RESENE TESTPOT - WATERBORNE WOODSMAN

Resene Paints Ltd

Version No: **1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: **06/04/2017**
Print Date: **06/04/2017**
L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE TESTPOT - WATERBORNE WOODSMAN
Synonyms	Incl Woodsman Tint Base and Woodsman Whitewash
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Resene Paints Ltd
Address	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington 5011 Naenae 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)
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
+800 2436 2255	+800 2436 2255	+612 9186 1132

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.

Classification [1]	Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, 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	6.5B (contact), 9.1C, 6.8B

Label elements

GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	**WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Continued...

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

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures
Ingredients are required by the Hazard Substances (Identification) Regulations 2001 to be identified:

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
55406-53-6	0.1-0.5	3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate
330-54-1	0.1-0.5	diuron
Not Available	0.1-0.5	benzotriazol derivatives

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.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ Not considered a significant risk
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

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▸ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Non combustible.

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

Continued...

Minor Spills	▸ Clean up all spills. ▸ Contain and absorb spill with inert material . ▸ Wipe up.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ When handling,**DO NOT**eat, drink ▸ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
Other information	

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	None known

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

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

EMERGENCY LIMITS

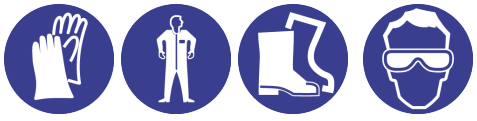
Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Butyl-3-iodo-2-propynylcarbamate	3.3 mg/m3	36 mg/m3	220 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Not Available	Not Available
diuron	Not Available	Not Available
benzotriazol derivatives	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

for diuron:
Exposures at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to protect the worker from the significant risk of anaemia and methaemoglobinaemia associated with use of the product.

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. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

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SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Solution

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.03-1.05
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	8-9	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
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)**	82
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**	<85

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). Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
Eye	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	Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals. Exposure to the material may 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.

3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: Irritating
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.680 mg/l/4hr *[2]	Skin: Slight irritant
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1056 mg/kg[2]	
diuron	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1000 mg/kg[2]	

Legend:	*1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data*

Continued...

	extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

3-IODO-2-PROPYNYL BUTYL CARBAMATE	for 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate (IPBC): **Acute toxicity:** Acceptable acute toxicity studies with IPBC indicate low toxicity except eye irritation.
DIURON	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Diuron is absorbed readily through the gut and lungs while uptakethrough the skin is more limited. 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

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	⊘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	⊘	**Reproductivity**	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	⊘	**STOT - Single Exposure**	⊘
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	⊘
Mutagenicity	⊘	**Aspiration Hazard**	⊘

Legend: ✗ *– Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification*
✓ *– Data available to make classification*
⊘ *– Data Not Available to make classification*

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	LC50	96	Fish	0.067mg/L	4
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.04mg/L	5
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.978mg/L	3
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	EC50	96	Crustacea	0.0234mg/L	4
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	NOEC	48	Crustacea	<0.01mg/L	4
diuron	LC50	96	Fish	0.5mg/L	4
diuron	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.4mg/L	1
diuron	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.00055mg/L	4
diuron	BCF	792	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.159mg/L	4
diuron	EC50	336	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.00035mg/L	4
diuron	NOEC	336	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0000005mg/L	4
Legend:	*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*				

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	HIGH	HIGH
diuron	HIGH	HIGH
benzotriazol derivatives	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.4542)
diuron	LOW (BCF = 14)
benzotriazol derivatives	LOW (BCF = 100)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	LOW (KOC = 365.3)
diuron	LOW (KOC = 136)
benzotriazol derivatives	LOW (KOC = 10)

Continued...

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ **DO NOT**allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

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

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

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

3-IODO-2-PROPYNYL BUTYL CARBAMATE(55406-53-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

DIURON(330-54-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Location Test Certificate

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

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

Approved Handler

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

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate; diuron)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y

Continued...

Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	*Y = All ingredients are on the inventory* *N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

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. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

end of SDS