RESENE CONCRETESEAL 3 IN 1
Resene Paints (Australia) Limited

Version No: **1.2**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **28/04/2020**
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L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE CONCRETESEAL 3 IN 1
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	8963

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Resene Paints (Australia) Limited**
Address	64 Link Drive Queensland 4207 Australia
Telephone	+61 7 55126600
Fax	+61 7 55126697
Website	www.resene.com.au
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**AUSTRALIAN POISONS CENTRE**	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE**
Emergency telephone numbers	**131126**	**+61 2 9186 1132**
Other emergency telephone numbers	**Not Available**	**+61 1800 951 288**

Once connected and if the message is not in your prefered language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic 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	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H371	May cause damage to organs. (Respiratory system) (Inhalation)
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use in a well-ventilated area.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P309+P311	IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
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 or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

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

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
95-63-6	1-10	1,2,4-trimethyl benzene
763-69-9	1-10	ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate
108-67-8	1-10	1,3,5-trimethyl benzene
26354-11-0	2-5	cresol/ phenol/ formaldehyde resin
98-82-8	1-5	cumene
1330-20-7	1-10	xylene
108-95-2	0.1-1	phenol
100-41-4	0.1-0.5	ethylbenzene

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ 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 if pain persists or recurs. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

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Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
Ingestion	▸ If swallowed do**NOT** induce vomiting. ▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▸ Observe the patient carefully. ▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▸ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

▸ Alcohol stable foam.

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 dioxide (CO_2) carbon monoxide (CO) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
HAZCHEM	•3Y

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. ▸ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. ▸ 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	strong oxidisers

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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	cumene	Cumene	25 ppm / 125 mg/m3	375 mg/m3 / 75 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)	80 ppm / 350 mg/m3	655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	phenol	Phenol	1 ppm / 4 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm / 434 mg/m3	543 mg/m3 / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Permafluor E+	140 mg/m3	360 mg/m3	2,200 mg/m3
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4-; (Pseudocumene)	Not Available	Not Available	480 ppm
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	Propionic acid, 3-ethoxy-, ethyl ester; (Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate)	1.6 ppm	18 ppm	110 ppm
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	Trimethylbenzene, -1,3,5; (Mesitylene)	Not Available	Not Available	480 ppm
cumene	Cumene; (Isopropyl benzene)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	Xylenes	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
phenol	Phenol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	Not Available	Not Available
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available
cresol/ phenol/ formaldehyde resin	Not Available	Not Available
cumene	900 ppm	Not Available
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available
phenol	250 ppm	Not Available
ethylbenzene	800 ppm	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
cresol/ phenol/ formaldehyde resin	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

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.
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.
Odour Threshold Value: 3.3 ppm (detection), 7.6 ppm (recognition)
Exposure at or below the recommended isopropanol TLV-TWA and STEL is thought to minimise the potential for inducing narcotic effects or significant irritation of the eyes or upper respiratory tract.
For cumene:
Odour Threshold Value: 0.008-0.132 ppm (detection), 0.047 ppm (recognition)
Exposure at or below the TLV-TWA is thought to prevent induction of narcosis.
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.
For isobutanol:
Odour Threshold Value: 0.66-40 ppm (detection), 1.8-53 ppm (recognition) Although there do not appear to be reports of isobutyl alcohol causing auditory impairment or vestibular damage in humans (as with n-butanol) the recommended TLV-TWA recognises the slightly greater acute toxic potential of isobutanol versus n-butanol.
for ethyl benzene:
Odour Threshold Value: 0.46-0.60 ppm
NOTE: Detector tubes for ethylbenzene, measuring in excess of 30 ppm, are commercially available.
For dibutyl phthalate:
In animal testing the reproductive system has been the prime target.

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Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	‣ Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	‣ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. For esters: ‣ Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	‣ Overalls. ‣ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.

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.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Liquid with solvent odour

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.10-1.12
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	409
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	82	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	44-49	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	8.0	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.1	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	82
Vapour pressure (kPa)	1.1	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	4.2	**VOC g/L**	744

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

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Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	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. Headache, fatigue, lassitude, irritability and gastrointestinal disturbances (e.g., nausea, anorexia and flatulence) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure.
Ingestion	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. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
Eye	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.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

RESENE CONCRETESEAL 3 IN 1

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

1,2,4-trimethyl benzene

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 18 mg/l/4hd[2]	Not Available

ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 10000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500mg/24h - mild
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4076 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit):10 mg/24h open mild
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1248.57375 mg/l/4h[2]	
Oral (rat) LD50: 5140 mg/kg[2]	

1,3,5-trimethyl benzene

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 24 mg/l/4hd[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24h moderate
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

cresol/ phenol/ formaldehyde resin

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	

cumene

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 39 mg/l/4H[2]	Eye (rabbit): 86 mg mild
	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h mild
	Skin (rabbit):100 mg/24h moderate
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

xylene

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
200 mg/kg[2]	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
450 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE

Continued...

	50 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4994.295 mg/l/4h[2]	Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
	Oral (mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3523-8700 mg/kg[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg[2]	

phenol	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	=500 mg/kg[2]	Eye(rabbit): 100 mg rinse - mild
	=80 mg/kg[2]	Eye(rabbit): 5 mg - SEVERE
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 850 mg/kg[2]	Skin(rabbit): 500 mg open -SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.316 mg/l/4H[2]	Skin(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - SEVERE
	Oral (mouse) LD50: =282 mg/kg[2]	
	Oral (mouse) LD50: =300 mg/kg[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: =414 mg/kg[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 317 mg/kg[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 410-530 mg/kg[2]	

ethylbenzene	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	100 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg - SEVERE
	4000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17800 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit): 15 mg/24h mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: ~3523 mg/kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3500 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*

RESENE CONCRETESEAL 3 IN 1	The chemical structure of hydroxylated diphenylalkanes or bisphenols consists of two phenolic rings joined together through a bridging carbon. 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. A BASF report (in ECETOC) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects. The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer.
1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	CHEMWATCH 2325 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene
ETHYL-3-ETHOXYPROPIONATE	* Union Carbide ** Endura Manufacturing
1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. CHEMWATCH 12171 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene
CRESOL/ PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. for phenol/ formaldehyde analogue
CUMENE	Cumene is reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in experimental animals. similar metabolic pathways. The relevance of the kidney tumors to cancer in humans is uncertain; there is evidence that a species-specific mechanism not relevant to humans contributes to their induction, but it is possible that other mechanisms relevant to humans, such as genotoxicity, may also contribute to kidney-tumour formation in male rats. For aromatic terpenes: **Acute toxicity:** Mammalian LD50 for p-cymene have shown it to have low toxic potential. Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [*National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep.*
XYLENE	Reproductive effector in rats
PHENOL	The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).
ETHYLBENZENE	Liver changes, utheral tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded. Ethylbenzene is readily absorbed following inhalation, oral, and dermal exposures, distributed throughout the body, and excreted primarily through urine. **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.
RESENE CONCRETESEAL 3 IN 1 & 1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE & 1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE & CRESOL/ PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE RESIN & CUMENE & PHENOL	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.

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RESENE CONCRETESEAL 3 IN 1 & 1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE & 1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure.
1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE & 1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	Other Toxicity data is available for CHEMWATCH 12172 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene
ETHYL-3-ETHOXYPROPIONATE & 1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE & CUMENE & XYLENE & ETHYLBENZENE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).
CUMENE & ETHYLBENZENE	**WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
XYLENE & PHENOL & ETHYLBENZENE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.
XYLENE & PHENOL	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.

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 CONCRETESEAL 3 IN 1

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

1,2,4-trimethyl benzene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	3.41mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.6.14mg/L	1
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.356mg/L	2

ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	45.3mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	>95mg/L	1
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>114.86mg/L	2
NOEC	48	Crustacea	=9.5mg/L	1

1,3,5-trimethyl benzene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	5.216mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	13mg/L	5
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.084mg/L	2
NOEC	384	Crustacea	0.257mg/L	2

cresol/ phenol/ formaldehyde resin

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

cumene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	2.7mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	0.6mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.29mg/L	2
NOEC	336	Crustacea	0.0000006mg/L	5

xylene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	2.6mg/L	2

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	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.8mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.2mg/L	2
	NOEC	73	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/L	2

phenol

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	5.02mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	3.1mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.91mg/L	2
NOEC	1440	Fish	0.077mg/L	2

ethylbenzene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	2-560mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	=1.8-2.4mg/L	1
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.6mg/L	2
NOEC	168	Crustacea	0.96mg/L	5

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

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:
Environmental fate:
Most are liquids at room temperature and all are water-soluble.
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
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene is a volatile organic compound (VOC) substance.
For aromatic hydrocarbons:
Within an aromatic series, acute toxicity increases with increasing alkyl substitution on the aromatic nucleus.
For bisphenol A and related bisphenols:
Environmental fate:
Biodegradability (28 d) 89% - Easily biodegradable
Bioconcentration factor (BCF) 7.8 mg/l
Bisphenol A, its derivatives and analogues, can be released from polymers, resins and certain substances by metabolic products
Substance does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII
As an environmental contaminant, bisphenol A interferes with nitrogen fixation at the roots of leguminous plants associated with the bacterial symbiont Sinorhizobium meliloti.
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
Environmental Fate
Terrestrial fate:: Measured Koc values of 166 and 182, indicate that 3-xylene is expected to have moderate mobility in soil.
For glycol ethers:
Environmental fate:
Ether groups are generally stable to hydrolysis in water under neutral conditions and ambient temperatures.
For formaldehyde:
Environmental fate:
Formaldehyde is ubiquitous in the environment as a contaminant of smoke and as photochemical smog.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.67 days)
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	LOW	LOW
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	HIGH	HIGH
cumene	HIGH	HIGH
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
phenol	LOW (Half-life = 10 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.95 days)
ethylbenzene	HIGH (Half-life = 228 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.57 days)

Continued...

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (LogKOW = 3.63)
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	LOW (LogKOW = 1.0809)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	LOW (LogKOW = 3.42)
cumene	LOW (BCF = 35.5)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
phenol	LOW (BCF = 17.5)
ethylbenzene	LOW (BCF = 79.43)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (KOC = 717.6)
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	LOW (KOC = 10)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	LOW (KOC = 703)
cumene	LOW (KOC = 817.2)
phenol	LOW (KOC = 268)
ethylbenzene	LOW (KOC = 517.8)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ 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.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3Y

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 3 Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: 163 223 367 Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1263
UN proper shipping name	Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable ERG Code: 3L
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable

Continued...

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)

UN number	1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number: F-E , S-E Special provisions: 163 223 367 955 Limited Quantities: 5 L

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

1,2,4-trimethyl benzene is found on the following regulatory lists

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

ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

1,3,5-trimethyl benzene is found on the following regulatory lists

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

cresol/ phenol/ formaldehyde resin is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

cumene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans

xylene 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 6
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

phenol 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 2
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

ethylbenzene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans

National Inventory Status

Continued...

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC	Yes
Australia - Non-Industrial Use	No (1,2,4-trimethyl benzene; ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate; 1,3,5-trimethyl benzene; cresol/ phenol/ formaldehyde resin; cumene; xylene; phenol; ethylbenzene)
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (1,2,4-trimethyl benzene; ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate; 1,3,5-trimethyl benzene; cresol/ phenol/ formaldehyde resin; cumene; xylene; phenol; ethylbenzene)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (cresol/ phenol/ formaldehyde resin)
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 - ARIPS	No (cresol/ phenol/ formaldehyde resin)
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	28/04/2020
Initial Date	02/10/2015

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
0.2.1.1.1	28/04/2020	Classification

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
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

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