

HSNO 2017 - New Zealand

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

1.1 Product identifier

Product name : SPRAYMATE RAPID ENAMEL SIGNAL RED
Product identity : 156035.540
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
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 1
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Effects on or via lactation
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.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.
H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H362 - May cause harm to breast-fed children.
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (central nervous system (CNS))
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.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

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 dust or mist. Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

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. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.

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	%
Petroleum gases, liquefied	CAS: 68476-85-7	≥10 - ≤30
toluene	CAS: 108-88-3	≥10 - ≤26
titanium dioxide	CAS: 13463-67-7	≥10 - ≤30
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	CAS: 64742-95-6	≤8
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	CAS: 64742-89-8	≤5.9
naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy	CAS: 64742-82-1	≤5.4
xylene	CAS: 1330-20-7	≤4
n-hexane	CAS: 110-54-3	≤1.1
ethylester 3-ethoxy propanoic acid	CAS: 763-69-9	≤3
ethylbenzene	CAS: 100-41-4	<1
alkanes, C14-17, chloro	CAS: 85535-85-9	≤0.44
zirconium octoate	CAS: 22464-99-9	≤0.3
2-butanone oxime	CAS: 96-29-7	≤0.3

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

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Eye contact :	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation :	Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Skin contact :	Causes skin irritation.
Ingestion :	Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact :	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation 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: irritation redness reduced foetal weight increase in foetal deaths skeletal malformations
Ingestion :	Adverse symptoms may include the following: 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 ₂ , 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 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.

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
Petroleum gases, liquefied	HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023) WES-TWA 8 hours: 1000 ppm. WES-TWA 8 hours: 1800 mg/m ³ .
toluene	HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023) Absorbed through skin , Ototoxicant. WES-TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm. WES-TWA 8 hours: 75 mg/m ³ . WES-STEL 15 minutes: 377 mg/m ³ . WES-STEL 15 minutes: 100 ppm.
titanium dioxide	HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023) WES-TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m ³ .
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023) [Hexane, Other isomers] WES-TWA 8 hours: 500 ppm. WES-TWA 8 hours: 1760 mg/m ³ .

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

xylylene	WES-STEL 15 minutes: 3500 mg/m ³ . WES-STEL 15 minutes: 1000 ppm. HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023) [xylylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)] Ototoxicant.
n-hexane	WES-TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm. WES-TWA 8 hours: 217 mg/m ³ . HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023) Ototoxicant.
ethylbenzene	WES-TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm. WES-TWA 8 hours: 72 mg/m ³ . HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023) Absorbed through skin , Ototoxicant.
zirconium octoate	WES-TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm. WES-TWA 8 hours: 88 mg/m ³ . WES-STEL 15 minutes: 176 mg/m ³ . WES-STEL 15 minutes: 40 ppm. HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023) [zirconium and compounds]
	WES-TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m ³ (as Zr). WES-STEL 15 minutes: 10 mg/m ³ (as Zr).

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.

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, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), Viton®

May be used: nitrile rubber (>0.3 mm)

Short term exposure: neoprene rubber (>0.1 mm), butyl rubber (>0.5 mm), natural rubber (latex) (>0.4 mm), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), nitrile rubber (>0.1 mm), butyl rubber (>0.3 mm)

Body protection :

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved handling this product.

Respiratory protection :

When the product is applied by spraying and for continuous or prolonged work always wear an air-fed respirator e.g. hood with supply of fresh or compressed air or a full face, powered air purifying filter. 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.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

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 :	Highly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge, heat and oxidising 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 :	0.82 g/cm ³
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 :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Oxidising properties :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.

9.2 Other information

Solvent(s) % by weight :	Weighted average: 73 %
Water % by weight :	Weighted average: 0 %
VOC content :	599.9 g/l
TOC Content :	Weighted average: 517 g/l
Solvent Gas :	Weighted average: 0.116 m ³ /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

Highly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.
Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: reducing materials.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

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 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.

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Dose / Exposure	Effects
toluene	Rat - Oral - LD50	636 mg/kg	Toxic effects: Behavioral - Ataxia Toxic effects: Liver - Other changes Kidney, Ureter, and Bladder - Other changes
titanium dioxide	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour	>20 mg/l [4 hours]	
	Rat - Oral - LD50	>5000 mg/kg	
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>5000 mg/kg	
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists	>6.8 mg/l [4 hours]	
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Rat - Oral - LD50	3492 mg/kg	
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	3160 mg/kg	
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour	6193 mg/m ³ [4 hours]	
xylene	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>4200 mg/kg	
	Rat - Oral - LD50	3523 mg/kg	
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour	6350 ppm [4 hours]	
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Gas.	5000 ppm [4 hours]	
n-hexane	Rat - Oral - LD50	15840 mg/kg	
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Gas.	48000 ppm [4 hours]	
ethylester 3-ethoxy propanoic acid	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	10 ml/kg	
ethylbenzene	Rat - Oral - LD50	3200 mg/kg	
	Rat - Oral - LD50	3500 mg/kg	
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>5000 mg/kg	
zirconium octoate	Rat - Oral - LD50	>2000 mg/kg	
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>2000 mg/kg	
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists	>8800 mg/m ³ [1 hours]	
2-butanone oxime	Rat - Oral - LD50	930 mg/kg	
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	1001 mg/kg	

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	2538 mg/kg
Dermal	34975.85 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapours)	52.24 mg/l

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
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
titanium dioxide	Human - Skin - Mild irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 72 hours	Amount/concentration applied: 300 Micrograms Intermittent Duration of treatment/exposure: 72 hours
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours	Amount/concentration applied: 100 microliters Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

xylene	Rabbit - Respiratory - Mild irritant Rabbit - Skin - Moderate irritant 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
n-hexane	Rabbit - Skin - Irritant Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant		Amount/concentration applied: 10 milligrams
ethylester 3-ethoxy propanoicacid	Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours	Amount/concentration applied: 500 milligrams Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 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 Rabbit - Eyes - Severe irritant		Amount/concentration applied: 100 microliters

Sensitiser

No known data available in our database.

Mutagenic effects

No known data available in our database.

Carcinogenicity

No known data available in our database.

Reproductive toxicity

No known data available in our database.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph. naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy	Category 3 Category 3		Narcotic effects Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
toluene naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy	Category 2 Category 1	- inhalation	- central nervous system (CNS)
xylene	Category 2	-	-
n-hexane	Category 1	-	-
ethylbenzene	Category 2	-	-
2-butanone oxime	Category 2	-	-

Aspiration hazard

Product/ingredient name	Result
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph. naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy n-hexane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

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
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]
titanium dioxide	Acute - LC50 Acute - LC50	Fish Daphnia	>100 mg/l [96 hours] >100 mg/l [48 hours]
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Acute - LC50 Acute - EC50	Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)</i> Algae - <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)</i>	9.22 mg/l [96 hours] 2.6 mg/l [96 hours]
n-hexane	Acute - EC50 Acute - LC50 - Fresh water	Daphnia Fish - Fathead minnow - <i>Pimephales promelas</i>	3.2 mg/l [48 hours] 2500 - 2980 µg/l [96 hours]
ethylbenzene	Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water	Algae - Green algae - <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>	<1000 µg/l [96 hours]

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result
toluene Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.		100% [14 days] - Readily >70% [28 days] - Readily
naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy xylene	OECD Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test OECD Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test	>60% [28 days] - Readily 78% [28 days] - Readily 74.7% [28 days] - Readily
ethylbenzene zirconium octoate	OECD Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test	>60% [28 days] - Readily 90 - 98% [28 days] - Readily >70% [28 days] - Readily 99% [28 days] - Readily

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	
toluene Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.			Readily Readily
naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy xylene ethylbenzene zirconium octoate			Readily Readily Readily

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Petroleum gases, liquefied	1.09	-	Low
toluene	2.73	90	Low
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	-	10 - 2500	High
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.	-	10 - 2500	High
naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy xylene	-	10 - 2500	High
xylene	3.12	8.1 - 25.9	Low
n-hexane	4	501.187	High
ethylester 3-ethoxy propanoicacid	1.47	-	Low
ethylbenzene	3.6	-	Low
alkanes, C14-17, chloro	4.7 - 8.3	-	High
zirconium octoate	-	2.96	Low
2-butanone oxime	0.63	2.5 - 5.8	Low

12.4 Mobility in soil

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	logKoc	Koc
toluene	2.07	117.115
xylene	1.59	39
n-hexane	2.22	165.951
ethylester 3-ethoxy propanoicacid	1.44	27.5573
2-butanone oxime	1.43	27.1042
cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	1.82	66.4852

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
NZS Class	UN1950	AEROSOLS	2 	-	No.	<u>Hazchem code</u> -
IMDG Class	UN1950	AEROSOLS	2.1 	-	No.	<u>Emergency schedules</u> F-E, S-E
IATA Class	UN1950	AEROSOLS	2.1 	-	No.	The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

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

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

AEROSOLS - Category 1
 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2
 SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1
 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 1
 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Effects on or via lactation
 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 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2 SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 1 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Effects on or via lactation SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3	On basis of test data Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method 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.