
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Class: 3 Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Environmentally hazardous
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: 163 223 367 Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. **UN number**	1263
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)

Continued...

14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable ERG Code: 3L
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Environmentally hazardous
14.6. **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)

14.1. **UN number**	1263
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5 **Environmental hazard**	Marine Pollutant
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	EMS Number: F-E , S-E Special provisions: 163 223 367 955 Limited Quantities: 5 L

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	Not Available
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Not Available
cobalt neodecanoate	Not Available
zirconium octoate	Not Available
barium metaborate	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	Not Available
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Not Available
cobalt neodecanoate	Not Available
zirconium octoate	Not Available
barium metaborate	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

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

2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised 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

cobalt neodecanoate 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

zirconium octoate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

barium metaborate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent 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
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP 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

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Legend:	***Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory*** ***No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.***

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	04/09/2025
Initial Date	16/04/2025

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
0.2	04/09/2025	Hazards identification - Classification

Other information

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
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships

Continued...

- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- 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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end of SDS