

HSNO 2017 - New Zealand

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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Product name : SPRAYMATE SUPER ETCH PRIMER BLACK  
Product identity : 156024.540  
Product type : Paint. (Aerosol paint)

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

Field of application : buildings  
Identified uses : Industrial applications, Professional applications, Used by spraying.

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company details : Hempel (Wattyl) New Zealand Limited  
4-14 Patiki Road  
Avondale, Auckland 1026  
New Zealand  
Tel.: +(64) 98010034  
Email: wattyl@wattyl.com.au  
Date of Preparation : 24 January 2025  
Date of previous issue : No previous validation.

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)  
Poisons Centre New Zealand: 0800 764 766 (24 hour)

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Product definition : Mixture

#### GHS Classification

AEROSOLS - Category 1  
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2  
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1  
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2  
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2  
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3

#### 2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger  
Hazard statements : H222, H229 - Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurised container: may burst if heated.  
H315 - Causes skin irritation.  
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H318 - Causes serious eye damage.  
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.  
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements :

General : Do not apply directly into or onto water. Take all reasonable steps to ensure that the substance does not cause any significant adverse effects to the environment beyond the application area.  
Prevention : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, or hearing protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Avoid release to the environment. Do not breathe the dust or mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Response : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

Storage : Store locked up. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

Disposal : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

#### 2.3 Other hazards

Other hazards which do not result in classification : None known.

### SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%
acetone	CAS: 67-64-1	≥10 - ≤30
Petroleum gases, liquefied	CAS: 68476-85-7	≥10 - ≤30
ethanol	CAS: 64-17-5	≥10 - ≤30
toluene	CAS: 108-88-3	≤10
butan-1-ol	CAS: 71-36-3	≤10
xylene	CAS: 1330-20-7	≤5
ethyl acetate	CAS: 141-78-6	≤5
Talc	CAS: 14807-96-6	≤3
middlemolecular epoxyresin	CAS: 25068-38-6	≤2.9
ethylbenzene	CAS: 100-41-4	<1
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	CAS: 7779-90-0	≤1

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

General : In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.  
If breathing is irregular, drowsiness, loss of consciousness or cramps: Call 112 and give immediate treatment (first aid).

Eye contact : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Seek immediate medical attention/advice.

Inhalation : Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Give nothing by mouth. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately.

Skin contact : Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.

Ingestion : If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Lower the head so that vomit will not re-enter the mouth and throat.

Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

##### Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye damage.

Inhalation : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Skin contact : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Ingestion : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

##### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

Eye contact :	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness
Inhalation :	Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness reduced foetal weight increase in foetal deaths skeletal malformations
Skin contact :	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness blistering may occur reduced foetal weight increase in foetal deaths skeletal malformations
Ingestion :	Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains reduced foetal weight increase in foetal deaths skeletal malformations

### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician :	Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
Specific treatments :	No specific treatment.

### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media :	Recommended: alcohol resistant foam, CO <sub>2</sub> , powders, water spray. Not to be used : waterjet.
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#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazards from the substance or mixture :	Extremely flammable aerosol. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
Hazardous combustion products :	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides halogenated compounds metal oxide/oxides

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

When heated, the pressure inside the container will increase and may lead to the risk of an explosion. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Fire will produce dense black smoke. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water. Do not release runoff from fire to drains or watercourses. Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

#### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid all direct contact with the spilled material. Exclude sources of ignition and be aware of explosion hazard. Ventilate the area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If the product contaminates lakes, rivers, or sewers, inform the appropriate authorities in accordance with local regulations.

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

#### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

See Section 1 for emergency contact information.  
See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.  
See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive concentrations of vapors in air and avoid vapor concentrations higher than the occupational exposure limits. In addition, the product should be used only in areas from which all naked lights and other sources of ignition have been excluded. Electrical equipment should be protected to the appropriate standard. To dissipate static electricity during transfer, ground drum and connect to receiving container with bonding strap. No sparking tools should be used. Contains epoxy constituents. Avoid all possible skin contact with epoxy and amine containing products, they may cause allergic reactions. Avoid inhalation of vapour, dust and spray mist. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in area where this material is handled, stored and processed. Appropriate personal protective equipment: see Section 8. Always keep in containers made from the same material as the original one.

#### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area away from incompatible materials and ignition sources. Keep out of the reach of children. Keep away from: Oxidizing agents, strong alkalis, strong acids. No smoking. Prevent unauthorized access. Containers that are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

#### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

See separate Product Data Sheet for recommendations or industrial sector specific solutions.

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1 Control parameters

Product/ingredient name	Exposure limit values
acetone	<b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023)</b> WES-TWA 8 hours: 500 ppm. WES-TWA 8 hours: 1185 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . WES-STEL 15 minutes: 2375 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . WES-STEL 15 minutes: 1000 ppm.
Petroleum gases, liquefied	<b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023)</b> WES-TWA 8 hours: 1000 ppm. WES-TWA 8 hours: 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .
ethanol	<b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023) Ototoxicant.</b> WES-TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm. WES-TWA 8 hours: 380 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . WES-STEL 15 minutes: 1520 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . WES-STEL 15 minutes: 800 ppm.

**SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

toluene	<b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023)</b> Absorbed through skin , Ototoxicant. WES-TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm. WES-TWA 8 hours: 75 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . WES-STEL 15 minutes: 377 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . WES-STEL 15 minutes: 100 ppm.
butan-1-ol	<b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023)</b> Absorbed through skin. WES-Ceiling: 50 ppm. WES-Ceiling: 150 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .
xylene	<b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023) [xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)]</b> Ototoxicant. WES-TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm. WES-TWA 8 hours: 217 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .
ethyl acetate	<b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023)</b> WES-TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm. WES-TWA 8 hours: 720 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .
Talc	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) A1.</b> TWA 8 hours: 0.1 f/cm <sup>3</sup> . Form: Respirable fibers: length greater than 5 uM; aspect ratio equal to or greater than 3:1 as determined by the membrane filter method at 400-450X magnification (4-mm objective) phase contrast illumination..
ethylbenzene	<b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023)</b> Absorbed through skin , Ototoxicant. WES-TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm. WES-TWA 8 hours: 88 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . WES-STEL 15 minutes: 176 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . WES-STEL 15 minutes: 40 ppm.

**Recommended monitoring procedures**

Reference should be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

**8.2 Exposure controls**

**Appropriate engineering controls**

Arrange sufficient ventilation by local exhaust ventilation and good general ventilation to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors or dust lowest possible and below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

**Individual protection measures**

General :

Gloves must be worn for all work that may result in soiling. Apron/coveralls/protective clothing must be worn when soiling is so great that regular work clothes do not adequately protect skin against contact with the product. Safety eyewear should be used when there is a likelihood of exposure.



Hygiene measures :

Wash hands, forearms, and face thoroughly after handling compounds and before eating, smoking, using lavatory, and at the end of day.

Eye/face protection :

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

Hand protection :

Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. The quality of the chemical-resistant protective gloves must be chosen as a function of the specific workplace concentrations and quantity of hazardous substances.

Since the actual work situation is unknown. Supplier of gloves should be contacted in order to find the appropriate type. Below listed glove(s) should be regarded as generic advice:

Recommended: Silver Shield / Barrier / 4H gloves, Viton®

May be used: polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), nitrile rubber (>0.3 mm), neoprene rubber (>0.1 mm), butyl rubber (>0.5 mm)

Short term exposure: natural rubber (latex) (>0.4 mm), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), nitrile rubber (>0.1 mm), butyl rubber (>0.3 mm)

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

- Body protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved handling this product.  
Wear suitable protective clothing.  
Chemical-resistant apron.
- Respiratory protection : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If working areas have insufficient ventilation: When the product is applied by means that will not generate an aerosol such as, brush or roller wear half or totally covering mask equipped with gas filter of type A, when grinding use particle filter of type P. (EN140) Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent.  
**This product contains low-boiling point liquids. Any respiratory protective equipment should be air-fed or organic vapor filter (Type AX).**

#### Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- Physical state : Aerosol.
- Odour : Solvent-like
- pH : Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
- Melting point/freezing point : Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
- Boiling point/boiling range : Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
- Flash point : Closed cup: -104°C (-155.2°F)
- Evaporation rate : Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
- Flammability : Extremely flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge.  
Highly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: heat and oxidising materials.  
Flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: reducing materials.

Vapour pressure :

Ingredient name	Vapour Pressure at 20°C			Vapour pressure at 50°C		
	mm Hg	kPa	Method	mm Hg	kPa	Method
Petroleum gases, liquefied	3097.22	412.9	ASTM D 323			

- Vapour density : Not available.
- Specific gravity : 0.75 g/cm<sup>3</sup>
- Partition coefficient (LogKow) : Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
- Auto-ignition temperature : Not available.
- Decomposition temperature : Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
- Viscosity : Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
- Explosive properties : Explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge, heat, oxidising materials and reducing materials.
- Oxidising properties : Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.

#### 9.2 Other information

- Solvent(s) % by weight : Weighted average: 92 %
- Water % by weight : Weighted average: 1 %
- VOC content : 686.6 g/l
- TOC Content : Weighted average: 492 g/l
- Solvent Gas : Weighted average: 0.207 m<sup>3</sup>/l

### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1 Reactivity

No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

#### 10.2 Chemical stability

The product is stable.

#### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Extremely reactive or incompatible with the following materials: alkalis.

Highly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials and acids.

Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: reducing materials.

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When exposed to high temperatures (i.e. in case of fire) harmful decomposition products may be formed:

Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides halogenated compounds metal oxide/oxides

### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Exposure to component solvent vapor concentrations may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. Symptoms and signs include headaches, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Repeated or prolonged contact with the preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin, resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin. If splashed in the eyes, the liquid may cause irritation and reversible damage. Accidental swallowing may cause stomach pain. Chemical lung inflammation may occur if the product is taken into the lungs via vomiting.

Epoxy and amine containing products can cause skin disorders such as allergic eczema. The allergy may arise after only a short exposure period.

Direct contact with the eyes can cause irreversible damage, including blindness.

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Dose / Exposure	Effects
acetone	Rat - Oral - LD50	5800 mg/kg	Toxic effects: Behavioral - Altered sleep time (including change in righting reflex) Behavioral - Tremor Toxic effects: Lung, Thorax, or Respiration - Other changes
ethanol	Rat - Oral - LD50	7060 mg/kg	
toluene	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour Rat - Oral - LD50	124700 mg/m <sup>3</sup> [4 hours] 636 mg/kg	Toxic effects: Eye - Corneal damage Cardiac - Pulse rate Lung, Thorax, or Respiration - Dyspnea Toxic effects: Liver - Fatty liver degeneration Kidney, Ureter, and Bladder - Other changes Blood - Other changes
butan-1-ol	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>20 mg/l [4 hours] 3400 mg/kg	
	Rat - Oral - LD50	790 mg/kg	Toxic effects: Liver - Other changes Kidney, Ureter, and Bladder - Other changes
xylene	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour Rabbit - Dermal - LD50 Rat - Oral - LD50	24000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> [4 hours] >4200 mg/kg 3523 mg/kg	
ethyl acetate	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Gas. Rat - Oral - LD50	6350 ppm [4 hours] 5000 ppm [4 hours] 5620 mg/kg	
middlemolecular epoxyresin ethylbenzene	Rabbit - Male - Dermal - LD50 Rat - Dermal - LD50 Rat - Oral - LD50	>18000 mg/kg >2000 mg/kg 3500 mg/kg	
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50 Rat - Oral - LD50	>5000 mg/kg >5000 mg/kg	

#### Acute toxicity estimates

**SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

Route	ATE value
Oral Dermal Inhalation (vapours)	3126.28 mg/kg 24972.6 mg/kg 122.82 mg/l

**Irritation/Corrosion**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
acetone	Human - Eyes - Mild irritant		Amount/concentration applied: 186300 parts per million
	Rabbit - Eyes - Moderate irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours	Amount/concentration applied: 20 milligrams Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours
	Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours	Amount/concentration applied: 500 milligrams Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours
ethanol	Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours	Amount/concentration applied: 500 milligrams Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours
	Rabbit - Skin - Moderate irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours	Amount/concentration applied: 20 milligrams Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours
toluene	Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 0.5 minutes	Amount/concentration applied: 100 mg Duration of treatment/exposure: 0.5 minutes
	Rabbit - Skin - Moderate irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours	Amount/concentration applied: 20 mg Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours
butan-1-ol	Rabbit - Eyes - Severe irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours	Amount/concentration applied: 2 milligrams Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours
	Rabbit - Skin - Moderate irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours	Amount/concentration applied: 20 milligrams Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours
xylene	Rabbit - Eyes - Severe irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours	Amount/concentration applied: 5 milligrams Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours
	Rabbit - Skin - Moderate irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours	Amount/concentration applied: 500 milligrams Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours
ethyl acetate Talc	Rabbit - Skin - Irritant Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant Human - Skin - Mild irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 72 hours	Amount/concentration applied: 300 Micrograms Intermittent Duration of treatment/exposure: 72 hours
ethylbenzene	Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours	Amount/concentration applied: 15 milligrams Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours
	Rabbit - Respiratory - Mild irritant Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant		

**Sensitiser**

Product/ingredient name	Species - Route of exposure	Result
middlemolecular epoxyresin	Guinea pig - skin	Result: Sensitising

**Mutagenic effects**

No known data available in our database.

**Carcinogenicity**

No known data available in our database.

### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### Reproductive toxicity

No known data available in our database.

#### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
butan-1-ol	Category 3	1-Butanol	Respiratory tract irritation

#### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
toluene	Category 2	-	-
xylene	Category 2	-	-
ethyl acetate	Category 2	-	-
middlemolecular epoxyresin	Category 2	-	-
ethylbenzene	Category 2	-	-

#### Aspiration hazard

Product/ingredient name	Result
Not available.	

#### Information on likely routes of exposure

Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

#### Potential chronic health effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Other information : No additional known significant effects or critical hazards.

### SECTION 12: Ecological information

#### 12.1 Toxicity

Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
acetone	Chronic - NOEC - Marine water Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water	Algae - Green algae - <i>Ulva pertusa</i> Crustaceans - Daphnia - <i>Daphniidae</i>	4.95 mg/l [96 hours] 0.016 ml/l [21 days]
ethanol	Chronic - NOEC - Marine water	Algae - Green algae - <i>Ulva pertusa</i>	4.995 mg/l [96 hours]
toluene	Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - <i>Daphnia magna</i> Algae - Green algae - <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>	1000 µg/l [21 days] <500000 µg/l [96 hours]
butan-1-ol	Acute - LC50 Acute - EC50	Fish Daphnia	1.376 mg/l [96 hours] 1328 mg/l [96 hours]
ethyl acetate	Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - <i>Daphnia magna</i> Fish - Fathead minnow - <i>Pimephales promelas</i> - Embryo	2400 µg/l [21 days] 75.6 mg/l [32 days]
middlemolecular epoxyresin	Acute - LC50 Acute - EC50	Fish Daphnia	>100 mg/l [96 hours] >100 mg/l [48 hours]
ethylbenzene	Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water	Algae - Green algae - <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>	<1000 µg/l [96 hours]
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	Acute - EC50 Acute - EC50	Daphnia Algae	2.44 mg/l [48 hours] 0.8 mg/l [72 hours]

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result
ethanol toluene butan-1-ol xylene	OECD Ready Biodegradability - Closed Bottle Test	84% [20 days] - Readily 100% [14 days] - Readily 92% [20 days] >60% [28 days] - Readily
ethyl acetate ethylbenzene	OECD Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test	90 - 98% [28 days] - Readily 69% [20 days] - Readily >70% [28 days] - Readily

**SECTION 12: Ecological information**

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	
ethanol toluene butan-1-ol xylene ethyl acetate ethylbenzene			Readily Readily Readily Readily Readily

**12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
acetone	-0.23	-	Low
Petroleum gases, liquefied	1.09	-	Low
ethanol	-0.35	-	Low
toluene	2.73	90	Low
butan-1-ol	1	3.16	Low
xylene	3.12	8.1 - 25.9	Low
ethyl acetate	0.68	30	Low
middlemolecular epoxyresin	2.64 - 3.78	31	Low
ethylbenzene	3.6	-	Low
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	-	60960	High

**12.4 Mobility in soil**

Product/ingredient name	logK <sub>oc</sub>	K <sub>oc</sub>
acetone	0.56	3.6548
ethanol	0.2	1.59008
toluene	2.07	117.115
butan-1-ol	0.51	3.22078
xylene	1.59	39
ethyl acetate	1.26	18.1744
maleic anhydride	1.06	11.4841

Mobility : No known data available in our database.

**Other adverse effects**

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

**13.1 Waste treatment methods**




Do not puncture or incinerate container. Residues of the product is listed as hazardous waste. Dispose of according to all state and local applicable regulations.

**Packaging**

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

**SECTION 14: Transport information**

Transport may take place according to national regulation NZS for transport by road and train, IMDG for transport by sea, IATA for transport by air.

	14.1 UN no.	14.2 Proper shipping name	14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	14.4 PG*	14.5 Env* Additional information
<b>NZS Class</b>	UN1950	AEROSOLS	2 	-	No. <u>Hazchem code</u> -
<b>IMDG Class</b>	UN1950	AEROSOLS	2.1 	-	No. <u>Emergency schedules</u> F-E, S-E
<b>IATA Class</b>	UN1950	AEROSOLS	2.1 	-	No. -

**SECTION 14: Transport information**

PG\* : Packing group  
 Env.\* : Environmental hazards

**14.6 Special precautions for user**

**Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

**14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**

Not applicable.

**SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

This material is classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020.

This material is classified as DANGEROUS GOODS according to criteria in New Zealand Standard 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

**HSNO Classification**

- AEROSOLS - Category 1
- SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
- SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1
- SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1
- CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
- REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2
- SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2
- LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product :

No known specific national and/or regional regulations applicable to this product (including its ingredients).

HSNO Group Standard : HSR002679

HSNO Group Standard assigned are based upon the GHS Classification.

**SECTION 16: Other information**

🔹 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Classification	Justification
AEROSOLS - Category 1	On basis of test data
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2	Calculation method
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1	Calculation method
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1	Calculation method
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2	Calculation method
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2	Calculation method
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3	Calculation method

**Notice to reader**

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.