

RESENE WB WOODSMAN TINT BASE

RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Version No: 1.8

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 11/06/2014

Print Date: 21/01/2015

Initial Date: 01/01/0001

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE WB WOODSMAN TINT BASE
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	9376
Proper shipping name	Not Applicable
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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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	131126

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

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification ^[1]	Skin Sensitizer Category 1A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, STOT - SE Category 2, Acute 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	
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SIGNAL WORD	WARNING
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Hazard statement(s)

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
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H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H371	May cause damage to organs
H402	Harmful to aquatic life

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
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Precautionary statement(s) Response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
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Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
34590-94-8	5-10	dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether
Not Available	<1	UV absorber
55406-53-6	<1	3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate
330-54-1	<1	diuron

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

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs 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.
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 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.
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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▶ Non combustible.

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SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
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	

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
Storage incompatibility	Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether: ▶ may form unstable peroxides on contact with air ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, permanganates, peroxides, ammonium persulfate, bromine dioxide, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, perchloric acid and other strong acids ▶ is incompatible with acid halides, aliphatic amines, alkalis, boranes, isocyanates ▶ attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings None known

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	dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	(2-Methoxymethylethoxy) propanol	308 mg/m ³ / 50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	diuron	Diuron	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Dipropylene glycol methyl ether	150 ppm	150 ppm	510 ppm
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Butyl-3-iodo-2-propynylcarbamate	3.3 mg/m ³	36 mg/m ³	220 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Unknown mg/m ³ / Unknown ppm	600 ppm
UV absorber	Not Available	Not Available
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Not Available	Not Available
diuron	Not Available	Not Available

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	▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▶ Overalls.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

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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 WB WOODSMAN TINT BASE Not Available

Material	CPI
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* 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 P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - 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	Note that all of the monopropylene glycol ethers may exist in two isomeric forms, alpha or beta. Note that all of the monopropylene glycol ethers may exist in two isomeric forms, alpha or beta. Note that all of the monopropylene glycol ethers may exist in two isomeric forms, alpha or beta. JAMBER LIQUID
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Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.007
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	9.60	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	20
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)	>70
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	82

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	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).
Ingestion	Dipropylene monomethyl ether (DPME) produces marked central nervous system depression in rats.
Skin Contact	The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis.

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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	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

RESENE WB WOODSMAN TINT BASE	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (Rabbit) LD50: 9500 mg/kg	Eye (human): 8 mg - mild
Oral (rat) LD50: 5135 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild	
	Skin (rabbit): 238 mg - mild	
	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg (open)-mild	
Not Available	Not Available	

3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg *	* [Yoshitomi and Troy Chem.WPL]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.680 mg/l/4h *	Eye: Irritating	
Oral (rat) LD50: 1056 mg/kg *	Skin: Slight irritant	
Not Available	Not Available	

diuron	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	
Oral (rat) LD50: 1017 mg/kg		
Not Available	Not Available	

RESENE WB WOODSMAN TINT BASE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	For 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate (IPBC): Acute toxicity studies with IPBC show low toxicity except severe eye irritation.
DIURON	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Note: Equivocal animal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria. NOTE: This substance may contain impurities (tetrachlorazobenzene and tetrachloroazoxybenzene). Maximum impurity levels are proscribed under various jurisdictions ADI: 0.006 mg/kg/day NOEL: 0.625 mg/kg/day

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

SKIN	dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Sk
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SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	HIGH	HIGH
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	HIGH	HIGH
diuron	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

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Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	LOW (BCF = 100)
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.4542)
diuron	LOW (BCF = 14)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	LOW (KOC = 10)
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	LOW (KOC = 365.3)
diuron	LOW (KOC = 136)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	
	▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.

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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether(34590-94-8) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
UV absorber() is found on the following regulatory lists	"Not Applicable"
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate(55406-53-6) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
diuron(330-54-1) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**Other information****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	104512-57-4, 112-28-7, 112388-78-0, 12002-25-4, 13429-07-7, 13588-28-8, 20324-32-7, 34590-94-8, 55956-21-3, 83730-60-3

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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