

RESENE STIPPLECOTE

Resene Paints Ltd

Version No: 1.5
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 29/03/2016
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L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE STIPPLECOTE
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	6885
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Resene Paints Ltd
Address	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington Naenae 5011 New Zealand
Telephone	+64 4 577 0500
Fax	+64 4 577 3327
Website	www.resene.co.nz
Email	advice@resene.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764 766
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
+800 2436 2255	+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

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.

Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	6.5B (contact), 8.3A, 6.9B, 6.3A, 9.1D, 6.1D (inhalation)

Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Continued...

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H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H371	May cause damage to organs.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
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Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
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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 in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

The specific chemical identity and/ or exact percentage of composition has been withheld as a trade secret

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
65997-15-1	50-80	<u>portland cement</u>
13397-26-7	1-5	<u>calcium carbonate</u>
13463-67-7	1-10	<u>titanium dioxide</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. ▶ Continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. ▶ 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 dust is inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ If necessary transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Seek medical advice.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

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.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Minor Spills	
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	Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Other information	▶ Store in original containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ As supplied by manufacturer
Storage incompatibility	None known

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	portland cement	Portland cement	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	The value for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and less than 1% free silica.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	2011 correction;The value for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and less than 1% free silica.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	The value for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and less than 1% free silica.

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
titanium dioxide	Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide)	10 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
portland cement	N.E. / N.E.	5,000 mg/m ³
calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	N.E. / N.E.	5,000 mg/m ³

MATERIAL DATA

for calcium silicate:

containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica

ES TWA: 10 mg/m³ inspirable dust

TLV TWA: 10 mg/m³ total dust (synthetic nonfibrous) A4

Although in vitro studies indicate that calcium silicate is more toxic than substances described as 'nuisance dusts' is thought that adverse health effects which might occur following exposure to 10-20 mg/m³ are likely to be minimal.

NOTE: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A4 **NOT** classifiable as causing Cancer in humans


The recommended TLV is thought to reduce the likelihood of respiratory irritation and skin irritation from exposure to aerosols and mists of soluble iron salts.

For aluminium oxide:

The experimental and clinical data indicate that aluminium oxide acts as an 'inert' material when inhaled and seems to have little effect on the lungs nor does it produce significant organic disease or toxic effects when exposures are kept under reasonable control.

Animals exposed by inhalation to 10 mg/m³ titanium dioxide show no significant fibrosis, possibly reversible tissue reaction.

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	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals.</p> <p>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. Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below

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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:

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Material	CPI
NATURAL RUBBER	A
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	A
NITRILE	A

* 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

Particulate.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	- -	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3 Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

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 = Sulphur 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	Light grey powder		
Physical state	Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	3.26
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	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 Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	0
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	0

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	Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

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Skin Contact	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Contact with aluminas (aluminium oxides) may produce a form of irritant dermatitis accompanied by pruritus. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
Eye	When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals. Exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Cement contact dermatitis (CCD) may occur when contact shows an allergic response, which may progress to sensitisation. Overexposure to respirable dust may cause coughing, wheezing, difficulty in breathing and impaired lung function.

RESENE STIPPLECOTE	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
portland cement	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
calcium carbonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
titanium dioxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/l4 h ^[1]	Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild *
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.56 mg/l4 h ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >6.82 mg/l4 h ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3.43 mg/l4 h ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.09 mg/l4 h ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	

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

PORTLAND CEMENT	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. 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. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). No evidence of carcinogenic properties. teratogenic effects.
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). For titanium dioxide: Humans can be exposed to titanium dioxide via inhalation, ingestion or dermal contact.

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

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Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
calcium carbonate	LC50	96	Fish	>56000mg/L	4
calcium carbonate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
calcium carbonate	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	14mg/L	2
titanium dioxide	LC50	96	Fish	9.214mg/L	3
titanium dioxide	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	5.83mg/L	4
titanium dioxide	NOEC	336	Fish	0.089mg/L	4
titanium dioxide	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.23mg/L	2
titanium dioxide	EC50	504	Crustacea	0.46mg/L	2

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

Chromium in the oxidation state +3 (the trivalent form) is poorly absorbed by cells found in microorganisms, plants and animals.

Since chromium compounds cannot volatilize from water, transport of chromium from water to the atmosphere is not likely, except by transport in windblown sea sprays.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
titanium dioxide	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
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Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN): 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 and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002670	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006

PORTLAND CEMENT(65997-15-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

CALCIUM CARBONATE(13397-26-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

TITANIUM DIOXIDE(13463-67-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Location Test Certificate

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Approved Handler

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations and Regulation 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (portland cement)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (portland cement)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	N (portland cement)
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****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
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
titanium dioxide	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

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 – TWVA: 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
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value

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LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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