

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Heat-Flex® Hi-Temp 1200

Dark Gray

B59A226

Section 1. Identification

Product name : Heat-Flex® Hi-Temp 1200
Dark Gray

Product type : Liquid.

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

Supplier's details : VALSPAR PAINT (NZ) LIMITED
4-14 Patiki Road,
Avondale, Auckland, 1026,
NZ

Manufacturer : The Sherwin-Williams Company
101 W. Prospect Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44115

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : 1-216-566-2917 (US) / +
(64)98010034 (NZ)

e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS : sds@sherwin.com

Section 2. Hazards identification

HSNO Classification : 3.1 - FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category C
6.1 - ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category E
6.3 - SKIN IRRITATION - Category A
6.4 - EYE IRRITATION - Category A (Irritant)
6.7 - CARCINOGENICITY - Category A
6.8 - REPRODUCTIVE AND DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY (Fertility) - Category B
6.8 - REPRODUCTIVE AND DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY (Unborn child) - Category B
6.9 - SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE OR REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category B
9.1 - AQUATIC ECOTOXICITY - Category A

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 product is classified as DANGEROUS GOODS for transport, according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433: 2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

GHS label elements

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : Flammable liquid and vapor.
May be harmful if swallowed.
Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause cancer.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
May cause damage to organs.
Very toxic to aquatic life.

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 vapor. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Version : 1

Date of issue/Date of revision : 7/4/2018

SHW-A4-AP-HSN44-NZ

Section 2. Hazards identification

- Response** : Collect spillage. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Rinse skin with water [or shower]. Wash with plenty of soap and water. 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: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if exposed or you feel unwell. Get medical advice/attention.
- Storage** : Store locked up. Store in cool/well-ventilated place.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Symbol** :



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

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

- Substance/mixture** : Mixture
- Other means of identification** : Not available.
- CAS number/other identifiers**
- Product code** : B59A226

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
Iron Oxide	37.2	1309-37-1
Xylene	10.0	1330-20-7
Zinc Phosphate	8.6	7779-90-0
Medium Aromatic Hydrocarbons	3.5	64742-94-5
Ethylbenzene	2.8	100-41-4
Aluminum Phosphate	2.3	13530-54-6
Methyl n-Amyl Ketone	2.1	110-43-0
Mica	1.5	12001-26-2
Naphthalene	0.5	91-20-3
Zinc Oxide	0.2	1314-13-2
Crystalline Silica, respirable powder	0.1	14808-60-7

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** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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. Get medical attention. 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.

Section 4. First aid measures

- Ingestion** : 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. Get medical attention. 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** : 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. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Eye contact** : 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. Get medical attention.

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 skin irritation.
- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Skin** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Eyes** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness

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

- Specific treatments** : Not available.
- Notes to physician** : No specific treatment. 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. Fire-fighting 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 : Flammable liquid and vapor. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. This material is very toxic to aquatic life. 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
halogenated compounds
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 flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor 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 materials 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 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 ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. 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 grounding 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 oxidizing 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 unlabeled 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
Iron Oxide	NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand, 6/2016). WES-TWA: 5 mg/m ³ , (as Fe) 8 hours. Form: Dust and fumes
Xylene	NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand, 6/2016). WES-TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. WES-TWA: 217 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
Ethylbenzene	NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand, 6/2016). 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.
Aluminum Phosphate	NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand, 6/2016). WES-TWA: 5 mg/m ³ , (as Al) 8 hours.
Methyl n-Amyl Ketone	NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand, 6/2016). WES-TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. WES-TWA: 233 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
Mica	NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand, 6/2016). WES-TWA: 3 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: The value for respirable dust.
Naphthalene	NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand, 6/2016). WES-TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. WES-TWA: 52 mg/m ³ 8 hours. WES-STEL: 79 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. WES-STEL: 15 ppm 15 minutes.
Zinc Oxide	NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand, 6/2016). WES-TWA: 10 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Dust WES-TWA: 3 mg/m ³ , (The value for

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Crystalline Silica, respirable powder

respirable dust.) 8 hours. Form: Fume
WES-STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form:
Fume
NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand, 6/2016).
WES-TWA: 0.1 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: The
value for respirable dust.

- 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, vapor 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Color** : Not available.
- Odor** : Not available.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available.
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : 136°C (276.8°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 31°C (87.8°F) [Pensky-Martens Closed Cup]
- Evaporation rate** : 0.8 (butyl acetate = 1)

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available.
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	: Lower: 0.8% Upper: 7.9%
Vapor pressure	: 0.95 kPa (7.1 mm Hg) [at 20°C]
Vapor density	: 3.66 [Air = 1]
Relative density	: 1.94
Solubility	: Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available.
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): <0.205 cm ² /s (<20.5 cSt)
<u>Aerosol product</u>	
Type of aerosol	: Not applicable.
Heat of combustion	: 6.111 kJ/g
Ignition distance	: Not applicable.
Enclosed space ignition - Time equivalent	: Not applicable.
Enclosed space ignition - Deflagration density	: Not applicable.
Flame height	: Not applicable.
Flame duration	: Not applicable.

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 pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.
Incompatible materials	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on the likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion	: May be harmful if swallowed.
Skin contact	: Causes skin irritation.
Eye contact	: Causes serious eye irritation.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations
Ingestion	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations

Section 11. Toxicological information

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Xylene	LC50 Inhalation Gas. LD50 Oral	Rat Rat	5000 ppm 4300 mg/kg	4 hours -
Ethylbenzene	LD50 Dermal LD50 Oral	Rabbit Rat	>5000 mg/kg 3500 mg/kg	- -
Methyl n-Amyl Ketone	LD50 Oral	Rat	1600 mg/kg	-
Naphthalene	LD50 Dermal LD50 Oral	Rabbit Rat	>20 g/kg 490 mg/kg	- -

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Xylene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	87 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 5 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 microliters	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
Medium Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 Percent	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 microliters	-
Ethylbenzene	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 15 milligrams	-
Methyl n-Amyl Ketone	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 14 milligrams	-
Naphthalene	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	495 milligrams	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 0.05 Milliliters	-
Zinc Oxide	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-

Sensitization

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
Xylene	Category B	Oral Inhalation	Not determined Not determined
Ethylbenzene	Category B	Inhalation	Not determined
Naphthalene	Category A	Oral Inhalation	Not determined Not determined
Crystalline Silica, respirable powder	Category A	Inhalation	Not determined

Aspiration hazard

Name
Medium Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	4523 mg/kg
Dermal	10981.8 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapors)	397 mg/l

Section 12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity : This material is very toxic to aquatic life.

Aquatic and terrestrial toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Xylene	Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio	48 hours
Zinc Phosphate Ethylbenzene	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute LC50 90 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	Acute EC50 4600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute EC50 3600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
	Acute EC50 6530 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Artemia sp. -	48 hours

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Methyl n-Amyl Ketone Naphthalene	Acute EC50 2930 µg/l Fresh water	Nauplii Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 4200 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	Acute LC50 131000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute EC50 1600 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 2350 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio	48 hours
	Acute LC50 213 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Melanotaenia fluviatilis - Larvae	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.5 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Uca pugnax - Adult	3 weeks
Zinc Oxide	Chronic NOEC 1.5 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oreochromis mossambicus	60 days
	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
	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

Persistence/degradability

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Xylene	-	-	Readily
Ethylbenzene	-	-	Readily
Methyl n-Amyl Ketone	-	-	Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Xylene	-	8.1 to 25.9	low
Zinc Phosphate	-	60960	high
Medium Aromatic Hydrocarbons	-	99 to 5780	high
Naphthalene	-	36.5 to 168	low
Zinc Oxide	-	60960	high

Mobility in soil







Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : 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 minimized 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. Vapor 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 spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Marine Pollutant
New Zealand Class	UN1263	PAINT	3	III		No.
ADG Class	UN1263	PAINT	3	III		No.
UN Class	UN1263	PAINT	3	III		No.
ADR/RID Class	UN1263	PAINT	3	III		No.
IATA Class	UN1263	PAINT	3	III		No.
IMDG Class	UN1263	PAINT	3	III		Not a pollutant.

Additional information

New Zealand Class : **Hazchem code** 3Y
ADG Class : **Hazchem code** 3Y
UN Class : -
ADR/RID Class : **Tunnel code** D/E
IATA Class : -
IMDG Class : **Emergency schedules** F-E, S-E

PG* : Packing group

NZ NZS 14 Hazchem Code : Not available.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

HSNO Approval Number : HSR002669
HSNO Group Standard : Surface coatings and colourants
HSNO Classification : 3.1 - FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category C
 6.1 - ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category E
 6.3 - SKIN IRRITATION - Category A
 6.4 - EYE IRRITATION - Category A (Irritant)
 6.7 - CARCINOGENICITY - Category A
 6.8 - REPRODUCTIVE AND DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY (Fertility) - Category B
 6.8 - REPRODUCTIVE AND DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY (Unborn child) - Category B
 6.9 - SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE OR REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category B

Section 15. Regulatory information

9.1 - AQUATIC ECOTOXICITY - Category A

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product : No known specific national and/or regional regulations applicable to this product (including its ingredients).

International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

Montreal Protocol (Annexes A, B, C, E)

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Ingredient name	List name	Status
PAHs	POPs - Annex 3	Listed

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of printing : 7/4/2018

Date of issue/Date of revision : 7/4/2018

Date of previous issue : No previous validation

Version : 1

Key to abbreviations : ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods
ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
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)
RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
UN = United Nations

References : Not available.

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

