

**NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS NOTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT SCHEME  
(NICNAS)**

**POLYMER OF LOW CONCERN PUBLIC REPORT**

**Polymer in Setal 291**

This Assessment has been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the *Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989* (the Act) and Regulations. The National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS) is administered by the Australian Government Department of Health, and conducts the risk assessment for public health and occupational health and safety. The assessment of environmental risk is conducted by the Australian Government Department of the Environment.

This Public Report is available for viewing and downloading from the NICNAS website or available on request, free of charge, by contacting NICNAS. For requests and enquiries please contact the NICNAS Administration Coordinator at:

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**Director  
NICNAS**

November 2015

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## SUMMARY

The following details will be published in the NICNAS *Chemical Gazette*:

ASSESSMENT REFERENCE	APPLICANT(S)	CHEMICAL OR TRADE NAME	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE	INTRODUCTION VOLUME	USE
PLC/1310	Tenaru Timber & Finishes Pty Ltd	Polymer in Setal 291	No	< 60 tonnes per annum	Component of coatings

## CONCLUSIONS AND REGULATORY OBLIGATIONS

### **Human Health Risk Assessment**

Based on the assumed low hazard and the assessed use pattern, the notified polymer is not considered to pose an unreasonable risk to the health of workers and the public.

### **Environmental Risk Assessment**

Based on the assumed low hazard and the assessed use pattern, the notified polymer is not considered to pose an unreasonable risk to the environment.

### **Health and Safety Recommendations**

- No specific engineering controls, work practices or personal protective equipment are required for the safe use of the notified polymer itself. However, these should be selected on the basis of all ingredients in the formulation.

Guidance in selection of personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New Zealand or other approved standards.

- A copy of the (M)SDS should be easily accessible to employees.
- Spray applications should be carried out in accordance with the Safe Work Australia Code of Practice for *Spray Painting and Powder Coating* (Safe Work Australia, 2015) or relevant State or Territory Code of Practice.
- If products and mixtures containing the notified polymer are classified as hazardous to health in accordance with the *Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)*, as adopted for industrial chemicals in Australia, workplace practices and control procedures consistent with provisions of State and Territory hazardous substances legislation should be in operation.

### **Disposal**

- Where reuse or recycling are not appropriate, dispose of the notified polymer in an environmentally sound manner in accordance with relevant Commonwealth, state, territory and local government legislation.

### **Emergency Procedures**

- Spills and/or accidental release of the notified polymer should be handled by physical containment, collection and subsequent safe disposal.

### **Secondary Notification**

This risk assessment is based on the information available at the time of notification. The Director may call for the reassessment of the polymer under secondary notification provisions based on

changes in certain circumstances. Under Section 64 of the *Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act (1989)* the notifier, as well as any other importer or manufacturer of the notified polymer, have post-assessment regulatory obligations to notify NICNAS when any of these circumstances change. These obligations apply even when the notified polymer is listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

Therefore, the Director of NICNAS must be notified in writing within 28 days by the notifier, other importer or manufacturer:

- (1) Under Section 64(1) of the Act; if
  - the notified polymer is introduced in a chemical form that does not meet the PLC criteria.or
- (2) Under Section 64(2) of the Act; if
  - the function or use of the notified polymer has changed from a component of coatings, or is likely to change significantly;
  - the amount of notified polymer being introduced has increased, or is likely to increase, significantly;
  - the notified polymer has begun to be manufactured in Australia;
  - additional information has become available to the person as to an adverse effect of the notified polymer on occupational health and safety, public health, or the environment.

The Director will then decide whether a reassessment (i.e. a secondary notification and assessment) is required.

**(Material) Safety Data Sheet**

The (M)SDSs of products containing the notified polymer were provided by the applicant. The accuracy of the information on the (M)SDSs remains the responsibility of the applicant.

## ASSESSMENT DETAILS

### 1. APPLICANT AND NOTIFICATION DETAILS

#### Applicants

Tenaru Timber & Finishes Pty Ltd (ABN: 25 000 588 358)  
184-186 Campbell Street  
Darlinghurst NSW 2010

#### Exempt Information (Section 75 of the Act)

Data items and details claimed exempt from publication: chemical name, other names, CAS number, molecular and structural formulae, molecular weight, polymer constituents, residual monomers/impurities, use details and import volume

### 2. IDENTITY OF POLYMER

#### Marketing Name(s)

Cetol HLSE (product containing the notified polymer, imported into Australia)  
Setal 291 (product containing the notified polymer, not imported into Australia)  
Setal 291 XX-99 (product containing the notified polymer, not imported into Australia)

#### Molecular Weight

Number Average Molecular Weight (Mn) is > 1,000 Da

### 3. PLC CRITERIA JUSTIFICATION

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Criterion met</i>
Molecular Weight Requirements	Yes
Functional Group Equivalent Weight (FGEW) Requirements	Yes
Low Charge Density	Yes
Approved Elements Only	Yes
Stable Under Normal Conditions of Use	Yes
Not Water Absorbing	Yes
Not a Hazard Substance or Dangerous Good	Yes

The notified polymer meets the PLC criteria.

### 4. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance at 20 °C and 101.3 kPa	Dark yellow or clear viscous liquid*
Pouring Point	< -20 °C*
Density	990 kg/m <sup>3</sup> at 20 °C*
Water Solubility	Insoluble
Dissociation Constant	Contains anionic functionalities that are expected to dissociate under environmental conditions (pH 4-9).
Reactivity	Stable under normal conditions
Degradation Products	None under normal conditions of use
* Property of a product containing the notified polymer	

## 5. INTRODUCTION AND USE INFORMATION

### Maximum Introduction Volume of Notified Chemical (100%) Over Next 5 Years

<i>Year</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Tonnes</i>	< 60	< 60	< 60	< 60	< 60

#### Use

The notified polymer will not be manufactured or reformulated in Australia. The notified polymer will be imported as a component of finished coatings at < 30% concentration. Coatings containing the notified polymer will be used in commercial and do-it-yourself (DIY) applications. The coating products will be applied onto wood substrates by brush, roller or spray applicator.

## 6. HUMAN HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT

No toxicological data were submitted. The notified polymer meets the PLC criteria and is therefore assumed to be of low hazard. The risk of the notified polymer to occupational and public health is not considered to be unreasonable given the assumed low hazard and the assessed use pattern.

## 7. ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

No ecotoxicological data were submitted. Anionic polymers are generally of low toxicity to fish and daphnia, however they are known to be moderately toxic to algae. The mode of toxic action is over-chelation of nutrient elements needed by algae for growth. The highest toxicity is when the acid is on alternating carbons of the polymer backbone, which may apply to the notified polymer. However, the toxicity to algae is likely to be reduced due to the presence of calcium ions in environmental waters, which will bind to the functional groups.

The notified polymer will be imported into Australia as a component of finished coating formulations for wood substrates. No reformulation or repackaging will occur in Australia. Products containing the notified polymer will be used by both professional and DIY users. During use, coatings containing the notified polymer are expected to be applied by brush, roller and spray techniques. During use the notified polymer may also be released to the environment as accidental spills and container residues. These releases are expected to be collected with adsorbent materials and disposed of to landfill in accordance with local government regulations.

Residues containing the notified polymer on brushes and rollers are expected to be rinsed into containers, and then allowed to cure before disposal as solid wastes to landfill. The main release of the notified polymer during spray use is expected to be in the form of overspray, and will typically entail collection on drop sheets and disposal to landfill. As a worst case scenario, it is assumed that up to 5% of the coatings containing the notified polymer used by DIY users may be incorrectly disposed of to the sewer, drains, or ground from waste and washing of application equipment. Assuming the releases occur nationwide and over the entire year, the predicted environmental concentration (PEC) is estimated to be up to 1.82 µg/L [ $PEC_{river} = 8.22 \text{ kg notified polymer/day} \div (200 \text{ L/person/day} \times 22.613 \text{ million people}) \times 1 \text{ (dilution factor)}$ ]. The PEC is well below the EC50 for algae of the most toxic anionic polymers ( $EC50 > 1 \text{ mg/L}$ ). Therefore, the notified polymer is not expected to be released to surface waters at ecotoxicologically significant concentrations.

The notified polymer in coatings cured on the substrate will share the fate of the coated article, which ultimately is expected to be disposed of to landfill, or undergo thermal decomposition during substrate incineration. In landfill, the notified polymer will be present as cured solids, which will be neither bioavailable nor mobile. Furthermore, the notified polymer is not expected to bioaccumulate due to its high molecular weight and low water solubility. In landfill and during substrate incineration, the

notified polymer is expected to eventually degrade via biotic and abiotic processes to form water and oxides of carbon.

Therefore, based on its assumed low hazard and assessed use pattern, the notified polymer is not considered to pose an unreasonable risk to the environment.