

RESENE CONCRETE CLEAR

RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA

Version No: 4.9
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 0

Issue Date: 01/10/2015
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L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE CONCRETE CLEAR
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	9410
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA
Address	7 Production Ave, Molendinar 4214 QLD Australia
Telephone	+61 7 55126600
Fax	+61 7 55126697
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	131126
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
1800 039 008	+612 9186 1132	Not Available

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

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification ^[1]	Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

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

Supplementary statement(s)

Continued...

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Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P273	Avoid release to the environment.
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Precautionary statement(s) Response**Precautionary statement(s) Storage****Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
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The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
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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.
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Fire/Explosion Hazard	carbon dioxide (CO ₂) hydrogen chloride phosgene nitrogen oxides (NO _x) phosphorus oxides (PO _x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material May emit poisonous fumes.
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SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Minor Spills	▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
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Major Spills	▶ Absorb or contain isothiazolinone liquid spills with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
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Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.
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SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
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Other information

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
Storage incompatibility	Formaldehyde: ▶ is a strong reducing agent ▶ may polymerise in air unless properly inhibited (usually with methanol up to 15%) and stored at controlled temperatures ▶ will polymerize with active organic material such as phenol ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate, acrylonitrile, caustics (sodium hydroxide, yielding formic acid and flammable hydrogen), magnesium carbonate, nitromethane, nitrogen oxides (especially at elevated temperatures), peroxyformic acid ▶ is incompatible with strong acids (hydrochloric acid forms carcinogenic bis(chloromethyl)ether*), amines, ammonia, aniline, bisulfides, gelatin, iodine, magnesite, phenol, some monomers, tannins, salts of copper, iron, silver.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS


Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane	Glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane; (3-(2,3-Epoxypropoxy) propyltrimethoxysilane)	1.7 mg/m3	19 mg/m3	210 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane	Not Available	Not Available
2-bromo-2-nitropropan-1,3-diol	Not Available	Not Available
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Not Available	Not Available
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

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

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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	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	See Other protection below
Other protection	▶ Overalls.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

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:

RESENE CONCRETE CLEAR Not Available

Material	CPI

* 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.

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.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	Air-line*	-	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-3 P2	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
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 =

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Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg =Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling pointorganic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	WHITE MILKY LIQUID		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.03
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	8.4	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	680
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	57
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	63

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	► 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

Inhaled	Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'.
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).
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).
Chronic	On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

RESENE CONCRETE CLEAR	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
gamma-glycidioxypropyltrimethoxysilane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4247.9 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5350 mg/kg ^[1]	
2-bromo-2-nitropropan-1,3-diol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 64 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5 mg/L/4H ^[2]	Skin (human): 10 mg moderate

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	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.8 mg/L/4H ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 180 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 80 mg moderate
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 670 mg/kg(male)*n ^[2]	*MAK Documentation

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 CONCRETE CLEAR	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
GAMMA-GLYCIDOXYPROPYLTRIMETHOXYLANE	For alkoxysilanes: Low molecular weight alkoxysilanes (including alkyl orthosilicates) are a known concern for lung toxicity, due to inhalation of vapours or aerosols causing irreversible lung damage at low doses.
2-BROMO-2-NITROPROPAN-1,3-DIOL	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.
2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	Considered to be a minor sensitiser in Kathon CG (1) (1).
2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & 1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.

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 required to make classification available
✘ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration	Effect	Value	Species	BCF
gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
2-bromo-2-nitropropan-1,3-diol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane	HIGH	HIGH
2-bromo-2-nitropropan-1,3-diol	LOW	LOW
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane	LOW (LogKOW = -0.9152)
2-bromo-2-nitropropan-1,3-diol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.6408)

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2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	LOW (LogKOW = -0.8767)
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Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane	LOW (KOC = 90.22)
2-bromo-2-nitropropan-1,3-diol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	LOW (KOC = 27.88)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (Not Applicable): 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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

GAMMA-GLYCIDOXYPROPYLTRIMETHOXSILANE(2530-83-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

2-BROMO-2-NITROPROPAN-1,3-DIOL(52-51-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE(2682-20-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE(2634-33-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane; 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one; 2-bromo-2-nitropropan-1,3-diol; 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
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.

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