

HSNO 2017 - New Zealand

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

1.1 Product identifier

Product name : COLOURTHANE PF330, PART B
Product identity : 162503
Product type : Paint or paint related material

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

Field of application : buildings
Identified uses : Consumer 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 : 13 March 2025
Date of previous issue : 20 February 2025.

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

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2
RESPIRATORY SENSITISATION - Category 1
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements :
H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour.
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H332 - Harmful if inhaled.
H334 - May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
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.

Precautionary statements :

General : Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
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. Wear respiratory protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe vapor, mist or spray. Wash thoroughly after handling.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Response :	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention. 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.
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	%
n-butyl acetate	CAS: 123-86-4	≥30 - ≤60
Benzene, 2,4-diisocyanato-1-methyl-, polymer with 1,6-diisocyanatohexane	CAS: 26426-91-5	≥10 - ≤30
hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer	CAS: 28182-81-2	≤10
2-butoxyethyl acetate	CAS: 112-07-2	≤3
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	CAS: 108-65-6	≤3
xylene	CAS: 1330-20-7	≤3
hexamethylene-di-isocyanate	CAS: 822-06-0	≤0.3
2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	CAS: 584-84-9	≤0.3
ethylbenzene	CAS: 100-41-4	≤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

Eye contact :	Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation :	Harmful if inhaled. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Skin contact :	Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and 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 or irritation watering redness
Inhalation :	Adverse symptoms may include the following: wheezing and breathing difficulties asthma nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness
Skin contact :	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness dryness cracking
Ingestion :	No specific data.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician :	If gasses have been inhaled, from the decomposition of the product, symptoms may be delayed. 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 :	Flammable liquid and vapour. 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.
Hazardous combustion products :	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides nitrogen oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

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).

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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 spill 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 isocyanates. Exposure to isocyanate may result in acute irritation and/or sensitisation when breathing.

Care should be taken when re-opening partly-used containers.

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 as well as of amines, alcohols and water. 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
n-butyl acetate	HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023) WES-TWA 8 hours: 150 ppm. WES-TWA 8 hours: 713 mg/m³. WES-STEL 15 minutes: 950 mg/m³. WES-STEL 15 minutes: 200 ppm.
hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer	HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023) [isocyanates, all] Skin sensitiser , Inhalation sensitiser. WES-TWA 8 hours: 0.02 mg/m³ (measured as -NCO). Form: The Inhalable Fraction and Vapour (ifv) notation is used when a material exerts sufficient vapour pressure such that it may be present in both particle and vapour phases, with each contributing to a significant portion of exposure.. WES-STEL 15 minutes: 0.07 mg/m³ (measured as -NCO). Form: The Inhalable Fraction and Vapour (ifv) notation is used when a material exerts sufficient vapour pressure such that it may be present in both particle and vapour phases, with each contributing to a significant portion of exposure..
2-butoxyethyl acetate	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) A3. TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm.
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2020) Absorbed through skin. STEL 15 minutes: 548 mg/m³. TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 274 mg/m³. STEL 15 minutes: 100 ppm.
xylene	HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023) [xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)] Ototoxicant. WES-TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm. WES-TWA 8 hours: 217 mg/m³.
hexamethylene-di-isocyanate	HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023) [isocyanates, all] Skin sensitiser , Inhalation sensitiser.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

ethylbenzene	<p>WES-TWA 8 hours: 0.02 mg/m³ (measured as -NCO). Form: The Inhalable Fraction and Vapour (ifv) notation is used when a material exerts sufficient vapour pressure such that it may be present in both particle and vapour phases, with each contributing to a significant portion of exposure..</p> <p>WES-STEL 15 minutes: 0.07 mg/m³ (measured as -NCO). Form: The Inhalable Fraction and Vapour (ifv) notation is used when a material exerts sufficient vapour pressure such that it may be present in both particle and vapour phases, with each contributing to a significant portion of exposure..</p> <p>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023) Absorbed through skin , Ototoxicant.</p> <p>WES-TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm. WES-TWA 8 hours: 88 mg/m³. WES-STEL 15 minutes: 176 mg/m³. WES-STEL 15 minutes: 40 ppm.</p>
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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), 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)

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. Dry sanding, flame cutting and/or welding of the dry paint film will give rise to dust and/or hazardous fumes. Wet sanding/flattening should be used wherever possible. If exposure cannot be avoided by the provision of local exhaust ventilation, suitable respiratory protective equipment should be used.

Environmental exposure controls

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

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 :	Liquid.
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: 25°C (77°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 and heat. Flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: oxidising materials. Slightly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: reducing materials.

Vapour pressure :	Vapour Pressure at 20°C			Vapour pressure at 50°C			
	Ingredient name	mm Hg	kPa	Method	mm Hg	kPa	Method
	n-butyl acetate	11.25096	1.5	DIN EN 13016-2			

Vapour density :	Not available.
Specific gravity :	1 g/cm ³
Partition coefficient (LogKow) :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.

Auto-ignition temperature :	Ingredient name	°C	°F	Method
	n-butyl acetate	415	779	EU A.15

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 :	Slightly explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge.
Oxidising properties :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.

9.2 Other information

Solvent(s) % by weight :	Weighted average: 64 %
Water % by weight :	Weighted average: 0 %
VOC content :	642.5 g/l
TOC Content :	Weighted average: 401 g/l
Solvent Gas :	Weighted average: 0.132 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). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.5 Incompatible materials

Highly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.
Slightly 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 nitrogen 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.

Isocyanate containing products have characteristics that include producing acute irritation and/or sensitisation when breathing, subsequent asthmatic problems and lung contractions. Sensitised people can, as a result from this, show asthmatic symptoms with exposure to atmospheric concentrations far below the TLV. Repeated exposures will lead to permanent damage to the respiratory system.

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Dose / Exposure	Effects
n-butyl acetate	Rat - Oral - LD50	10768 mg/kg	Toxic effects: Kidney, Ureter, and Bladder - Hematuria Kidney, Ureter, and Bladder - Other changes in urine composition Blood - Normocytic anemia Toxic effects: Kidney, Ureter, and Bladder - Hematuria Kidney, Ureter, and Bladder - Other changes in urine composition
hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>14112 mg/kg	
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour	>21 mg/l [4 hours]	
2-butoxyethyl acetate	Rat - Oral - LD50	>5000 mg/kg	
	Rat - Dermal - LD50	>2000 mg/kg	
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists	18500 mg/m ³ [1 hours]	
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists	1.5 mg/l [4 hours]	
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	1500 mg/kg	
xylene	Rat - Oral - LD50	2400 mg/kg	
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>5 g/kg	
hexamethylene-di-isocyanate	Rat - Oral - LD50	8532 mg/kg	
	Rat - Oral - LD50	>4200 mg/kg	
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour	3523 mg/kg	
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Gas.	6350 ppm [4 hours]	
2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Gas.	5000 ppm [4 hours]	
	Rat - Oral - LD50	746 mg/kg	
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>7000 mg/kg	
ethylbenzene	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists	124 mg/m ³ [4 hours]	
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour	0.124 mg/l [4 hours]	
	Rat - Oral - LD50	5800 mg/kg	
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>9400 mg/kg	
ethylbenzene	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Gas.	14 ppm [4 hours]	
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour	0.107 mg/l [4 hours]	
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists	107 mg/m ³ [4 hours]	
	Rat - Male, Female - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour	0.47 mg/l [1 hours]	
ethylbenzene	Rat - Oral - LD50	3500 mg/kg	
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>5000 mg/kg	

Acute toxicity estimates

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Route	ATE value
Oral	16355.99 mg/kg
Dermal	43162.31 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapours)	17.96 mg/l
Inhalation (dusts and mists)	18.59 mg/l

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
n-butyl acetate	Rabbit - Skin - Moderate irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours	Amount/concentration applied: 500 mg Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours
hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer	Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant Rabbit - Respiratory - Mild irritant Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant		
2-butoxyethyl acetate	Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours	Amount/concentration applied: 500 milligrams Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Rabbit - Respiratory - Mild irritant Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant		
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
hexamethylene-di-isocyanate	Rabbit - Skin - Irritant Rabbit - Skin - Severe irritant Rabbit - Eyes - Severe irritant		
2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	Rabbit - Respiratory - Severe irritant Rabbit - Eyes - Severe irritant		Amount/concentration applied: 100 milligrams
ethylbenzene	Rabbit - Respiratory - Severe irritant Rabbit - Skin - Severe irritant 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
hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer	Mouse - skin	Result: Sensitising
hexamethylene-di-isocyanate	Guinea pig - skin	Result: Sensitising
2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	Guinea pig - skin	Result: Sensitising

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
Not available.			

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
2-butoxyethyl acetate	Category 2	-	-
xylene	Category 2	-	-
hexamethylene-di-isocyanate	Category 1	-	-
2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	Category 1	-	-
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.

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
n-butyl acetate	Acute - EC50	Daphnia	44 mg/l [48 hours]
	Acute - EC50	Algae	648 mg/l [72 hours]
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Acute - LC50	Fish	100 - 180 mg/l [96 hours]
2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	Acute - LC50 - Fresh water	Fish - Fathead minnow - <i>Pimephales promelas</i>	164500 - 240400 µg/l [96 hours]
	Chronic - NOEC	Daphnia	1.1 mg/l
	Acute - EC50	Daphnia	12.5 mg/l [48 hours]
ethylbenzene	Acute - EC50 - Fresh water	Algae	4300 mg/l [96 hours]
	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
n-butyl acetate	OECD Ready Biodegradability - Closed Bottle Test	90% [28 days] - Readily
hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer	OECD Ready Biodegradability - Modified MITI Test (I)	80% [5 days] - Readily
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	OECD Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test	2% [28 days] - Not readily
	OECD Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test	83% [28 days] - Readily
xylene	OECD Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test	90% [28 days] - Readily
	OECD Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test	>60% [28 days] - Readily
hexamethylene-di-isocyanate	OECD Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test	90 - 98% [28 days] - Readily
2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	OECD Inherent Biodegradability: Modified MITI Test (II)	42% [28 days] - Not readily
ethylbenzene	OECD Inherent Biodegradability: Modified MITI Test (II)	0% [28 days] - Not readily
	OECD Inherent Biodegradability: Modified MITI Test (II)	>70% [28 days] - Readily

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	
n-butyl acetate			Readily
hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer			Not readily
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate			Readily
xylene			Readily
hexamethylene-di-isocyanate			Not readily
2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate			Not readily
ethylbenzene			Readily

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
n-butyl acetate	2.3	3.1	Low
hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer	5.54	367.7	Low
2-butoxyethyl acetate	1.51	-	Low
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	1.2	-	Low
xylene	3.12	8.1 - 25.9	Low
hexamethylene-di-isocyanate	0.02	57.63	Low
2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	3.43	-	Low
ethylbenzene	3.6	-	Low

12.4 Mobility in soil

Product/ingredient name	logK _{oc}	K _{oc}
n-butyl acetate	1.52	33.2139
2-butoxyethyl acetate	2.05	112.842
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	0.36	2.31363
xylene	1.59	39
hexamethylene-di-isocyanate	1.38	23.8009
2-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	1.2	15.9342

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




The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Residues of the product is listed as hazardous waste. Dispose of according to all state and local applicable regulations. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Spillage, remains, discarded clothes and similar should be discarded in a fireproof container.

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	UN1263	PAINT	3 	III	No. Hazchem code ●3Y
IMDG Class	UN1263	PAINT	3 	III	No. Emergency schedules F-E, S-E
IATA Class	UN1263	PAINT	3 	III	No. -

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


FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2
RESPIRATORY SENSITISATION - Category 1
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2

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 : HSR002669
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
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2 RESPIRATORY SENSITISATION - Category 1 SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2	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.