

Resene Uracryl 402 Base

Resene Paints Ltd

Version No: 4.4

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

Issue Date: 28/04/2025

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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 Uracryl 402 Base |
| Synonyms | Incl. clear and all colours |
| Proper shipping name | PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Relevant identified uses | 11283 11878 11879 |
|--------------------------|-------------------|

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | Resene Paints Ltd |
| Address | 32-50 Vogel Street Wellington New Zealand |
| Telephone | +64 4 5770500 |
| Fax | +64 4 5773327 |
| Website | www.resene.co.nz |
| Email | advice@resene.co.nz |

Emergency telephone number

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation | NZ POISONS (24hr 7days) | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7) |
| Emergency telephone number(s) | 0800 764766 | +64 800 700 112 (ID#: 9-b21921) |
| Other emergency telephone number(s) | Not Available | +61 3 9573 3188 |

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|---|--|
| Classification [1] | Flammable Liquids Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, 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 | 3.1C, 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.5B (contact), 6.8B, 6.9B, 9.1C, 6.1E (respiratory tract irritant) |

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
| Signal word | Warning |

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|---|
| H226 | Flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| H361 | Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. |
| H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Oral, Dermal, Inhalation) |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Resene Uracryl 402 Base

| | |
|------|--|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| P210 | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
| P260 | Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray. |
| P271 | Use only a well-ventilated area. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. |
| P240 | Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. |
| P241 | Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment. |
| P242 | Use non-sparking tools. |
| P243 | Take action to prevent static discharges. |
| 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. |
| P370+P378 | In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish. |
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap. |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P312 | Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell. |
| 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. |
| P303+P361+P353 | IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower]. |
| P304+P340 | IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|-----------|--|
| P403+P235 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. |
| P405 | Store locked up. |

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

Ingredients are required by the Hazard Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017, EPA consolidation 30 September 2022 to be identified:

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|----------------|---|--|
| Not Available | 0.1-1 | benzotriazole derivatives |
| 145899-78-1 | 1-5 | <u>3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1)</u> |
| 64742-95-6 | 10-20 | <u>naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent</u> |
| 108-65-6 | 1-10 | <u>propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers</u> |
| 1330-20-7 | 0.1-0.5 | <u>xylene</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

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <p>If aerosols, fumes, or combustion products are inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.</p> |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Foam, dry agent e.g. carbon dioxide (CO₂), dry chemical powder or halogenated hydrocarbons.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Fire Incompatibility | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Fire Fighting | ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | ▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO ₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. |

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 | Remove all ignition sources. Contain spill with inert non- combustible absorbent then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean- up. |
| Major Spills | Remove all ignition sources. 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. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible, contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non- combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non- sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authority. |

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Safe handling | ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented. The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides. ▶ 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 in approved flammable liquid storage area. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Suitable container | ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. |
| Storage incompatibility | ▶ contact with strong oxidisers, alkalis, acids ▶ attack some plastics, rubber and coatings |

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) | propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers | Propylene glycol monomethyl ether | 100 ppm / 369 mg/m ³ | 553 mg/m ³ / 150 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | xylene | Dimethylbenzene | 50 ppm / 217 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| 3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1) | Not Available | Not Available |
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | Not Available | Not Available |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers | Not Available | Not Available |

Continued...

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| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|------------|---------------|---------------|
| xylene | 900 ppm | Not Available |

MATERIAL DATA

IFRA Prohibited Fragrance Substance

The International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards form the basis for the globally accepted and recognized risk management system for the safe use of fragrance ingredients and are part of the IFRA Code of Practice.

WARNING: This substance is classified by the NOHSC as Category 2 Probable Human Carcinogen

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits.

for propylene glycol monomethyl ether (PGME)

Odour Threshold: 10 ppm.

For trimethyl benzene as mixed isomers (of unstated proportions)

Odour Threshold Value: 2.4 ppm (detection)

Use care in interpreting effects as a single isomer or other isomer mix.

Exposed individuals are **NOT** reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

for xylenes:

IDLH Level: 900 ppm

Odour Threshold Value: 20 ppm (detection), 40 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for o-xylene, measuring in excess of 10 ppm, are available commercially.

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. NOTE: ▶ 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 | Overalls |
| 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 | Dispersion with characteristic odour | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|---------------|
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 1.2-1.3 |
| Odour | Characteristic | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | 1000-1500 |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | 130-150 | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C) | 45-48 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Flammable. | 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) | 40-50 |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | 460-500 |
| 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 |

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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 | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating. |
| c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating |
| d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system |
| e) Mutagenicity | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| f) Carcinogenicity | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| g) Reproductivity | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to reproductivity |
| h) STOT - Single Exposure | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure |
| i) STOT - Repeated Exposure | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through repeated exposure |
| j) Aspiration Hazard | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Inhaled | <p>Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.</p> <p>High inhaled concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis characterised by nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression.</p> <p>Headache, fatigue, lassitude, irritability and gastrointestinal disturbances (e.g., nausea, anorexia and flatulence) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure.</p> |
| Ingestion | <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.</p> |
| Skin Contact | <p>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 Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.</p> |
| Eye | <p>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.</p> |
| Chronic | <p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. 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. On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, the material may be regarded as carcinogenic to humans. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may produce heritable genetic damage.</p> <p>Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. 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. Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. Prolonged or repeated contact with xylenes may cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking.</p> |

| | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|
| Resene Uracryl 402 Base | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| 3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1) | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |

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| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | |
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL/24H - Mild |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.42 mg/L4h ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Severe |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 3739 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild |
| | | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | | Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild |
| | | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| xylene | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (Human): 200ppm |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 5000 ppm4h ^[2] | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 5mg/24H - Severe |
| | Oral (Mouse) LD50; 2119 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 87mg - Mild |
| | | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | | Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 100% - Moderate |
| | | Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate |
| | | Skin (Rodent - rat): 60uL/8H - Mild |
| | | Skin: adverse effect observed (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 Uracryl 402 Base | Data demonstrate that during inhalation exposure,aromatic hydrocarbons undergo substantial partitioning into adipose tissues. 551uv |
| 3-OXAZOLIDINEETHANOL, 2-(1-METHYLETHYL)-, CARBONATE (2:1) | * Industrial Copolymers Limited SDS (incozol LV) |
| NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT | * [Devoe] . For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes - TMBs) Acute Toxicity Acute toxicity studies (oral, dermal and inhalation routes of exposure) have been conducted in rats using various solvent products containing predominantly mixed C9 aromatic hydrocarbons (CAS RN 64742-95-6). |
| PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS | NOTE: Exposure of pregnant rats and rabbits to the substance did not give rise to teratogenic effects at concentrations up to 3000 ppm. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. |
| XYLENE | Reproductive effector in rats The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. |
| Resene Uracryl 402 Base & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. |
| Resene Uracryl 402 Base & 3-OXAZOLIDINEETHANOL, 2-(1-METHYLETHYL)-, CARBONATE (2:1) | The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. |
| Resene Uracryl 402 Base & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT | For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure. |
| Resene Uracryl 402 Base & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS | 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. |
| PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS & XYLENE | The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. |
| Acute Toxicity | ✘ |
| Carcinogenicity | ✘ |

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| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 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 402 Base | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| 3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1) | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | >100mg/l | Not Available |
| | EC50(ECx) | 48h | Crustacea | >100mg/l | Not Available |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 87500mg/L | Not Available |

| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 6.14mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 19mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 64mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1mg/l | 1 |

| propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|--|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 373mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1000mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1000mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 336h | Fish | 47.5mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 100-180mg/l | 2 |

| xylene | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|--------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 1.8mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 4.6mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 73h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.44mg/l | 2 |
| LC50 | 96h | Fish | 2.6mg/l | 2 | |

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 1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene:

Half-life (hr) air: 0.48-16;

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 0.24 -672;

Half-life (hr) H2O ground: 336-1344;

Half-life (hr) soil: 168-672;

Henry's Pa m3 /mol: 385 -627;

Bioaccumulation: not significant.

For Aromatic Substances Series:

Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.

For petroleum distillates:

Environmental fate:

When petroleum substances are released into the environment, four major fate processes will take place: dissolution in water, volatilization, biodegradation and adsorption.

For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzene - TMBs)

Chemicals in this category possess properties indicating a hazard for the environment (acute toxicity for fish, invertebrates, and algae from 1 to 10 mg/L).

For Xylenes:

log Koc : 2.05-3.08; Koc : 25.4-204; Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-42; Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 24-672; Half-life (hr) H2O ground : 336-8640; Half-life (hr) soil : 52-672; Henry's Pa m3 /mol : 637-879; Henry's atm m3 /mol - 7.68E-03; BOD 5 if unstated - 1.4,1%; COD - 2.56,13% ThOD - 3.125 : BCF : 23; log BCF : 1.17-2.41.

For Glycol Ethers:

Environmental Fate: Several glycol ethers have been shown to biodegrade however; biodegradation slows as molecular weight increases.

for UV filters:

UV filters have been detected in surface water, wastewater and fish, and some of them are estrogenic in fish.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers | LOW (Half-life = 56 days) | LOW (Half-life = 1.7 days) |

Continued...

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| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| xylene | HIGH (Half-life = 360 days) | LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days) |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|--|--------------------|
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers | LOW (BCF = 2) |
| xylene | MEDIUM (BCF = 740) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|--|--------------------|
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers | HIGH (Log KOC = 1) |

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. 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. 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. |
|------------------------------|---|

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) and local regulations.

Flammable substance can be disposed of if the substance is treated by using a method that changes the characteristics or composition of the substance so that the substance is no

longer a hazardous substance or exporting the substance from New Zealand as waste.

For treating and discharging processes contact your local authority.

The treating may include burning the substance if the burning is managed to ensure that no person, or place where a person may legally be present.

The substance may be discharged into the environment as waste or disposed into a landfill if the substance will not come into contact with oxidising substances and where is in ignition source which is capable to ignite the substance.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|---|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
| HAZCHEM | ●3Y; ●3YE |

Land transport (UN)

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number or ID number | 1263 | | | | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) | | | | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subsidiary Hazard</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Class | 3 | Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| Class | 3 | | | | |
| Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable | | | | |
| 14.4. Packing group | III | | | | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | | | | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>163; 223; 367</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>5 L</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Special provisions | 163; 223; 367 | Limited quantity | 5 L |
| Special provisions | 163; 223; 367 | | | | |
| Limited quantity | 5 L | | | | |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-----------------|---|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | 1263 | | | | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) | | | | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | ICAO/IATA Class | 3 | ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| ICAO/IATA Class | 3 | | | | |
| ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable | | | | |

Continued...

Resene Uracryl 402 Base

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------|
| | ERG Code | 3L |
| 14.4. Packing group | III | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Special provisions | A3 A72 A192 |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 366 |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 220 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 355 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 60 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y344 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 10 L |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | 1263 | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | 3 |
| | IMDG Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | III | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | EMS Number | F-E , S-E |
| | Special provisions | 163 223 367 955 |
| | Limited Quantities | 5 L |

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 |
|---|---------------|
| benzotriazole derivatives | Not Available |
| 3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1) | Not Available |
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | Not Available |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers | Not Available |
| xylene | Not Available |

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|---|---------------|
| benzotriazole derivatives | Not Available |
| 3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1) | Not Available |
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | Not Available |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers | Not Available |
| xylene | 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 |
|------------|---|
| HSR002662 | Surface Coatings and Colourants Flammable Group Standard 2020 |

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

3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1) is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

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

Continued...

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New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Land Transport Rule; Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 2 Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantities and Consumer Commodities

propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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)

xylene 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)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Hazardous Substance Location

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

| Hazard Class | Quantity (Closed Containers) | Quantity (Open Containers) |
|--------------|---|----------------------------|
| 3.1C | 500 L in containers more than 5 L | 250 L |
| 3.1C | 1 500 L in containers up to and including 5 L | 250 L |

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 | |
| 3.1C or 3.1D | | | | 10 L |

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 | 28/04/2025 |
| Initial Date | 13/12/2023 |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 3.4 | 27/04/2025 | Hazards identification - Classification, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Use |

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

Continued...

Resene Uracryl 402 Base

- ▶ 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
- ▶ 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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