RESENE URACRYL 403 BASE
Resene Paints Ltd

Version No: **1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: **21/01/2021**
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L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE URACRYL 403 BASE
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Incl Clear, White, Ultra Deep, Industrial Red, Industrial Yellow 2, Magenta, Intense Red, Silver Grey bases
Proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	10763, 10764, 10765, 10766, 10767, 10768, 10769, 9716

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**	**+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 3, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2
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	3.1C, 6.4A, 6.5B (contact), 6.8B, 6.9B, 9.1C, 9.1D

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Warning**

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H371	May cause damage to organs.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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H401	Toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P311	IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

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
65-85-0	0.1-1	benzoic acid
Not Available	0.1-1	benzotriazol derivatives
95-63-6	1-10	1,2,4-trimethyl benzene
80-62-6	0.1-1	methyl methacrylate
141-32-2	0.1-1	butyl acrylate
868-77-9	0.1-1	2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate
1330-20-7	0.1-1	xylene
145899-78-1	<3	3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1)

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh 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. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

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	▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▸ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. ▸ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▸ Observe the patient carefully. ▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▸ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

▸ Foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Liquid and vapour are flammable. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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	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.
Major Spills	Remove all ignition sources. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Wear appropriate personnel protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid breathing in mists or vapours and skin or eyes contact. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non- combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non- sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authority.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▸ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. ▸ Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	▸ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	Xylenes: ▸ may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers ▸ attack some plastics, rubber and coatings

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	▸ may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity. For alkyl aromatics: The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms.

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)	methyl methacrylate	Methyl methacrylate	50 ppm / 208 mg/m3	416 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	skin-Skin absorption
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	butyl acrylate	n-Butyl acrylate	2 ppm / 11 mg/m3	22 mg/m3 / 4 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	xylene	Dimethylbenzene	50 ppm / 217 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
benzoic acid	Benzoic acid	13 mg/m3	140 mg/m3	830 mg/m3
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Permafluor E+	140 mg/m3	360 mg/m3	2,200 mg/m3
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4-; (Pseudocumene)	Not Available	Not Available	480 ppm
methyl methacrylate	Methyl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
butyl acrylate	Butyl acrylate, n-	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Hydroxyethyl methacrylate, 2-	1.9 mg/m3	21 mg/m3	1,000 mg/m3
xylene	Xylenes	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
benzoic acid	Not Available	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available
methyl methacrylate	1,000 ppm	Not Available
butyl acrylate	Not Available	113 ppm
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available
3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1)	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
benzoic acid	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1)	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 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

IFRA Prohibited Fragrance Substance
The International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards form the basis for the globally accepted and recognized risk management system for the safe use of fragrance ingredients and are part of the IFRA Code of Practice.
For trimethyl benzene as mixed isomers (of unstated proportions)
Odour Threshold Value: 2.4 ppm (detection)
Use care in interpreting effects as a single isomer or other isomer mix.

Exposed individuals are **NOT** reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.
Odour Threshold Value (methyl methacrylate): 0.049 ppm (detection), 0.34 ppm (recognition)
NOTE: Detector tubes measuring in excess of 50 ppm, are available.
for xylenes:
IDLH Level: 900 ppm
Odour Threshold Value: 20 ppm (detection), 40 ppm (recognition)
NOTE: Detector tubes for o-xylene, measuring in excess of 10 ppm, are available commercially.
NOTE D: Certain substances which are susceptible to spontaneous polymerisation or decomposition are generally placed on the market in a stabilised form.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.

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Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	‣ Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	‣ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. **NOTE:** ‣ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. 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. ‣ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection required in insufficiently ventilated working areas and during spraying. An approved respirator with a replaceable vapour/ mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 1715 Standard, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716 Standard, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.
Recommended filter type: Type A filter (organic vapour).

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Dispersion with strong aromatic- ester odour

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.04-1.35
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	400
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	570-800
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	150	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	48	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	0.6 BuAC = 1	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.9	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.1	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	51
Vapour pressure (kPa)	0.7	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	4.4	**VOC g/L**	480-490

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
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

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	A significant number of individuals exposed to mixed trimethylbenzenes complained of nervousness, tension, anxiety and asthmatic bronchitis. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzenes is best described by central nervous system depression. Headache, fatigue, lassitude, irritability and gastrointestinal disturbances (e.g., nausea, anorexia and flatulence) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Xylene is a central nervous system depressant.
Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.
Skin Contact	Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. 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	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	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. On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment. Prolonged or repeated contact with xylenes may cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking.

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TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

benzoic acid

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >0.007 mg/l4hrs[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Oral(Rat) LD50; =1700 mg/kg[2]	Skin (human): 22 mg/3d - moderate
	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

1,2,4-trimethyl benzene

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3160 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 18 mg/L4hrs[2]	
Oral(Rat) LD50; 6000 mg/kg[1]	

methyl methacrylate

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >0.005 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 150 mg
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 78 mg/L4hrs[2]	Skin (rabbit): 10000 mg/kg (open)
Oral(Mouse) LD50; 3625 mg/kg[2]	

butyl acrylate

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1.80 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit) 50 mg - mild
Inhalation(Hamster) LC50; =6.39 mg/l4hrs[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Oral(Mouse) LD50; =756 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit) 10 mg/24h open mild
	Skin (rabbit) 500 mg open - mild
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): SEVERE *
Oral(Mouse) LD50; =3275 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Skin (rabbit): non-irritating*
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

Continued...

xylene	

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg[2]	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 5922 ppm4hrs[1]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
Oral(Rat) LD50; 8.70 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1)	

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 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 extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*

RESENE URACRYL 403 BASE	Data demonstrate that during inhalation exposure,aromatic hydrocarbons undergo substantial partitioning into adipose tissues.
BENZOIC ACID	For benzoates: **Acute toxicity:** Benzyl alcohol, benzoic acid and its sodium and potassium salt can be considered as a single category regarding human health, as they are all rapidly metabolised and excreted via a common pathway within 24 hrs. A member or analogue of a group of benzyl derivatives generally regarded as safe (GRAS) based in part on their self-limiting properties as flavouring substances in food; their rapid absorption. Mutagenicity: Bacterial reverse mutation test (S. typhimurium): not mutagenic (OECD 471, EC B.13/14; Ames test) In vitro mammalian chromosome aberration (Chinese hamster fibroblasts): negative Reproductive toxicity: 4 generation study in rats: Oral NOAEL >500 mg/kg bw/day STOT single exposure: In a repeated inhalation study benzoic acid appeared to be irritating to the respiratory tract at high doses * DSM SDS
1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	Other Toxicity data is available for CHEMWATCH 12172 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene CHEMWATCH 2325 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene
METHYL METHACRYLATE	**For methyl methacrylate:** Acute toxicity: MMA is rapidly absorbed after oral or inhalatory administration. *In vitro* skin absorption studies in human skin indicate that MMA can be absorbed through human skin. Inhalation (human) TCLo: 60 mg/m3(15 ppm) [* Manuf.
BUTYL ACRYLATE	for n-butyl acrylate **Acute toxicity:** After oral administration, n-butyl acrylate is rapidly absorbed and metabolized in male rats (75% was eliminated as CO2, approximately 10% via urine and 2% via feces).
2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE	Dermal (rabbit): >5000 mg/kg* Effects persist beyond 21 days
XYLENE	Reproductive effector in rats
3-OXAZOLIDINEETHANOL, 2-(1-METHYLETHYL)-, CARBONATE (2:1)	* Industrial Copolymers Limited SDS (incozol LV)
RESENE URACRYL 403 BASE & METHYL METHACRYLATE & BUTYL ACRYLATE & 2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE & 3-OXAZOLIDINEETHANOL, 2-(1-METHYLETHYL)-, CARBONATE (2:1)	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema.
RESENE URACRYL 403 BASE & 1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure.
BENZOIC ACID & 1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE & METHYL METHACRYLATE & BUTYL ACRYLATE & 2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.
BENZOIC ACID & XYLENE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).
METHYL METHACRYLATE & BUTYL ACRYLATE & 2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE	Where no 'official' classification for acrylates and methacrylates exists, there has been cautious attempts to create classifications in the absence of contrary evidence. Based on the available oncogenicity data and without a better understanding of the carcinogenic mechanism the Health and Environmental Review Division (HERD), Office of Toxic Substances (OTS), of the US EPA previously concluded that all chemicals that contain the acrylate or methacrylate moiety (CH2=CHCOO or CH2=C(CH3)COO) should be considered to be a carcinogenic hazard unless shown otherwise by adequate testing. This position has now been revised and acrylates and methacrylates are no longer *de facto* carcinogens.
METHYL METHACRYLATE & BUTYL ACRYLATE & XYLENE	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: **NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	**Reproductivity**	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✓

Continued...

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 URACRYL 403 BASE

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

benzoic acid

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	44.6mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	4
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.14-mg/L	4
BCF	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	~0.05-mg/L	4
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.11mg/L	2

1,2,4-trimethyl benzene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	3.41mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.6.14mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.356mg/L	2

methyl methacrylate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	>79mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	69mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>110mg/L	2
NOEC	504	Crustacea	37mg/L	2

butyl acrylate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	1.1mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	1.3mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.71mg/L	2
EC0	48	Crustacea	0.7mg/L	2
NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.136mg/L	2

2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	380mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	345mg/L	2
NOEC	504	Crustacea	24.1mg/L	2

xylene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	0.0013404-mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	1.8mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.2mg/L	2
NOEL	72	Not Available	0.01-mg/L	4

3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1)

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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*

Toxic to aquatic organisms, 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.
When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water.

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For 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:
Half-life (hr) air : 0.48-16
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 0.24-672
Half-life (hr) H2O ground : 336-1344
Half-life (hr) soil : 168-672
Henry's Pa m3 /mol: 385-627
Bioaccumulation : not significant
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene is a volatile organic compound (VOC) substance.
For aromatic hydrocarbons:
Within an aromatic series, acute toxicity increases with increasing alkyl substitution on the aromatic nucleus.
For xylenes :
log Koc : 2.05-3.08
Koc : 25.4-204
Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-42
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 24-672
Half-life (hr) H2O ground : 336-8640
Half-life (hr) soil : 52-672
Henry's Pa m3 /mol: 637-879
Henry's atm m3 /mol: 7.68E-03
BOD 5 if unstated: 1.4,1%
COD : 2.56,13%
ThOD : 3.125
BCF : 23
log BCF : 1.17-2.41
Environmental Fate
Terrestrial fate:: Measured Koc values of 166 and 182, indicate that 3-xylene is expected to have moderate mobility in soil.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
benzoic acid	LOW	LOW
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.67 days)
methyl methacrylate	LOW	LOW
butyl acrylate	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.96 days)
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	LOW	LOW
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
benzoic acid	LOW (LogKOW = 1.87)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (BCF = 275)
methyl methacrylate	LOW (BCF = 6.6)
butyl acrylate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.36)
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	LOW (BCF = 1.54)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
benzoic acid	LOW (KOC = 14.49)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (KOC = 717.6)
methyl methacrylate	LOW (KOC = 10.14)
butyl acrylate	LOW (KOC = 40.3)
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	HIGH (KOC = 1.043)

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.

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.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Continued...

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3Y

Land transport (UN)

UN number	1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 3 Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: 163; 223; 367 Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1263
UN proper shipping name	Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable ERG Code: 3L
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: A3 A72 A192 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 366 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 220 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 355 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y344 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number: F-E , S-E Special provisions: 163 223 367 955 Limited Quantities: 5 L

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
benzoic acid	Not Available
benzotriazol derivatives	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available
methyl methacrylate	Not Available
butyl acrylate	Not Available

Continued...

Product name	Group
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1)	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
benzoic acid	Not Available
benzotriazol derivatives	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available
methyl methacrylate	Not Available
butyl acrylate	Not Available
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1)	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
HSR002662	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable) Group Standard 2017

benzoic acid 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)

1,2,4-trimethyl benzene 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)

methyl methacrylate 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) 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)

butyl acrylate 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) 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)

2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate 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)

xylene 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) 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)

3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1) is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Hazardous Substance Location

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

Hazard Class	Quantity (Closed Containers)	Quantity (Open Containers)
3.1C	500 L in containers more than 5 L	250 L
3.1C	1 500 L in containers up to and including 5 L	250 L

Continued...

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
6.5A or 6.5B	120	1	3	
3.1C or 3.1D				10 L

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1))
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	21/01/2021
Initial Date	01/06/2017

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
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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end of SDS