

RESENE QUICK DRY END SEAL

Resene Paints Ltd

Version No: 2.2

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

Issue Date: 09/02/2022

Print Date: 09/02/2022

L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE QUICK DRY END SEAL
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	9756
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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 New Zealand
Telephone	+64 4 577 0500
Fax	+64 4 5773327
Website	www.resene.co.nz
Email	advice@resene.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766	+64 800 700 112
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 2 9186 1132

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 [1]	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	9.1C

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	Not Applicable

Hazard statement(s)

H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P273	Avoid release to the environment.
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Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

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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
1314-13-2	<2.5	zinc oxide
68131-40-8	0.1-1	alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated
25265-77-4	1-5	2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
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. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Water, foam

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. <p>Burning include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

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	<p>Environmental hazard.</p> <p>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. Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations. If the product contaminates waterways, inform competent authorities in accordance with local regulations.</p>

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Strong oxidisers

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)	zinc oxide	Zinc oxide Dust respirable dust	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	zinc oxide	Zinc oxide fume respirable dust	3 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
zinc oxide	10 mg/m ³	15 mg/m ³	2,500 mg/m ³
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	13 mg/m ³	140 mg/m ³	840 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
zinc oxide	500 mg/m ³	Not Available
alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

Notes:


Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

MATERIAL DATA

for zinc oxide:

Zinc oxide intoxication (intoxication zincale) is characterised by general depression, shivering, headache, thirst, colic and diarrhoea.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields ▶ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.
Body protection	Overalls

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Respiratory protection	No special measures required.
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SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	White dispersion		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.32-1.38
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	8.5-9.5	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	670-1050
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 BuAC = 1	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)	55
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (Not Available%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	<40

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ Product is considered stable
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information**Information on toxicological effects**

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).	
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'.	
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).	
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.	
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.	
RESENE QUICK DRY END SEAL	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available

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zinc oxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit) : 500 mg/24 h - mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >1.79 mg/4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit) : 500 mg/24 h- mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >=2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg(open) mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentandiol monoisobutyrate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (guinea pig) LD50: >19 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >3200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eyes - Moderate irritant *
		Skin - Slight irritant *
		Skin (rabbit): mild ***
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not 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	

RESENE QUICK DRY END SEAL	Generally, linear and branched-chain alkyl esters are hydrolysed to their component alcohols and carboxylic acids in the intestinal tract, blood and most tissues throughout the body.
ALCOHOLS C11-15 SECONDARY ETHOXYLATED	<p>Polyethers, for example, ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols, are highly susceptible towards air oxidation as the ether oxygens will stabilize intermediary radicals involved.</p> <p>Human beings have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents, and other cleaning products .</p> <p>Alcohol ethoxylates are according to CESIO (2000) classified as Irritant or Harmful depending on the number of EO-units: EO < 5 gives Irritant (Xi) with R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes) EO > 5-15 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22 (Harmful if swallowed) - R38/41 EO > 15-20 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22-41 >20 EO is not classified (CESIO 2000)</p> <p>Oxo-AE, C13 EO10 and C13 EO15, are Irritating (Xi) with R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin) . AE are not included in Annex 1 of the list of dangerous substances of the Council Directive 67/548/EEC</p> <p>In general, alcohol ethoxylates (AE) are readily absorbed through the skin of guinea pigs and rats and through the gastrointestinal mucosa of rats.</p> <p>For high boiling ethylene glycol ethers (typically triethylene- and tetraethylene glycol ethers): Skin absorption: Available skin absorption data for triethylene glycol ether (TGBE), triethylene glycol methyl ether (TGME), and triethylene glycol ethylene ether (TGEE) suggest that the rate of absorption in skin of these three glycol ethers is 22 to 34 micrograms/cm2/hr, with the methyl ether having the highest permeation constant and the butyl ether having the lowest.</p>
2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE	Not a skin sensitiser (guinea pig, Magnusson-Kligman) *** Ames Test: negative *** Micronucleus, mouse: negative *** Not mutagenic *** No effects on fertility or foetal development seen in the rat *** * [SWIFT] ** [Eastman] *** [Perstop] The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.
ZINC OXIDE & 2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).

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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

RESENE QUICK DRY END SEAL	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
zinc oxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source

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	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.005mg/l	2
	BCF	1344h	Fish	19-110	7
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.927-2.589mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.036-0.049mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.301-0.667mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.3mg/l	2

alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	672h	Crustacea	0.08mg/l	2

2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	>19mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18.4mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>19mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.28mg/l	1

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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*

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
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
zinc oxide	LOW (BCF = 217)
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.9966)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LOW (KOC = 22.28)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Disposal Information
	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. <p>Consult manufacturer for recycling option.</p> <p>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.</p>

Disposal Requirements

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	Label
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

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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
zinc oxide	Not Available
alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
zinc oxide	Not Available
alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	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.

zinc oxide is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

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
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia	Yes

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National Inventory	Status
Non-Industrial Use	
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	09/02/2022
Initial Date	12/05/2017

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.2	08/02/2022	Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Advice to Doctor, Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Engineering Control, Environmental, Exposure Standard, Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Fire Fighter (fire incompatibility), First Aid (eye), First Aid (skin), First Aid (swallowed), Handling Procedure, Personal Protection (other), Personal Protection (Respirator), Personal Protection (eye), Personal Protection (hands/feet), Spills (major), Spills (minor), Storage (storage incompatibility), Storage (storage requirement), Storage (suitable container)

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
 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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