SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>RESENE DECORATOR HI OPACITY CEILING WHITE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Relevant identified uses 9527

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name  Resene Paints Ltd
Address 32-50 Vogel Street Naenae 5011 Wellington New Zealand
Telephone +64 4 577 0500
Fax +64 4 577 3327
Website www.resene.co.nz
Email advice@resene.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)
Emergency telephone numbers 0800 764 766
Other emergency telephone numbers Not Available

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Number</th>
<th>Alternative Number 1</th>
<th>Alternative Number 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+800 2436 2255</td>
<td>+612 9196 1132</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

GHS Classification [1] Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3

Legend:

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria 9.1C, 9.1D

Label elements

GHS label elements Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD NOT APPLICABLE

Hazard statement(s)

H402 Harmful to aquatic life
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P273 Avoid release to the environment.
SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>% [weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact

- If this product comes in contact with eyes:
  - Wash out immediately with water.
  - If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
  - 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

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.
- for diuron:
  - Symptomatic and supportive action is indicated.
  - Methaemoglobinaemia is possible
  - If compound is hydrolysed in vivo to aniline.
  - Methaemoglobinaemia causes cyanosis. Reversion of methaemoglobin to haemoglobin is spontaneous after removal from exposure, so moderate degrees of cyanosis need be treated only by supportive measures such as bed rest and oxygen inhalation.
  - Thorough cleansing of the entire contaminated area of the body, including the scalp and nails is of the utmost importance.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| Fire Incompatibility | None known |

Advice for firefighters

- Fire Fighting: Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Fire/Explosion Hazard: Non combustible.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- Minor Spills: Clean up all spills immediately.
- Major Spills: Absorb or contain isothiazolinone liquid spills with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

- Safe handling: Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA
Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RESENE DECORATOR HI OPACITY CEILING WHITE</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MATERIAL DATA

1,2-Benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) produces sensitising effects and causes skin irritation at concentrations of 0.05%.

CEL TWA: 0.1 mg/m³; STEL 0.3 mg/m³ total isothiazolinones (Rohm and Haas)

(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit) for diuron:

Exposures at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to protect the worker from the significant risk of anaemia and methaemoglobinaemia associated with use of the product.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.

Personal protection

Eye and face protection

Safety glasses with side shields
Chemical goggles.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.
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.
Butyl rubber gloves
Nitrile rubber gloves

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

Thermal hazards

Not Available

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Minimum Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Powered Air Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 10 x ES</td>
<td>A-2 P2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 50 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-AUS / Class 1 P2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 100 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-2 P2</td>
<td>A-PAPR-2 P2 ^</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^ - 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)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appearance</th>
<th>Thick white liquid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient | Not Available
---|---|---|---
Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature | Not Available
pH (as supplied) | 7.8 | Decomposition temperature | Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | 100 | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available
Flash point (°C) | Not Available | Taste | Not Available
Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available
Flammability | Not Available | 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) | 65
Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L) | Miscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | 6

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
- See section 7

Chemical stability
- Product is considered stable and 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

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).

Ingestion
- The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as ‘harmful by ingestion’. Isothiazolinones are moderately to highly toxic by oral administration.

Skin Contact
- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Solutions of 0.5% strength 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) are irritating to the skin.

Aqueous solutions of isothiazolinones may be irritating or even corrosive depending on concentration.

Eye
- Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Solutions containing isothiazolinones may produce corrosion of the mucous membranes and cornea.

Chronic
- Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.
- In a teratogenic study in rats concentrations of up to 40 mg/kg 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) were neither embryotoxic nor teratogenic.
- The isothiazolinones are known contact sensitisers.
- Chronic effects of exposure to diuron may initially include skin irritation, or blurring of vision, liver enlargement; spleen and thyroid effects; red blood cell destruction; or reduction of the blood's oxygen carrying capacity with cyanosis (bluish discolorisation), weakness or shortness of breath by formation of methemoglobin.

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**TOXICITY**

- Not Available

**IRRITATION**

- Not Available

**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

RESENE DECORATOR HI OPACITY CEILING WHITE

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Diuron is absorbed readily through the gut and lungs while uptake through the skin is more limited.

Acute Toxicity 

Skin Irritation/Corrosion

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Respiratory or Skin sensitisation

Mutagenicity

Carcinogenicity

Reproductivity

STOT - Single Exposure

STOT - Repeated Exposure

Aspiration Hazard

**Continued...**
SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Harmful 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.

Diuron is a systemic substituted phenylurea herbicide.
The isothiazolinones are very toxic to marine organisms (fish, Daphnia magna and algae).
The high water solubility and low log Kow values of several chlorinated and non-chlorinated indicate a low potential for bioaccumulation.

Persistence and degradability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mobility in soil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product / Packaging disposal</th>
<th>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/or territory.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recycle wherever possible.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marine Pollutant</th>
<th>HAZCHEM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Land transport (UN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Pollution Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HSR Number</th>
<th>Group Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HSR002670</td>
<td>Surface Coatings and Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location Test Certificate

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard Class</th>
<th>Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers</th>
<th>Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Approved Handler

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of substance</th>
<th>Quantities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refer Group Standards for further information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Inventory</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia - AICS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - DSL</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - NDSL</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China - IECSC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan - ENCS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea - KECI</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand - NZIoC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines - PICCS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA - TSCA</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:

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

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

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 (M)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
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

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