

# RESENE WALK- ON CONCRETE CLEAR

## Resene Paints LTD

Version No: 5.7

Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: 19/04/2024

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L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE WALK- ON CONCRETE CLEAR
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	11208
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#### Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Resene Paints LTD
Address	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington 5011 New Zealand
Telephone	+64 4 5770500
Fax	+64 4 5773327
Website	<a href="http://www.resene.co.nz">www.resene.co.nz</a>
Email	advice@resene.co.nz

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	NZ POISONS (24hr 7days)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766	+64 800 700 112
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188


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

Classification [1]	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	6.5B (contact), 6.9B, 9.1C

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

#### Hazard statement(s)

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Oral)
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.

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P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash 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.
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## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Ingredients are required by the Hazard Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017, EPA consolidation 30 April 2021 to be identified:

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
9036-19-5	0.1-0.5	<u>octylphenol, ethoxylated</u>
80-62-6	<=0.1	<u>methyl methacrylate</u>
121-44-8	0.1-0.5	<u>triethylamine</u>
112-34-5	1-5	<u>diethylene glycol monobutyl ether</u>
126-86-3	0.1-0.5	<u>2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol</u>

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 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

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with water.</li> <li>▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<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>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<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>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<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.

## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ 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

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> </ul> <p>Burning release: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>

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## 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

<b>Minor Spills</b>	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.
<b>Major Spills</b>	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

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	▶ Store in original containers.

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	As supplied by manufacturer
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	▶ Strong oxidisers

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

## Control parameters

## Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	methyl methacrylate	Methyl methacrylate	50 ppm / 208 mg/m3	416 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	(skin) - Skin absorption (dsen) - Dermal sensitiser
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	triethylamine	Triethylamine	3 ppm / 12 mg/m3	20 mg/m3 / 5 ppm	Not Available	(skin) - Skin absorption

## Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
octylphenol, ethoxylated	13 mg/m3	140 mg/m3	830 mg/m3
methyl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
triethylamine	1 ppm	170 ppm	1,000 ppm
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	30 ppm	33 ppm	200 ppm
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3


Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
octylphenol, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
methyl methacrylate	1,000 ppm	Not Available
triethylamine	200 ppm	Not Available
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	Not Available	Not Available

## Occupational Exposure Banding

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Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
octylphenol, ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Notes:</b>	<i>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.</i>	

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
<b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	▶ 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.
<b>Body protection</b>	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

<b>Appearance</b>	Colourless clear to hazy liquid		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.03
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	8.5-9.5	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	1000-1300
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	100	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available BuAC = 1	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	60
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	59

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
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<b>Chemical stability</b>	▶ stable.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

<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>	Ingestion of propylene glycol produced reversible central nervous system depression in humans following ingestion of 60 ml. Isothiazolinones are moderately to highly toxic by oral administration.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	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.
<b>Eye</b>	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).
<b>Chronic</b>	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.

<b>RESENE WALK- ON CONCRETE CLEAR</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>octylphenol, ethoxylated</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 3500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 1% SEVERE
<b>methyl methacrylate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 150 mg
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 29.8 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 10000 mg/kg (open)
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 7872 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>triethylamine</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 570 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg/24h SEVERE
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 3.675 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye(rabbit): 50ppm/30d int SEVERE
	Oral (Cat) LD50; >370<730 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 365 mg open mild
<b>diethylene glycol monobutyl ether</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4120 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5660 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg - SEVERE
<b>2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: SEVERE **
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: SEVERE **
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 4600 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	

**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

**OCTYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED**

Octoxynols:  
Octoxynols of various chain lengths as well as octoxynol salts and organic acids function in cosmetics either as surfactants-emulsifying agents, surfactants-cleansing agents, surfactant-solubilizing agents, or surfactants-hydrotropes in a wide variety of cosmetic products at concentrations ranging from 0.0008% to 25%, with most less than 5.0%.  
Human beings have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents, and other cleaning products .

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	<p>Alcohol ethoxylates are according to CESIO (2000) classified as Irritant or Harmful depending on the number of EO-units:  EO &lt; 5 gives Irritant (Xi) with R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes)  EO &gt; 5-15 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22 (Harmful if swallowed) - R38/41  EO &gt; 15-20 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22-41  &gt;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</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.  For high boiling ethylene glycol ethers (typically triethylene- and tetraethylene glycol ethers):  <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/cm<sup>2</sup>/hr, with the methyl ether having the highest permeation constant and the butyl ether having the lowest.</p>		
METHYL METHACRYLATE	<p>Inhalation (human) TCLo: 60 mg/m<sup>3</sup>(15 ppm) [* Manuf.  <b>For methyl methacrylate:</b>  Acute toxicity: MMA is rapidly absorbed after oral or inhalatory administration.  Where no 'official' classification for acrylates and methacrylates exists, there has been cautious attempts to create classifications in the absence of contrary evidence.  The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:  <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.  Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.  Based on the available oncogenicity data and without a better understanding of the carcinogenic mechanism the Health and Environmental Review Division (HERD), Office of Toxic Substances (OTS), of the US EPA previously concluded that all chemicals that contain the acrylate or methacrylate moiety (CH<sub>2</sub>=CHCOO or CH<sub>2</sub>=C(CH<sub>3</sub>)COO) should be considered to be a carcinogenic hazard unless shown otherwise by adequate testing.  This position has now been revised and acrylates and methacrylates are no longer <i>de facto</i> carcinogens.</p>		
TRIETHYLAMINE	<p>Inhalation (human) TCLo: 12mg/m<sup>3</sup>/11W contin.Skin (rabbit)mild  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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ 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 cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).</li> </ul>		
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	<p>For diethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates:  This category includes diethylene glycol ethyl ether (DGEE), diethylene glycol propyl ether (DGPE) diethylene glycol butyl ether (DGBE) and diethylene glycol hexyl ether (DGHE) and their acetates.  <b>Acute toxicity:</b> There are adequate oral, inhalation and/or dermal toxicity studies on the category members.</p>		
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.  The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).</p>		
RESENE WALK- ON CONCRETE CLEAR & METHYL METHACRYLATE	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p>		
OCTYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED & TRIETHYLAMINE & DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER & 2,4,7,9-TETRAMETHYL-5-DECYNE-4,7-DIOL	<p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.</p>		
METHYL METHACRYLATE & TRIETHYLAMINE	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends.</p>		
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 WALK- ON CONCRETE CLEAR	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
octylphenol, ethoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	672h	Fish	<3	7
	NOEC(ECx)	168h	Fish	0.004mg/L	4

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	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.21mg/L	5
	LC50	96h	Fish	7.2mg/L	4
methyl methacrylate	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC0(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	48mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	170mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>110mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	69mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	>79mg/l	2
triethylamine	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	LC50	96h	Fish	24mg/l	2
	BCF	1008h	Fish	<0.5	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	6.8mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	17mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.1mg/l	2
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	LC50	96h	Fish	1300mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1101mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=100mg/l	1
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	15mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	36mg/l	Not Available
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	82mg/l	Not Available
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	91mg/l	Not Available
EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	82mg/l	Not Available	
<b>Legend:</b>	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.

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methyl methacrylate	LOW	LOW
triethylamine	HIGH	HIGH
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW	LOW
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	HIGH	HIGH

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
octylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW (BCF = 30)
methyl methacrylate	LOW (BCF = 6.6)
triethylamine	LOW (BCF = 7.45)
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 0.46)
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	LOW (LogKOW = 3.609)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methyl methacrylate	LOW (Log KOC = 10.14)
triethylamine	LOW (Log KOC = 107.2)

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Ingredient	Mobility
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (Log KOC = 10)
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	LOW (Log KOC = 21.29)

## 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.</li> <li>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>
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## Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package.

Do not allow product or wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains or watercourses. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible.

Disposal of this product should comply with Hazard Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 (EPA Consolidation 30 April 2021).

For treating and discharging processes contact your local authority.

## 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

## 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
octylphenol, ethoxylated	Not Available
methyl methacrylate	Not Available
triethylamine	Not Available
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	Not Available

## 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
octylphenol, ethoxylated	Not Available
methyl methacrylate	Not Available
triethylamine	Not Available
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	Not Available

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002670	Surface Coatings and Colourants Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020



## RESENE WALK- ON CONCRETE CLEAR

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

### octylphenol, ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals  
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data  
 New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)  
 New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits for dangerous goods

### methyl methacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic  
 New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls  
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals  
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data  
 New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)  
 New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

### triethylamine is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls  
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals  
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data  
 New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)  
 New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

### diethylene glycol monobutyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls  
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals  
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data  
 New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

### 2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol is found on the following regulatory lists

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

### Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

### Hazardous Substance Location

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

Hazard Class	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

### Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

### Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
6.5A or 6.5B	120	1	3	

### Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

### National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes

### Legend:

Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory  
 No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

### SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	19/04/2024
Initial Date	27/09/2016

### SDS Version Summary

Continued...

## RESENE WALK- ON CONCRETE CLEAR

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
4.7	19/04/2024	Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), First Aid measures - Advice to Doctor, Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Disposal considerations - Disposal, Ecological Information - Environmental, Exposure controls / personal protection - Exposure Standard, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), First Aid measures - First Aid (skin), First Aid measures - First Aid (swallowed), Handling and storage - Handling Procedure, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Stability and reactivity - Instability Condition, Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (other), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (eye), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (hands/feet), Accidental release measures - Spills (major), Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility), 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**

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
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
  
- ▶ AIC: 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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