# **RESENE WINTERGRADE QUICK DRY**

**Resene Paints Ltd** 

Version No: **2.3**Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 26/05/2015 Print Date: 09/06/2015 Initial Date: 26/05/2015 L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

### **Product Identifier**

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

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

Relevant identified uses	8872

### Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Resene Paints Ltd
Address	32-50 Vogel Street 5011 Naenae 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 / Organis	NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)	
Emergency telep	0800 764766	
Other emergency telep	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 prefered 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.

GHS Classification [1]	Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic 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	9.1C, 9.1D, 6.8B	

### Label elements

GHS label elements



SIGNAL WORD

WARNING

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#### Hazard statement(s)

H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H402	Harmful to aquatic life
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405 Store locked up

#### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

### **SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

#### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

#### **Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
330-54-1	<1	diuron

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

# **SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

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

### 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 or hair contact occurs:  ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).  ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
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

### for diuron:

- Symptomatic and supportive action is indicated.
- ▶ Methaemoglobinaemia is possible
- if compound is hydrolysed in vivo to aniline.
- Methaemoglobinaemia causes cyanosis. Reversion of methaemoglobin to haemoglobin is spontaneous after removal from exposure, so moderate degrees of cyanosis need be treated only by supportive measures such as bed rest and oxygen inhalation.
- ► Thorough cleansing of the entire contaminated area of the body, including the scalp and nails is of the utmost importance.

# for irritant gas exposures:

- the presence of the agent when it is inhaled is evanescent (of short duration) and therefore, cannot be washed away or otherwise removed
- arterial blood gases are of primary importance to aid in determination of the extent of damage. Never discharge a patient significantly exposed to an irritant gas without obtaining an arterial blood sample.
- supportive measures include suctioning (intubation may be required), volume cycle ventilator support (positive and expiratory pressure (PEEP), steroids and antibiotics, after a culture is taken
- If the eyes are involved, an ophthalmologic consultation is recommended

Occupational Medicine: Third Edition; Zenz, Dickerson, Horvath 1994 Pub: Mosby

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ammonia and its solutions:

- Mild to moderate inhalation exposures produce headache, cough, bronchospasm, nausea, vomiting, pharyngeal and retrosternal pain and conjunctivitis. Severe inhalation produces laryngospasm, signs of upper airway obstruction (stridor, hoarseness, difficulty in speaking) and, in excessively, high doses, pulmonary oedema.
- Warm humidified air may soothe bronchial irritation.
- Test all patients with conjunctival irritation for corneal abrasion (fluorescein stain, slit lamp exam)
- ▶ Dyspneic patients should receive a chest X-ray and arterial blood gases to detect pulmonary oedema.

### SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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### **Extinguishing media**

▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

None known.

# 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	Clean up all spills immediately.
Major Spills	Chemical Class: bases For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.

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

# **SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

### Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Other information	

# Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
Storage incompatibility	For ammonia:  • Ammonia forms explosive mixtures with oxygen, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, iodine, mercury, platinum and silver.

### PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

### **SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

# **Control parameters**

# OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

# INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	diuron	Diuron	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

# EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
RESENE WINTERGRADE QUICK DRY	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
diuron	Not Available		Not Available	

### 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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> </ul>

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Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	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	See Other protection below
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  $\ computergenerated$  selection:

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Material	СРІ
BUTYL	A
HYPALON	A
NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	A
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	В
NITRILE	В
NATURAL RUBBER	С
NITRILE+PVC	С
PVC	С

<sup>\*</sup> CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE**: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

#### Respiratory protection

Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity.

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	AK-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	AK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	AK-2 P2	AK-PAPR-2 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AK-3 P2	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

### **SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

# Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White viscous liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.356
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	9	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	811
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)	55
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	19

# **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

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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).		
Еуе	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).		
Chronic	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 levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.		
	•		
RESENE WINTERGRADE QUICK DRY	TOXICITY  Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available	
RESENE WINTERGRADE	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 levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.  TOXICITY  IRRITATION		

	NOT Available	NOI Available	
diuron	TOXICITY		IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>		Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>		

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.\* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

DIURON	Note: Equivocal animal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria. NOTE: This substance may contain impurities (tetrachlorazobenzene and tetrachloroazoxybenzene). Maximum impurity levels are proscribed under various jurisdictions ADI: 0.006 mg/kg/day NOEL: 0.625 mg/kg/day	
RESENE WINTERGRADE QUICK DRY & DIURON	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.	
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Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	0	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	0	STOT - Single Exposure	0
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	0	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0

Legend:

✓ – Data required to make classification available

X − Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 S − Data Not Available to make classification

# **CMR STATUS**

Not Applicable

# **SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Legend:

# Toxicity

### NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration	Effect	Value	Species	BCF
diuron	Not Available					

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

# Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
diuron	HIGH	HIGH

# Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
diuron	LOW (BCF = 14)

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#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
diuron	LOW (KOC = 136)

# **SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

#### Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging
disposal

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

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 (Not Applicable): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

### **SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

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

diuron(330-54-1) is found on the following regulatory lists

"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals"

# **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
National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
China - IECSC	Υ
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Υ
Korea - KECI	Υ
New Zealand - NZIoC	Υ
Philippines - PICCS	Υ
USA - TSCA	Υ
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

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.

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The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

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