

JacJay Ltd

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1. Identification of the material and the supplier

Product: CETOL BLX-Pro
Product Use: Waterbourne coating for exterior use
Restrictions of Use: Refer to Section 15

New Zealand Supplier: JacJay Ltd
Address: 25 Walls Road, Penrose, Auckland
P O Box 12 161, Penrose Auckland

Telephone: 64 9 571 0023
Fax Number: 64 9 571 0022
website: www.jacjay.co.nz

Manufacturer: Akzo Nobel Decorative Coatings,
Wexham Road,
Slough, Berkshire,
United Kingdom, SL2 5DS,
Tel.: +44 (0) 333 222 70 70

Emergency Telephone: 0800 764 766 (0800 Poison)

Date of MSDS Preparation: 25 August 2016

Section 2. Hazards Identification

The manufacturer has stated that this substance is hazardous according to the *HSNO (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001*

EPA Approval No: Surface Coatings and Colourants (subsidiary) – HSR002670

Pictograms



Chronic



Ecotoxic

Signal Word: Warning

| HSNO Classification | Hazard Code | Hazard Statement | GHS Category |
|---------------------|-------------|--|--------------|
| 6.5B | H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. | Category 1 |
| 9.1B | H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. | Category 2 |

| Prevention Code | Prevention Statement |
|-----------------|--|
| P103 | Read label before use. |
| P261 | Avoid breathing fumes or vapours. |
| P272 | Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |
| P280 | Wear protective clothing. |

| Response Code | Response Statement |
|---------------|--|
| P363 | Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. |
| P391 | Collect spillage. |
| P302 + P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. |
| P333 + P313 | If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |

| Storage Code | Storage Statement |
|----------------|-------------------|
| None allocated | |

| Disposal Code | Disposal Statement |
|---------------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of according to Local Regulations or Authorities |

Section 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

| Ingredients | Wt% | CAS NUMBER. |
|--|-------------|---------------------|
| propane-1,2-diol | ≥5 - <10 | 57-55-6 |
| reaction mass of α-3-(3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-5-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionyl-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene) and α-3-(3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-5-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionyl-ω-3-(3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-5-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionyloxypoly(oxyethylene) | ≥0.3 - <1 | -- (EC400-830-7) |
| 3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate | ≥0.3 - <1 | 55406-53-6 |
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate | ≥0.2 - <0.3 | 41556-26-7 |
| 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one | <0.1 | 2682-20-4 |

Section 4. First Aid Measures

Routes of Exposure:

| | |
|--------------|--|
| If in Eyes | Rinse cautiously with water for 15 minutes. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice. |
| If on Skin | Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. If skin irritation or rash occurs: get medical advice/attention. |
| If Swallowed | Rinse mouth. Never give anything to the mouth of an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs, place victim face downwards, with the head turned to the side and lower than the hips to prevent vomit entering the lungs. Seek medical attention if needed. |
| If Inhaled | Remove person to fresh air. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow person to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Get medical advice if breathing becomes difficult. |

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

| | |
|---|---|
| Hazard Type | Non Flammable. Fire will produce dense black smoke. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. |
| Hazards from combustion products | Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke, oxides of nitrogen. |

| | |
|---|--|
| Suitable Extinguishing media | Alcohol-resistant foam, CO ₂ , powders, water spray. Do not use water jet. |
| Precautions for firefighters and special protective clothing | Appropriate breathing apparatus may be required. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water. Do not release runoff from fire to drains or watercourses. |
| HAZCHEM CODE | 3Z |

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Wear protective equipment as detailed in Section 8. Clear area of any unprotected personnel. Exclude sources of ignition and ventilate the area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist.

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). Preferably clean with a detergent. Avoid using solvents.

Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses. If the product contaminates lakes, rivers, or sewers, inform the appropriate authorities in accordance with local regulations.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for Handling:

- Read label before use.
- Avoid breathing fumes or vapours.
- Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- Avoid release to the environment.
- Wear protective clothing.

Precautions for Storage:

- Store away from oxidising agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.
- Observe label precautions.
- Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area.
- Keep away from heat and direct sunlight.
- Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
- Prevent unauthorised access.
- Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARDS (provided for guidance only)

| Substance | TWA | | STEL | |
|--|-----|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| | ppm | mg/m ³ | ppm | mg/m ³ |
| Propane-1,2 diol (2001) [57-55-6] | | | | |
| vapour & particulates | 150 | 474 | - | - |
| particulates only | - | 10 | - | - |

Workplace Exposure Standard – Time Weighted Average (WES-TWA). *The time-weighted average exposure standard designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure.* Workplace Exposure Standard – Short-Term Exposure Limit (WESSTEL). *The 15-minute average exposure standard.* Applies to any 15- Minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both the short-term and time-weighted average exposures apply.

Engineering Controls

Provide adequate ventilation. Where reasonably practicable, this should be achieved by the use

of local exhaust ventilation and good general extraction. If these are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of particulates and solvent vapours below the OEL, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

Personal Protection

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Eyes | Wear goggles with side shields. Avoid wearing contact lenses. |
| Hands and Skin | For prolonged or repeated contact use protective gloves. Barrier creams may help to protect the exposed areas of skin, they should however not be applied once exposure has occurred. Skin should be washed after contact. Recommended gloves: Viton® or Nitrile Breakthrough Time: 480 min When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Personnel should wear antistatic clothing made of natural fibres or of high-temperature-resistant synthetic fibres. 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. |
| Respiratory | If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. |
| General | 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. |

OLD LEAD-BASED PAINTS:

When surfaces are to be prepared for painting, account should be taken of the age of the property and the possibility that lead-pigmented paint might be present. There is a possibility that ingestion or inhalation of scrapings or dust arising from the preparation work could cause health effects. As a working rule you should assume that this will be the case if the age of the property is pre 1960.

Where possible wet sanding or chemical stripping methods should be used with surfaces of this type to avoid the creation of dust. When dry sanding cannot be avoided, and effective local exhaust ventilation is not available, it is recommended that a dust respirator is worn, that is approved for use with lead dusts, and its type selected on the basis of the COSHH assessment, taking into account the Workplace Exposure Limit for lead in air. Furthermore, steps should be taken to ensure containment of the dusts created, and that all practicable measures are taken to clean up thoroughly all deposits of dusts in and around the affected area.

Respiratory protection in case of dust or spray mist formation. (particle filter EN143 type P2)

Respiratory protection in case of vapour formation. (half mask with combination filter A2-P2 til concentrations of 0,5 Vol%.)

The current Control of Lead at Work Regulations approved code of practice should be consulted for advice on protective clothing and personal hygiene precautions. Care should also be taken to exclude visitors, members of the household and especially children from the affected area, during the actual work and the subsequent clean-up operations. All scrapings, dust, etc. should be disposed of by the professional painting contractor as Hazardous Waste.

Extra precautions will also need to be taken when burning off old lead-based paints because fumes containing lead will be produced. It is recommended that a respirator, approved for use with particulate fumes of lead is selected on the basis of the COSHH assessment, taking into account the Workplace Exposure Limit for lead in air. Similar precautions to those given above about sanding should be taken with reference to protective clothing, disposal of scrapings and dusts, and exclusion of other personnel and especially children from the building during actual work and the subsequent clean-up operations.

Avoid the inhalation of dust. Wear suitable face mask if dry sanding. Special precautions should be taken during surface preparation of pre-1960s paint surfaces over wood and metal as they may contain harmful lead.

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

| | |
|---|--|
| Appearance | Liquid |
| Odour | Characteristic |
| Odour Threshold | Not available |
| pH | Not applicable |
| Boiling Point | 100°C |
| Melting Point | Not available |
| Freezing Point | Not available |
| Flash Point | Not available |
| Flammability | Not applicable |
| Upper and Lower Explosive Limits | Not available |
| Vapour Pressure | Not available |
| Vapour Density | Not available |
| Relative Density | 1.044 |
| Solubilities | Easily soluble in the following materials: cold water. |
| Partition Coefficient: | Not available |
| Auto-ignition Temperature | Not available |
| Decomposition Temperature | Not available |
| Kinematic Viscosity | Kinematic (room temperature): 15.33 cm ² /s |
| Particle Characteristics | Not applicable |

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

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|---|--|
| Stability of Substance | This product is stable under normal storage and handling conditions. |
| Conditions to Avoid | When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products. |
| Incompatible Materials | Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidising agents, strong alkalis, strong acids. |
| Hazardous Decomposition Products | Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. |

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Acute Effects:

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Swallowed | Not applicable. |
| Dermal | Not applicable. |
| Inhalation | Not applicable. |
| Eye | Not applicable. |
| Skin | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |

Chronic Effects:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Carcinogenicity | Not applicable. |
| Reproductive Toxicity | Not applicable. |
| Germ Cell Mutagenicity | Not applicable. |
| Aspiration | Not applicable. |

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| STOT/SE | Not applicable. |
| STOT/RE | Not applicable. |

Section 12. Ecotoxicological Information

HSNO Classes: 9.1B = Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Exposure |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|----------|
| 3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate | Acute EC50 0.022 mg/l | Algae - Scenedesmus subspicatus | 72 hours |
| | Acute EC50 0.16 ppm Fresh | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 67 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) | 96 hours |
| 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one | Acute EC50 0.24 mg/l | Daphnia | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 0.18 mg/l | Fish | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 12.4 mg/l | Fish - Lepomis Macrochirus | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 6 mg/l | Fish - Oncorhynchus Mykiss | 96 hours |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Persistence and degradability | 3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate = Readily Biodegradable |
| Bioaccumulation | 3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate = Log Pow = Low |
| Mobility in Soil | No data available |
| Other adverse effects | No data available |

Do not allow to enter waterways.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal Method: 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.

Precautions: Ensure container holding unwanted product or contaminated spill media is labelled "Hazardous Waste - Ecotoxic"

Disposal methods to avoid: Do not allow to enter waterways.

Section 14 Transport Information

This product is classified as a Dangerous Good for transport in NZ ; NZS 5433:2012

Road and Rail Transport

UN No: 3082
 Class-primary 9
 Packing Group III
 Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S

Air Transport

UN No: 3082
 Class-primary 9
 Packing Group III
 Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S

Marine Transport

UN No: 3082
 Class-primary 9

Section 15 Regulatory Information

EPA Approval Code: Surface Coatings and Colourants – HSR002670

HSNO Classification: 6.5B, 9.1B

HSNO Controls:
 Trigger quantities for this substance:

| | Trigger Quantity |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Approved Handler | Not required |
| Location Certificate | Not required |
| Tracking Trigger Quantities | Not required |
| Signage Trigger Quantities | 1000L (9.1B) |
| Emergency Response Plan | 1000L (9.1B) |
| Secondary Containment | 1000L (9.1B) |
| Restriction of Use | None |

Section 16 Other Information

Glossary

| | |
|------------------|---|
| EC ₅₀ | Median effective concentration. |
| EEL | Environmental Exposure Limit. |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Authority |
| HSNO | Hazardous Substances and New Organisms. |
| LC ₅₀ | Lethal concentration that will kill 50% of the test organisms inhaling or ingesting it. |
| LD ₅₀ | Lethal dose to kill 50% of test animals/organisms. |
| LEL | Lower explosive level. |
| OSHA | American Occupational Safety and Health Administration. |
| TEL | Tolerable Exposure Limit. |
| TLV | Threshold Limit Value-an exposure limit set by responsible authority. |
| UEL | Upper Explosive Level |
| WES | Workplace Exposure Limit |

1. HSNO Approved Code of Practice: Preparation of Safety Data Sheets, September 2006.

Disclaimer

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Please contact the New Zealand distributor, if further information is required.

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25 August 2021