RESENE COLORWOOD
Resene Paints (Australia) Limited

Version No: **1.1.5.2**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **28/04/2020**
Print Date: **02/06/2021**
L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE COLORWOOD
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Incl Mahogany, Deep Oak, Dark Ebony, Ironbark, Dark Rimu, Walnut, Teak, Red Beech, Meranti, Oregon, Jarrah, Pitch Black, Cherrywood
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	8763, 9163, 9164, 9165, 9166, 9171, 9172, 9173, 8766, 9175, 9176, 8837, 9305, 9308, 9306, 9309, 9307, 9312, 9311, 9310, 9305

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Resene Paints (Australia) Limited**	**Resene Paints Ltd**
Address	64 Link Drive Queensland 4207 Australia	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington New Zealand
Telephone	+61 7 55126600	+64 4 577 0500
Fax	+61 7 55126697	+64 4 5773327
Website	www.resene.com.au	www.resene.co.nz
Email	Not Available	advice@resene.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**AUSTRALIAN POISONS CENTRE**	**NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)**	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE**
Emergency telephone numbers	**131126**	**0800 764766**	**+61 2 9186 1132**
Other emergency telephone numbers	**Not Available**	**Not Available**	**+61 1800 951 288**

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

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*

Label elements

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

Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.
H315	Causes skin irritation.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Page 1 continued...

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.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

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

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
84133-50-6	0.1-0.5	alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated
121-44-8	0.5-2.5	triethylamine
112-50-5	0.5-2.5	triethylene glycol monoethyl ether
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available*	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

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 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.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▸ Immediately give a glass of water. ▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

▸ Water spray or fog.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Non combustible. Burning release: carbon dioxide (CO_2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Continued...

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Control personal contact with the substance, by using personal protective equipment. Contain spill with sawdust, sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean- up.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear appropriate personnel protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid breathing in mists or vapours and skin or eyes contact. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sawdust, sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	‣ 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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	‣ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	‣ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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	triethylamine	Triethylamine	2 ppm / 8 mg/m3	17 mg/m3 / 4 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
triethylamine	1 ppm	170 ppm	1,000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
triethylamine	200 ppm	Not Available
triethylene glycol monoethyl ether	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 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

For triethylamine:
Odour Threshold Value: <0.1-0.65 ppm (detection), 0.27-29.0 ppm (recognition)
NOTE: Detector tubes for triethylamine, measuring in excess of 5 ppm, are commercially available.

Exposure controls

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

Continued...

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. 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.

Respiratory protection

Not usually required. Where the concentration of vapours in the breathing zone approaches or exceeds the “Exposure Standards” respiratory protection is required. Type A Filter of sufficient capacity.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Coloured liquid with characteristic odour

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.10-1.11
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	8-9	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available BuAC = 1	**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)**	80
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	**pH as a solution (%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	85

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	‣ stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).
Ingestion	The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'.

Continued...

Skin Contact	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. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition
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 the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Severe exposure to triethylamine vapours may result in bronchitis.

RESENE COLORWOOD	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
triethylamine	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 200-2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg/24h SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 3.675 mg/l4h[1]	Eye(rabbit): 50ppm/30d int SEVERE
	Oral(Cat) LD50; >370<730 mg/kg[1]	Skin (rabbit): 365 mg open mild
triethylene glycol monoethyl ether	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 7.1 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg
	Oral(Guinea) LD50; 3070 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
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 COLORWOOD	Diuron is absorbed readily through the gut and lungs while uptake through the skin is more limited.
ALCOHOLS C12-14 SECONDARY ETHOXYLATED	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Polyethers, for example, ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols, are highly susceptible towards air oxidation as the ether oxygens will stabilize intermediary radicals involved. Human beings have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents, and other cleaning products . Alcohol ethoxylates are according to CESIO (2000) classified as Irritant or Harmful depending on the number of EO-units: EO < 5 gives Irritant (Xi) with R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes) EO > 5-15 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22 (Harmful if swallowed) - R38/41 EO > 15-20 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22-41 >20 EO is not classified (CESIO 2000) Oxo-AE, C13 EO10 and C13 EO15, are Irritating (Xi) with R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin) . AE are not included in Annex 1 of the list of dangerous substances of the Council Directive 67/548/EEC In general, alcohol ethoxylates (AE) are readily absorbed through the skin of guinea pigs and rats and through the gastrointestinal mucosa of rats.
TRIETHYLAMINE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. While it is difficult to generalise about the full range of potential health effects posed by exposure to the many different amine compounds, characterised by those used in the manufacture of polyurethane and polyisocyanurate foams, it is agreed that overexposure to the majority of these materials may cause adverse health effects. ▸ Many amine-based compounds can induce histamine liberation, which, in turn, can trigger allergic and other physiological effects, including bronchoconstriction or bronchial asthma and rhinitis. ▸ Systemic symptoms include headache, nausea, faintness, anxiety, a decrease in blood pressure, tachycardia (rapid heartbeat), itching, erythema (reddening of the skin), urticaria (hives), and facial edema (swelling). 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). Inhalation (human) TCLo: 12mg/m3/11W contin.Skin (rabbitmild
TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOETHYL ETHER	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.
ALCOHOLS C12-14 SECONDARY ETHOXYLATED & TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOETHYL ETHER	For high boiling ethylene glycol ethers (typically triethylene- and tetraethylene glycol ethers): **Skin absorption:** Available skin absorption data for triethylene glycol ether (TGBE), triethylene glycol methyl ether (TGME), and triethylene glycol ethylene ether (TGEE) suggest that the rate of absorption in skin of these three glycol ethers is 22 to 34 micrograms/cm2/hr, with the methyl ether having the highest permeation constant and the butyl ether having the lowest.

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	**Reproductivity**	✗

Continued...

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✘
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 COLORWOOD

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

alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated

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

triethylamine

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	6.8mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	24mg/l	2
BCF	1008h	Fish	<0.5	7
EC50	48h	Crustacea	17mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.1mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.167mg/l	2

triethylene glycol monoethyl ether

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96h	Fish	>10000mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	62.5mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7000mg/l	2

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
triethylamine	HIGH	HIGH
triethylene glycol monoethyl ether	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
triethylamine	LOW (BCF = 7.45)
triethylene glycol monoethyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = -0.9644)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
triethylamine	LOW (KOC = 107.2)
triethylene glycol monoethyl ether	LOW (KOC = 10)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Resene Paintwise accepts residual unwanted paint and packaging. See Resene website for Paintwise information. Or contact a Local Authority for the disposal information. Do not discharge the substance into the environment.

Continued...

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 and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available
triethylamine	Not Available
triethylene glycol monoethyl ether	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available
triethylamine	Not Available
triethylene glycol monoethyl ether	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

triethylamine is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

triethylene glycol monoethyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated; triethylamine; triethylene glycol monoethyl ether)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	No (alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated)
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	28/04/2020
Initial Date	19/11/2015

Continued...

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
0.0.2.1	27/04/2021	Regulation Change
0.0.3.1	04/05/2021	Regulation Change
0.0.4.1	07/05/2021	Regulation Change
0.0.5.1	11/05/2021	Regulation Change
0.0.5.2	30/05/2021	Template Change

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
ES: Exposure Standard
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
AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.

end of SDS