

Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name SURESEAL (Lower Odour)
Other Names PAINT.
Recommended Use Penetrating sealer and surface conditioner.

Company Name Resene Paints (Australia) Limited.
Address 7 Production Avenue
 Molendinar, Queensland 4214.

Emergency Tel Available Monday – Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Free Call 1800 738 383
Phone 07 3287 0222
Fax 07 3287 0226

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Statement HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.
 According to the criteria of the Safe Work Australia and the ADG code.

GHS Classification Flammable Liquid Category 3
 Specific Eye Damage/Irritation Category 3
 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) Category 3

Label Elements



WARNING

Hazard Statements Flammable liquid and vapour.
 Causes eye irritation.
 May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statements Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.
 Keep container tightly closed.
 Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.
 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
 Use only non-sparking tools.
 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
 Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection and other personal protection as required.
 Wash thoroughly after handling.
 Avoid breathing fumes/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion (v/v) %
	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-48-7	30 – 60
	Alkyd resin	Not known	10 - < 30
	Methyl ethyl ketoxime	96-29-7	< 1
	Ingredients not contributing to classification	Proprietary	balance

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Swallowed	Rinse mouth with plenty of water then provide liquid slowly and as much as the person can comfortably drink. If swallowed DO NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, place person on their left side, tilt head back to maintain open airway and to prevent aspiration. Observe patient and seek medical advice.
Eyes	Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice or attention.
Skin (or hair)	Remove all contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Wash skin with plenty of soap and water/ shower. If skin irritation occurs get medical advice or attention.
Inhaled	If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a comfortable position for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
First Aid Facilities	Safety shower and eye wash facilities.
Aggravated medical conditions caused by exposure.	The normal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact with the material and/or inhalation of the vapour. Contact with skin or eyes causes irritation. Prolonged or repeated skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting of the skin which may lead to Irritant Contact Dermatitis. Methyl ethyl ketoxime may cause sensitisation by skin contact in some individuals or exacerbate pre-existing conditions. Inhalation of vapour or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory tract. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in the workplace atmosphere, should be avoided. Ingestion in any form can be avoided by observing correct occupational hygiene.
Advice to Doctor	Basic life support. Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguisher	Alcohol stable foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide. For large fires - water spray or fog.
Hazards from combustion products	Carbon monoxide and/or Carbon dioxide may be evolved. Vapour is heavier than air, can spread along ground and distant ignition is possible.
Special protective precautions and equipment for fire fighters	Wear full protective clothing and self contained breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. DO NOT approach containers suspected of being hot. Heated containers may be violently or explosively reactive. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Hazchem code	3[Y]

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures	Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Avoid breathing vapour and avoid contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact by using protective equipment. Clean up spills immediately.
Environmental precautions	Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course or soil.

Methods and materials for containment and clean up.**Minor spills**

Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculate or other non-flammable absorbent material.

Wipe up.

Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

Major spills

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Stop leak if safe to do so.

Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.

Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

SECTION 7.**HANDLING AND STORAGE****Precautions for safe handling**

Use in a well ventilated area.

When handling, DO NOT eat drink or smoke.

Always wash hands with soap and water.

Observe proper occupational work practices.

Do NOT allow clothing wet with this material stay in contact with skin.

Persons should wear protective clothing, gloves and use protective cream on face, hands and exposed areas.

Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities

Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Keep containers securely sealed

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from sources of ignition.

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

SECTION 8.**EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION****National exposure standards for mixture**

No exposure standard has been established for this product.

The petroleum solvent products listed in the ingredients have not been assigned National Exposure Standards. However, as a guide for controlling exposure, the exposure standards for the petroleum solvent mixtures listed below should be adopted.

Exposed individuals are not reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the exposure standard is being exceeded.

Component	Breathing Zone (TWA) ppm	Breathing zone (TWA) mg/m ³
White Spirits	-	790
Mineral Turpentine	-	480
Biological Limit Values	No biological limits allocated.	

Biological monitoring

Not required.

Engineering Controls

Use in a well ventilated area.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator in compliance with AS1716.

Personal Protection

Eyes. Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, Chemical goggles. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

Hands/Feet Wear chemical protective gloves.
Wear safety footwear.

Other Skin protection not ordinarily required beyond standard issue work clothes.

Respirator If work practices do not maintain airborne levels below exposure standards, use

appropriate respiratory protection equipment as specified in AS1716. Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend on the level of confinement of the contamination

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Coloured viscous liquid
Odour	Hydrocarbon
pH	Not applicable
Vapour pressure	0.2kPa
Vapour density	> 1
Boiling point	163 - 190°C
Freezing/melting point	-20°C
Solubility	Immiscible
Flash Point	40°C
UEL	7.0%
LEL	0.6%
Auto ignition temperature	>200°C
Volatile by weight	43%

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability	Product is considered stable.
Conditions to avoid	Ignition sources Presence of incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials	Flammable liquids should not be stored with:- Class 1 – Explosives Class 2 – Flammable gases Class 2.3 – Poisonous gases Class 4.2 – Spontaneously combustible substances Class 5.1 – Oxidising agents Class 5.2 – Organic peroxides Class 7 – Radioactive substances.
Hazardous decomposition products	Carbon monoxide and/or Carbon dioxide may be evolved. Vapour is heavier than air, can spread along ground and distant ignition is possible.
Hazardous reactions	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information for this product is not available. Reference is made, where possible, to the individual constituents.

Acute Health Effects:

Inhaled.

Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

Skin Contact.

Irritant. May cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. May accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. Entry into the blood stream through cuts, abrasions, etc, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.

Swallowed:

Expected to be of low toxicity. Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal. May cause irritation to the mouth, throat, esophagus, and stomach with nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting and diarrhea.

Eye:

May cause eye irritation, tearing, stinging, blurred vision and redness.

Chronic Health Effects:

Prolonged skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting of the skin. This can result in drying, cracking and irritation of the skin. Long term use may result in Dermatitis. May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

Inhalation of solvent over an extended period may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available for this product, however it is considered to be harmful to the aquatic environment.

Do not allow entry into drains or waterways.

Mobility: Product is mobile and may contaminate groundwater. It is unlikely to be absorbed to sediments or soils.

Persistence/degradability: May persist in the environment.

Bioaccumulation: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods and containers Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Special precautions for landfill or incineration Incinerate residue at an approved site.

Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an approved landfill.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number 1263
UN Proper shipping name PAINT
Class 3 Flammable Liquid
Subsidiary risk None
Packing Group III
Marine Pollutant No
Hazchem Code 3[Y]

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule 5 under SUSMP 3– contains Liquid Hydrocarbons > 25%

FIRST AID A For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre, Australia 13 1126, New Zealand 0800 764 766, or a doctor (at once).

G3 If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

1 Avoid contact with eyes.
 4 Avoid contact with skin.
 8 Avoid breathing dust, vapour or spray mist.

The hazardous components listed in Section 3 of this SDS appear in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) database.

NZ **HSNO Classification:** 3.1C 6.4A 6.8B 6.9B
 HSR002662 Surface Coatings & Colorants (Flammable)

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Preparation: 30th October 2013

Literature references.

AICS Search page – NOHSC <http://www.nicnas.gov.au/industry/aics/search.asp>

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals. *Code of Practice 2011*.

Australian Dangerous Goods Code – 7th Edition.

SDS's for individual raw materials.

Resene NZ SDS for this product.

National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment.

<http://hsis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/ExposureStandards>

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons. No. 3

Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Third Revised Edition. United Nations. New York and Geneva, 2009.

HSNO CCID Database – www.epa.govt.nz/search-databases/

Abbreviations:

NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
ADG	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail
LD ₅₀	Median lethal dose
LC ₅₀	Median lethal concentration.
TWA	Time weighted average. The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day, for a five-day working week.
STEL	Short term exposure limit. A 15 minute TWA exposure which should not be exceeded at any time during a working day even if the average is within the TWA exposure standard. Exposures at the STEL should not be longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL.
CAS Number	Chemical Abstract Service registry number
HSNO	Hazardous Substances New Organisms

Safety data sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.

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END OF SDS