

**Section 1 – Identification of the Substance/Mixture and of the Company/Undertaking**

Description	Size	Colour
Protector – Water Borne	4L	Clear and all colours

**Synonyms** Not available.

**Other means of identification** Not available.

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

**Relevant identified uses** Use according to manufacturer's directions.

**Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**

**Supplier details** Abodo Wood Ltd Phone: +64 9 249 0100 Email: info@abodo.co.nz  
62 Ascot Rd Fax: +64 9 249 0101 www.abodo.co.nz  
Mangere  
Auckland 2022  
New Zealand

**Manufacturer details** Resene Paints Ltd Phone: +64 4 577 0500 Email: advice@resene.co.nz  
32-50 Vogel St Fax: +64 4 577 3327 www.resene.co.nz  
Naenae  
Wellington 5011  
New Zealand

**Emergency telephone number**

**NZ Poison Centre number** 0800 764 766 (24 hours 7 days).

**Chemwatch Emergency Response** 0800 2436 2255 Alternative number: +61 2 9186 1132

**Section 2 – Hazard Identification****Classification of the substance or mixture**

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.

**Hazard classification**<sup>[1]</sup> Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2B.

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI.

**Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria** 6.5B (contact), 6.3B, 6.4A (mild), 9.1D

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## Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)

Signal word

WARNING



Hazardous statement(s)	Classification	Hazard statements
	H316	Causes mild skin irritation
	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
	H401	Toxic to aquatic life
	H320	Causes eye irritation

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention	Classification	Hazard statements
	P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

Precautionary statement(s) Response	Classification	Hazard statements
	P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse

Precautionary statement(s) Storage Not applicable.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal	Classification	Hazard statements
	P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations

## Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

Substances See section below for composition of mixtures.

CAS No.	% by Wt. (approx)	Name
64742-82-1.	0.1-1	Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised
119-61-9	0.1-1	Benzophenone
Not available	0.1-1	Benzotriazol derivatives
64742-94-5	0.1-1	Solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic
68526-86-3	5-15	Alcohols C11-14-iso, C13-rich
1330-20-7	1-10	Xylene

**Section 4 – First Aid Measures**

**NZ Poisons Centre** 0800 POISON ( 0800 764 766)

**NZ Emergency Services** 111

**Description of first aid measures****Eye contact**

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention if pain persists or recurs.

**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.

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.**

Treat simultaneously.

**Section 5 – Fire-Fighting Measures**

**Extinguishing media** Water spray or fog.

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

**Fire incompatibility** Avoid contamination with oxidising agents.

**Advice for firefighters**

**Fire fighting** Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

**Fire/explosion hazard** Combustible.  
May emit poisonous fumes.

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## 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** Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

**Major spills** Environmental hazard - contain spillage.  
Moderate hazard.

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

## Section 7 – Handling And Storage Including Safe Use of Product

### Precautions for safe handling

**Safe handling** Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

**Other information** Store in original containers.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

**Suitable container** Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

**Storage incompatibility** Strong oxidisers.

## 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)	Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	White spirits (Stoddard solvent)	525 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /100 ppm	Not available	Not available	Not available

##### Emergency limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene)	300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1,800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	29500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Benzophenone	Benzophenone	1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	90 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	310 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Xylene	Xylenes	Not available	Not available	Not available

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	29,500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	20,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Benzophenone	Not available	Not available
Benzotriazol derivatives	Not available	Not available
Solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	Not available	Not available
Alcohols C11-14-iso, C13-rich	Not available	Not available
Xylene	1,000 ppm	900 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.  
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** See other protection below.

**Other protection** Overalls.

**Thermal hazards** Not available.

### Respiratory protection

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
Up to 10	1000	A-AUS/Class 1	-
Up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS/Class 1
Up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
Up to 100	5000	-	A-2
Up to 100	10000	-	A-3
100+	-	-	Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow

\*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

A (All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gases, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 deg C).

**Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties****Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

**Appearance and odour** Coloured solution with mild solvent odour.

<b>Property</b>	<b>Details</b>
Physical state	Liquid
Odour	Not available
Odour threshold	Not available
pH (as supplied)	Not available
Melting point/freezing point (°C)	Not available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100
Flash point (°C)	>100
Evaporation rate	Not available
Flammability	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not available

<b>Property</b>	<b>Details</b>
Relative density (Water = 1)	Not available
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity (cSt)	Not available
Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not available
Taste	Not available
Explosive properties	Not available
Oxidising properties	Not available
Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available
Gas group	Not available
pH as a solution (1%)	Not available
VOC g/L	47

## Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

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

## Section 11 – Toxicological Information

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).
<b>Ingestion</b>	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of hemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'.

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**Skin contact** Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

**Eye** 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.

**Chronic** Prolonged or repeated contact with xylenes may cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking.

Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Toxicity	Irritation
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2800 ppm/8hr <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	

Benzophenone	Toxicity	Irritation
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3535 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >10,000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	

Solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	Toxicity	Irritation
	Dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): Irritating
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	

Alcohol C11-14-iso C13-rich	Toxicity	Irritation
	Dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	

Xylene	Toxicity	Irritation
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4hr <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate

**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

**Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised** Studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the mammalian gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30.  
FOR TRIMETHYLBENZENES: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure. For 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).

**Benzophenone** The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.



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**WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

A member or analogue of a group of aromatic substituted secondary alcohols, ketones, and related esters generally regarded as safe (GRAS) based, in part, on their rapid absorption, metabolic detoxication, and excretion in humans and other animals; their low level of flavor use; the wide margins of safety between the conservative estimates of intake and the no-observed-adverse effect levels determined from subchronic and chronic studies and the lack of significant genotoxic and mutagenic potential.

### Alcohol C11-14-iso C13-rich

For alkyl alcohols C6-13:  
This group of products are very similar in terms of physicochemical and toxicological properties.

### Xylene

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). The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:  
NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.  
Reproductive effector in rats.

### Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised & alcohols C11-14-iso, C13-rich

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

### Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised & solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic

FOR PETROLEUM: This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.

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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification.
- ✓ – Data available to make classification.
- ⊙ – Data not available to make classification.

## Section 12 – Ecological Information

### Toxicity

Protector – Water Borne clear & all colours	Endpoint	Test Duration (Hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

  

Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Endpoint	Test Duration (Hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

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Benzophenone	Endpoint	Test duration (Hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	10.89mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	6.784mg/L	2
	NOEC	768	Fish	=0.54mg/L	1

  

Solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	Endpoint	Test Duration (Hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	0.58mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.76mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	<1mg/L	1
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.3mg/L	2

  

Alcohol C11-14-iso C13-rich	Endpoint	Test Duration (Hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	0.42mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.275mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.27mg/L	2
	NOEC	720	Fish	ca.0.01mg/L	1

  

Xylene	Endpoint	Test Duration (Hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	2.6mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>3.4mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/L	2
	NOEC	73	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/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.

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

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/soil	Persistence: Air
Benzophenone	HIGH	HIGH
Xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Benzophenone	LOW (BCF = 9.2)
Solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	LOW (BCF = 159)
Xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Benzophenone	LOW (KOC = 1077)

### Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

**Product/packaging disposal**

**DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.  
Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

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

### Section 14 – Transport Information

#### Labels required

**Marine pollutant** No.

**HAZCHEM** Not applicable.

**Land transport (UN): Not regulated for transport of dangerous goods.**

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA/DGR): Not regulated for transport of dangerous goods.**

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code/GGVSee): Not regulated for transport of dangerous goods.**

**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
HSR002670	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006

#### Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised(64742-82-1.) is found on the following regulatory lists

- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

#### Benzophenone(119-61-9) is found on the following regulatory lists

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

#### Solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic(64742-94-5) is found on the following regulatory lists

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

#### Alcohols c11-14-iso, c13-rich(68526-86-3) is found on the following regulatory lists

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

#### Xylene(1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists

- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

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### Location test certificate

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

Hazard class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Approved handler

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

Class of substance	Quantities
Not applicable	Not applicable

### Tracking requirements

Not applicable.

National inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y

**Legend:**  
Y = All ingredients are on the inventory.  
N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets).

## Section 16 – Other Information

### Other information

#### Ingredients with multiple CAS numbers

Name	CAS No.
Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	64742-82-1, 8052-41-3, 1174921-79-9

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. This document is copyright.

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