RESENE WATERBORNE URACRYL 803 URETHANE ACRYLIC GLOSS BASE

Resene Paints (Australia) Limited

Version No: **2.3**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **28/11/2022**
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SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE WATERBORNE URACRYL 803 URETHANE ACRYLIC GLOSS BASE
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	10048

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Resene Paints (Australia) Limited**	**Resene Paints Ltd**
Address	7 Production Avenue, Molendinar Queensland 4214 Australia	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington New Zealand
Telephone	+61 7 55126600	+64 4 577 0500
Fax	+61 7 55126697	+64 4 5773327
Website	www.resene.com.au	www.resene.co.nz
Email	Not Available	advice@resene.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

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

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, 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)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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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

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

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
112-34-5	0.1	diethylene glycol monobutyl ether
68131-40-8	0.3	alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated
5131-66-8	3.3	propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer
102-71-6	1	triethanolamine
108-01-0	0.18	dimethylethanolamine
34590-94-8	0.93	dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether
84133-50-6	0.2	alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated
126-86-3	0.25	2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available*	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with water. ▸ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▸ Immediately give a glass of water. ▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

▸ Water spray or fog.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Advice for firefighters

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Fire Fighting	‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	‣ Combustible. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
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	‣ Remove all ignition sources.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	‣ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Other information	‣ Store in original containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	‣ Metal can or drum ‣ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed. ‣ 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	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
Australia Exposure Standards	dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	(2-Methoxymethylethoxy) propanol	50 ppm / 308 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	30 ppm	33 ppm	200 ppm
triethanolamine	15 mg/m3	240 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3
dimethylethanolamine	3.7 ppm	40 ppm	72 ppm
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	150 ppm	1700* ppm	9900** 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
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	Not Available	Not Available

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
triethanolamine	Not Available	Not Available
dimethylethanolamine	Not Available	Not Available
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	600 ppm	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	Not Available	Not Available

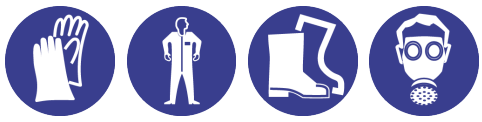
Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
Notes:	*Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.*	

MATERIAL DATA

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 diethylene glycol monobutyl ether:
CEL TWA: 15.5 ppm, 100 mg/m3
(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit)
In studies involving the inhalation toxicity of diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, exposure for 6 hours daily at 100 mg/m3 had no effect.
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).

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields ▸ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity.

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Dispersion

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Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.20-1.40
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)**	500-600
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available BuAC = 1	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
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

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).
Ingestion	The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion".
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

RESENE WATERBORNE URACRYL 803 URETHANE ACRYLIC GLOSS BASE	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4120 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 5660 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg - SEVERE
alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >=2000 mg/kg[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg(open) mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

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propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit): 15 mg SEVERE
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg OPEN - mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
triethanolamine	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >16000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml -
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50; 2200 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - mild
		Eye (rabbit): 5.62 mg - SEVERE
		minor conjunctival irritation
		no irritation *
		Skin (human): 15 mg/3d (int)-mild
		Skin (rabbit): 4 h occluded
		Skin (rabbit): 560 mg/24 hr- mild
dimethylethanolamine	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1219 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit):0.75 mg(open)-SEVERE
	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 3.25 mg/L4h[2]	Skin (rabbit): 445 mg(open)-mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 1182.7 mg/kg[1]	
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 9500 mg/kg[2]	Eye (human): 8 mg - mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 5135 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 238 mg - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg (open)-mild
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: SEVERE **
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >5 mg/L4h[2]	Skin: SEVERE **
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 4600 mg/kg[2]	
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*	

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	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. **Acute toxicity:** There are adequate oral, inhalation and/or dermal toxicity studies on the category members.
TRIETHANOLAMINE	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 The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. For triethanolamine (and its salts): **Acute toxicity:** Triethanolamine is of low toxicity by the oral, dermal and inhalation routes of exposure. A Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) expert panel conducted a review of triethanolamine-containing personal care products The panel was concerned with the levels of free diethanolamine that could be present as an impurity in TEA or TEA-containing ingredients. 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. **NOTE:** 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.
DIMETHYLETHANOLAMINE	For dimethylethanolamine (DMAE) and selected salts and esters: **Toxicology:** **Humans**: 10 to 20 mg (0.042-0.084 mmol) of DMAE tartrate administered orally to humans, produced mild mental stimulation.
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.
ALCOHOLS C12-14 SECONDARY ETHOXYLATED	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
2,4,7,9-TETRAMETHYL-5-DECYNE-4,7-DIOL	* [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).

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DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER & TRIETHANOLAMINE & DIMETHYLETHANOLAMINE & 2,4,7,9-TETRAMETHYL-5-DECYNE-4,7-DIOL	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.
ALCOHOLS C11-15 SECONDARY ETHOXYLATED & ALCOHOLS C12-14 SECONDARY ETHOXYLATED	Polyethers, for example, ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols, are highly susceptible towards air oxidation as the ether oxygens will stabilize intermediary radicals involved. Human beings have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents, and other cleaning products . Alcohol ethoxylates are according to CESIO (2000) classified as Irritant or Harmful depending on the number of EO-units: EO < 5 gives Irritant (Xi) with R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes) EO > 5-15 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22 (Harmful if swallowed) - R38/41 EO > 15-20 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22-41 >20 EO is not classified (CESIO 2000) Oxo-AE, C13 EO10 and C13 EO15, are Irritating (Xi) with R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin) . AE are not included in Annex 1 of the list of dangerous substances of the Council Directive 67/548/EEC In general, alcohol ethoxylates (AE) are readily absorbed through the skin of guinea pigs and rats and through the gastrointestinal mucosa of rats. For high boiling ethylene glycol ethers (typically triethylene- and tetraethylene glycol ethers): **Skin absorption:** Available skin absorption data for triethylene glycol ether (TGBE), triethylene glycol methyl ether (TGME), and triethylene glycol ethylene ether (TGEE) suggest that the rate of absorption in skin of these three glycol ethers is 22 to 34 micrograms/cm2/hr, with the methyl ether having the highest permeation constant and the butyl ether having the lowest.
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER - ALPHA ISOMER & DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	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.
TRIETHANOLAMINE & DIMETHYLETHANOLAMINE & DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	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).
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 WATERBORNE URACRYL 803 URETHANE ACRYLIC GLOSS BASE

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

diethylene glycol monobutyl ether

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1101mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	1
NOEC(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=100mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	1300mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	1

alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	672h	Crustacea	0.08mg/l	2

propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC0(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	519mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>560<1000mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	525mg/l	2

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triethanolamine

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>107<260mg/l	2
BCF	1008h	Fish	<0.4	7
EC50	48h	Crustacea	565.2-658.3mg/l	4
EC10(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.1mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	11800mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	169mg/l	1

dimethylethanolamine

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	35mg/l	1
EC50	48h	Crustacea	98.77mg/l	1
EC0(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	62.5mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	88-131mg/l	1

dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>969mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	1930mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>1000mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	528h	Crustacea	>=0.5mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>969mg/l	2

alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated

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

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	48h	Crustacea	91mg/l	Not Available
EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	82mg/l	Not Available
LC50	96h	Fish	36mg/l	Not Available

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*

Persistence and degradability

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 0.46)
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	LOW (LogKOW = 0.9842)
triethanolamine	LOW (BCF = 3.9)
dimethylethanolamine	LOW (LogKOW = -0.9351)
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	LOW (BCF = 100)
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	LOW (LogKOW = 3.609)

Mobility in soil

Continued...

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

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. ▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available
alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	Not Available
triethanolamine	Not Available
dimethylethanolamine	Not Available
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available
alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	Not Available
triethanolamine	Not Available
dimethylethanolamine	Not Available
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available
2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol	Not Available

Continued...

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

diethylene glycol monobutyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

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

alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

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

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
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

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 5
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether 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)

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

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (diethylene glycol monobutyl ether; alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated; propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer; triethanolamine; dimethylethanolamine; dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether; alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated; 2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated; alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated)
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.*

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	28/11/2022
Initial Date	13/12/2017

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.3	28/11/2022	Acute Health (skin), Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Engineering Control, Environmental, Exposure Standard, Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Fire Fighter (fire incompatibility), Handling Procedure, Instability Condition, Personal Protection (other), Personal Protection (Respirator), Personal Protection (hands/feet), Spills (major), Spills (minor), Storage (storage incompatibility), Storage (storage requirement), Storage (suitable container)

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

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committee using available literature references.
The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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