FIL TELL TAIL FLUORO (ALL COLOURS)

Damar Industries Limited

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Version No: **7.24**
Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: **31/05/2024**
Print Date: **20/02/2025**
S.GHS.NZL.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	FIL TELL TAIL FLUORO (ALL COLOURS)
Synonyms	AND3402 AND3502 AND3602 AND3702 AND5802 AND6402 ANE3400 ANE3402 ANE3500 ANE3502 ANE3600 ANE3602 ANE3700 ANE3702 ANE5800 ANE5802 ANE6400 ANE6402 ANF3401 ANF3501 ANF3601 ANF3701 ANF6401 ANG3400 ANG3500 ANG3600 ANG3700 ANG6400 ANJ3400 ANJ3500 ANJ3600 ANJ3700 ANJ6400 ANL3400 ANL3500 ANL3600 ANL3700 ANL6400 ANR3400 ANR3500 ANR3600 ANR3700 ANR5800 ANR6400 ANT3402 ANT3402C ANT3502 ANT3602 ANT3602C ANT3702 ANT3702C ANT5802 ANT6402 ANT6402C ANX3400 ANX3400D ANX3500 ANX3500D ANX3600 ANX3600D ANX3700 ANX3700D ANX5800 ANX5800D ANX6400 ANX6400D
Proper shipping name	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound); PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Oestrus activity indicator

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Damar Industries Limited**	**FIL Industries**
Address	800 Te Ngae Road, Eastgate Park, Rotorua 3042 New Zealand	72 Portside Drive BOP 3149 New Zealand
Telephone	+64 7 345 6007	+64 7 575 2162
Fax	+64 7 345 6019	+64 7 575 2161
Website	www.damarindustries.com	www.fil.co.nz
Email	info@damarindustries.co.nz	office.fil@gea.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**CHEMCALL**	**CHEMCALL**
Emergency telephone number(s)	0800 243 622	0800 243 622
Other emergency telephone number(s)	1800 127 406 (outside New Zealand)	1800 243 622 (outside New Zealand)

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification [1]	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
Legend:	***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI***
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	3.1C, 6.1E (aspiration), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.5B (contact), 6.8B, 9.1C

Label elements

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

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P102	Keep out of reach of children
P103	Read label before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
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

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-82-1.	1-5	naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy
Not Available	40-60	Fillers
Not Available	<3	dye
Not Available	10-15	polymers
8052-41-3.	5-10	white spirit
96-29-7	<1	methyl ethyl ketoxime
64742-48-9.	5-10	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated
22464-99-9	<1	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate
136-53-8	<1	2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt
117-81-7	<1	di-sec-octyl phthalate
Not Available	balance	Ingredients not contributing to classification
Legend:	***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 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: ▸ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. ▸ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▸ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▸ 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).

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	▸ 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. ▸ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▸ Avoid giving alcohol.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.
Treat symptomatically.
For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Liquid and vapour are flammable. ▸ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▸ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▸ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2) carbon monoxide (CO) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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	▸ Remove all ignition sources. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive,

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	the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. ▸ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▸ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. · Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. · Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. · Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<=1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec). · Avoid splash filling. ▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. ▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	▸ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▸ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▸ **DO NOT** store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▸ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▸ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▸ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. ▸ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. ▸ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) ▸ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt.
Storage incompatibility	Calcium carbonate: ▸ is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, fluorine, germanium, lead diacetate, magnesium, mercurous chloride, silicon, silver nitrate, titanium. Contact with acid generates carbon dioxide gas, which may pressurise and then rupture closed containers Phthalates: ▸ react with strong acids, strong oxidisers, permanganates and nitrates ▸ attack some form of plastics Low molecular weight alkanes are a type of chemical compounds that can be found in gases or liquids. These alkanes: ▸ Can cause a dangerous reaction with strong oxidizers, chlorine, chlorine dioxide, and dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate when there is oxygen and heat present. ▸ Are incompatible with halogens. ▸ Can create static charges due to their low conductivity, leading to an accumulation of static charge. ▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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, hydrodesulfurised heavy	Stoddard solvent (White spirits)	100 ppm / 525 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	Rubber solvent (Naphtha)	400 ppm / 1600 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	white spirit	Stoddard solvent (White spirits)	100 ppm / 525 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	(om) - Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Respirable dust (not otherwise classified)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Inhalable dust (not otherwise classified)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Zirconium and compounds, as Zr	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	di-sec-octyl phthalate	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (Di-sec-octyl phthalate)	2 mg/m3	4 mg/m3	Not Available	(skin) - Skin absorption

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	20,000 mg/m3	Not Available
white spirit	20,000 mg/m3	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	25 mg/m3	Not Available
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt	Not Available	Not Available
di-sec-octyl phthalate	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available

Exposure controls

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Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▸ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber **NOTE:** ▸ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▸ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. 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. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] ▸ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent] ▸ Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely. ▸ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. ▸ Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood. ▸ Overalls. ▸ PVC Apron. ▸ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▸ Eyewash unit. ▸ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ▸ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). ▸ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
'Forsberg Clothing Performance Index'.
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the ***computer-generated*** selection:
FIL TELL TAIL FLUORO (ALL COLOURS)

Material	CPI
VITON	A
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
HYPALON	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
PVDC/PE/PVDC	C
TEFLON	C

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the 'Exposure Standard' (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%,

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* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as 'feel' or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	THICK COLOURED LIQUID WITH A MILD SOLVENT ODOUR

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.31
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	200
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	22	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	30
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration (s)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

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

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). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an

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	occupational setting. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. Nerve damage can be caused by some non-ring hydrocarbons. Symptoms are temporary, and include weakness, tremors, increased saliva, some convulsions, excessive tears with discolouration and inco-ordination lasting up to 24 hours.
Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. Isoparaffinic hydrocarbons cause temporary lethargy, weakness, inco-ordination and diarrhoea. The toxicity of phthalates is not excessive due to slow oral absorption and metabolism. Absorption is affected by fat in the diet. Repeated doses can cause cumulative toxic effects, and symptoms include an enlarged liver which often reverses if exposure is maintained. Carbohydrate metabolism is disrupted, and cholesterol and triglyceride levels in the blood falls.
Skin Contact	Skin exposure to isoparaffins may produce slight to moderate irritation in animals and humans. Rare sensitisation reactions in humans have occurred. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Instillation of isoparaffins into rabbit eyes produces only slight irritation.
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information. There is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited. Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Exposure to phthalates over years leads to pain, numbness and spasms in the hands and feet. Many people have developed multiple disorders in the nervous system and the balancing system. Pure calcium carbonate does not cause the disease pneumoconiosis probably due to its rapid elimination from the body. However, its unsterilised particulates can infect the lung and airway to cause inflammation. High blood concentrations of calcium ion may give rise to dilation of blood vessels and depress heart function, leading to low blood pressure and fainting (syncope). Calcium ions enhance the effects of digitalis on the heart, and may precipitate digitalis poisoning. Calcium salts also reduce the absorption of tetracyclines. In newborns, giving calcium during treatment has resulted in calcification of soft tissue. Repeated application of mildly hydrotreated oils (principally paraffinic), to mouse skin, induced skin tumours; no tumours were induced with severely hydrotreated oils. Steam-cracked residues can increase the incidence of skin tumours.

FIL TELL TAIL FLUORO (ALL COLOURS)

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg[1]	Eye (Human): 100ppm - Mild
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >1.58 mg/l4h[1]	Eye (Human): 880ppm/15M
Oral (Rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Mild
	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL - Mild
	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
	Skin (Human): 100%/3H
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500uL - Moderate

white spirit

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (Human): 100ppm - Mild
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.5 mg/l4h[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	

methyl ethyl ketoxime

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >184<1840 mg/kg[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL - Severe
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.83 mg/l4h[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: >900 mg/kg[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.42 mg/L4h[1]	
Oral (Rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg[1]	

Continued...

zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	

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

2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt

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

di-sec-octyl phthalate

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (Guinea Pig) LD50: 10000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >10.62 mg/l4h[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
Oral (Mouse) LD50; 1500 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
	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***

WHITE SPIRIT	white spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3
METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen *Huls Canada ** Merck For methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO): At medium to high concentrations, MEKO increased the rate of liver tumours in animal testing. This seems to be due to the breakdown of MEKO into a cancer-causing substance, and occurred more often in males. MEKO does not seem to cause mutations. Repeated exposure appeared to cause effects on the nose, spleen, liver, kidney and blood.
ZIRCONIUM 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE	For aliphatic fatty acids (and salts) Acute oral (gavage) toxicity: The acute oral LD50 values in rats for both were greater than >2000 mg/kg bw Clinical signs were generally associated with poor condition following administration of high doses (salivation, diarrhoea, staining, piloerection and lethargy).There were no adverse effects on body weight in any study In some studies, excess test substance and/or irritation in the gastrointestinal tract was observed at necropsy. Skin and eye irritation potential, with a few stated exceptions, is chain length dependent and decreases with increasing chain length According to several OECD test regimes the animal skin irritation studies indicate that the C6-10 aliphatic acids are severely irritating or corrosive, while the C12 aliphatic acid is irritating, and the C14-22 aliphatic acids generally are not irritating or mildly irritating. Human skin irritation studies using more realistic exposures (30-minute,1-hour or 24-hours) indicate that the aliphatic acids have sufficient, good or very good skin compatibility. Animal eye irritation studies indicate that among the aliphatic acids, the C8-12 aliphatic acids are irritating to the eye while the C14-22 aliphatic acids are not irritating. Eye irritation potential of the ammonium salts does not follow chain length dependence; the C18 ammonium salts are corrosive to the eyes. Dermal absorption: The in vitro penetration of C10, C12, C14, C16 and C18 fatty acids (as sodium salt solutions) through rat skin decreases with increasing chain length. At 86.73 ug C16/cm2 and 91.84 ug C18/cm2, about 0.23% and less than 0.1% of the C16 and C18 soap solutions is absorbed after 24 h exposure, respectively. Sensitisation: No sensitisation data were located. Repeat dose toxicity: Repeated dose oral (gavage or diet) exposure to aliphatic acids did not result in systemic toxicity with NOAELs greater than the limit dose of 1000 mg/kg bw. Fatty acid salts of low acute toxicity. Their potential to irritate the skin and eyes is dependent on chain length.
DI-SEC-OCTYL PHTHALATE	Oral (rat) NOAEL: 28.9-36.1 mg/kg/day Gastrointestinal changes, respiratory system changes, somnolence, haemorrhage, necrotic changes in GI tract, lowered blood pressure, liver, endocrine tumours, foetotoxicity, paternal effects, maternal effects, specific developmental abnormalities (hepatobiliary system, musculoskeletal system, cardiovascular system, urogenital system, central nervous system, eye/ear), foetolethality recorded. Di-sec-octyl phthalate (DEHP) in animal testing has not been shown to be acutely toxic when swallowed. Very high doses may cause reduced growth and increased liver and kidney weights. In animals, DEHP does not seem to affect fertility; however it may cause birth defects (notably of the bone) and mutations. Workers exposed to phthalate vapours have noted pain, numbness and limb spasms after years of exposure, with inflammation of nerves and poor balance. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Available data indicate that phthalate esters are minimally toxic by swallowing, inhalation and skin contact. Repeated exposure may result in weight gain, liver enlargement and induction of liver enzymes. They may also cause shrinking of the testicles and other structural malformations. They may reduce male and female fertility and number of live births, according to animal testing. **NOTE:** Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA. **WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [***National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002***]
FIL TELL TAIL FLUORO (ALL COLOURS) & METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.
FIL TELL TAIL FLUORO (ALL COLOURS) & NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM,	Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.

Continued...

HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED	The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell.
FIL TELL TAIL FLUORO (ALL COLOURS) & DI-SEC-OCTYL PHTHALATE	The material may produce peroxisome proliferation. Peroxisomes are single, membrane limited organelles in the cytoplasm that are found in the cells of animals, plants, fungi, and protozoa.
NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY & ZIRCONIUM 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE & 2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID, ZINC SALT	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
WHITE SPIRIT & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED	Petroleum contains aromatic (benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, napthalene) and aliphatic hydrocarbons (n-hexane), which can result in many detrimental health effects, including, cancer, tumour formation, hearing loss, and nervous system toxicity. Animal testing shows breathing in petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans. Similarly, exposure to gasoline over a lifetime can cause kidney cancer in animals, but the relevance in humans is questionable. Most studies involving gasoline have shown that gasoline does not cause genetic mutation, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants). Animal studies show concentrations of toluene (>0.1%) can cause developmental effects such as lower birth weight and developmental toxicity to the nervous system of the foetus. Other studies show no adverse effects on the foetus. Prolonged contact with petroleum may result in skin inflammation and make the skin more sensitive to irritation and penetration by other materials.

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	**Reproductivity**	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	**Aspiration Hazard**	✓

Legend: ✗ ***– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification***
✓ ***– Data available to make classification***

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

FIL TELL TAIL FLUORO (ALL COLOURS)

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

naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy

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

Continued...

white spirit

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
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

methyl ethyl ketoxime

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
BCF	1008h	Fish	0.5-0.6	7
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~6.09mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	~201mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~1.02mg/l	2

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>0.002mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.002mg/l	2

zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate

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

2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt

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

di-sec-octyl phthalate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.1mg/l	1
BCF	1344h	Fish	<0.7-29.7	7
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>130mg/l	1
NOEC(ECx)	1680h	Fish	0.007mg/l	1
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.16mg/l	1
ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>130mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	>0.16mg/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***

When released in the environment, alkanes don't undergo rapid biodegradation, because they have no functional groups (like hydroxyl or carbonyl) that are needed by most organisms in order to metabolize the compound.
However, some bacteria can metabolise some alkanes (especially those linear and short), by oxidizing the terminal carbon atom. The product is an alcohol, that could be next oxidised to an aldehyde, and finally to a carboxylic acid. The resulting fatty acid could be metabolised through the fatty acid degradation pathway.
Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).
For Hydrocarbons: log Kow 1. BCF~10.
For Aromatics: log Kow 2-3.
BCF 20-200.
For Phthalate Esters:
Terrestrial Fate: Phthalate esters have been observed to broken down by a wide range of bacteria. Biodegradation is, therefore, expected to be the dominant fate in surface soils and sediments.
Little information is available on the fate of phthalate esters in soil, even though the primary point of entry, (landfills). The migration of phthalate esters out of plastics is slow.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW	LOW
di-sec-octyl phthalate	HIGH (Half-life = 389 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.21 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	LOW (LogKOW = 11.15)
white spirit	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.01)
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (BCF = 5.8)

Continued...

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
di-sec-octyl phthalate	HIGH (BCF = 24500)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (Log KOC = 130.8)
di-sec-octyl phthalate	LOW (Log KOC = 165400)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: ▸ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▸ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: ▸ Reduction ▸ Reuse ▸ Recycling ▸ Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. ▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▸ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▸ Recycle wherever possible. ▸ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▸ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▸ Decontaminate empty containers.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.
The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3YE

Land transport (UN)

14.1. **UN number or ID number**	1263
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound); PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Class: 3 Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	II
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: 163; 367 Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. **UN number**	1263
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds); Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	ICAO/IATA Class: 3

Continued...

ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
ERG Code	3L

14.4. **Packing group**	II
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable

14.6. **Special precautions for user**	
Special provisions	A3 A72 A192
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	353
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y341
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. **UN number**	1263
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound); PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)

14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	
IMDG Class	3
IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable

14.4. **Packing group**	II
14.5 **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable

14.6. **Special precautions for user**	
EMS Number	F-E , S-E
Special provisions	163 367
Limited Quantities	5 L

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	Not Available
Fillers	Not Available
polymers	Not Available
white spirit	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Not Available
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Not Available
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt	Not Available
di-sec-octyl phthalate	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	Not Available
Fillers	Not Available
polymers	Not Available
white spirit	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Not Available
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Not Available
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt	Not Available
di-sec-octyl phthalate	Not Available

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
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Continued...

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

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

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits for dangerous goods
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

white spirit is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

methyl ethyl ketoxime is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

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

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Land Transport Rule; Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 2 Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantities and Consumer Commodities
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate is found on the following regulatory lists

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

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

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits for dangerous goods

di-sec-octyl phthalate is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits for dangerous goods
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantity (Closed Containers)	Quantity (Open Containers)
3.1C	500 L in containers more than 5 L	250 L
3.1C	1 500 L in containers up to and including 5 L	250 L

Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
6.5A or 6.5B	120	1	3	
3.1C or 3.1D				10 L

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

Continued...

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy; polymers; white spirit; methyl ethyl ketoxime; naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated; zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate; 2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt; di-sec-octyl phthalate)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (polymers)
Japan - ENCS	No (polymers)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (polymers)
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (polymers; 2-ethylhexanoic acid, zinc salt)
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	31/05/2024
Initial Date	08/04/2014

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
6.24	31/05/2024	Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms

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. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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