

# Resene Uracryl GraffitiShield Clear Base

## Resene Paints (Australia) Ltd

Version No: 2.2

Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Resene Uracryl GraffitiShield Clear Base
Synonyms	Incl. Gloss, Semi-Gloss, Flat bases
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	9016 10408 11783
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#### Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Resene Paints (Australia) Ltd	Resene Paints Ltd
Address	7 Production Avenue, Molendinar Queensland Australia	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington New Zealand
Telephone	+61 7 55126600	+64 4 5770500
Fax	+61 7 55126697	+64 4 5773327
Website	<a href="http://www.resene.com.au">www.resene.com.au</a>	<a href="http://www.resene.co.nz">www.resene.co.nz</a>
Email	Not Available	advice@resene.co.nz

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	AUSTRALIAN POISONS CENTRE	NZ POISONS (24hr 7days)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone number(s)	131126	0800 764766	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

### 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]	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
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)

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
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.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
41556-26-7	<0.5	bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate
82919-37-7	<0.1	methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate
84133-50-6	0.1-0.3	alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated
34590-94-8	1-5	dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether
126-86-3	0.1-0.5	2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol
5131-66-8	1-5	propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer
102-71-6	1-5	triethanolamine
108-01-0	0.1-0.5	dimethylethanolamine
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	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li><li>▶ 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.</li><li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li><li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li></ul>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li><li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li><li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li></ul>
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li><li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li></ul>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li><li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li></ul>

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Water spray or fog, foam, dry agent e.g. CO2, dry chemical

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
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Advice for firefighters

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Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Non- combustible Burning release: carbon dioxide (CO2) 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

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Contain spill with sawdust or sand then place in suitable container for disposal. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean-up.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard.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. Contain spill with sawdust or sand then place in suitable container for disposal. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean- up.

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. ▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b>
Other information	▶ Store in original containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ As supplied 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	dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	(2-Methoxymethylethoxy) propanol	50 ppm / 308 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	triethanolamine	Triethanolamine	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	dimethylethanolamine	Dimethylaminoethanol	2 ppm / 7.4 mg/m3	22 mg/m3 / 6 ppm	Not Available	Not Available


Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate	Not Available	Not Available
methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	600 ppm	Not Available
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	Not Available	Not Available
triethanolamine	Not Available	Not Available
dimethylethanolamine	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Exposed individuals are **NOT** reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.  
for dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:  
The TLV-TWA and STEL recommendations were thought to be sufficiently low to prevent objectionable irritation and provide a considerable safety factor against CNS impairment.  
for triethanolamine:  
Exposure at or below the TLV-TWA is thought to minimise the potential for skin and eye irritation, and acute effects (including liver, kidney and nerve damage) and chronic effects (including cancer and allergic contact dermatitis).

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## Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
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. <b>NOTE:</b> ► 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	Overall
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	Clear to hazy liquid with characteristic odour		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.06-1.08
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	7-9	Decomposition temperature (°C)	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)	>95	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	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)	65-67
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	65-70
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available

## 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

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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<b>c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
<b>d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system
<b>e) Mutagenicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>f) Carcinogenicity</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as carcinogenic
<b>g) Reproductivity</b>	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to reproductivity
<b>h) STOT - Single Exposure</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>i) STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>j) Aspiration Hazard</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>Inhaled</b>	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	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.
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, generally on the basis that results in animal studies provide sufficient evidence to cause a strong suspicion of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.</p> <p>Exposure to the material may cause concerns for humans owing to possible developmental toxic effects, generally on the basis that results in appropriate animal studies provide strong suspicion of developmental toxicity in the absence of signs of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.</p>

Resene Uracryl GraffitiShield Clear Base	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3100 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 9500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Human): 8mg - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5135 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL - Severe
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 4600 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 0.5gm - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

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triethanolamine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >16000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg - Mild
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50; 2200 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg - Severe
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (Human): 15mg/3D (intermittent) - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - mouse): 50% - Severe
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 560mg/24H - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
dimethylethanolamine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1219 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 5uL - Severe
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 3.25 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1182.7 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 445mg - Mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Legend:</b> 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		

ALCOHOLS C12-14 SECONDARY ETHOXYLATED	<p>Polyethers, for example, ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols, are highly susceptible towards air oxidation as the ether oxygens will stabilize intermediary radicals involved.</p> <p>Human beings have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents, and other cleaning products .</p> <p>Alcohol ethoxylates are according to CESIO (2000) classified as Irritant or Harmful depending on the number of EO-units:</p> <p>EO &lt; 5 gives Irritant (Xi) with R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes)</p> <p>EO &gt; 5-15 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22 (Harmful if swallowed) - R38/41</p> <p>EO &gt; 15-20 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22-41</p> <p>&gt;20 EO is not classified (CESIO 2000)</p> <p>Oxo-AE, C13 EO10 and C13 EO15, are Irritating (Xi) with R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin) .</p> <p>AE are not included in Annex 1 of the list of dangerous substances of the Council Directive 67/548/EEC</p> <p>In general, alcohol ethoxylates (AE) are readily absorbed through the skin of guinea pigs and rats and through the gastrointestinal mucosa of rats.</p> <p>For high boiling ethylene glycol ethers (typically triethylene- and tetraethylene glycol ethers):</p> <p><b>Skin absorption:</b> 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.</p>
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.
2,4,7,9-TETRAMETHYL-5- DECYNE-4,7-DIOL	<p>* [Sigma/Aldrich] ** For similar product CAS RN: 68227-33-8 Rats were orally administered this material in the diet for 28 days at concentrations of 0, 750, 1500, 3000, and 6000 ppm. After 91 day on test, a significant increase in liver weights with accompanying microscopic changes was observed in both sexes in the high-dose group.</p> <p>The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).</p>
TRIETHANOLAMINE	<p>Lachrymation, diarrhoea, convulsions, urinary tract changes, changes in bladder weight, changes in testicular weight, changes in thymus weight, changes in liver weight, dermatitis after systemic exposure, kidney, ureter, bladder tumours recorded. Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria. Dermal rabbit value quoted above is for occluded patch in male or female animals * Union Carbide</p> <p>For triethanolamine (and its salts):</p> <p><b>Acute toxicity:</b> Triethanolamine is of low toxicity by the oral, dermal and inhalation routes of exposure.</p> <p>A Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) expert panel conducted a review of triethanolamine-containing personal care products</p> <p>The panel was concerned with the levels of free diethanolamine that could be present as an impurity in TEA or TEA-containing ingredients.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:</p> <p><b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.</p>
DIMETHYLETHANOLAMINE	<p>Dimethylaminoethanol pyroglutamate increased choline and acetylcholine extracellular levels in the brain's prefrontal cortex in vivo in rat experiments. According to an electroencephalogram (EEG) analysis, supplements combining vitamins and minerals with compounds containing DMAE in humans for three months showed increased alertness, attention, and overall mood improvement [48]. The daily dosage should be 500–2000 mg in the form of DMAE bitartrate.</p> <p>For dimethylethanolamine (DMAE) and selected salts and esters:</p> <p><b>Toxicology:</b></p> <p><b>Humans:</b> 10 to 20 mg (0.042-0.084 mmol) of DMAE tartrate administered orally to humans, produced mild mental stimulation.</p>
Resene Uracryl GraffitiShield Clear Base & BIS(1,2,2,6,6- PENTAMETHYL-4- PIPERIDYL)SEBACATE & METHYL 1,2,2,6,6- PENTAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDYL SEBACATE & TRIETHANOLAMINE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.
Resene Uracryl GraffitiShield Clear Base & DIMETHYLETHANOLAMINE	main concern with pharmaceutical drugs and dietary supplements are adverse effects.
METHYL 1,2,2,6,6- PENTAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDYL SEBACATE & ALCOHOLS	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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C12-14 SECONDARY ETHOXYLATED			
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER & TRIETHANOLAMINE & DIMETHYLETHANOLAMINE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).		
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER - ALPHA ISOMER	for propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM). Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series.		
2,4,7,9-TETRAMETHYL-5-DECYNE-4,7-DIOL & TRIETHANOLAMINE & DIMETHYLETHANOLAMINE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.		
TRIETHANOLAMINE & DIMETHYLETHANOLAMINE	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).		
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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Resene Uracryl GraffitiShield Clear Base	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC0(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	<10mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.34mg/l	1
methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate	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
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>969mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>969mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	528h	Crustacea	>=0.5mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1930mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>1000mg/l	2
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	82mg/l	Not Available
	EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	82mg/l	Not Available
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	91mg/l	Not Available
	ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	15mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	36mg/l	Not Available
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	525mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	519mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	EC0(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2

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	LC50	96h	Fish	>560<1000mg/l	2
triethanolamine	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	169mg/l	1
	BCF	1008h	Fish	<0.4	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>107<260mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	Not Available	Fish	>1mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	565.2-658.3mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	11800mg/l	2
dimethylethanolamine	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	35mg/l	1
	EC0(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	62.5mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	98.77mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	88-131mg/l	1
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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.  
For Propylene Glycol Ethers: log Kow's range from 0.309 for TPM to 1.523 for DPnB.  
For Glycol Ethers:  
Environmental Fate: Several glycol ethers have been shown to biodegrade however; biodegradation slows as molecular weight increases.  
**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	HIGH	HIGH
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	HIGH	HIGH
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	LOW	LOW
triethanolamine	LOW	LOW
dimethylethanolamine	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.14)
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	LOW (LogKOW = 3.32)
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	LOW (BCF = 100)
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	LOW (LogKOW = 3.61)
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	LOW (LogKOW = 0.9842)
triethanolamine	LOW (BCF = 3.9)
dimethylethanolamine	LOW (LogKOW = -0.94)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	LOW (Log KOC = 10)
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	LOW (Log KOC = 21.29)
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.289)
triethanolamine	LOW (Log KOC = 10)
dimethylethanolamine	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.602)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory.</li><li><b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li><li>Recycle wherever possible.</li></ul>
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Consult manufacturer for recycling option.  
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.

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

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code  
Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate	Not Available
methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Not Available
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	Not Available
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	Not Available
triethanolamine	Not Available
dimethylethanolamine	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate	Not Available
methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Not Available
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	Not Available
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	Not Available
triethanolamine	Not Available
dimethylethanolamine	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

- bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate is found on the following regulatory lists**  
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate is found on the following regulatory lists**  
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- 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)
- dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists**  
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- 2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol is found on the following regulatory lists**  
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer is found on the following regulatory lists

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

triethanolamine 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 4  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5  
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

dimethylethanolamine 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 4  
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate; methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate; alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated; dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether; 2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol; propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer; triethanolamine; dimethylethanolamine)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate; 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. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	11/03/2025
Initial Date	06/01/2025

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.2	11/03/2025	Toxicological information - Acute Health (eye), Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), Toxicological information - Acute Health (swallowed), Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Disposal considerations - Disposal, Exposure controls / personal protection - Engineering Control, Ecological Information - Environmental, Exposure controls / personal protection - Exposure Standard, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire fighting), First Aid measures - First Aid (eye), Handling and storage - Handling Procedure, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Accidental release measures - Spills (major), Accidental release measures - Spills (minor), Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility), Handling and storage - Storage (storage requirement), Handling and storage - Storage (suitable container), Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Use, Name

Other information

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

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- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code
  
- 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

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