

RESENE SPACECOTE FLAT

RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Version No: 3.6
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 07/01/2015
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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Product name | RESENE SPACECOTE FLAT |
| Synonyms | Incl White, Pastel, Light, Mid, Deep, Ultra Deep, Ochre, Green, Magenta, Yellow 2, Rich Red, Kitchen & Bathroom, Spray Version, Fly Deterrent |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | Use according to manufacturer's directions. |
|--------------------------|---|

Details of the manufacturer/importer

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 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] | 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 | WARNING |
|-------------|----------------|

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|---|
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects |
|------|---|

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |
|------|-----------------------------------|

Continued...

RESENE SPACECOTE FLAT

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|-------------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration |
|-------------|--|

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---------------|-----------|---|
| Not Available | 10-30 | acrylic resin |
| Not Available | 30-60 | water |
| | various | proprietary materials |
| 1317-65-3 | 3-6 | calcium carbonate |
| 84133-50-6 | <1 | alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated |

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

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <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 | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>For thermal burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Decontaminate area around burn. ▶ Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics. <p>For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides. ▶ Use compresses if running water is not available. ▶ Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth. ▶ Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. ▶ Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur. <p>For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes. ▶ Use compresses if running water is not available. ▶ Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage. ▶ Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. ▶ Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape. <p>To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lay the person flat. ▶ Elevate feet about 12 inches. ▶ Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible. ▶ Cover the person with coat or blanket. ▶ Seek medical assistance. <p>For third-degree burns</p> <p>Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance.</p> <p>In the mean time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound. ▶ Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings. ▶ Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection. ▶ To prevent shock see above. ▶ For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway. ▶ Have a person with a facial burn sit up. ▶ Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives. |
| 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.

for irritant gas exposures:

- ▶ the presence of the agent when it is inhaled is evanescent (of short duration) and therefore, cannot be washed away or otherwise removed
- ▶ arterial blood gases are of primary importance to aid in determination of the extent of damage. Never discharge a patient significantly exposed to an irritant gas without obtaining an arterial blood sample.
- ▶ supportive measures include suctioning (intubation may be required), volume cycle ventilator support (positive and expiratory pressure (PEEP), steroids and antibiotics, after a culture is taken
- ▶ If the eyes are involved, an ophthalmologic consultation is recommended

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RESENE SPACECOTE FLAT

Occupational Medicine: Third Edition; Zenz, Dickerson, Horvath 1994 Pub: Mosby

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ammonia and its solutions:

- ▶ Mild to moderate inhalation exposures produce headache, cough, bronchospasm, nausea, vomiting, pharyngeal and retrosternal pain and conjunctivitis. Severe inhalation produces laryngospasm, signs of upper airway obstruction (stridor, hoarseness, difficulty in speaking) and, in excessively, high doses, pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Warm humidified air may soothe bronchial irritation.
- ▶ Test all patients with conjunctival irritation for corneal abrasion (fluorescein stain, slit lamp exam)
- ▶ Dyspneic patients should receive a chest X-ray and arterial blood gases to detect pulmonary oedema.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Advice for firefighters

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | ▶ When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | ▶ Combustible. |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Minor Spills | ▶ Remove all ignition sources. |
| Major Spills | Moderate hazard. |

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Safe handling | ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. |
| Other information | ▶ Store in original containers. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Suitable container | ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. |
| Storage incompatibility | Calcium carbonate: ▶ is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, fluorine, germanium, lead diacetate, magnesium, mercurous chloride, silicon, silver nitrate, titanium. |

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | calcium carbonate | Calcium carbonate (a) | 10 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |


EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|-------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| calcium carbonate | Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite) | 27 mg/m ³ | 27 mg/m ³ | 1300 mg/m ³ |
| calcium carbonate | Carbonic acid, calcium salt | 45 mg/m ³ | 210 mg/m ³ | 1300 mg/m ³ |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| acrylic resin | Not Available | Not Available |
| water | Not Available | Not Available |
| calcium carbonate | Not Available | Not Available |
| alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated | Not Available | Not Available |

Exposure controls

RESENE SPACECOTE FLAT

| | |
|---|--|
| Appropriate engineering controls | CARE: Explosive vapour air mixtures may be present on opening vessels which have contained liquid ammonia. |
| Personal protection |  |
| 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. |
| 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 SPACECOTE FLAT

| Material | CPI |
|----------------|-----|
| BUTYL/NEOPRENE | C |
| CPE | C |
| PE/EVAL/PE | C |
| SARANEX-23 | C |
| VITON/NEOPRENE | C |

* 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 KAX-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 5 x ES | KAX-AUS / Class 1 P2 | - | KAX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 25 x ES | Air-line* | KAX-2 P2 | KAX-PAPR-2 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | KAX-3 P2 | - |
| 50+ x ES | - | Air-line** | - |

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

^ - 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**

| Appearance | Coloured viscous liquid | | |
|---|-------------------------|--|---------------|
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 1.15-1.38 |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | 8.7 | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | 700-1400 |
| 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) | 60 |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Miscible | pH as a solution | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | 50 |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. |

Continued...

RESENE SPACECOTE FLAT

| | |
|---|---------------|
| 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". |
| Skin Contact | Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. |
| 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 | Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer. |

| RESENE SPACECOTE FLAT | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| calcium carbonate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate |
| alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Not Available |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg ^[1] | |
| Legend: | 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances | |

| | |
|--|---|
| RESENE SPACECOTE FLAT | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |
| CALCIUM CARBONATE | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. No evidence of carcinogenic properties. teratogenic effects. |
| ALCOHOLS C12-14 SECONDARY ETHOXYLATED | Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. |

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 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

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| acrylic resin | HIGH | HIGH |
| proprietary materials | LOW (Half-life = 56 days) | LOW (Half-life = 0.4 days) |

Bioaccumulative potential

Continued...

RESENE SPACECOTE FLAT

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| acrylic resin | LOW (BCF = 10) |
| proprietary materials | LOW (LogKOW = 1.2751) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| acrylic resin | LOW (KOC = 23.74) |
| proprietary materials | LOW (KOC = 10.14) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| Product / Packaging disposal | |
|------------------------------|--|
| | Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. |

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

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

| Source | Ingredient | Pollution Category |
|--------|------------|--------------------|
|--------|------------|--------------------|

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

| | |
|--|---|
| acrylic resin() is found on the following regulatory lists | "Not Applicable" |
| water() is found on the following regulatory lists | "Not Applicable" |
| proprietary materials() is found on the following regulatory lists | "Not Applicable" |
| calcium carbonate(1317-65-3) is found on the following regulatory lists | "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)" |
| alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated(84133-50-6) is found on the following regulatory lists | "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)" |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

| Name | CAS No |
|-----------------------|---|
| acrylic resin | 100292-32-8, 101239-53-6, 116788-85-3, 12000-59-8, 12188-41-9, 12701-76-7, 12767-65-6, 12789-63-8, 1309-63-3, 1317-70-0, 1317-80-2, 1344-29-2, 13463-67-7, 185323-71-1, 185828-91-5, 188357-76-8, 188357-79-1, 195740-11-5, 221548-98-7, 224963-00-2, 246178-32-5, 252962-41-7, 37230-92-5, 37230-94-7, 37230-95-8, 37230-96-9, 39320-58-6, 39360-64-0, 39379-02-7, 416845-43-7, 494848-07-6, 494848-23-6, 494851-77-3, 494851-98-8, 55068-84-3, 55068-85-4, 552316-51-5, 62338-64-1, 767341-00-4, 97929-50-5, 98084-96-9 |
| proprietary materials | 39379-18-5, 9011-14-7 |
| calcium carbonate | 1317-65-3, 13397-26-7, 146358-95-4, 15634-14-7, 198352-33-9, 459411-10-0, 471-34-1, 63660-97-9, 72608-12-9, 878759-26-3 |

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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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RESENE SPACECOTE FLAT

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