

HSNO 2017 - New Zealand

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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Product name : POLY U750, STANDARD PART B  
Product identity : 202479  
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  
RESPIRATORY SENSITISATION - Category 1  
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1  
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2  
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3

#### 2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour.  
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H332 - Harmful if inhaled.  
H334 - May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.  
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements :

General : Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. 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. 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. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid breathing vapour.

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.

Storage : Store locked up.

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

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	%
hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer	CAS: 28182-81-2	≥75 - ≤90
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	CAS: 108-65-6	≤6
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	CAS: 64742-95-6	≤5
n-butyl acetate	CAS: 123-86-4	≤3.9
hexamethylene-di-isocyanate	CAS: 822-06-0	≤0.3
xylene	CAS: 1330-20-7	≤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, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

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 : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Inhalation : Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.

Skin contact : May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

##### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact : No specific data.

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
respiratory tract irritation  
coughing

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness

Ingestion : No specific data.

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 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<sub>2</sub>, powders, water spray.  
Not to be used : waterjet.

### 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. 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 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). 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

**SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

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
hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer	<b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023) [isocyanates, all]</b> Skin sensitiser , Inhalation sensitiser. WES-TWA 8 hours: 0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (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/m <sup>3</sup> (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-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	<b>EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2020)</b> Absorbed through skin. STEL 15 minutes: 548 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 274 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . STEL 15 minutes: 100 ppm.
n-butyl acetate	<b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023)</b> WES-TWA 8 hours: 150 ppm. WES-TWA 8 hours: 713 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . WES-STEL 15 minutes: 950 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . WES-STEL 15 minutes: 200 ppm.
hexamethylene-di-isocyanate	<b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023) [isocyanates, all]</b> Skin sensitiser , Inhalation sensitiser. WES-TWA 8 hours: 0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (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/m <sup>3</sup> (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..
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> .

**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**

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

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 workstation 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: safety glasses with side-shields.

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), butyl rubber (>0.5 mm)

Short term exposure: neoprene rubber (>0.1 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 : **W**hen 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

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: 47°C (116.6°F)

Evaporation rate : Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.

Flammability : Flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge, heat and oxidising materials.

Vapour pressure :

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Ingredient name	Vapour Pressure at 20°C			Vapour pressure at 50°C		
	mm Hg	kPa	Method	mm Hg	kPa	Method
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	2.7	0.36	OECD 104			

Vapour density : Not available.  
 Specific gravity : 1.12 g/cm<sup>3</sup>  
 Partition coefficient (LogKow) : Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.  
 Auto-ignition temperature :

Ingredient name	°C	°F	Method
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	333	631.4	DIN 51794

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: 15 %  
 Water % by weight : Weighted average: 0 %  
 VOC content : 166.7 g/l  
 TOC Content : Weighted average: 115 g/l  
 Solvent Gas : Weighted average: 0.033 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). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Highly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising 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

### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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
hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer	Rat - Oral - LD50	>2500 mg/kg	
	Rat - Dermal - LD50	>2000 mg/kg	
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists	18500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> [1 hours]	
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists	1.5 mg/l [4 hours]	
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>5 g/kg	
	Rat - Oral - LD50	8532 mg/kg	
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Rat - Oral - LD50	3492 mg/kg	
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	3160 mg/kg	
n-butyl acetate	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour	6193 mg/m <sup>3</sup> [4 hours]	
	Rat - Oral - LD50	10768 mg/kg	
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>14112 mg/kg	
hexamethylene-di-isocyanate	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour	>21 mg/l [4 hours]	
	Rat - Oral - LD50	746 mg/kg	
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>7000 mg/kg	
xylene	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists	124 mg/m <sup>3</sup> [4 hours]	
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour	0.124 mg/l [4 hours]	
	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]	

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Inhalation (vapours)	291.8 mg/l
Inhalation (dusts and mists)	1.77 mg/l

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer	Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant		
	Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant		
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Rabbit - Respiratory - Mild irritant		
	Rabbit - Respiratory - Mild irritant		
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant		
	Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant		
n-butyl acetate	Rabbit - Respiratory - Mild irritant		
	Rabbit - Skin - Moderate irritant		
	Rabbit - Skin - Moderate irritant		
hexamethylene-di-isocyanate	Rabbit - Respiratory - Mild irritant		
	Rabbit - Skin - Severe irritant		
	Rabbit - Eyes - Severe irritant		
	Rabbit - Respiratory - Severe irritant		
xylene	Rabbit - Eyes - Severe irritant		
	Rabbit - Skin - Moderate irritant		

### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

		exposure: 24 hours	milligrams Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours
	Rabbit - Skin - Irritant		

#### Sensitiser

Product/ingredient name	Species - Route of exposure	Result
hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer	Guinea pig - skin	Result: Sensitising
hexamethylene-di-isocyanate	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)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
hexamethylene-di-isocyanate	Category 1	-	-
xylene	Category 2	-	-

#### Aspiration hazard

Product/ingredient name	Result
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	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
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Acute - LC50	Fish	100 - 180 mg/l [96 hours]
	Acute - LC50	Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)</i>	9.22 mg/l [96 hours]
	Acute - EC50	Algae - <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)</i>	2.6 mg/l [96 hours]
n-butyl acetate	Acute - EC50	Daphnia	3.2 mg/l [48 hours]
	Acute - EC50	Daphnia	44 mg/l [48 hours]
	Acute - EC50	Algae	648 mg/l [72 hours]

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

**SECTION 12: Ecological information**

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result
hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer	OECD Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test OECD Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test	1% [28 days] - Not readily
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate		83% [28 days] - Readily
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.		90% [28 days] - Readily
n-butyl acetate		>70% [28 days] - Readily
hexamethylene-di-isocyanate xylene		>60% [28 days] - Readily 78% [28 days] - Readily
	OECD Ready Biodegradability - Closed Bottle Test	90% [28 days] - Readily 80% [5 days] - Readily
	OECD Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test	42% [28 days] - Not readily >60% [28 days] - Readily 90 - 98% [28 days] - Readily

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	
hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer			Not readily
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate			Readily
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.			Readily
n-butyl acetate			Readily
hexamethylene-di-isocyanate xylene			Not readily Readily

**12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer	5.54	367.7	Low
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	1.2	-	Low
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	-	10 - 2500	High
n-butyl acetate	2.3	3.1	Low
hexamethylene-di-isocyanate xylene	0.02	57.63	Low
	3.12	8.1 - 25.9	Low

**12.4 Mobility in soil**

Product/ingredient name	logK <sub>oc</sub>	K <sub>oc</sub>
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	0.36	2.31363
n-butyl acetate	1.52	33.2139
hexamethylene-di-isocyanate	1.38	23.8009
cumene	2.72	521.484

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
<b>NZS Class</b>	UN1263	PAINT	3 	III	No.	<u>Hazchem code</u> •3Y
<b>IMDG Class</b>	UN1263	PAINT	3 	III	No.	<u>Emergency schedules</u> F-E, S-E
<b>IATA Class</b>	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

RESPIRATORY SENSITISATION - Category 1

SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - 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 :

HSR002662

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 RESPIRATORY SENSITISATION - Category 1 SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3	On basis of test data Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method

#### Notice to reader

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