



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## TUFF COTE FINISH WB 2K LOW SHEEN PART B

Infosafe No.: LQ874  
ISSUED Date: 04/08/2017  
Issued by: COATING TECHNOLOGIES LTD

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

#### GHS Product Identifier

TUFF COTE FINISH WB 2K LOW SHEEN PART B

#### Product Code

49-0002

#### Company Name

COATING TECHNOLOGIES LTD

#### Address

16 Aetna Place Henderson  
Auckland 0612 New Zealand

#### Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: +64 9 837 0897  
Fax: (09) 837 3736

#### Emergency phone number

+64 9 837 0897

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Hardener for two pack urethane surface coating.

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

#### GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001, New Zealand.  
Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

6.1D (Inhalation – vapours, dusts or mists) - Substance that is acutely toxic

6.5A Substance that is a respiratory sensitiser

6.5B Substance that is a contact sensitiser

#### Signal Word (s)

DANGER

#### Hazard Statement (s)

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

#### Pictogram (s)

Exclamation mark, Health hazard



**Precautionary statement – Prevention**

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P103 Read label before use.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P285 In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

**Precautionary statement – Response**

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P304+P341 IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P342+P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**Precautionary statement – Disposal**

P501 In the case of a substance that is in compliance with a HSNO approval other than a Part 6A (Group Standards) approval, a label must provide a description of one or more appropriate and achievable methods for the disposal of a substance in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. This may also include any method of disposal that must be avoided. See Section 13 for disposal details.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Ingredients**

Name	CAS	Proportion
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer	28182-81-2	80-<85 %
Cyclohexanamine, N,N-dimethyl-, compds. with 3-(cyclohexylamino)-1-propanesulfonic acid-blocked 1,6-diisocyanatohexane homopolymer	666723-27-9	20-<25 %
Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomerisation product (uretdione type)	Proprietary	15-<20 %
1,6-Hexamethylene diisocyanate	822-06-0	0.1-<1 %

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

**Inhalation**

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek medical attention.

**Ingestion**

Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. Seek medical attention.

**Skin**

Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse or discard. Seek medical attention.

**Eye contact**

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. If symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

**First Aid Facilities**

Eyewash and normal washroom facilities.

**Advice to Doctor**

Treat symptomatically.

**Other Information**

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. (0800 764 766)

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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### **Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Carbon dioxide, foam, extinguishing powder, in cases of larger fires, water spray should be used.

### **Unsuitable Extinguishing Media**

High volume water jet.

### **Hazards from Combustion Products**

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including burning releases carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, isocyanate vapors and traces of hydrogen cyanide.

### **Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical**

This product will burn if exposed to fire.

### **Decomposition Temperature**

ca. 181°C

### **Precautions in connection with Fire**

Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours or fumes. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers. Fight fire from safe location. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### **Emergency Procedures**

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

### **Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages**

Remove mechanically; cover the remainder with wet, absorbent material (e.g. sawdust, chemical binder based on calcium silicate hydrate, sand). After approx. one hour transfer to waste container and do not seal (evolution of carbon dioxide). Keep damp in a safe ventilated area for several days.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### **Precautions for Safe Handling**

Avoid inhalation of vapours and mists, and skin or eye contact. Use only in a well ventilated area. Keep containers sealed when not in use. Prevent the build up of mists or vapours in the work atmosphere. Do not use near ignition sources. Do not pressurise, cut, heat or weld containers as they may contain hazardous residues. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene by washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

### **Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, strong acids, foodstuffs, and clothing. Keep containers closed when not in use, securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Use proper grounding procedures. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### **Occupational exposure limit values**

No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

Isocyanate compounds

TWA: 0.02 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

STEL: 0.07 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Notices: Sen

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

'Sen' Notice: The substance may cause sensitization by skin contact or by inhalation.

#### **Biological Limit Values**

Name: 1, 6-Hexamethylene diisocyanate

Determinant: 1, 6-Hexamethylene diamine in urine\*

Value: 15 µg/g creatinine

Sampling time: End of shift

Notation: Ns

Source: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

#### **Appropriate Engineering Controls**

This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. A flame-proof exhaust ventilation system is required. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

#### **Respiratory Protection**

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.

Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

#### **Eye Protection**

Safety glasses with side shields, chemical goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations.

Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

#### **Hand Protection**

Wear gloves of impervious material such as Butyl rubber - IIR: thickness  $\geq 0,5\text{mm}$ ; breakthrough time  $\geq 480\text{min}$ . Fluorinated rubber - FKM: thickness  $\geq 0,4\text{mm}$ ; breakthrough time  $\geq 480\text{min}$ . Laminate glove - PE/EVAL/PE; breakthrough time  $\geq 480\text{ min}$ . Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances. i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations.

Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

#### **Body Protection**

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Yellowish clear liquid
Colour	Yellowish clear	Odour	Almost odourless
Decomposition Temperature	ca. 181°C	Melting Point	Not available
Boiling Point	Not available	Solubility in Water	Immiscible at 15°C
Specific Gravity	1.15	pH	Not available
Vapour Pressure	ca. 5 hPa at 20°C EG A4 ca. 9 hPa at 50°C EG A4 ca. 10 hPa at 55°C EG A4  Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate: ca. 0.007 hPa at 20°C hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer: < 0.00001 hPa at 20°C (vapor pressure balance/OECD No. 104) Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomerisation product (uretdione type): ca. 0.0029 hPa at 20°C	Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Odour Threshold	Not available
Viscosity	570 - 730 mPa.s at 23°C DIN EN ISO 3219/A.3	Pour Point	ca. -45 °C ISO 3016
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available	Density	ca. 1.15 g/cm <sup>3</sup> at 20°C DIN 51757
Flash Point	ca. 185°C DIN EN 22719	Flammability	Combustible
Auto-Ignition Temperature	ca. 445°C DIN 51794	Flammable Limits - Lower	Not available
Flammable Limits - Upper	Not available		

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

### Reactivity and Stability

Reacts with incompatible materials.

### Conditions to Avoid

Heat, open flames and other sources of ignition.

### Incompatible materials

Strong oxidising agents.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions**

Exothermic reaction with amines and alcohols; reacts slowly with water forming carbon dioxide, in closed containers risk of bursting owing to increase of pressure.

**Hazardous Polymerization**

Not available

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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**Toxicology Information**

No toxicity data available for this material. The available acute toxicity data for the ingredient/s is/are given below.

**Acute Toxicity - Oral**

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer

LD50(rat-female):  $\geq 5.000$  mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 423

Hydrophilic aliphatic polyisocyanate based on HDI

LD50(rat):  $\geq 5.000$  mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 423

Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

**Acute Toxicity - Inhalation**

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer

LC50(rat-female): 0.390 mg/l, 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Hydrophilic aliphatic polyisocyanate based on HDI

LC50(rat-male/female): 0.158 mg/l, 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Studies of a comparable product.

**Acute Toxicity - Dermal**

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer

LD50(rat-male/female):  $> 2.000$  mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Studies of a comparable product.

LD50(rabbit-male/female):  $> 2.000$  mg/kg

Studies of a comparable product.

Hydrophilic aliphatic polyisocyanate based on HDI

LD50(rat-male/female):  $> 2.000$  mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Studies of a comparable product.

**Ingestion**

Ingestion may cause irritation to the gastric tract, with stomach pain, nausea and vomiting.

**Inhalation**

Harmful if inhaled. Inhalation of product vapours can cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system.

**Skin**

May be irritating to skin. The symptoms may include redness, itching and swelling. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer

Species: rabbit

Result: slight irritant

Classification: No skin irritation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 404

Hydrophilic aliphatic polyisocyanate based on HDI

Species: rabbit

Result: An irritant effect cannot be distinguished from a mechanical load caused by the removal of the test specimen.

Classification: No skin irritation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 404

Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

### **Eye**

May be irritating to eyes. The symptoms may include redness, itching and tearing.

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer

Species: rabbit

Result: slight irritant

Classification: No eye irritation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

Hydrophilic aliphatic polyisocyanate based on HDI

Species: rabbit

Result: slight irritant

Classification: No eye irritation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

### **Respiratory sensitisation**

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

### **Skin Sensitisation**

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer

Skin sensitization (local lymph node assay (LLNA)):

Species: Mouse

Result: positive

Classification: May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Method: OECD Test Guideline 429

Hydrophilic aliphatic polyisocyanate based on HDI

Skin sensitization (local lymph node assay (LLNA)):

Species: Mouse

Result: positive

Classification: May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Method: OECD Test Guideline 429

Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

### **Germ cell mutagenicity**

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer

Test type: Salmonella/microsome test (Ames test)

Metabolic activation: with/without

Result: No indication of mutagenic effects.

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Test type: Point mutation in mammalian cells (HPRT test)

Metabolic activation: with/without

Result: negative

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Test type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Test system: Chinese hamster V79 cell line

Metabolic activation: with/without

Result: negative  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 473  
Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Hydrophilic aliphatic polyisocyanate based on HDI  
Test type: Salmonella/microsome test (Ames test)  
Result: No indication of mutagenic effects.  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471  
Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

#### **Carcinogenicity**

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

#### **Reproductive Toxicity**

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

#### **STOT-single exposure**

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer  
Route of exposure: Inhalative  
May cause respiratory irritation.

Hydrophilic aliphatic polyisocyanate based on HDI  
May cause respiratory irritation.

#### **STOT-repeated exposure**

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer  
NOAEL: 3,3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> air  
Application Route: Inhalative  
Species: rat, male/female  
Dose Levels: 0 - 0,5 - 3,3 - 26,4 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Exposure duration: 90 d  
Frequency of treatment: 6 hours a day, 5 days a week  
Test substance: as aerosol  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 413  
Toxicological studies of a comparable product.  
Evidence of damage to organs other than the organs of respiration was not found.

#### **Aspiration Hazard**

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

## **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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#### **Ecotoxicity**

No ecological data available for this material. The available ecological data for the ingredients is given below:

#### **Persistence and degradability**

Not available

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer  
Test type: aerobic  
Biodegradation: 2 %, 28 d, i.e. not readily degradable  
Method: Directive 67/548/EEC Annex V, C.4.E.  
Ecotoxicological studies of the product

Test type: aerobic  
Biodegradation: 0 %, 28 d, i.e. not inherently degradable  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 302 C  
Ecotoxicological studies of the product



Hydrophilic aliphatic polyisocyanate based on HDI  
Biodegradation: 0 %, i.e. not readily degradable  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301 F  
Ecotoxicological reports on a comparable product

#### **Mobility**

Not available

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer  
Test type: Hydrolysis  
Half life: 7,7 h at 23 °C  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 111  
The substance hydrolyzes rapidly in water.  
Studies of a comparable product.

#### **Bioaccumulative Potential**

Not available

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer  
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 706,2  
Method: (calculated)  
The substance hydrolyzes rapidly in water.  
An accumulation in aquatic organisms is not to be expected.  
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 10,11  
Method: (calculated)  
An accumulation in aquatic organisms is not to be expected.  
Studies of hydrolysis products.

#### **Other Adverse Effects**

Not available

#### **Environmental Protection**

Prevent this material entering waterways, drains and sewers.

#### **Acute Toxicity - Fish**

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer  
LC50 > 100 mg/l  
Species: Danio rerio (zebra fish)  
Exposure duration: 96 h  
Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.1.  
Sample preparation on account of the reactivity of the substance with water:  
Ultra turrax: 60 sec. 8000 rpm; 24h magnetic stirrer; Filtration.

Hydrophilic aliphatic polyisocyanate based on HDI  
LC50 35,2 mg/l  
Species: Danio rerio (zebra fish)  
Exposure duration: 96 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203  
Ecotoxicological reports on a comparable product

#### **Acute Toxicity - Daphnia**

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer  
EC50 > 100 mg/l  
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)  
Exposure duration: 48 h  
Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.2.  
Sample preparation on account of the reactivity of the substance with water:  
Ultra turrax: 60 sec. 8000 rpm; 24h magnetic stirrer; Filtration.

Hydrophilic aliphatic polyisocyanate based on HDI  
EC50 > 100 mg/l  
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)  
Exposure duration: 48 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Ecotoxicological reports on a comparable product

#### **Acute Toxicity - Algae**

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer

ErC50 199 mg/l

Test type: Growth inhibition

Species: *scenedesmus subspicatus*

Exposure duration: 72 h

Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.3.

Sample preparation on account of the reactivity of the substance with water:

Ultra turrax: 60 sec. 8000 rpm; 24h magnetic stirrer; Filtration.

Hydrophilic aliphatic polyisocyanate based on HDI

ErC50 72 mg/l

Species: *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (Green algae)

Exposure duration: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Ecotoxicological reports on a comparable product

#### **Acute Toxicity - Bacteria**

Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer

EC50 > 10.000 mg/l

Test type: Respiration inhibition

Species: activated sludge

Exposure duration: 3 h

Method: EG-RL 88/302/EEC

Hydrophilic aliphatic polyisocyanate based on HDI

EC50 > 10.000 mg/l

Species: activated sludge

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Ecotoxicological reports on a comparable product

#### **Other Information**

Photodegradation

hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer

Test type: Phototransformation in air

Temperature: 25 °C

sensitizer: OH-radicals

Half-life indirect photolysis: 11,7 h

Method: SRC - AOP (calculation)

After evaporation or exposure to the air, the product will be rapidly degraded by photochemical processes.

Test type: Phototransformation in air

Temperature: 25 °C

sensitizer: OH-radicals

Half-life indirect photolysis: 3,1 h

Method: SRC - AOP (calculation)

After evaporation or exposure to the air, the product will be rapidly degraded by photochemical processes.

Studies of hydrolysis products.

Volatility (Henry's Law constant)

hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer

Calculated value = < 0,000001 Pa\*m3/mol at 25 °C

Method: Bond-method

The substance has to be scored as non-volatile from water.

Calculated value = < 0,000001 Pa\*m3/mol at 25 °C

Method: Bond-method

The substance has to be scored as non-volatile from water.

Studies of hydrolysis products.

## **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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### Disposal considerations

#### Product Disposal:

Product wastes are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations. This product can be disposed through a licensed commercial waste collection service. In this specific case the product is a combustible substance and therefore can be sent to an approved high temperature incineration plant for disposal.

Personal protective clothing and equipment as specified in Section 8 of this SDS must be worn during handling and disposal of this product. The ventilation requirements as specified in the same section must also be followed, and the precautions given in Section 7 of this SDS regarding handling must also be followed.

Do not dispose into the sewerage system. Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or dispose where ground or surface waters may be affected.

In New Zealand, the disposal agency or contractor must comply with the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. Further details regarding disposal can be obtained on the EPA New Zealand website under specific group standards.

#### Container Disposal:

The container or packaging must be cleaned and rendered incapable of holding any substance. It can then be disposed of in a manner consistent with that of the substance it contained. In this instance the packaging can be disposed through a commercial waste collection service.

Alternatively, the container or packaging can be recycled if the hazardous residues have been thoroughly cleaned or rendered non-hazardous.

In New Zealand, the packaging (that may or may not hold any residual substance) that is lawfully disposed of by householders or other consumers through a public or commercial waste collection service is a means of compliance with regulations.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### Transport Information

#### Road and Rail Transport:

Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433: 2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

#### Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

#### Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

### U.N. Number

None Allocated

### UN proper shipping name

None Allocated

### Transport hazard class(es)

None Allocated

### Special Precautions for User

Not available

### IMDG Marine pollutant

No

### Transport in Bulk

Not available

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### Regulatory information

Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001, New Zealand.

Group Standard: Surface Coatings and Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006

**HSNO Approval Number**

HSR002670

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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**Date of preparation or last revision of SDS**

SDS created: August 2017

**References**

- Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices.
- Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433.
- Preparation of Safety Data Sheets - Approved Code of Practice Under the HSNO Act 1996 (HSNO CoP 8-1 09-06).
- Assigning a hazardous substance to a group standard.
- Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

## END OF SDS

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