# RESENE SUMMIT ROOF SPRAY ADDITIVE Resene Paints LTD

Version No: **1.3**Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: 20/10/2020 Print Date: 21/10/2020 L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

### **Product Identifier**

Product name	RESENE SUMMIT ROOF SPRAY ADDITIVE
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses 9855

### Details of the 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
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766	+61 2 9186 1132
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+64 800 700 112

Once connected and if the message is not in your prefered language then please dial 01

### **SECTION 2 Hazards identification**

### Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Eye Irritation Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation 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	3.1D, 6.1D (oral), 6.3B, 6.4A

### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



Signal word

Warning

### Hazard statement(s)

H227	Combustible liquid.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H316	Causes mild skin irritation.

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.

Version No: **1.3** Page **2** of **7** Issue Date: **20/10/2020** 

### **RESENE SUMMIT ROOF SPRAY ADDITIVE**

Print Date: 21/10/2020

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.	
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.	
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.	
P330	Rinse mouth.	

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403	Store in a well-ventilated place.
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### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 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 to be identified:

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
111-76-2	30-50	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether

### **SECTION 4 First aid measures**

### Description of first aid measures

•	
Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes:  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.  Transport to hospital or doctor in event of irritation.  Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs:  Flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.  Remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.  Wash skin and hair with running water.  Transport to hospital, or doctor in event of irritation.
Inhalation	If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
Ingestion	<ul> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

### **SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**

### **Extinguishing media**

Alcohol stable foam.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents

### Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	► Combustible. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

### **SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Version No: **1.3** Page **3** of **7** Issue Date: **20/10/2020** 

### **RESENE SUMMIT ROOF SPRAY ADDITIVE**

Print Date: 21/10/2020

### **Environmental precautions**

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Contain spill with inert non- combustible absorbent then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean- up.
Major Spills	Remove all ignition sources. Contain spill with inert non- combustible absorbent then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean- up.  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	<ul> <li>Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</li> </ul>
Other information	► Store in original containers.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	▶ is incompatible with 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)	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol (Butyl glycol ether)	25 ppm / 121 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	skin-Skin absorption

### **Emergency Limits**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Butoxyethanol, 2-; (Glycol ether EB)	60 ppm	120 ppm	700 ppm
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH		
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	700 ppm	Not Available		

### MATERIAL DATA

for propylene glycol:

Saturated vapour concentration @ 20 deg C.= 65.8 ppm, 204.6 mg/m3; i.e higher concentrations can only occur as aerosols or at higher temperatures.

For ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol)

Odour Threshold Value: 0.10 ppm (detection), 0.35 ppm (recognition)

Although rats appear to be more susceptible than other animals anaemia is not uncommon amongst humans following exposure.

### 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 unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▶ PVC gloves
Body protection	Overalls
Respiratory protection	No special measures required.

Version No: **1.3** Page **4** of **7** Issue Date: **20/10/2020** 

### **RESENE SUMMIT ROOF SPRAY ADDITIVE**

Print Date: 21/10/2020

### **SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**

nformation on basic physical and chemical properties			
Appearance	Colourless clear liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.963
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)	176	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	87	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Combustible.	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)	90
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	867

### **SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity**

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ 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 respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
Ingestion	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).  Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful
Skin Contact	A single prolonged exposure is not likely to result in the material being absorbed in harmful amounts.  Most liquid alcohols appear to act as primary skin irritants in humans.  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	Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation).
Chronic	None known
-	

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TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

## ethylene glycol monobutyl ether

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
90-1800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2.21 mg/l**[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 449.48655 mg/l/4H <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
Oral (guinea pig) LD50: =1200 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg, open; mild

Version No: 1.3 Issue Date: 20/10/2020 Page 5 of 7

#### **RESENE SUMMIT ROOF SPRAY ADDITIVE**

Print Date: 21/10/2020

Oral (mouse) LD50: =1000-1600 mg/	kg <sup>[2]</sup> Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
Oral (mouse) LD50: =1230 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
Oral (mouse) LD50: =1700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
Oral (rabbit) LD50: =320 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
Oral (rat) LD50: =1190-2800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
Oral (rat) LD50: =1480 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
Oral (rat) LD50: =470 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
Oral (rat) LD50: 250 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	

### 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 SUMMIT ROOF** The acute oral toxicity of propylene glycol is very low, and large quantities are required to cause perceptible health damage in humans. **SPRAY ADDITIVE** NOTE: Changes in kidney, liver, spleen and lungs are observed in animals exposed to high concentrations of this substance by all routes. \*\* ASCC (NZ) SDS ETHYLENE GLYCOL The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. MONOBUTYL ETHER The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). For ethylene alvcol: Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract. For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs): Typical members of this category are ethylene glycol propylene ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether **RESENE SUMMIT ROOF** (EGHE) and their acetates. **SPRAY ADDITIVE &** EGMAEs are substrates for alcohol dehydrogenase isozyme ADH-3, which catalyzes the conversion of their terminal alcohols to aldehydes ETHYLENE GLYCOL

MONOBUTYL ETHER

(which are transient metabolites).

Exposure of pregnant rats to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) at 100 ppm or rabbits at 200 ppm during organogenesis resulted in maternal toxicity and embryotoxicity including a decreased number of viable implantations per litter.

Acute Toxicity	<b>~</b>	Carcinogenicity	×
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	<b>~</b>	Reproductivity	X
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	<b>~</b>	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 SUMMIT ROOF	Endpoint Test Duration (hr)			Species	Value		Source	
SPRAY ADDITIVE	Not Available	Not Available Not Availab		Available Not Av		Not Available		Not Available
	Endpoint	Test D	Ouration (hr)	Specie	s		Value	Source
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LC50	96		Fish	Fish		1-250mg/	L 2
	EC50	48		Crusta	Crustacea		>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	96		Algae o	Algae or other aquatic plants		>1-mg/L	2
	NOEC	24		Crusta	Crustacea		>1-mg/L	2

Leaend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - 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

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.

For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates:

Members of this category include ethylene glycol propyl ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE)

**Environmental fate:** 

The ethers, like other simple glycol ethers possess no functional groups that are readily subject to hydrolysis in the presence of waters.

Propylene glycol is known to exert high levels of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) during degradation in surface waters.

For glycol ethers:

**Environmental fate:** 

Ether groups are generally stable to hydrolysis in water under neutral conditions and ambient temperatures.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days)

Version No: **1.3** Page **6** of **7** Issue Date: **20/10/2020** 

#### **RESENE SUMMIT ROOF SPRAY ADDITIVE**

Print Date: 21/10/2020

#### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 2.51)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1)

### **SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**

#### Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory.
  - DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains
- ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

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.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

#### **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.

The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.

The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

### **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
HSR002657	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Combustible) Group Standard 2017

### ethylene glycol monobutyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

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

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO)  $\operatorname{Act}$  - 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)

### Hazardous Substance Location

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

Hazard Class	Quantity (Closed Containers)	Quantity (Open Containers)
Not Applicable	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

### **Tracking Requirements**

Version No: **1.3** Page **7** of **7** Issue Date: **20/10/2020** 

### **RESENE SUMMIT ROOF SPRAY ADDITIVE**

Print Date: 21/10/2020

Not Applicable

### **National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC	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 and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

### **SECTION 16 Other information**

Revision Date	20/10/2020
Initial Date	17/12/2015

### **SDS Version Summary**

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
0.3.1.1.1	20/10/2020	Classification

### 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 $_{\circ}$ 

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

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