# **RESENE THIXALON 5**

## **Resene Paints Ltd**

Version No: 1.4 Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 11/03/2015 Print Date: 11/03/2015 Initial Date: 11/03/2015 S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier			
Product name	RESENE THIXALON 5		
Synonyms	Incl White, Mid, Deep bases		
Other means of identification	Not Available		
Relevant identified uses o	f the substance or mixture and uses advised against		
Relevant identified uses	8650, 9204, 9141		
Details of the manufacture	r/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 num	nber		
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]	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
Label elements	
GHS label elements	Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD	WARNING
Hazard statement(s)	
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

#### P273 Avoid release to the environment.

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Not Applicable

#### 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
68131-40-8	<0.5	alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated
84133-50-6	<0.5	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 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.
	If skin contact occurs:  ► Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.  ► Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).  ► Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

- For thermal burns:
- Decontaminate area around burn.
- ▶ Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics.

For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin)

- ▶ Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides.
- Use compresses if running water is not available.
- Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth.
- ▶ Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection.
- ▶ Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur.

For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin)

- ▶ Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes.
- ▶ Use compresses if running water is not available.
- ▶ Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage.
- Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection.
- ▶ Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape.

To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort):

- Lay the person flat.
  - ▶ Elevate feet about 12 inches.
  - Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible.
    Cover the person with coat or blanket.
  - Seek medical assistance.
  - Seek medical assis

For third-degree burns

Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance.

In the mean time:

- Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound.
- Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings.
- ▶ Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection.
- To prevent shock see above
- For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway.
- ▶ Have a person with a facial burn sit up.
- ▶ Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives.

## In case of burns:

- ▶ Immediately apply cold water to burn either by immersion or wrapping with saturated clean cloth.
- ▶ DO NOT remove or cut away clothing over burnt areas. DO NOT pull away clothing which has adhered to the skin as this can cause further injury.
- ▶ DO NOT break blister or remove solidified material.
- Quickly cover wound with dressing or clean cloth to help prevent infection and to ease pain.
- For large burns, sheets, towels or pillow slips are ideal; leave holes for eyes, nose and mouth.
- DO NOT apply ointments, oils, butter, etc. to a burn under any circumstances
- ▶ Water may be given in small quantities if the person is conscious.
- ▶ Alcohol is not to be given under any circumstances.
- Reassure
- ▶ Treat for shock by keeping the person warm and in a lying position.
- ▶ Seek medical aid and advise medical personnel in advance of the cause and extent of the injury and the estimated time of arrival of the patient.

### Inhalation

Skin Contact

- 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

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▶ necessary.
 ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
 ▶ 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**

▶ Do NOT direct a solid stream of water or foam into burning molten material; this may cause spattering and spread the fire.

#### 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	► Combustible.	

## **SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	▶ Remove all ignition sources.	
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	▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin Rags wet / soaked with unsaturated hydrocarbons / drying oils may auto-oxidise; generate heat and, in-time, smoulder and ignite.
Other information	▶ Store in original containers.

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Metal can or drum     Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	Barium sulfate (barytes)  ▶ reacts violently with dimethyl sulfoxide, sodium acetylide, finely divided carbon, aluminium, magnesium, zirconium, and possibly other active metals, especially at elevated temperatures  ▶ is incompatible with potassium, phosphorus (ignites when primed with nitrate-calcium silicide)  Calcium carbonate:  ▶ is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts, fluorine, germanium, lead diacetate, magnesium, mercurous chloride, silicon, silver nitrate, titanium.

## PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

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

## **Control parameters**

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
RESENE THIXALON 5	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available		Not Available	
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available		Not Available	

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**Exposure controls** 

For molten materials: Appropriate engineering Provide mechanical ventilation; in general such ventilation should be provided at compounding/ converting areas and at fabricating/ filling work stations where controls the material is heated. 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. **Body protection** See Other protection below Other protection 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:

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Material	СРІ
PE/EVAL/PE	A

- \* 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.

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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**	-

 $<sup>^{\</sup>ast}$  - Continuous-flow;  $\,^{\ast\ast}$  - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand  $^{\wedge}$  - Full-face

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

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

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

	• •		
Appearance	White viscous liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.43
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	8.80	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	>2000
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)	49.4
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	15-18

## **SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

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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**

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time.
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	Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer.

RESENE THIXALON 5	TOXICITY  Not Available	IRRITATION  Not Available
alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated	TOXICITY  Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1900 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	IRRITATION Skin (rabbit): 500 mg(open) mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 30400 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	IRRITATION
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
Legend:	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 THIXALON 5	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.
ALCOHOLS C11-15 SECONDARY ETHOXYLATED	Human beings have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents, and other cleaning products.
ALCOHOLS C12-14 SECONDARY	Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer.

Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	0	Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	0	STOT - Single Exposure	0
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	0	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0

✓ – Data required to make classification available

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

# CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

# **SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**ETHOXYLATED** 

## **Toxicity**

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

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

## Bioaccumulative potential

blodocumulative potential		
Ingredient	Bioaccumulation	

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No Data available for all ingredients

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

#### **SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

#### Waste treatment methods

Pr	oduct / Packaging	J
	disnosal	í

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

#### **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

HSK Number	Group Standard
HSR002670	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006
alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated(68131-40-8) 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	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIsC)" "New Zealand Hazardays Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act. Classification of Chemicals"

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

## **Location Test Certificate**

found on the following regulatory lists

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, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity

ç	greater than or equal to those indica	er than or equal to those indicated below.		
	Class of substance	Quantities		
	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		

## **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/references

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.

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