

Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

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

#### Product identifier

**Product name** Abodo Protector Waterborne Clear & All Colours

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**Synonyms** Not available.

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**Other means of identification** Not available.

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

**Relevant identified uses** 23171, 23172, 23173, 23174, 23175, 23176, 23177, 23178, 23179, 23179, 23180.

#### 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 www.abodo.co.nz  
Mangere  
Auckland 2022  
New Zealand

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**Registered company name (Australia)** Resene Paints (Australia) Phone: +61 7 5512 6600 Fax: +61 7 5512 6697  
Limited www.resene.com.au  
7 Production Avenue  
Molendinar  
Queensland 4214  
Australia

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**Registered company name (New Zealand)** Resene Paints Ltd Phone: +64 4 577 0500 Email: advice@resene.co.nz  
32-50 Vogel St www.resene.co.nz  
Wellington 5011  
New Zealand

#### Emergency telephone numbers

**Australian Poison Centre number** 131126

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

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**Chemwatch emergency response (24 hours 7 days)** +61 1800 951 288 Alternative number: +61 3 9573 3188

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

### Section 2 – Hazard Identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

**Poisons schedule** Not applicable.

**Classification<sup>[1]</sup>** Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3.

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI.

#### Label elements

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

WARNING



**Hazard statement(s)**

**Classification**

**Hazard statements**

H317

May cause an allergic skin reaction

H319

Causes serious eye irritation

H401

Toxic to aquatic life

H412

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Supplementary statement(s)**

Not applicable.

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

**Classification**

**Prevention statements**

P280

Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection

P261

Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray

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**

**Classification**

**Response statements**

P302+P352

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water

P305+P351+P338

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing

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

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

Not applicable.

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

**Classification**

**Disposal statement**

P501

Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation

### Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

**Substances** See section below for composition of Mixtures.

#### Mixtures

CAS No.	% (Weight)	Name
64742-82-1	0.1-1	Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised
119-61-9	0.1-1	Benzophenone
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	0.1-0.3	Xylene
Not available	0.1-1	Benzotriazol derivatives

**Legend:**

1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available.

### Section 4 – First Aid Measures

#### Description of first aid measures

##### Eye contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay if pain persists or recurs.
- 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 fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

##### Ingestion

- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.
- **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.

# Protector Water Borne

## Section 5 – Fire-Fighting Measures

**Extinguishing media** Alcohol stable foam.

### 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.

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**Fire/explosion hazard** Non combustible.  
Burning release:  
– Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)  
– Other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  
– May emit corrosive fumes.

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**HAZCHEM** Not applicable.

## 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** Control personal contact with the substance, by using personal protective equipment. Contain spill with sawdust, sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean-up.

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**Major spills** Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid breathing in mists or vapours and skin or eyes contact. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sawdust, sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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.
  - Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation.
  - **DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.**

**Other information** Store in original containers.

#### 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
Australia exposure standards	Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	White spirits	790 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	80 ppm / 350 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	655 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 150 ppm	Not available	Not available

#### Emergency limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1,800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	29500** mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Benzophenone	1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	90 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	310 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Xylene	Not available	Not available	Not available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	20,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not available
Benzophenone	Not available	Not available
Solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	Not available	Not available
Alcohols C11-14-iso, C13-rich	Not available	Not available
Xylene	900 ppm	Not available

#### Occupational exposure banding

Ingredient	Occupational exposure band rating	Occupational exposure band limit
Benzophenone	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

**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.

### Section 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection Cont...

#### 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.

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. 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.

NOTE P: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.01% w/w benzene (EINECS No 200-753-7).

#### 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**

<b>Property</b>	<b>Details</b>
Appearance	Clear or coloured liquid with characteristic odour
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 BuAC = 1
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
Relative density (Water = 1)	0.9-1.0
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	<50

### Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

**Reactivity** See section 7.

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**Chemical stability** Stable.

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**Possibility of hazardous reactions** See section 7.

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**Conditions to avoid** See section 7.

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**Incompatible materials** See section 7.

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**Hazardous decomposition products** See section 5.

### Section 11 – Toxicological Information

#### Information on toxicological effects

**Inhaled** The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).  
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.  
Headache, fatigue, lassitude, irritability and gastrointestinal disturbances (e.g., nausea, anorexia and flatulence) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure.

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**Ingestion** Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.

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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.  
Limited 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.

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**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.

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**Chronic** Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.  
Prolonged or repeated contact with xylenes may cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking.



### Section 11 – Toxicological Information Cont..

#### Information on toxicological effects cont...

<b>Abodo Protector Waterborne Clear &amp; All Colours</b>	<b>Toxicity</b> Not available	<b>Irritation</b> Not available
<b>Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised</b>	<b>Toxicity</b> Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Inhalation(rat) LC50: >1.58 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (Rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	<b>Irritation</b> Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Benzophenone</b>	<b>Toxicity</b> Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3535 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (mouse) LD50; 2895 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	<b>Irritation</b> Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic</b>	<b>Toxicity</b> Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Inhalation(rat) LC50: >0.003 mg/L4h <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	<b>Irritation</b> Eye (rabbit): Irritating (PETROFIN) Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Alcohol C11-14-ISO, C13-rich</b>	<b>Toxicity</b> Dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	<b>Irritation</b> Not available
<b>Xylene</b>	<b>Toxicity</b> Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm4h <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (mouse) LD50; 2119 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	<b>Irritation</b> Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE 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>

**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.

**Abodo Protector Waterborne Clear & All Colours**

Data demonstrate that during inhalation exposure,aromatic hydrocarbons undergo substantial partitioning into adipose tissues.

**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).

### Section 11 – Toxicological Information Cont..

<b>Benzophenone</b>	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Acute rat oral LD50 values have been reported for 17 of the 38 agents in this group.</p>
<b>Alcohol C11-14-iso, C13-rich</b>	<p>For alkyl alcohols C6-13: This group of products are very similar in terms of physicochemical and toxicological properties.</p>
<b>Xylene</b>	<p>Reproductive effector in rats.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.</p> <p>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:</p> <p><b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>
<b>Abodo Protector Waterborne Clear &amp; All Colours &amp; benzophenone</b>	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p>
<b>Abodo Protector Waterborne Clear &amp; All Colours &amp; naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised</b>	<p>For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure.</p>
<b>Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised &amp; alcohols C11-14-iso, C13-rich</b>	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p>
<b>Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised &amp; solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

### Section 11 – Toxicological Information Cont..

Acute toxicity	x	Carcinogenicity	x
Skin irritation/corrosion	x	Reproductivity	x
Serious eye damage/irritation	✓	STOT - Single exposure	x
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated exposure	x
Mutagenicity	x	Aspiration hazard	x

Legend:

- x – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification.
- ✓ – Data available to make classification.

### Section 12 – Ecological Information

#### Toxicity

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

  

Benzophenone	Endpoint	Test duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	3.4-9.2	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.8mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6.784mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	9.64-12.31mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.2mg/l	2

  

Solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	Endpoint	Test duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<1mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.95mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	11.7mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	2-5mg/l	Not available
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.95mg/l	1

### Section 12 – Ecological Information Cont...

Alcohol C11-14-iso, C13-rich	Endpoint	Test duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.6mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	37mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	172.2mg/l	1
	ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.6mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.42mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	37mg/l	1

  

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

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.

### 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)

### Section 12 – Ecological Information Cont...

#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Benzophenone	LOW (KOC = 1077)

### 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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

### Section 14 – Transport Information

#### Labels required

**Marine pollutant** No.

**HAZCHEM** Not applicable.

**Land transport (ADG):** 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.

**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, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Not available
Benzophenone	Not available
Solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	Not available
Alcohols C11-14-iso, C13-rich	Not available
Xylene	Not available
Benzotriazol derivatives	Not available

#### 14.7.3 Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship type
Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Not available
Benzophenone	Not available
Solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	Not available
Alcohols C11-14-iso, C13-rich	Not available
Xylene	Not available
Benzotriazol derivatives	Not available

### Section 15 – Regulatory Information

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

##### 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
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

##### Benzophenone 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
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

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

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

##### Alcohols C11-14-iso, C13-rich is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

##### Xylene 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 5
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

#### Additional regulatory information

Not applicable.

#### National inventory status

National inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC/ Non-industrial use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
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

**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 03/01/2024

Initial date 09/08/2017

### SDS version summary

Version	Date of update	Sections updated
1.2	02/01/2024	Toxicological information - Acute Health (swallowed), First Aid measures - Advice to Doctor, Hazards identification - Classification, Exposure controls / personal protection - Exposure Standard, First Aid measures - First Aid (swallowed), Handling and storage - Handling Procedure, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (Respirator), Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Supplier Information, Name

### Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

### Definitions and abbreviations

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

**Section 16 – Other Information Cont...****Definitions and abbreviations cont...**

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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