

Durepox High Performance Clear

Resene Automotive & Light Industrial

Version No: 2.5

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

Initial Date: 22/05/2026

Revision Date: 25/05/2026

Print Date: 25/05/2026

L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Durepox High Performance Clear
Synonyms	Incl. Custom mixed colours developed with Resene tinters
Proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	11663
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Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Resene Automotive & Light Industrial
Address	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington Naenae 5011 New Zealand
Telephone	+64 4 577 0500
Fax	+64 9 259 2737
Website	https://reseneauto.co.nz/
Email	accounts@reseneauto.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone number(s)	0800 764766	+64 800 700 112 (ID#: 9-d47374)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	0800 737363	+61 3 9573 3188

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification ^[1]	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3, Hazardous to Soil Organisms
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, 6.1D (oral), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.5B (contact), 6.7B, 6.8B, 6.9B, 9.1C, 9.2C

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Oral, Dermal, Inhalation)
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H423	Hazardous to soil organisms.

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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P330	Rinse mouth.

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.
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No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
77-58-7	<0.1	<u>dibutyltin dilaurate</u>
108-83-8	0.1-0.5	<u>diisobutyl ketone</u>
111-76-2	<0.1	<u>ethylene glycol monobutyl ether</u>
25322-68-3	1-5	<u>polyethylene glycol</u>
41556-26-7	0.1-1	<u>bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate</u>
82919-37-7	0.1-0.5	<u>methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate</u>
1330-20-7	10-30	<u>xylene</u>
100-41-4	1-10	<u>ethylbenzene</u>
78-93-3	1-10	<u>methyl ethyl ketone</u>
108-65-6	1-10	<u>propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers</u>
70657-70-4	<0.1	<u>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer</u>
763-69-9	0.1-1	<u>ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate</u>
64742-95-6	0.1-1	<u>naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent</u>
104810-48-2	1-5	<u>CG 20-568 ethoxylated</u>
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:
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	▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▶ If 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

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**Extinguishing media**Foam, dry agent e.g. carbon dioxide (CO₂) or dry chemical powder.**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
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable. Combustion products include: ▶ carbon monoxide (CO) ▶ carbon dioxide (CO₂) ▶ 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. Contain spill with inert non- combustible absorbent then place in suitable container for disposal. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean- up.
Major Spills	Remove all ignition sources. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Wear appropriate personnel protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid breathing in mists or vapours and skin or eyes contact. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non- combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non- sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authority.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage**Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. ▶ Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	Xylenes: ▶ may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers ▶ attack some plastics, rubber and coatings ▶ Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents. For alkyl aromatics: The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms.

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- Glycol ethers may form peroxides under certain conditions; the potential for peroxide formation is enhanced when these substances are used in processes such as distillation where they are concentrated or even evaporated to near-dryness or dryness; storage under a nitrogen atmosphere is recommended to minimise the possible formation of highly reactive peroxides.
- Propylene glycol monomethyl ether (PGME):
- reacts violently with strong oxidisers, alkalis
 - is incompatible with aliphatic amines, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, perchloric acid, caustics, isocyanates

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)	dibutyltin dilaurate	Tin: Organic compounds including mono- and dimethyltin and n-butyltin (not otherwise classified) as Sn: irritant compounds	0.05 mg/m3	0.02 mg/m3	Not Available	skin - Skin absorption
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	dibutyltin dilaurate	Tin: Organic compounds including mono- and dimethyltin and n-butyltin (not otherwise classified) as Sn: non-irritant compounds	0.05 mg/m3	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	skin - Skin absorption
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	diisobutyl ketone	Diisobutyl ketone (2,6-Dimethyl-4-heptanone)	25 ppm / 145 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol (Butyl glycol ether)	10 ppm / 49 mg/m3	98 mg/m3 / 20 ppm	Not Available	skin - Skin absorption
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	xylene	Dimethylbenzene	50 ppm / 217 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	20 ppm / 88 mg/m3	176 mg/m3 / 40 ppm	Not Available	skin - Skin absorption oto - Ototoxin
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	methyl ethyl ketone	2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone, MEK)	150 ppm / 445 mg/m3	890 mg/m3 / 300 ppm	Not Available	bio - Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	100 ppm / 369 mg/m3	553 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

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.

WARNING: This substance is classified by the NOHSC as Category 2 Probable Human Carcinogen

for polyethylene glycols:

For powdered forms:

The polyethylene glycols are extremely low in oral toxicity, are not significantly irritating to the eyes or skin, and are not absorbed through the skin in toxic amounts.

For diisobutyl ketone

Odour threshold: 0.11 ppm [Eastman]

Threshold odour concentration: 100% recognition at 0.31 ppm.

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

for propylene glycol monomethyl ether (PGME)

Odour Threshold: 10 ppm.

for propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (PGMEA)

Saturated vapour concentration: 4868 ppm at 20 C.

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 ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol)

Odour Threshold Value: 0.10 ppm (detection), 0.35 ppm (recognition)

Although rats appear to be more susceptible than other animals anaemia is not uncommon amongst humans following exposure.

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.

for ethyl benzene:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.46-0.60 ppm

NOTE: Detector tubes for ethylbenzene, measuring in excess of 30 ppm, are commercially available.

For methyl ethyl ketone:

Odour Threshold Value: Variously reported as 2 ppm and 4.8 ppm

Odour threshold: 2 ppm (detection); 5 ppm (recognition) 25 ppm (easy recognition); 300 ppm IRRITATING

Exposures at or below the recommended TLV-TWA are thought to prevent injurious systemic effects and to minimise objections to odour and irritation.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear
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Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	   
Eye and face protection	Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. NOTE: - The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.
Body protection	Overalls
Other protection	Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity.

- 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%, 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	Clear or coloured liquid with strong characteristic odour		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	300-2000
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	140	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	35	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)	57
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	499
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Stable under normal condition of use and storage. Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
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	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as acutely toxic.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.

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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	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as carcinogenic										
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	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through repeated exposure										
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.										
Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. A significant number of individuals exposed to mixed trimethylbenzenes complained of nervousness, tension, anxiety and asthmatic bronchitis. The odour of for propylene glycol <u>monomethyl</u> ether (PGME) becomes objectionable at 100 ppm and intolerable with anaesthetic effects at 1000 ppm. Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination 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. The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression. When humans were exposed to the 100 and 200 ppm for 8 hours about 45-65% is retained in the body. Headache, fatigue, lassitude, irritability and gastrointestinal disturbances (e.g., nausea, anorexia and flatulence) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Xylene is a central nervous system depressant. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.										
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. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments The liquid may produce considerable gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful or toxic if swallowed. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.										
Skin Contact	The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Toxic amounts of for propylene glycol <u>monomethyl</u> ether (PGME) may be absorbed through the skin following extensive prolonged contact ; this may result in drowsiness. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. The mean rate of absorption of liquid ethyl benzene applied to 17.3 cm² area of the forearm of seven volunteers for 10-15 minutes was determined to be 38 mg/cm²/hr. Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material produces moderate skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either - produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or - produces significant, but moderate, 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.										
Eye	Two drops of the ethylbenzene in to the conjunctival sac produced only slight irritation of the conjunctival membrane but no corneal injury. The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe 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	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. On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, the material may be regarded as carcinogenic to humans. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may produce heritable genetic damage. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in the development of heritable genetic damage, generally on the basis of - appropriate animal studies, - other relevant information Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in impaired fertility on the basis of: - clear evidence in animal studies of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which is not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects. Studies with some glycol ethers (principally the monoethylene glycols) and their esters indicate reproductive changes, testicular atrophy, infertility and kidney function changes. Repeated oral doses of 3 g/kg for propylene glycol <u>monomethyl</u> ether (PGME) produced minor changes in the liver and kidneys in rats. Prolonged or repeated contact with xylenes may cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking. Industrial workers exposed to 14 parts per million ethylbenzene experienced headaches, irritability and rapid fatigue. Speculative discussion surrounds the use of sunscreens and a possible rise in the incidence of melanoma.										
Durepox High Performance Clear	<table> <tr> <th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr> <tr> <td>Not Available</td><td>Not Available</td></tr> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Not Available	Not Available						
TOXICITY	IRRITATION										
Not Available	Not Available										
dibutyltin dilaurate	<table> <tr> <th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr> <tr> <td>dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg^[1]</td><td>Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate</td></tr> <tr> <td>Oral (Rat) LD50: 175 mg/kg^[2]</td><td>Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)^[1]</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Severe</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)^[1]</td></tr> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate	Oral (Rat) LD50: 175 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Severe		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
TOXICITY	IRRITATION										
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate										
Oral (Rat) LD50: 175 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]										
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Severe										
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]										

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diisobutyl ketone	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]		Eye (Human): 25ppm/15M - Mild	
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >14.5 mg/l4h ^[1]		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
			Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg/24H - Mild	
			Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild	
			Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	
			Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	Dermal (Guinea Pig) LD50: 210 mg/kg ^[2]		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate	
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 450 ppm4h ^[2]		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 250 mg/kg ^[2]		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild	
			Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	
polyethylene glycol	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL - Mild	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 600 mg/kg ^[2]		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL - Mild	
			Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild	
			Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild	
			Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild	
			Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild	
			Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild	
			Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild	
			Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild	
			Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild	
			Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild	
			Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
			Skin (Human): 500mg/48H	
			Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild	
			Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild	
			Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild	
			Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild	
			Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild	
			Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3100 mg/kg ^[2]		Not Available	
methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	Not Available		Not Available	
xylene	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg ^[2]		Eye (Human): 200ppm	
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 5000 ppm4h ^[2]		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 5mg/24H - Severe	
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg ^[2]		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 87mg - Mild	
			Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	
			Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 100% - Moderate	
			Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate	
			Skin (Rodent - rat): 60uL/8H - Mild	
			Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	

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ethylbenzene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Severe
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 17.2 mg/l4h ^[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 15mg/24H - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3500 mg/kg ^[2]	
methyl ethyl ketone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6480 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Human): 350ppm
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 32 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 80mg
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2054 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 14mg/24H - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 402mg/24H - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Severe
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3739 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 8532 mg/kg ^[2]	
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4076 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 1250 ppm4h ^[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: ~3200-5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL/24H - Mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.42 mg/L4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
CG 20-568 ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.8 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	

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

Durepox High Performance Clear	Data demonstrate that during inhalation exposure,aromatic hydrocarbons undergo substantial partitioning into adipose tissues. 551uv
DIBUTYLTIN DILAURATE	Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation.
DIISOBUTYL KETONE	[Eastman; * for mixed isomer, ** for 2,6-dimethyl-4-heptanone] NOEL = 400 ppm (12 exposures rat) * LOEL = 250 ppm (30 exposures, rat) ** NOEL = 125 ppm (' ' ') ** - target organ; kidney LOEL = 2000 mg/kg/day (oral neurotoxicity; minor target organs - liver, kidney, stomach) ** NOEL = 2000 mg/kg (for neurotoxicity) ** Skin sensitisation (g.pig) - moderate * For diisobutyl ketone (DIBK) There is very little data on DIBK exposure available.
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	NOTE: Changes in kidney, liver, spleen and lungs are observed in animals exposed to high concentrations of this substance by all routes. ** ASCC (NZ) SDS For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs): Typical members of this category are ethylene glycol propylene ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE) and their acetates. EGMAEs are substrates for alcohol dehydrogenase isozyme ADH-3, which catalyzes the conversion of their terminal alcohols to aldehydes (which are transient metabolites).

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	Exposure of pregnant rats to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) at 100 ppm or rabbits at 200 ppm during organogenesis resulted in maternal toxicity and embryotoxicity including a decreased number of viable implantations per litter.
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL	for molecular weights (200-8000) * Oral (rat) LD50: 31000->50000 mg/kg Oral (mice) LD50: 38000->50000 mg/kg Oral (g.pig) LD50: 17000->50000 mg/kg Oral (rabbit) LD50: 14000->50000 mg/kg * AIHA WEEL Guides Intraperitoneal (mice) LD50: 3100-12900 mg/kg for polyethylene glycols Pure polyethylene glycols have essentially similar toxicity, with toxicity being inverse to molecular weights.
XYLENE	Reproductive effector in rats 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.
ETHYLBENZENE	Liver changes, uterine tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded. 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.
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Methyl ethyl ketone is considered to have a low order of toxicity; however methyl ethyl ketone is often used in combination with other solvents and the toxic effects of the mix may be greater than either solvent alone.
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS	NOTE: Exposure of pregnant rats and rabbits to the substance did not give rise to teratogenic effects at concentrations up to 3000 ppm.
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, BETA-ISOMER	No data for material. as its alpha isomer; propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate: A BASF report (in ECETOC) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects. The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer.
ETHYL-3-ETHOXYPROPIONATE	* Union Carbide ** Endura Manufacturing
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	* [Devoe] . 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).
CG 20-568 ETHOXYLATED	Inhalation (rat) LC50: > 5.8 mg/l Aerosol Eye (rabbit): non-irritant Ames Test: Non Mutagenic Increase in absolute liver weight observed. Dam livers showed 'moderate to striking peroxisome proliferation at all investigated periods of gestation.' Peroxisomes were identified as 'slightly increased' or 'increased.' No mitochondrial changes and a slight decrease in glycogen content on GD 21 were noted. For benzotriazoles There are several indications that the effects of phenolic benzotriazoles described in the literature might be caused by endocrine disruption, e.g. reduced concentrations of testosterone, higher concentrations of CYP 450, or higher activity of ethoxyresorufin-O-deethylase (EROD-activity).
Durepox High Performance Clear & BIS(1,2,2,6,6-PENTAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDYL)SEBACATE & METHYL 1,2,2,6,6-PENTAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDYL SEBACATE & CG 20-568 ETHOXYLATED	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.
Durepox High Performance Clear & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure.
Durepox High Performance Clear & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, BETA-ISOMER	for propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM). Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series.
Durepox High Performance Clear & ETHYLBENZENE	Ethylbenzene is readily absorbed following inhalation, oral, and dermal exposures, distributed throughout the body, and excreted primarily through urine.
DIISOBUTYL KETONE & METHYL ETHYL KETONE & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, BETA-ISOMER & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends.
DIISOBUTYL KETONE & POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.
DIISOBUTYL KETONE & ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER & POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL & XYLENE & ETHYLBENZENE & METHYL ETHYL KETONE & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS &	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.

Continued...

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ETHYL-3-ETHOXYPROPIONATE			
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER & XYLENE & ETHYLBENZENE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.		
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL & CG 20-568 ETHOXYLATED	Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air.		
METHYL 1,2,2,6,6-PENTAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDYL SEBACATE & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS & CG 20-568 ETHOXYLATED	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
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

Durepox High Performance Clear	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

dibutyltin dilaurate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1344h	Fish	2.2-40	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	<0.463mg/L	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	21.2mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	<0.463mg/L	2

diisobutyl ketone	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	46mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	26.3mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	250mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	100mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	30mg/l	2

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	623mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	164mg/l	2
	EC10(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	7.2mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	720mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	1250mg/l	2

polyethylene glycol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2

bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC0(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	<10mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.34mg/l	1

methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

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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
	NOEC(ECx)	73h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.6mg/l	2
ethylbenzene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.02-938mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.4-9.8mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.37-4.4mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.7-7.6mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	3.381-4.075mg/L	4
methyl ethyl ketone	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1220mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	308mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>324mg/L	4
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	68mg/l	2
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	336h	Fish	47.5mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	373mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	100-180mg/l	2
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>114.86mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	970mg/l	1
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	970mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	45.3mg/l	2
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6.14mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/l	1
CG 20-568 ethoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.11mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~9mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	4mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.8mg/l	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data				

On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and /or delayed, to the structure and/ or functioning of natural ecosystems.

Very 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 Propylene Glycol Ethers: log Kow's range from 0.309 for TPM to 1.523 for DPnB.

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:

Continued...

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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.

For Glycol Ethers:

Environmental Fate: Several glycol ethers have been shown to biodegrade however; biodegradation slows as molecular weight increases.

for UV filters:

UV filters have been detected in surface water, wastewater and fish, and some of them are estrogenic in fish.

For ethylbenzene:

log Kow, 3.15

log Koc : 1.98-3.04

Koc : 164

log Kom : 1.73-3.23

Vapour Pressure, 1270 Pa (1.27 kPa)

Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-85.6

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 5-240

Half-life (hr) H2O ground : 144-5472

Half-life (hr) soil : 72-240

Henry's Pa m3/mol: 748-887

Henry's atm m3/mol: 8.44E-03

ThOD : 3.17

BCF : 3.15-146

log BCF : 1.19-2.67

Environmental fate:

Ethylbenzene partitions to air from water and soil, and is degraded in air.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
dibutyltin dilaurate	HIGH	HIGH
diisobutyl ketone	HIGH	HIGH
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days)
polyethylene glycol	LOW	LOW
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
ethylbenzene	HIGH (Half-life = 228 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.57 days)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.7 days)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer	LOW	LOW
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
dibutyltin dilaurate	LOW (BCF = 110)
diisobutyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 2.56)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 2.51)
polyethylene glycol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.1996)
methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.14)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
ethylbenzene	LOW (BCF = 79.43)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 0.29)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	LOW (BCF = 2)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer	LOW (LogKOW = 0.52)
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	LOW (LogKOW = 1.08)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
dibutyltin dilaurate	LOW (Log KOC = 64610000)
diisobutyl ketone	LOW (Log KOC = 60.12)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
polyethylene glycol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
ethylbenzene	LOW (Log KOC = 517.8)
methyl ethyl ketone	MEDIUM (Log KOC = 3.827)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.838)
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	LOW (Log KOC = 10)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. Recycle wherever possible. Consult manufacturer for recycling option.
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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.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	●3Y; ●3YE

Land transport (UN)

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

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1263		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3	
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable	
	ERG Code	3L	
14.4. Packing group	III		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3 A72 A192	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1263		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3	
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	III		
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
	EMS Number	F-E, S-E	

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14.6. Special precautions for user		
	Special provisions	163 223 367 955
	Limited Quantities	5 L

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
dibutyltin dilaurate	Not Applicable
diisobutyl ketone	Not Applicable
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Applicable
polyethylene glycol	Not Applicable
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate	Not Applicable
methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate	Not Applicable
xylene	Not Applicable
ethylbenzene	Not Applicable
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Applicable
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	Not Applicable
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer	Not Applicable
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	Not Applicable
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Applicable
CG 20-568 ethoxylated	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
dibutyltin dilaurate	Not Applicable
diisobutyl ketone	Not Applicable
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Applicable
polyethylene glycol	Not Applicable
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate	Not Applicable
methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate	Not Applicable
xylene	Not Applicable
ethylbenzene	Not Applicable
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Applicable
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	Not Applicable
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer	Not Applicable
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	Not Applicable
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Applicable
CG 20-568 ethoxylated	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002669	Surface Coatings and Colourants Flammable, Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020

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

dibutyltin dilaurate 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)
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

diisobutyl ketone is found on the following regulatory lists

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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)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
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)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

polyethylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits for dangerous goods

methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits for dangerous goods

xylene is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
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)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

ethylbenzene 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 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)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

methyl ethyl ketone is found on the following regulatory lists

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)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers is found on the following regulatory lists

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)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate 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)

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent 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 - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
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

CG 20-568 ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits for dangerous goods

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Hazardous Substance Location

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

Continued...

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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

National Inventory Status

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

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	25/05/2026
Initial Date	22/05/2026

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.5	25/05/2026	Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients

Other information

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

Definitions and abbreviations

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

- AIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

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- ▶ 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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