

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Section 1. Identification

**Product identifier** : WELDAL  
**Product name** : WELD #2 WELD-THROUGH ZINC RICH PRIMER AEROSOL  
**Other means of identification** : WELD/AL  
**Date of issue** : 22 January 2025  
**Version** : 2

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

**Identified uses** : Coating component.  
**Uses advised against** : Not for sale to or use by consumers.

**Supplier's details** : U-POL New Zealand Limited Ltd  
 Importer: Lindsay & Associates  
 Unit H 12 Amera Place, East Tamaki  
 Auckland, New Zealand  
 027 630 3691 / + 612 4731 2655  
 info@u-pol.co.nz  
**Product information** : (855) 6-AXALTA

**Emergency telephone number** : New Zealand (National Poisons Centre): 0800 764 766

### Section 2. Hazards identification

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

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

**HSNO Classification** : AEROSOLS - Category 1  
 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1  
 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2  
 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2  
 SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1  
 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2

#### GHS label elements

**Symbol**



**Signal word**

: Danger

## Section 2. Hazards identification

**Hazard statements** : Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurised container: may burst if heated.  
Causes serious eye damage.  
Suspected of causing cancer.  
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
Very toxic to aquatic life.  
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Precautionary statements

**Prevention** : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. 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 pierce or burn, even after use. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

**Response** : Collect spillage. IF exposed or concerned: 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. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

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

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

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

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
dimethyl ether	30 - <60	115-10-6
acetone	10 - <30	67-64-1
tert-butyl acetate	5 - <10	540-88-5
butan-1-ol	5 - <10	71-36-3
1-methoxy-2-propanol	5 - <10	107-98-2
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	1 - <3	7779-90-0
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	1 - <3	64742-48-9
Zinc powder - zinc dust (stabilized)	1 - <3	7440-66-6
xylene	0.3 - <1	1330-20-7
ethylbenzene	0.1 - <0.3	100-41-4

**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.**

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

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash contaminated skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
respiratory tract irritation  
coughing  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
stomach pains  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

## Section 4. First aid measures

- Skin** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Eyes** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Specific treatments** : Not available.
- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- 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.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Not suitable** : None known.
- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : 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 very toxic to aquatic life. This material is toxic 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 thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
phosphorus oxides  
metal oxide/oxides
- Hazchem code** : Not available.
- Special precautions for fire-fighters** : 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. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

- Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
- 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. Collect spillage.

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. 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. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. 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.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

- Precautions for safe handling** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Pressurised container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperature exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing gas. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.
- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
dimethyl ether	<b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023)</b> WES-TWA 8 hours: 400 ppm. WES-TWA 8 hours: 766 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . WES-STEL 15 minutes: 500 ppm. WES-STEL 15 minutes: 958 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .
acetone	<b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023)</b> WES-TWA 8 hours: 500 ppm. WES-TWA 8 hours: 1185 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . WES-STEL 15 minutes: 2375 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . WES-STEL 15 minutes: 1000 ppm.
tert-butyl acetate	<b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023)</b> WES-TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm. WES-TWA 8 hours: 96 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . WES-STEL 15 minutes: 192 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . WES-STEL 15 minutes: 40 ppm.
butan-1-ol	<b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023)</b> Absorbed through skin. WES-Ceiling: 50 ppm. WES-Ceiling: 150 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .
1-methoxy-2-propanol	<b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023)</b> WES-TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm. WES-TWA 8 hours: 369 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . WES-STEL 15 minutes: 553 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . WES-STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm.
Aluminium powder (stabilized)	<b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023)</b> <b>[aluminium metal and insoluble aluminium compounds]</b> WES-TWA 8 hours: 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Al). Form: The value for respirable dust..
Kaolin	<b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023)</b> WES-TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . WES-TWA 8 hours: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Form: The value for respirable dust..
xylene	<b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023)</b> <b>[xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)]</b> Ototoxicant. WES-TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm. WES-TWA 8 hours: 217 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .
ethylbenzene	<b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 11/2023)</b> Absorbed through skin , Ototoxicant. WES-TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

WES-TWA 8 hours: 88 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.  
WES-STEL 15 minutes: 176 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.  
WES-STEL 15 minutes: 40 ppm.

- Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapour or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- 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.

### Individual protection measures

- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Eye protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.
- Skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Colour** : Metallic.
- Odour** : Not available.
- Odour threshold** : Not available.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>pH</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Melting point</b>	: Technically not possible to measure
<b>Boiling point</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Flash point</b>	: Closed cup: -41°C (-41.8°F)
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	: Not available.
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	: Not available.
<b>Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits</b>	: Lower: 1.2% Upper: 26.2%
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	: 211.9 kPa (1589.5 mm Hg)
<b>Vapour density</b>	: Not available.
<b>Density</b>	: 0.797 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	: Not available.
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	: 270°C (518°F)
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Viscosity</b>	: Dynamic (room temperature): Not available. Kinematic (room temperature): Not available. Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): Not available.
<b>Flow time (ISO 2431)</b>	: Not available.
<b><u>Aerosol product</u></b>	
<b>Type of aerosol</b>	: Spray
<b>Heat of combustion</b>	: 24.48 kJ/g
<b>Ignition distance</b>	: Not available.
<b>Enclosed space ignition - Time equivalent</b>	: Not available.
<b>Enclosed space ignition - Deflagration density</b>	: Not available.
<b>Flame projection</b>	: Not available.
<b>Flame height</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Flame duration</b>	: Not applicable.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Chemical stability</b>	: The product is stable.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	: No specific data.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.



## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on likely routes of exposure

- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
respiratory tract irritation  
coughing  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
stomach pains  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness

### Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
dimethyl ether	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	164000 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	309 g/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>99999 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>99999 mg/kg	-
acetone	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	21 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	2001 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5800 mg/kg	-
tert-butyl acetate	LD50 Oral	Rat	4100 mg/kg	-
butan-1-ol	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	24000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	3400 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	790 mg/kg	-
1-methoxy-2-propanol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	13 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	6600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>6 g/kg	-
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy xylene	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-

## Section 11. Toxicological information

ethylbenzene	LD50 Dermal LD50 Oral	Rabbit Rat	>5000 mg/kg 3500 mg/kg	- -
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### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
acetone	Eyes - Mild irritant	Human	-	186300 ppm	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	10 uL	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	20 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	395 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
tert-butyl acetate	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	100 uL	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 uL	-
butan-1-ol	Eyes - Cornea opacity	Rabbit	2.11	-	7 days
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	0.005 MI	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 2 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
1-methoxy-2-propanol Zinc powder - zinc dust (stabilized) xylene	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	72 hours 300 ug l	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	87 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 5 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 uL	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 %	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
				mg	
				24 hours 15 mg	-
ethylbenzene	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-		

### Sensitisation

Not available.

### Potential chronic health effects

<b>General</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Inhalation</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Ingestion</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Skin contact</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Eye contact</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	: Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Teratogenicity</b>	: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
<b>Developmental effects</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

**Fertility effects** : Suspected of damaging fertility.

### Chronic toxicity

Not available.

### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

### Mutagenicity

Not available.

### Teratogenicity

Not available.

### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
xylene	Category 2	-	-
ethylbenzene	Category 2	-	-

### Aspiration hazard

Name
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	11177.85 mg/kg

## Section 12. Ecological information

**Ecotoxicity** : This material is very toxic to aquatic life. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Aquatic and terrestrial toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
acetone	Acute EC50 20.565 mg/l Marine water	Algae - <i>Ulva pertusa</i>	96 hours
	Acute LC50 4.42589 ml/L Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Acartia tonsa</i> - Copepodid	48 hours
	Acute LC50 10000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5600 ppm Fresh water	Fish - <i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 4.95 mg/l Marine water	Algae - <i>Ulva pertusa</i>	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.016 ml/L Fresh water	Crustaceans - <i>Daphniidae</i>	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.1 ml/L Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	21 days
		Fish - <i>Pimephales promelas</i>	96 hours
tert-butyl acetate	Acute LC50 327000 µg/l Fresh water		

## Section 12. Ecological information

butan-1-ol	Acute EC50 1983 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	48 hours
1-methoxy-2-propanol	Acute LC50 1730000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Pimephales promelas</i>	96 hours
Zinc powder - zinc dust (stabilized)	Acute LC50 >21100 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 ≥1000 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	Acute EC50 0.005 mg/l	Algae - <i>Raphidocelis subcapitata</i>	72 hours
	Acute EC50 10000 µg/l Fresh water	Aquatic plants - <i>Lemna minor</i>	4 days
	Acute EC50 34 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute IC50 65 µg/l Marine water	Algae - <i>Nitzschia closterium</i> - Exponential growth phase	4 days
	Acute LC50 68 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 12.21 µg/l Marine water	Fish - <i>Periophthalmus waltoni</i> - Adult	96 hours
	Chronic EC10 27.3 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - <i>Raphidocelis subcapitata</i> - Exponential growth phase	72 hours
	Chronic EC10 6.3 µg/l	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 9 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic plants - <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	3 days
	Chronic NOEC 178 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Palaemon elegans</i>	21 days
xylene	Chronic NOEC 2.6 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	4 weeks
	EC50 3.82 mg/l	Crustaceans - <i>Penaeus monodon</i>	48 hours
ethylbenzene	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Pimephales promelas</i>	96 hours
	Acute EC50 4600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - <i>Raphidocelis subcapitata</i>	72 hours
	Acute EC50 3600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - <i>Raphidocelis subcapitata</i>	96 hours
	Acute LC50 13.3 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Artemia sp.</i> - Nauplii	48 hours
	Acute LC50 13.9 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	48 hours

### Persistence/degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
1-methoxy-2-propanol	OECD 301E	96 % - 28 days	-	-
xylene	OECD 301 F	90 % - 28 days	-	-

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
1-methoxy-2-propanol	-	-	Readily
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	-	-	Readily
xylene	-	-	Readily

### Bioaccumulative potential

## Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
dimethyl ether	0.07	-	Low
acetone	-0.23	-	Low
tert-butyl acetate	1.64	-	Low
butan-1-ol	1	-	Low
1-methoxy-2-propanol	<1	-	Low
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	-	60960	High
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	-	10 to 2500	High
xylene	3.12	8.1 to 25.9	Low
ethylbenzene	3.6	-	Low

### Mobility in soil






Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

## Section 14. Transport information

	New Zealand Class (5433)	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	Aerosols, flammable
Transport hazard class(es)	2.1  	2.1  	2.1 
Packing group	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	Yes.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.

### Additional information

## Section 14. Transport information

<b>New Zealand</b>	: The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported by road or rail.
<b>IMDG</b>	: The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.
<b>IATA</b>	: The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.
<b>Hazchem code</b>	: Not available.

**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.

**Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments** : Not available.

The actual shipping description for this product may vary based several factors including, but not limited to, the volume of material, size of the container, mode of transport and use of exemptions or exceptions found in the applicable regulations. The information provided in Section 14 is one possible shipping description for this product. Consult your shipping specialist or supplier for appropriate assignment information.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

<b>HSNO Approval Number</b>	: HSR002517
<b>HSNO Group Standard</b>	: Aerosols (Flammable, Carcinogenic) Group Standard 2020
<b>HSNO Classification</b>	: AEROSOLS - Category 1 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2 SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2

## Section 16. Other information

### History

<b>Date of issue</b>	: 22 January 2025
<b>Version</b>	: 2
<b>Prepared by</b>	Product stewardship and regulatory compliance.
<b>Key to abbreviations</b>	: ACGIH = Association Advancing Occupational and Environmental Health ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals HSWA = Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 IATA = International Air Transport Association IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution) TLV = Threshold Limit Value WES = Workplace Exposure Standards

 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

## Section 16. Other information

### Notice to reader

This product is intended for industrial use only.

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