

RESENE LUSTACRYL

RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Version No: 2.5
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 08/01/2015
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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE LUSTACRYL
Synonyms	Incl White, Pastel, Light, Mid, Deep, Ultra Deep, Ochre, Green, Magenta, Rich Red, Yellow 2, Cool Black, Kitchen & Bathroom
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	9493, 9340, 9500, 9505, 7912, 9340, 9445, 9446, 9444, 9443, 7917, 9494, 8579
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Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA
Address	7 Production Ave, Molendinar 4214 QLD Australia
Telephone	+61 7 55126600
Fax	+61 7 55126697
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	131126
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
1800 039 008	+612 9186 1132	Not Available

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification ^[1]	Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

GHS label elements	Not Applicable
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SIGNAL WORD	WARNING
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Hazard statement(s)

H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
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Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P273	Avoid release to the environment.
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Precautionary statement(s) Response

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

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
13463-67-7	<25	titanium dioxide
7732-18-5	5-10	water
Not Available	50-80	acrylic resin
Not Available	10-20	proprietary materials
84133-50-6	<1	alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated
577-11-7	<1	sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

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**

- | | |
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| | ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used. |
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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
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Fire/Explosion Hazard	▶ Non combustible.
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SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Minor Spills	▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
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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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Other information	

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Titanium dioxide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reacts with strong acids, strong oxidisers ▶ reacts violently with aluminium, calcium, hydrazine, lithium (at around 200 deg C.), magnesium, potassium, sodium, zinc, especially at elevated temperatures - these reactions involves reduction of the oxide and are accompanied by incandescence ▶ dust or powders can ignite and then explode in a carbon dioxide atmosphere <p>For ammonia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide (a)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
titanium dioxide	Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide)	10 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	10 mg/m3
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	Dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate; (Di-(2-ethylhexyl) sodium sulfosuccinate)	5.7 mg/m3	63 mg/m3	380 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
titanium dioxide	N.E. / N.E.	5,000 mg/m3
water	Not Available	Not Available
acrylic resin	Not Available	Not Available
proprietary materials	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	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
Hands/feet protection	▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
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:

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

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
CPE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NEOPRENE	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
SARANEX-23	C
VITON	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.

varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AK-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	AK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	Air-line*	-	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AK-3 P2	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
 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	Coloured liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.12-1.35
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	8.7	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	590-810
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)	59
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	59

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	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".




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Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.
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 LUSTACRYL	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/l4 h ^[1]	Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild *
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.56 mg/l4 h ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >6.82 mg/l4 h ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3.43 mg/l4 h ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.09 mg/l4 h ^[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2525 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.250 mg - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: >1320 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 1% - SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h-moderate
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	

TITANIUM DIOXIDE	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. * IUCLID
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.
SODIUM DIOCTYL SULFOSUCCINATE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Structural changes in blood vessels recorded.
RESENE LUSTACRYL, WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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
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titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH
water	LOW	LOW
proprietary materials	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)
proprietary materials	LOW (LogKOW = 0.229)
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	LOW (BCF = 3.78)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
proprietary materials	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.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): 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	titanium dioxide	Z

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

titanium dioxide(13463-67-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
water(7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
acrylic resin() is found on the following regulatory lists	"Not Applicable"
proprietary materials() is found on the following regulatory lists	"Not Applicable"
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated(84133-50-6) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate(577-11-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**Other information**

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Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
titanium dioxide	100292-32-8, 101239-53-6, 116788-85-3, 12000-59-8, 12188-41-9, 12701-76-7, 12767-65-6, 12789-63-8, 1309-63-3, 1317-70-0, 1317-80-2, 1344-29-2, 13463-67-7, 185323-71-1, 185828-91-5, 188357-76-8, 188357-79-1, 195740-11-5, 221548-98-7, 224963-00-2, 246178-32-5, 252962-41-7, 37230-92-5, 37230-94-7, 37230-95-8, 37230-96-9, 39320-58-6, 39360-64-0, 39379-02-7, 416845-43-7, 494848-07-6, 494848-23-6, 494851-77-3, 494851-98-8, 55068-84-3, 55068-85-4, 552316-51-5, 62338-64-1, 767341-00-4, 97929-50-5, 98084-96-9
acrylic resin	1317-65-3, 13397-26-7, 146358-95-4, 15634-14-7, 198352-33-9, 459411-10-0, 471-34-1, 63660-97-9, 72608-12-9, 878759-26-3
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	105956-73-8, 106396-28-5, 110162-65-7, 113255-61-1, 130390-93-1, 135843-72-0, 138893-51-3, 141092-35-5, 201816-76-4, 202352-75-8, 209122-63-4, 209453-97-4, 51910-13-5, 52624-44-9, 53023-94-2, 577-11-7, 59030-04-5, 60202-21-3, 66812-62-2, 67924-68-9, 75418-10-9, 76689-26-4, 78207-03-1, 835616-33-6

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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