# **Resene Paints (Australia) Limited**

Version No: 3.4 Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements Issue Date: **30/01/2024** Print Date: **30/01/2024** L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier			
Product name	RESENE QUICK DRY END SEAL		
Synonyms	Not Available		
Other means of identification	Not Available		

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

Relevant identified uses	9756
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# Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Resene Paints (Australia) Limited	Resene Paints (Australia) Limited		
Address	7 Production Avenue, Molendinar Queensland 4214 Australia	7 Production Avenue, Molendinar Queensland 4214 Australia		
Telephone	+61 7 55126600	+61 7 55126600		
Fax	+61 7 55126697	+61 7 55126697		
Website	www.resene.com.au	www.resene.com.au		
Email	Not Available	Not Available		

## Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	AUSTRALIAN POISONS CENTRE	AUSTRALIAN POISONS CENTRE	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	131126	131126	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable					
Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3					
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI					
abel elements						
Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable					
Signal word	Not Applicable					
lazard statement(s)						
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.					
Supplementary statement(s)						
Not Applicable						
Precautionary statement(s) Pre	evention					
P273	Avoid release to the environment.					
Precautionary statement(s) Re	sponse					
Precautionary statement(s) Sto	orage					
lot Applicable						
Precautionary statement(s) Dis	posal					
	Page 4					

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

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

#### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

# Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name		
1314-13-2	<2.5	zincoxide		
68131-40-8	0.1-1	alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated		
25265-77-4	1-5	2.2.4-trimethyl-1.3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate		
Legend:	d: 1. Classified by Chernwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 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 eyes: <ul> <li>Wash out immediately with water.</li> <li>If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: <ul> <li>Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> <li>If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> </ul>

# Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

# **SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**

# Extinguishing media

Water, foam

## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents

## Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul> <li>Non combustible.</li> <li>Burning include:</li> <li>carbon dioxide (CO2)</li> <li>metal oxides</li> <li>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> <li>May emit poisonous fumes.</li> <li>May emit corrosive fumes.</li> </ul>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

# 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

Control personal contact with the substance, by using personal protective equipment. Contain spill with sawdust, sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean- up.

#### Environmental hazard.

Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear appropriate personnel protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid breathing in mists or vapours and skin or eyes contact. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sawdust, sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations. If the product contaminates waterways, inform competent authorities in accordance with local regulations.

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

# **SECTION 7 Handling and storage**

Major Spills

Precautions for safe handling				
Safe handling	<ul> <li>When handling,DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> </ul>			
Other information	Store in original containers.			
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities				
Suitable container	Packing as recommended by manufacturer.			

# SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Strong oxidisers

## **Control parameters**

#### Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

Storage incompatibility

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	zinc oxide	Zinc oxide (dust)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	<ul> <li>(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and &lt; 1% crystalline silica.</li> </ul>
Australia Exposure Standards	zinc oxide	Zinc oxide (fume)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available

#### Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1 TEEL-2			TEEL-3
zinc oxide	10 mg/m3	15 mg/m3		2,500 mg/m3
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	13 mg/m3	140 mg/m3		840 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
Ingreatent				
zinc oxide	500 mg/m3		Not Available	
alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available		Not Available	
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Not Available		Not Available	

# Occupational Exposure Banding Occupational Exposure Band Rating Occupational Exposure Band Limit alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated E ≤ 0.1 ppm Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

# MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls	
Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	

Eye and face protection	<ul> <li>Safety glasses with side shields</li> <li>Chemical goggles.</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.
Body protection	Overalls
Respiratory protection	No special measures required.

# **SECTION 9** Physical and chemical properties

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White dispersion		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.32-1.38
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	8.5-9.5	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	670-1050
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 BuAC = 1	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)	55
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	<40

# **SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity**

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable
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 hasNOT 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	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.				
RESENE QUICK DRY END	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ		IRRITATION		
SEAL	Not Available		Not Available		
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	I	RITATION		
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit) : 500 mg/24 h - mild			
zinc oxide	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >1.79 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	E	ye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>		
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>		kin (rabbit) : 500 mg/24 h- mild		
		٤	kin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>		
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRR	TATION		
alcohols C11-15 secondary	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eve	no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>		
ethoxylated	Oral (Rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>		(rabbit): 500 mg(open) mild		
		Skir	: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>		
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ		IRRITATION		
			: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>		
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol			Eyes - Moderate irritant *		
monoisobutyrate			Skin - Slight irritant *		
			Skin (rabbit): mild ***		
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>			
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered specified data extracted from RTECS - Register c		cute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise chemical Substances		
RESENE QUICK DRY END	Generally linear and branched-chain alkyl esters a	are hydrolysed to	their component alcohols and carboxylic acids in the intestinal tract, blood ar		
SEAL	most tissues throughout the body.				
ALCOHOLS C11-15 SECONDARY ETHOXYLATED	<ul> <li>Polyethers, for example, ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols, are highly susceptible towards air oxidation as the ether oxygens will stabilize intermediary radicals involved.</li> <li>Human beings have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents, and other cleaning products .</li> <li>Alcohol ethoxylates are according to CESIO (2000) classified as Irritant or Harmful depending on the number of EO-units:</li> <li>EO &lt; 5 gives Irritant (Xi) with R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes)</li> <li>EO &gt; 5-15 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22 (Harmful if swallowed) - R38/41</li> <li>EO &gt; 15-20 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22-41</li> <li>&gt;20 EO is not classified (CESIO 2000)</li> <li>Oxo-AE, C13 EO10 and C13 EO15, are Irritating (Xi) with R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin) .</li> <li>AE are not included in Annex 1 of the list of dangerous substances of the Council Directive 67/548/EEC</li> </ul>				
	In general, alcohol ethoxylates (AE) are readily absorbed through the skin of guinea pigs and rats and through the gastrointestinal mucosa of rats. For high boiling ethylene glycol ethers (typically triethylene- and tetraethylene glycol ethers): <b>Skin absorption:</b> Available skin absorption data for triethylene glycol ether (TGBE), triethylene glycol methyl ether (TGME), and triethylene glycol ethylene ether (TGEE) suggest that the rate of absorption in skin of these three glycol ethers is 22 to 34 micrograms/cm2/hr, with the methyl ether having the highest permeation constant and the butyl ether having the lowest.				
2,2,4-TRIMETHYL- 1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE	Not a skin sensitiser (guinea pig, Magnusson-Klig effects on fertility or foetal development seen in th The material may be irritating to the eye, with prol	ne rat *** * [SWIF			

ZINC OXIDE & 2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).

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**

RESENE QUICK DRY END	Endpoint Test Duration (hr)		Sp	ecies	Value		Source		
SEAL	Not Available Not Available		No	Not Available Not Available		ble	e Not Available		
	Endpoint	Test I	Duration (hr)	Species			Value		Source
	BCF	1344h		Fish			19-110		7
	EC50	72h		Algae or	other aquatic plants	3	0.022mg	/L	2
-ine anida	EC50	48h		Crustace	a		0.105mg	/L	2
zinc oxide	EC50	96h		Algae or	other aquatic plants	3	0.042mg	/L	2
	ErC50	72h		Algae or other aquatic plants		0.62mg/l		2	
	LC50	96h		Fish		0.102mg	/L	2	
	EC10(ECx)	x) 168h		Algae or other aquatic plants		0.003mg	/L	2	
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)			Species	Valu	le	So	ource
alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated	LC50	96h		Fish		3.2-	7.2mg/l	4	
ethoxylateu	NOEC(ECx)	672h			Crustacea	0.08	img/l	2	
	Endpoint	Test	Duration (hr)	Species			Value	Source	Ð
	EC50	72h		Algae or other aquatic plants			15mg/l	15mg/l Not Ava	
2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	EC50	48h		Crustacea			>19mg/l	2	
	NOEC(ECx)	72h		Algae or other aquatic plants		3.28mg/l	1		
	LC50	96h		Fish	Fish		16mg/l	Not Available	

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. **DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LOW	LOW

# **Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
zinc oxide	LOW (BCF = 217)
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.9966)

# Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LOW (KOC = 22.28)

## **SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**

Waste treatment methods	
Product / Packaging disposal	<ul> <li>Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>Consult manufacturer for recycling option.</li> <li>Resene Paintwise accepts residual unwanted paint and packaging. See Resene website for Paintwise information. Or contact a Local Authority for the disposal information. Do not discharge the substance into the environment.</li> <li>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> </ul>

# **SECTION 14 Transport information**

# Labels Required

Marine Pollutant NO

HAZCHEM Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): 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

## 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
zinc oxide	Not Available
alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Not Available

#### 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
zinc oxide	Not Available
alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Not Available

#### **SECTION 15 Regulatory information**

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

# zinc oxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC) International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

#### alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

#### 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

#### **Additional Regulatory Information**

Not Applicable

#### **National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	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	30/01/2024
Initial Date	12/05/2017

#### **SDS Version Summary**

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.4	29/01/2024	Hazards identification - Classification, Ecological Information - Environmental, Accidental release measures - Spills (major), Accidental release measures - Spills (minor)

#### Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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

#### 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 ۶
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- ٠ TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
- ۶ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ۶ ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level ٠
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level ۲
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value ٠
- ۲ LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value ٠
- ۲ BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index ۶
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level ٠
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ۲ DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List ٠
- ۲ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances ۲
- 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
- ۲ 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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