RESENE X-300E

Resene Paints Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Version No: **1.2**
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: **13/04/2015**
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S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE X-300E
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	7544

Details of the manufacturer/importer

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	+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]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Eye Irritation Category 2B
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, 6.3B, 6.4A (mild), 9.1D

Label elements

GHS label elements	Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD	**WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

H316	Causes mild skin irritation
H402	Harmful to aquatic life

Continued...

H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H320	Causes eye irritation

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	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
7664-41-7	<1	ammonia anhydrous liquefied
1336-21-6	<1	ammonium hydroxide
9036-19-5	<1	octylphenol, ethoxylated
84133-50-6	<1	alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated

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	▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▸ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
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

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

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Continued...

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	Moderate hazard.
	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)	ammonia anhydrous liquefied	Ammonia, Anhydrous	17 mg/m3 / 25 ppm	24 mg/m3 / 35 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ammonium hydroxide	Ammonia, Anhydrous	17 mg/m3 / 25 ppm	24 mg/m3 / 35 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	Ammonia	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ammonium hydroxide	Ammonium hydroxide	61 ppm	330 ppm	2300 ppm
ammonium hydroxide	Ammonia	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
octylphenol, ethoxylated	Polyoxyethylene monooctylphenyl ether	13 mg/m3	140 mg/m3	830 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	500 ppm	300 ppm
ammonium hydroxide	500 ppm	300 ppm
octylphenol, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	CARE: Explosive vapour air mixtures may be present on opening vessels which have contained liquid ammonia.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below

Continued...

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 ***computer-generated*** selection:
RESENE X-300E

Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
CPE	C
HYPALON	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C

* 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	Not Available

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.366
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	9.5	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	1970
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)**	46
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**	11

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7

Continued...

Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
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	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
Ingestion	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models).
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	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.

RESENE X-300E

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

ammonia anhydrous liquefied

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: 4.84 mg/L/60M[2]	Not Available
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4H[2]	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 9500 ppm/1H[2]	
Oral (rat) LD50: 350 mg/kg[1]	

ammonium hydroxide

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: 4.84 mg/L/60M[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg SEVERE
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4H[2]	Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/30s SEVERE
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 9500 ppm/1H[2]	
Oral (rat) LD50: 350 mg/kgE[1]	

octylphenol, ethoxylated

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 4280 mg/kgd[2]	3 moles of ethoxylation
	Eye (rabbit): 1% SEVERE

alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
Oral (rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg[1]	

Legend: *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*

RESENE X-300E	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.
AMMONIA ANHYDROUS LIQUEFIED	Unreport (human) LDLo: 132 mg/kg Inhalation (rat) LDLo: 2000 ppm/4H No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE	Unreported (man) LDLo: 132 mg/kg The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.
OCTYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED	Octoxynols: Octoxynols of various chain lengths as well as octoxynol salts and organic acids function in cosmetics either as surfactants-emulsifying agents, surfactants-cleansing agents, surfactant-solubilizing agents, or surfactants-hydrotropes in a wide variety of cosmetic products at concentrations ranging from 0.0008% to 25%, with most less than 5.0%.
ALCOHOLS C12-14 SECONDARY ETHOXYLATED	Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer.

Continued...

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 required to make classification available*
✘ *– Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification*
⊘ *– Data Not Available to make classification*

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

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

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	LOW	LOW
ammonium hydroxide	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	LOW (LogKOW = 0.229)
ammonium hydroxide	LOW (LogKOW = 0.229)
octylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW (BCF = 30)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
ammonium hydroxide	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

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 (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 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	ammonium hydroxide	Y

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

Continued...

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

ammonia anhydrous liquefied(7664-41-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals"
ammonium hydroxide(1336-21-6) 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"
octylphenol, ethoxylated(9036-19-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals"
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated(84133-50-6) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","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	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated; octylphenol, ethoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
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.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net

The (M)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.