

Safety data sheet according to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758.

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name Abodo Protector Waterborne Clear & All Colours

Synonyms Not available.

Other means of identification Not available.

1.2. 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.

Uses advised against No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3 Details of the supplier or manufacturer 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

Registered company name 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

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

Chemwatch emergency response +44 20 3901 3542 Alternative number: +44 808 164 9592
(24 hours 7 days)

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

Section 2 – Hazard Identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567^[1] H317 - Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H412 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567.

Section 2 – Hazard Identification Cont...

2.2. 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
	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

2.3. Other hazards

Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised

Europe Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, and Europe Regulation (EU) 2018/605

Benzophenone

Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)

Solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic

Determined to have endocrine-disrupting properties according to Europe Regulation (EU) 528/2012, Europe Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, and Europe Regulation (EU) 2018/605

Xylene

Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)

Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

3.1 Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2.

Mixtures

1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No	% (Weight)	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 64742-82-1. 2. 265-185-4 232-489-3 3. 649-330-00-2 649-345-00-4 4. Not available	0.1-1	Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised ^[e]	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; H226, H304, H336, H411, EUH066 ^[1]	Not available	Not available
1. 119-61-9 2. 204-337-6 3. 606-153-00-5 4. Not Available	0.1-1	Benzophenone	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H315, H317, H319, H335, H351, H410 ^[1]	Not available	Not available
1. 64742-94-5 2. 265-198-5 3. 649-424-00-3 4. Not available	0.1-1	Solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic ^[e]	Aspiration Hazard Category 1; H304 ^[2]	Not available	Not available
1. 68526-86-3 2. 271-235-6 3. Not available 4. Not available	5-15	Alcohols C11-14-iso, C13-rich	Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1; H400, EUH019 ^[1]	Not available	Not available
1. 1330-20-7 2. 215-535-7 3. 601-022-00-9 4. Not available	0.1-0.3	Xylene	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4; H226, H312, H315, H332 ^[2]	*	Not available
1. Not available 2. Not available 3. Not available 4. Not available	0.1-1	Benzotriazol derivatives	Flammable Liquids Category 3; H226 ^[2]	Not available	Not available

Legend:

1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties.

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

4.1 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.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11.

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

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 – Fire-Fighting Measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Alcohol stable foam.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire incompatibility

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents.

Section 5 – Fire-Fighting Measures Cont...

5.3 Advice for firefighters

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

Fire/explosion hazard Non combustible.
Burning release:
– Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
– Other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
– May emit corrosive fumes.

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

See section 12.

6.3 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.

Major spills Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear appropriate personnel 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.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

7.1 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.**

Fire and explosion protection See section 5.

Other information Store in original containers.

Section 7 – Handling and Storage Cont...

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

Storage incompatibility Strong oxidisers.

Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation Not available.

Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of Not available.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2.

Section 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1 Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs exposure pattern worker	PNECs compartment
Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Dermal 21 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 1500 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 7.56 mg/cm ² (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 44 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic)	0.14 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.014 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.35 mg/L (Water (Marine))
	Dermal 30 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 1 286.4 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 1 066.67 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) Dermal 12 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.41 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 10.56 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Dermal 3.78 mg/cm ² (Local, Chronic) * Inhalation 22 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) *	1.14 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.14 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine))
Benzophenone	Dermal 0.1 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 0.7 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 0.05 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.17 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) *	0.02 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.035 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.002 mg/L (Water (Marine))
	Oral 0.05 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	1.1 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.11 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.31 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 3.16 mg/L (STP)

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

8.1 Control parameters cont...

Ingredient	DNELs exposure pattern worker	PNECs compartment
Solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	<p>Dermal 0.95 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 2.31 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 2.31 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 384 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 160.23 mg/m³ (Local, Acute)</p> <p>Dermal 0.28 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.69 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</p> <p>Oral 0.03 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.69 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) * Inhalation 226 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) * Oral 25.6 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) *</p> <p>Inhalation 143.5 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) *</p>	Not available
Alcohols C11-14-iso, C13-rich	<p>Dermal 417 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 147.9 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 250 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 43.5 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 25 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</p>	<p>0.005 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.004 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.5 µg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.37 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.04 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.15 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 105.3 mg/L (STP)</p>
Xylene	<p>Dermal 212 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 221 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 221 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 442 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 442 mg/m³ (Local, Acute)</p> <p>Dermal 125 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 65.3 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 65.3 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) * Inhalation 260 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) *</p> <p>Inhalation 260 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) *</p>	<p>0.044 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.01 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.004 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 2.52 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.252 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.852 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 1.6 mg/L (STP)</p>

* Values for General Population.

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

Ingredient data

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	Xylene	Xylene, o-, m-, p- or mixed isomers	50 ppm / 220 mg/m ³	441 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm	Not available	Sk, BMGV

Emergency limits

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

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

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	20,000 mg/m ³	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 ³

Notes:

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

Material data

IFRA Prohibited Fragrance Substance.

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

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).

8.2 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.

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

8.2 Exposure controls cont...

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).

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12.

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Property	Details
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
Nanoform solubility	Not available
Particle size	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

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties Cont...**9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties cont...**

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
Nanoform particle characteristics	Not available

9.2. Other information

Not available.

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity See section 7.2.

10.2 Chemical stability Stable.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions See section 7.2.

10.4 Conditions to avoid See section 7.2.

10.5 Incompatible materials See section 7.3.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products See section 5.3.

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness.</p> <p>Headache, fatigue, lassitude, irritability and gastrointestinal disturbances (e.g., nausea, anorexia and flatulence) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure.</p>
Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.
Skin contact	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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	<p>Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated contact with xylenes may cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking.</p>

Abodo Protector Waterborne Clear & All Colours	Toxicity	Irritation
	Not available	Not available
Naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	Toxicity	Irritation
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(rat) LC50: >1.58 mg/4h ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
Benzophenone	Toxicity	Irritation
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3535 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (mouse) LD50: 2895 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
Solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	Toxicity	Irritation
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): Irritating (PETROFIN)
	Inhalation(rat) LC50: >0.003 mg/L4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]

Section 11 – Toxicological Information Cont...

11.1. Information on toxicological effects cont...

Alcohol C11-14-ISO, C13-rich	Toxicity	Irritation
	Dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
Xylene	Toxicity	Irritation
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (mouse) LD50; 2119 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]

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).

Benzophenone

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.
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.
Acute rat oral LD50 values have been reported for 17 of the 38 agents in this group.

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

Reproductive effector in rats.
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.
Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Section 11 – Toxicological Information Cont...

Abodo Protector Waterborne Clear & All Colours & benzophenone The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.

Abodo Protector Waterborne Clear & All Colours & naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised For trimethylbenzenes:
Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure.

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 Studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the mammalian gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30.
For petroleum:
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.

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.

11.2 Information on other hazards

Many chemicals may mimic or interfere with the body's hormones, known as the endocrine system. Endocrine disruptors are chemicals that can interfere with endocrine (or hormonal) systems. Endocrine disruptors interfere with the synthesis, secretion, transport, binding, action, or elimination of natural hormones in the body. Any system in the body controlled by hormones can be derailed by hormone disruptors. Specifically, endocrine disruptors may be associated with the development of learning disabilities, deformations of the body various cancers and sexual development problems. Endocrine disrupting chemicals cause adverse effects in animals. But limited scientific information exists on potential health problems in humans. Because people are typically exposed to multiple endocrine disruptors at the same time, assessing public health effects is difficult.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1.

Section 12 – Ecological Information

12.1 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	
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		
	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.

Section 12 – Ecological Information Cont...

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.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

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

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

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

12.4 Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Benzophenone	LOW (KOC = 1077)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not available	Not available	Not available
PBT	x	x	x
vPvB	x	x	x

	Criteria fulfilled
PBT	No
vPvB	No

Section 12 – Ecological Information Cont...

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

The evidence linking adverse effects to endocrine disruptors is more compelling in the environment than it is in humans. Endocrine disruptors profoundly alter reproductive physiology of ecosystems and ultimately impact entire populations. Some endocrine-disrupting chemicals are slow to break down in the environment. That characteristic makes them potentially hazardous over long periods of time. Some well established adverse effects of endocrine disruptors in various wildlife species include eggshell-thinning, displayed of characteristics of the opposite sex and impaired reproductive development. Other adverse changes in wildlife species that have been suggested, but not proven include reproductive abnormalities, immune dysfunction and skeletal deformities.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

13.1 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.
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Waste treatment options	Not available.
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Sewage disposal options	Not available.
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Section 14 – Transport Information

Labels required

Marine pollutant	No.
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HAZCHEM	Not applicable.
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Section 14 – Transport Information Cont...

Land transport (ADR): Not regulated for transport of dangerous goods

14.1. UN number or ID number	Not applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	Not applicable
	Subsidiary hazard	Not applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not applicable
	Classification code	Not applicable
	Hazard Label	Not applicable
	Special provisions	Not applicable
	Limited quantity	Not applicable
	Tunnel restriction code	Not applicable

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

14.1. UN number	Not applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA class	Not applicable
	ICAO/IATA subsidiary hazard	Not applicable
	ERG Code	Not applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not applicable
	Cargo only packing instructions	Not applicable
	Cargo only maximum qty/pack	Not applicable
	Passenger and cargo packing instructions	Not applicable
	Passenger and cargo maximum qty/pack	Not applicable
	Passenger and cargo limited quantity packing instructions	Not applicable
	Passenger and cargo limited maximum qty/pack	Not applicable

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

14.1. UN number	Not applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG class	Not applicable
	IMDG subsidiary hazard	Not applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS number	Not applicable
	Special provisions	Not applicable
	Limited quantities	Not applicable

Section 14 – Transport Information Cont...

Inland waterways transport (ADN): Not regulated for transport of dangerous goods

14.1. UN number	Not applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Not applicable	
14.4. Packing group	Not applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	Not applicable
	Special provisions	Not applicable
	Limited quantity	Not applicable
	Equipment required	Not applicable
	Fire cones number	Not applicable

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

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

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

- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 - Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)
 - 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

- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 - Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling (GB MCL) technical reports
 - 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

- Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)
 - 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

- Not applicable
-

Xylene is found on the following regulatory lists

- Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
- UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

Additional regulatory information

Not applicable.

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category Not available.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

Section 15 – Regulatory Information Cont...

National inventory status

National inventory	Status
Australia - AIC/ 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
Russia - FBEPH	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

Full text risk and hazard codes

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Section 16 – Other Information Cont...

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. For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection EN 340 Protective clothing.

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals.

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices.

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

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

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

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Sensitisation (skin) category 1, H317	Calculation method
Serious eye damage/eye irritation category 2, H319	Expert judgement
Hazardous to the aquatic environment long-term hazard category 3, H412	Calculation method

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