

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1. Identification

Product identifier : 1250044145
Product name : CORLAR EPOXY PRIMER
Date of issue : 10/8/2020
Version : 1

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

Identified uses : Coating component for professional use.
Uses advised against : For industrial use only by trained professionals. Not for sale to or use by consumers.

Supplier's details : Axalta Coating Systems Australia Pty Limited
 16 Darling Street, Marsden Park NSW 2765, Australia
 Importer: Resene Automotive & Light Industrial
 4 Te Apunga Place, Mt Wellington, Auckland, New Zealand
 Telephone: +64 (09) 259 2738

Product information : +61 (0)2 8818 4300

Emergency telephone number : +(64) 9801 0034 NZ Poisons Information Center: 0800 764 766 or +(64) 3 479 7248

Section 2. Hazards identification

This material is classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001 and has been classified according to the Hazardous Substances (Classifications) Regulations 2001.

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

HSNO Classification : 3.1 - FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category B
 6.1 - ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category E
 6.3 - SKIN IRRITATION - Category B
 8.3 - CORROSIVE TO OCULAR TISSUE - Category A
 6.7 - CARCINOGENICITY - Category A
 6.8 - REPRODUCTIVE AND DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY - Category B
 6.9 - SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE OR REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category B
 9.1 - AQUATIC ECOTOXICITY - Category B

GHS label elements

Symbol :



Signal word : Danger

Section 2. Hazards identification

Hazard statements : Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
 May be harmful if swallowed.
 Causes mild skin irritation.
 Causes serious eye damage.
 May cause cancer.
 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
 May cause damage to organs.
 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. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from ignition sources such as heat/sparks/open flame. - No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Keep container tightly closed. Avoid release to the environment. Do not breathe vapour. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Response : Collect spillage. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower]. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage : Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

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 |
|--|------------|------------|
| Wollastonite | 5 - <10 | 13983-17-0 |
| strontium chromate | 5 - <10 | 7789-06-2 |
| acetone | 5 - <10 | 67-64-1 |
| 2,6-dimethylheptan-4-one | 5 - <10 | 108-83-8 |
| butan-1-ol | 3 - <5 | 71-36-3 |
| Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres | 3 - <5 | 14807-96-6 |
| trizinc bis(orthophosphate) | 1 - <3 | 7779-90-0 |
| 4-chloro- α,α,α -trifluorotoluene | 1 - <3 | 98-56-6 |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. | 1 - <3 | 64742-95-6 |
| heptan-2-one | 1 - <3 | 110-43-0 |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | 1 - <3 | 95-63-6 |
| xylene | 0.3 - <1 | 1330-20-7 |
| zinc oxide | 0.3 - <1 | 1314-13-2 |
| 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. 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. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of 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. 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** : May be harmful if swallowed.
- Skin contact** : Causes mild skin irritation.
- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
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** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- 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 dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Not suitable** : Do not use water jet.
- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Highly flammable liquid and vapour. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. 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
 sulfur oxides
 phosphorus oxides
 halogenated compounds
 carbonyl halides
 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** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flames, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled 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.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. 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. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : 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. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

- Precautions for safe handling** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. 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. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. 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

| Ingredient name | Exposure limits |
|--------------------------|--|
| acetone | NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand, 11/2019). WES-TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. WES-TWA: 1185 mg/m ³ 8 hours. WES-STEL: 2375 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. WES-STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. |
| 2,6-dimethylheptan-4-one | NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand, 11/2019). WES-TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours. WES-TWA: 145 mg/m ³ 8 hours. |
| butan-1-ol | NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand, 11/2019). Absorbed through skin. WES-Ceiling: 50 ppm WES-Ceiling: 150 mg/m ³ |
| heptan-2-one | NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand, 11/2019). WES-TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. WES-TWA: 233 mg/m ³ 8 hours. |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand, 11/2019). WES-TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours. WES-TWA: 123 mg/m ³ 8 hours. |
| xylene | NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand, 11/2019). WES-TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. WES-TWA: 217 mg/m ³ 8 hours. |
| ethylbenzene | NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand, 11/2019). WES-TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. WES-TWA: 434 mg/m ³ 8 hours. WES-STEL: 543 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. WES-STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. |

Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. 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 : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- 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** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Colour** : Green.
- Odour** : Not available.
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point** : Not applicable.
- Boiling point** : Not applicable.
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 3.389°C (38.1°F)
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Lower: 0.8%
Upper: 12.8%
- Vapour pressure** : 1.6 kPa (12 mm Hg) [room temperature]
- Vapour density** : Not available.
- Density** : 1.495 g/cm³
- Solubility** : Partially soluble in the following materials: cold water.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not available.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : 340°C (644°F)
- Decomposition temperature** : Not applicable.
- Viscosity** : Not available.
- Flow time (ISO 2431)** : Not available.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

| | |
|---|---|
| Chemical stability | : The product is stable. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. |
| 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. |
| Incompatible materials | : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials |
| Hazardous decomposition products | : 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 | : May be harmful if swallowed. |
| Skin contact | : Causes mild skin irritation. |
| Eye contact | : Causes serious eye damage. |

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Inhalation | : Adverse symptoms may include the following: 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 |
|--|------------------------|---------|-------------------------|----------|
| strontium chromate acetone | LD50 Oral | Rat | 3118 mg/kg | - |
| | LC50 Inhalation Vapour | Rat | 21 mg/l | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 2001 mg/kg | - |
| 2,6-dimethylheptan-4-one | LD50 Oral | Rat | 5800 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 16120 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 5750 mg/kg | - |
| butan-1-ol | LC50 Inhalation Vapour | Rat | 24000 mg/m ³ | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 3400 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 790 mg/kg | - |
| 4-chloro- α,α,α -trifluorotoluene | LD50 Oral | Rat | 13 g/kg | - |

Section 11. Toxicological information

| | | | | |
|--|------------------------|--------|-------------------------|---------|
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 3492 mg/kg | - |
| heptan-2-one | LD50 Oral | Rat | 8400 mg/kg | - |
| | LC50 Inhalation Vapour | Rat | 16.8 mg/l | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 10332 mg/kg | - |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | LD50 Oral | Rat | 1600 mg/kg | - |
| | LC50 Inhalation Vapour | Rat | 18000 mg/m ³ | 4 hours |
| xylene | LD50 Oral | Rat | 5 g/kg | - |
| | LC50 Inhalation Gas. | Rat | 5000 ppm | 4 hours |
| ethylbenzene | LD50 Oral | Rat | 4300 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | >5000 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 3500 mg/kg | - |

Irritation/Corrosion

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Score | Exposure | Observation |
|--|--------------------------|---------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| acetone | Eyes - Mild irritant | Human | - | 186300 ppm | - |
| | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 10 UI | - |
| | Eyes - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 20 mg | - |
| | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 20 mg | - |
| butan-1-ol | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 mg | - |
| | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 395 mg | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 2 mg | - |
| | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 0.005 MI | - |
| Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 20 mg | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Human | - | 72 hours 300 Micrograms Intermittent | - |
| heptan-2-one | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 14 mg | - |
| xylene | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 87 mg | - |
| | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 5 mg | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rat | - | 8 hours 60 UI | - |
| | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 mg | - |
| zinc oxide | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 100 % | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 mg | - |
| ethylbenzene | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 15 mg | - |

Sensitisation

Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| General | : No known significant effects or critical hazards. |
| 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 | : No known significant effects or critical hazards. |

Section 11. Toxicological information

- Carcinogenicity** : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity : Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
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 |
|------------------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | Category B | Inhalation | Not determined |
| xylene | Category B | Oral | Not determined |
| | | Inhalation | Not determined |
| ethylbenzene | Category B | Inhalation | Not determined |

Aspiration hazard

| Name |
|--|
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. |

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

| Route | ATE value |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Oral | 2552.18 mg/kg |
| Dermal | 48265.3 mg/kg |
| Inhalation (vapours) | 1425.78 mg/l |

Section 12. Ecological information

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

Aquatic and terrestrial toxicity

Section 12. Ecological information

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Exposure |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------|
| acetone | Acute EC50 20.565 mg/l Marine water | Algae - Ulva pertusa | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 4.42589 ml/L Marine water | Crustaceans - Acartia tonsa - Copepodid | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 10000 µg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 6210000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
| | Chronic NOEC 4.95 mg/l Marine water | Algae - Ulva pertusa | 96 hours |
| | Chronic NOEC 0.016 ml/L Fresh water | Crustaceans - Daphniidae | 21 days |
| | Chronic NOEC 0.1 ml/L Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 21 days |
| butan-1-ol | Acute EC50 1983 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 1730000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
| heptan-2-one | Acute LC50 131000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 4910 µg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Elasmopus pecteniscrus - Adult | 48 hours |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | Acute LC50 7720 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
| | EC50 3.82 mg/l | Crustaceans - Penaeus monodon | 48 hours |
| xylene | Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
| | Acute IC50 1.85 mg/l Marine water | Algae - Skeletonema costatum | 96 hours |
| | Acute IC50 46 µg/l Fresh water | Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - Exponential growth phase | 72 hours |
| zinc oxide | Acute LC50 98 µg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 1.1 ppm Fresh water | Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss | 96 hours |
| ethylbenzene | Acute LC50 13.3 mg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 13.9 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |

Persistence/degradability

| Product/ingredient name | Test | Result | Dose | Inoculum |
|-------------------------|------------|----------------|------|----------|
| xylene | OECD 301 F | 90 % - 28 days | - | - |

| Product/ingredient name | Aquatic half-life | Photolysis | Biodegradability |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|
| xylene | - | - | Readily |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Product/ingredient name | LogP _{ow} | BCF | Potential |
|--|--------------------|-------------|-----------|
| acetone | -0.23 | - | low |
| 2,6-dimethylheptan-4-one | 3.71 | - | low |
| butan-1-ol | 1 | - | low |
| trizinc bis(orthophosphate) | - | 60960 | high |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. | - | 10 to 2500 | high |
| heptan-2-one | 2.26 | - | low |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | 3.63 | 243 | low |
| xylene | 3.12 | 8.1 to 25.9 | low |
| zinc oxide | - | 28960 | high |
| ethylbenzene | 3.6 | - | low |

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.






Section 12. Ecological information

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. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

| | New Zealand Class (5433) | IMDG | IATA |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| UN number | UN1263 | UN1263 | UN1263 |
| UN proper shipping name | PAINT | PAINT | PAINT |
| Transport hazard class(es) | 3   | 3   | 3  |
| Packing group | II | II | II |
| Environmental hazards | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required. |

Additional information

- New Zealand** : The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported by road or rail.
Hazchem code •3YE
- IMDG** : The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.
- IATA** : The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.
- Hazchem code** : •3YE

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.

Section 14. Transport information

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

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| HSNO Approval Number | : HSR002669 |
| HSNO Group Standard | : Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable-Toxic-6.7) |
| HSNO Classification | : 3.1 - FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category B 6.1 - ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category E 6.3 - SKIN IRRITATION - Category B 8.3 - CORROSIVE TO OCULAR TISSUE - Category A 6.7 - CARCINOGENICITY - Category A 6.8 - REPRODUCTIVE AND DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY - Category B 6.9 - SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE OR REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category B 9.1 - AQUATIC ECOTOXICITY - Category B |

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History

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| Date of issue | : 10/8/2020 |
| Version | : 1 |
| Prepared by | Product stewardship and regulatory compliance. |
| Key to abbreviations | : 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.

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