TESTPOT RESENE WOODSMAN CEDAR NATURAL WOOD OIL

Resene Paints LTD

Version No: 2.5

Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: **18/07/2023**Print Date: **18/07/2023**L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier		
Product name TESTPOT RESENE WOODSMAN CEDAR NATURAL WOOD OIL		
Synonyms	Not Available	
Other means of identification	Not Available	

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

Relevant identified uses	11249

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Resene Paints LTD
Address	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington 5011 New Zealand
Telephone	+64 4 5770500
Fax	+64 4 5773327
Website	www.resene.co.nz
Email	advice@resene.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	NZ POISONS (24hr 7days)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766	+64 800 700 112
Other emergency telephone numbers	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

Classification of the substance of mixture		
	Classification [1]	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
	Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
	Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	6.5B (contact), 6.8B, 9.1C

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)





Signal word W

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H36 ⁻	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H41:	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Version No: 2.5 Page 2 of 9 Issue Date: 18/07/2023

TESTPOT RESENE WOODSMAN CEDAR NATURAL WOOD OIL

Print Date: 18/07/2023

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

Ingredients are required by the Hazard Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017, EPA consolidation 30 April 2021 to be identified:

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1119-40-0	0.1-0.2	dimethyl glutarate
22464-99-9	0.1-0.5	zirconium octoate
64742-48-9	0.1-0.2	C11-12-isoalkanes <2% aromatics
68457-13-6	0.1-0.2	cobalt borate neodecanoate
Legend:	Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classific Classification drawn from C&L * EU I	ation drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; OELVs available

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: • 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	If skin contact occurs: 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	 If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	 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.

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	

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Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	► Non combustible. Burning release: carbon dioxide (CO2) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

Version No: **2.5** Page **3** of **9** Issue Date: **18/07/2023**

TESTPOT RESENE WOODSMAN CEDAR NATURAL WOOD OIL

Print Date: 18/07/2023

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.
Major Spills	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. Wipe up. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

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

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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)	zirconium octoate	Respirable dust (not otherwise classified)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	zirconium octoate	Inhalable dust (not otherwise classified)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	zirconium octoate	Zirconium and compounds, as Zr	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	C11-12-isoalkanes <2% aromatics	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	(om) - Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	cobalt borate neodecanoate	Inhalable dust (not otherwise classified)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	cobalt borate neodecanoate	Respirable dust (not otherwise classified)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
C11-12-isoalkanes <2% aromatics	350 mg/m3	1,800 mg/m3	40,000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
dimethyl glutarate	Not Available	Not Available
zirconium octoate	25 mg/m3	Not Available
C11-12-isoalkanes <2% aromatics	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
cobalt borate neodecanoate	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Version No: **2.5** Page **4** of **9** Issue Date: **18/07/2023**

TESTPOT RESENE WOODSMAN CEDAR NATURAL WOOD OIL

Print Date: 18/07/2023

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
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. 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.
Body protection	Overalls
Respiratory protection	Respiratory protection required in insufficiently ventilated working areas. An approved respirator with a replaceable vapour/ mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 1715 Standard, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716 Standard, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properti

Appearance	This product is a preparation		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.05-1.08
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	7-8	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	200-300
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)	71
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	<8

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

 Version No: 2.5
 Page 5 of 9
 Issue Date: 18/07/2023

 Print Date: 18/07/2023
 Print Date: 18/07/2023

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SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects Inhalad International is not incorporately toxicological processors and the control of the responsibility toxicological processors and processors and the control of the responsibility toxicological processors and processors. Busility and incorporate in a plant may could a recommendation of verification the facts with the risk of becomplying, pulmanary codemic, progressing to chemical processors. Shin Constact Ciperi cale, detailed or influented shin advantal road be exposed to this material control of the processors. Although the detail of not influented shin advantal road be exposed to this material control of the control of the processors. Although the facility of the facts of the control	SECTION 11 Toxicological II	IIIOIIIIaliOII				
Ingestion Sections of the logic first page from years appretion of vorsition to be urgs with the risk of hashnorthoging, purposely declare, progressing to chamical preventionities, sections consequences may result. Sein Contact Cipen cuts, shinded and retired seen should not be expected to the material Cipen cuts, shinded and retired seen should not be expected to the material Eye Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the typ may produce transient disconfinition distinctioned by sering or conjunctiving receives seen windows. Chronic	Information on toxicological ef	fects				
Skin Centact Open cats, should of imitated skin should not be appeared to this material Open cats, should of imitated skin should not be appeared to this material Open cats, should or imitated skin should not should not be appeared to this material Open cats, should or imitated skin should not should not be appeared to this material Eye Although the liquid is not thought to be an initiated (as dissalfed by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transfers disconfion determinated by serving or conjunctive trothess (as with inclosur). Chronic	Inhaled					
Ethy into the blood alternal through, for example, out, aboution, purcture excusses, or lesions, may produce systemic injury with hamful effects. Although the faquit is not through to be an internal described by Exp C Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce translent described. Practical experience shows that shin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a semidisation reaction in a substantial number of induciduals, malled of producing a positive response in experience and article. Practical experience shows that shin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a semidisation reaction in a substantial number of induciduals, malled of producing a positive response in experience and article. Practical experience shows that shin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a semidisation reaction in a substantial number of induciduals, malled of producing a positive response in experience and included and included in the same of tools eithers, or evidence of impaired fell induced included in the same of tools eithers, or evidence of impaired fell induced included included in the same disease. ITESTED RESENE WOOSBARA CEARS NATURAL WOOD OIL ITESTED RESENE WOOSBARA CEARS NATURAL WOOD OIL INDUSTRY MINISTED WOOSBARA CEARS NATURAL WOOD OIL INDUSTRY General (1965 - 5200 mg/sg ⁻¹¹ Coral (749) LD50 - 5200 mg/sg ⁻¹¹ Fundamental (1965 - 5200 mg/sg ⁻¹¹ TOXICITY INDUSTRY	Ingestion					
characterises by tening or conjunction inclinates (as with viniculus). Proclicial expensions drown that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitivation in a substantial number of modulus, and/or of producing a positive response in expension in capable either of inducing a sensitivation in a substantial number of modulus, and/or of producing a positive response in our professional annuals. Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human feltility, generally on the basis that results in animal studies provide sufficient evidence to capable and the process of the studies of the concerns to capable of the studies of the concerns of the studies of the s	Skin Contact				duce systemic injury with harmful effects.	
Chronic Chr	Eye			ectives), direct contact with the	eye may produce transient discomfort	
Mod Available Not Available Not Available Not Available	Chronic	individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals. On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, the material may be regarded as carcinogenic to humans. Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, generally on the basis that results in animal studies provide sufficient evidence to cause a strong suspicion of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose				
Mod Available Not Available Not Available Not Available						
Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available		TOXICITY		IRRITATION		
dimethyl glutarato demail (ral) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]		Not Available		Not Available		
dimethyl glutarato demail (ral) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]						
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >11 mg/4h ^[1] Skin (human): Irritant [Manuf. DU]		TOXICITY		IRRITATION		
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >11 mg/l4h ¹] Skin (human): Irritant [Manuf, DU]		dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]		Eye (rabbit): Irritant		
TOXICITY IRRITATION	dimethyl glutarate	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >11 mg/l4h ^[1]		Skin (human): Irritant [Manu	f. DU]	
dermal (rat) LD50: >=870 mg/kg ¹ 1 Not Available Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/4h ¹ 1 Oral (Rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg ¹ 1 Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.4 mg/Lah ¹ 1 Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.42 mg/Lah ¹ 1 Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ¹ 1 Eye: no adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ¹ 1 Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >000 mg/kg ¹ 1 Skin: no adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: 1098 mg/kg ¹ 1 Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] I. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified date extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances DIMETHYL GLUTARATE		Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]				
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Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/4h ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg ^[1] IRRITATION		TOXICITY			IRRITATION	
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >=2000 mg/kg ^[1] C11-12-isoalkanes <2% aromatics TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1] Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.42 mg/L4h ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] TOXICITY IRRITATION Croll (Rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1] For all (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1] Croll (Rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1] Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[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 DIMETHYL GLUTARATE The family of dibasic (methyl) esters (DBEs) comprise dimethyl succinate (DMS, CAS No. 106-65-0), dimethyl glutarate (DMG, CAS No. 1119-40-0), and dimethyl adipate (DMA, CAS No. 627-93-0), and their mixture DBE (CAS No. 95481-62-2). For alliphatic fatty acids (and salts) Acute oral (gavage) toxicity: The acute oral LD50 values in rats for both were greater than >2000 mg/kg bw Clinical signs were generally associated with poor condition following administration of high doses (salivation, diarnhoea, staining, piloerection and lethargy). There were no adverse effects on body weight in any study in some studies, excess test substances and/or irritation in the gastrointestinal tract was observed at necropsy. Skin and eye irritation potential, with a leve stated exceptions, is chain length dependently and irritation are relative exposures (30-minute,1-hour or 24-hours) indicate that the ell-phatic acids are severely irritating or corrosive, while the C12 allphatic acids irritation and the remains a first retard irritation and decreases with increasing chain length dependently and product as the services of the support of the material ends.		dermal (rat) LD50: >870 mg/kg ^[1]			Not Available	
C11-12-Isoalkanes <2% aromatics TOXICITY Demai (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ¹ 1 Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.42 mg/L4h ¹ 1 Skin: adverse effect observed (not irritating) ¹ 1 TOXICITY IRRITATION Cobalt borate neodecanoate TOXICITY IRRITATION dermal (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ¹ 1 Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ¹ 1 Coral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ¹ 1 Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ¹ 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 DIMETHYL GLUTARATE The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact demaititis (nonallergic). The family of dibasic (methyl) esters (DBEs) comprise dimethyl succinate (DMS, CAS No. 106-65-0), dimethyl glutarate (DMG, CAS No. 1119-40-0), and dimethyl adipate (DMA, CAS No. 627-93-0), and their mixture DBE (CAS No. 95481-62-2). For aliphatic fatty acids (and salts) Acute oral (gavage) toxicity: The acute oral LD50 values in rats for both were greater than >2000 mg/kg bw Clinical signs were generally associated with poor condition following administration of high doses (salivation, diarrhoea, staining, pilioperaction and lethargy). There were no adverse effects on body weight in any study in sovered substance and/or intribation in the gastrointestinal tract was observed at necropsy. Skin and eye irritation potential, with a few stated exceptions, is chain length dependent and decreases with increasing chain length According to several DECD test regimes the animals kin irritation is tudies indicate that the G-10 aliphatic acids are severely irritating or corrosive, while the C12 aliphatic acid is irritating, and the C14-22 aliphatic acid seperally are not irritating or mildly irritating. Human skin irritation studies indicate that the G-10 aliphatic acids are severely irritating or over years after exposure to the material ends.	zirconium octoate					
C11-12-isoalkanes Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg^[1] Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] TOXICITY IRRITATION dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Toral (Rat) LD50: 1098 mg/kg ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[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 The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The family of dibasic (methyl) esters (DBEs) comprise dimethyl succinate (DMS, CAS No. 106-65-0), dimethyl gultarate (DMG, CAS No. 119-40-0), and dimethyl adipate (DMA, CAS No. 627-93-0), and their mixture DBE (CAS No. 95481-62-2). For aliphatic fatty acids (and salts) Acute oral (gavage) toxicity: The acute oral LD50 values in rats for both were greater than >2000 mg/kg bw Clinical signs were generally associated with poor condition following administration of high doses (salivation, diarrhoea, staining, piloerection and lethargy). There were no adverse effects on body weight in any study in some studies, excess test substance and/or irritation in the gastrointestinal tract was observed at necropsy. Skin and eye irritation potential, with a few stated exceptions, is chain length dependent and decreases with increasing chain length According to several OECD test regimes the animal skin irritation studies indicate that the C6-10 aliphatic acids are severely irritating or corrosive, while the C12 aliphatic acid is irritating, and the C14-22 aliphatic acids generally are not irritating or mildly irritating. Human skin irritation studies using more realistic exposures (30-minute,1-hour or 24-hours) indicate that the d						
C11-12-isoalkanes C29 aromatics Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1] Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] TOTAL (Rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] TOTAL (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Figure adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[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 The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The family of dibasic (methyl) esters (DBEs) comprise dimethyl succinate (DMS, CAS No. 106-65-0), dimethyl glutarate (DMG, CAS No. 119-40-0), and dimethyl adipate (DMA, CAS No. 627-93-0), and their mixture DBE (CAS No. 95481-62-2). For alliphatic fatty acids (and salts) Acute or all Qsavage) toxicity: The acute or all LD50 values in rats for both were greater than >2000 mg/kg bw Clinical signs were generally associated with poor condition following administration of high doses (salivation, diarrhoea, staining, piloerection and lethargy). There were no adverse effects on body weight in any study in some studies, excess test substance and/or irritation in the gastrointestinal tract was observed at necropsy. Skin and eye irritation potential, with a few stated exceptions, is chain length dependent and decreases with increasing chain length According to several OECD test regimes the animal skin irritation studers indicate that the G-10 alliphatic acids are severely irritating or corrosive, while the C12 alliphatic acid is irritating, and the C14-22 aliphatic acids generally are not irritating or mildly irritating. Here yields are severely irritating or overy good skin compatibility. Fatty acid salts are of						
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.42 mg/Lhl ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Cobalt borate neodecanoate TOXICITY IRRITATION dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: 1098 mg/kg ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[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 specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The family of dibasic (methyl) esters (DBEs) comprise dimethyl succinate (DMS, CAS No. 106-65-0), dimethyl glutarate (DMG, CAS No. 119-40-0), and dimethyl adipate (DMA, CAS No. 627-93-0), and their mixture DBE (CAS No. 95481-62-2). For alighatic fatty acids (and salts) Acute oral (gavage) toxicity: The acute oral LD50 values in rats for both were greater than >2000 mg/kg bw Clinical signs were generally associated with poor condition following administration of high doses (salivation, diarrhoea, staining, pilloerection and lethargy). There were no adverse effects on body weight in any study in some studies, excess test substance and/or irritation in the gastrointestinal tract was observed at necropsy. Skin and eye irritation potential, with a few stated exceptions, is chain length dependent and decreases with increasing chain length According to several DeCD test regimes the animal skin irritation studies indicate that the Cel-10 aliphatic acids are severely irritating or corrosive, while the C12 aliphatic acid is irritating, and the C14-22 aliphatic acids generally are not irritating or middly irritating. Human skin irritation studies using more realistic exposures (30-minute,1-hour or 24-hours) indicate that the aliphatic acids have sufficient, good or very good skin compatibility. Fatty acid salts are of low acute toxicity.		TOXICITY	IRRITA	TION		
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Cobalt borate neodecanoate TOXICITY IRRITATION		Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >4.42 mg/L4h ^[1]			-	
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[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 The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The family of dibasic (methyl) esters (DBEs) comprise dimethyl succinate (DMS, CAS No. 106-65-0), dimethyl glutarate (DMG, CAS No. 1119-40-0), and dimethyl adipate (DMA, CAS No. 627-93-0), and their mixture DBE (CAS No. 95481-62-2). For aliphatic fatty acids (and salts) Acute oral (gavage) toxicity: The acute oral LD50 values in rats for both were greater than >2000 mg/kg bw Clinical signs were generally associated with poor condition following administration of high doses (salivation, diarrhoea, staining, piloerection and lethargy). There were no adverse effects on body weight in any study in some studies, excess test substance and/or irritation in the gastrointestinal tract was observed at necropsy. Skin and eye irritation potential, with a few stated exceptions, is chain length dependent and decreases with increasing chain length According to several OECD test regimes the animal skin irritation studies indicate that the C-10 aliphatic acids are severely irritating, and the C14-22 aliphatic acids generally are not irritating or midly irritating. Human skin irritation studies using more realistic exposures (30-minute,1-hour or 24-hours) indicate that the aliphatic acids have sufficient, good or very good skin compatibility. Fatty acid salts are of low acute toxicity. For C10 - C12 isoalkanes: * for similar product Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends.				(3/	
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Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends	ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE	Acute oral (gavage) toxicity: The acute oral LD50 values in rats for both were greater than >2000 mg/kg bw Clinical signs were generally associated with poor condition following administration of high doses (salivation, diarrhoea, staining, piloerection and lethargy). There were no adverse effects on body weight in any study in some studies, excess test substance and/or irritation in the gastrointestinal tract was observed at necropsy. Skin and eye irritation potential, with a few stated exceptions, is chain length dependent and decreases with increasing chain length According to several OECD test regimes the animal skin irritation studies indicate that the C6-10 aliphatic acids are severely irritating or corrosive, while the C12 aliphatic acid is irritating, and the C14-22 aliphatic acids generally are not irritating or mildly irritating. Human skin irritation studies using more realistic exposures (30-minute,1-hour or 24-hours) indicate that the aliphatic acids have sufficient, good or very good skin compatibility.				
C11-12-ISOALKANES < 2% AROMATICS The safety of isoparaffins as used in cosmetic products was reviewed by the Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Expert Panel. These ingredients function mostly as solvents and also function as emollients in the 0001% to 90% concentration range. Studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the mammalian gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of	C11-12-ISOALKANES <2% AROMATICS	for C10 - C12 isoalkanes: * for similar product Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. The safety of isoparaffins as used in cosmetic products was reviewed by the Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Expert Panel. These ingredients function mostly as solvents and also function as emollients in the 0001% to 90% concentration range.				

Version No: 2.5 Page 6 of 9 Issue Date: 18/07/2023

TESTPOT RESENE WOODSMAN CEDAR NATURAL WOOD OIL

Print Date: 18/07/2023

	n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon cha	in length with little absorption above C	30
COBALT BORATE NEODECANOATE	Cobalt borate neodecanoate was found to induce structural chromosomes aberrations in the in vitro mammalian chromosome aberration test in Chinese hamster ovary cells in both the non-activated and the S9-activated test systems It was concluded that the substance was positive in this in vitro test. SOCMA submission to TSCA * REACH Dossier WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.		
TESTPOT RESENE WOODSMAN CEDAR NATURAL WOOD OIL & COBALT BORATE NEODECANOATE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.		
ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE & COBALT BORATE NEODECANOATE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
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:

X - Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

	itν

TESTPOT RESENE WOODSMAN CEDAR	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Sou	irce
NATURAL WOOD OIL	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not	Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species		Value	Source
dimethyl glutarate	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic p	lants	36mg/l	2
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species		Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plant		>0.042mg/L	2
zirconium octoate	EC50	48h	Crustacea		>0.072mg/L	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plant		0.004mg/L	2
	LC50	96h	Fish		>100mg/l	2
		·				·
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species		Value	Source
C11-12-isoalkanes <2%	EC50	48h	Crustacea		>0.002mg/l	2
aromatics	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plant	s	64mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea		>0.002mg/l	2
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Val	luo s	ource
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants			lot Available
	EC50	48h	Crustacea			lot Available
obalt borate neodecanoate	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants		8mg/l 2	
	LC50	96h	Fish			lot Available
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea		3	lot Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1.	IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe I	ECHA Registered Substances - Ecc	otoxicological Informati	on - Aquatic To	xicitv 4. US EF

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
dimethyl glutarate	LOW	LOW

Version No: 2.5 Page 7 of 9 Issue Date: 18/07/2023

TESTPOT RESENE WOODSMAN CEDAR NATURAL WOOD OIL

Print Date: 18/07/2023

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
dimethyl glutarate	LOW (LogKOW = 0.62)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
dimethyl glutarate	LOW (KOC = 10)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty

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

Product / Packaging disposal

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Consult manufacturer for recycling option.

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.

Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package.

Do not allow product or wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains or watercourses. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible

Disposal of this product should comply with Hazard Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 (EPA Consolidation 30 April 2021).

For treating and discharging processes contact your local authority.

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

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
dimethyl glutarate	Not Available
zirconium octoate	Not Available
C11-12-isoalkanes <2% aromatics	Not Available
cobalt borate neodecanoate	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
dimethyl glutarate	Not Available
zirconium octoate	Not Available
C11-12-isoalkanes <2% aromatics	Not Available
cobalt borate neodecanoate	Not Available

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 2020

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

Version No: **2.5** Page **8** of **9** Issue Date: **18/07/2023**

TESTPOT RESENE WOODSMAN CEDAR NATURAL WOOD OIL

Print Date: 18/07/2023

dimethyl glutarate is found on the following regulatory lists

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

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

zirconium octoate is found on the following regulatory lists

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

C11-12-isoalkanes <2% aromatics is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

cobalt borate neodecanoate is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
6.5A or 6.5B	120	1	3	

Tracking Requirements

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	18/07/2023
Initial Date	28/02/2023

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.5	17/07/2023	Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Name

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

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

Version No: 2.5 Page 9 of 9 Issue Date: 18/07/2023

TESTPOT RESENE WOODSMAN CEDAR NATURAL WOOD OIL

Print Date: 18/07/2023

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

ES: Exposure Standard OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value LOD: Limit Of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

DSL: Domestic Substances List

NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List

IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

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 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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