

Section 1 – Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
20091	Carbond 955 Windscreen Primer	30 ml	Black

Recommended use:	Sealant	
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	14 Avalon Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Nawton	Fax: (07) 847 0324
	Hamilton 3200	Email: sales@soudal.co.nz
	New Zealand	Website: www.soudal.co.nz
POISON CENTRE NUMBER: 0800 764 766 (24 hours)		

Section 2 – Hazard Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as:

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE according to the criteria of HSNO.

REGULATED under NZS5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) classification:

Classification	Hazard statements
Flammable Liquid Category 2 3.1B	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour
Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5 6.1E	H303 May be harmful if swallowed
Eye Effects Category 2 6.4A	H319 Causes serious eye irritation
Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1 6.5A	H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
Skin Sensitisation Category 1 6.5B	H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
STOT – SE Category 2 6.9B	H371 May cause damage to organs
STOT – RE Category 2 6.9B	H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
STOT – SE Narcosis Category 3 6.9	H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness

HSNO Signal Word :

DANGER



Precautionary Statements:

P102 Keep out of reach of children
 P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
 P210 Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
 P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment

P241 Use explosion proof lighting/ ventilating/ electrical/ intrinsically safe equipment
 P242 Use non-sparking tools
 P243 Take action to prevent static discharge
 P260 Do not breathe fumes/ mists/ vapours/ sprays
 P271 Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke whilst handling this product
 P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection
 P284 In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection

P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
 P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
 P405 Store locked up

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual HSNO classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
2-Butanone	78-93-3	Flammable Liquid Category 2; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Skin Effects Category 2; Eye Effects Category 2; STOT – RE Category 2; STOT – SE Category 2	40 – 60
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	Flammable Liquid Category 2; Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5; Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4; Skin Effects Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2; Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4	15 – 25
1,6-hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer with toluene diisocyanate	26426-91-5	Eye Effects Category 2; Skin Sensitisation Category 1	5 - 10
hexamethylene diisocyanate oligomers	28182-81-2	Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4; Respiratory Sensitisation Category 1; Skin Sensitisation Category 1	4 – 8
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	Flammable Liquid Category 3; Eye Effects Category 2	< 2.5
Ingredients not contributing to classification			balance

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other ingredients not contributing to the classification are also possible.

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Eye contact:

Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin contact:

Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation:

remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary. Following uptake by inhalation, move person to an area free from risk of further exposure. Oxygen or artificial respiration should be administered as needed. Asthmatic-type symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Treatment is essentially symptomatic. A physician should be consulted.

Ingestion:

If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice. If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

General advice and advice for physicians:

Treat symptomatically.
 Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal

intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned or irritated by this product. The number is 0800 764766 from anywhere in New Zealand (13 1126 in Australia) and is available at all times. Have this SDS or product label with you when you call.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:

Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Powder, water spray or fog – large fires only

Fire/ Explosion Hazard

Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Advice for fire-fighters:

Alert Fire & Emergency New Zealand and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Minor Spills

Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Wipe up. Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

Major Spills

Clear area of personnel. Alert Fire & Emergency New Zealand and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterway. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling:

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.

Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

Storage:

Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure limits:

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA		WES-STEL	
78-93-3	2-Butanone	150 ppm	445 mg/m ³	300 ppm	890 mg/m ³
123-86-4	n-butyl acetate	150 ppm	713 mg/m ³	200 ppm	960 mg/m ³

28182-81-2	Hexamethylene diisocyanate oligomer	0.02 mg/m ³	0.07 mg/m ³
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The TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

Engineering Controls:

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Exposure controls:

Control	Protective measure
Eye	Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] 
Respiratory	Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate. Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important. If required a Type A mask of sufficient capacity should be used. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)
Skin	PE/EVAL/P or Teflon gloves are recommended if skin contact or contamination of clothing is likely, protective clothing should be worn. [AS 2161] Wear protective clothing.   

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties:

Property	Details
Appearance	Black liquid
Odour	Ketone
Odour threshold	No data
pH	No data.
Freezing/melting point	No data. °C
Boiling Point	79 °C

Flash point	- 8 °C
Flammability	Highly flammable
Upper and lower flammability limits	Lower 1.8 % Upper 11.5 %
Vapour pressure	110 kPa 50 °C
Vapour Density	> 1 heavier than air
Specific gravity/density	0.92 g/ml
Water solubility	Immiscible
Solubility	No data
Partition Coefficient	No data
Auto-ignition temperature	> 200 °C
Decomposition Temperature	No data °C
Viscosity	No data mPa.s
Volatile materials	No data %

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to avoid:

Ignition sources; freezing temperatures

Incompatible materials to avoid:

Avoid oxidising agents (nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc) as ignition may result

Hazardous decomposition products:

Combustion will result in the release of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Summary of Toxicity

Acute toxicity:

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. The vapour/mist may be highly irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs; the response may be severe enough to produce bronchitis and pulmonary oedema. Possible neurological symptoms arising from isocyanate exposure include headache, insomnia, euphoria, ataxia, anxiety neurosis, depression and paranoia. Gastrointestinal disturbances are characterised by nausea and vomiting. Pulmonary sensitisation may produce asthmatic reactions ranging from minor breathing difficulties to severe allergic

	attacks; this may occur following a single acute exposure or may develop without warning for several hours after exposure. Sensitized people can react to very low doses, and should not be allowed to work in situations allowing exposure to this material. Continued exposure of sensitised persons may lead to possible long term respiratory impairment. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
Oral	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Dermal	The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
Eye	The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. If eye irritation occurs seek to reduce exposure with available control measures, or evacuate area. There is some evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with redness.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Persons with a history of asthma or other respiratory problems or are known to be sensitised, should not be engaged in any work involving the handling of isocyanates. [CCTRADE-Bayer, APMF] Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Isocyanate vapours are irritating to the airways and can cause their inflammation, with wheezing, gasping, severe distress, even loss of consciousness and fluid in the lungs. Nervous system symptoms that may occur include headache, sleep disturbance, euphoria, inco-ordination, anxiety, depression and paranoia.

	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
2-butanone	LD _{50 rat} 2054 mg/kg	LD _{50 rabbit} 6480 mg/kg	LC _{50 rat} 47 mg/L/8hr
n-butyl acetate	LD _{50 rat} 10768 mg/kg	LD _{50 rabbit} 3200 mg/kg	LC _{50 rat} 1.802 mg/L/4hr
Hexamethylene diisocyanate oligomer	LD _{50 rat} >10000 mg/kg	LD _{50 rabbit} >5000 mg/kg	LC _{50 rat} 4.625 mg/L/1hr
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	LD _{50 rat} >5000 mg/kg	LD _{50 rabbit} >2000 mg/kg	LC _{50 rat} 6510 mg/L/6hr

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters. Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

	Fish	Crustacea	Algae
2-butanone	LC _{50 96hr} >400 mg/L	EC _{50 48hr} 308 mg/L NOEC _{48hr} 68 mg/L	EC _{50 96hr} >1500 mg/L
n-butyl acetate	LC _{50 96hr} 18 mg/L	EC _{50 48hr} 32 mg/L	EC _{50 72hr} 674.7 mg/L EC _{0 192hr} 21 mg/L
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	LC _{50 96hr} 100 mg/L NOEC _{336hr} 47.5 mg/L	EC _{50 48hr} 408 mg/L EC _{0 24hr} 500 mg/L	

	Persistence Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
2-butanone	LOW half-life 14d	LOW half-life 26.75d	LOW LogKOW 0.29	MEDIUM KOC 3.827
n-butyl acetate	LOW	LOW	LOW BCF 14	LOW KOC 20.86
Hexamethylene diisocyanate oligomer	HIGH	HIGH	LOW LogKW 7.5795	LOW KOC 18560000
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl	LOW	LOW	LOW LogKOW 0.56	HIGH KOC 1.836

acetate			
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Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: If container cannot be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult Land Waste Authority for disposal. Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. Recycle containers if possible or dispose of in an authorised landfill. Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017.

Section 14 - Transport Information



HAZCHEM

3YE

Land Transport UNDG

Class or division	3
Subsidiary Risk	
UN Number	1866
UN Packing Group	II
Shipping Name	Resin Solution, flammable contains 2-butanone, n-butyl acetate
Special Provisions	
Limited Quantities	5 Lt

Air Transport IATA

ICAO/IATA Class	3
ICAO/IATA Subrisk	
UN/ID Number	1866
Packing Group	II
Special provision	A3
Cargo only	
Packing instructions	364
Maximum Qty/pack	60 Lt
Passenger and Cargo	
Packing instructions	353
Maximum Qty/pack	5 Lt
Passenger & Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing instructions	Y341
Maximum Qty/pack	1 Lt
Shipping Name	Resin Solution, flammable contains 2-butanone, n-butyl acetate

Marine Transport IMDG

IMDG Class	3
IMDG Subrisk	
UN Number	1866
UN Packing Group	II
EmS Number	F-E – S-E
Special provisions	
Limited quantities	5 Lt
Marine pollutant	No
Shipping Name	Resin Solution, flammable contains 2-butanone, n-butyl acetate

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

HSR002662 Surface Coatings & Colourants (Flammable)

Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Safety data sheet must be available to a person handling the substance within 10 minutes.
Emergency plan	Required when quantities exceed 1000Lt
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Required as liquid
Signage	Required when quantities exceed 250Lt
Hazardous Location Compliance certificate	Required when quantities exceed 100Lt in containers greater than 5Lt capacity else 250Lt in containers less than 5Lt else 50Lt in open containers
Hazardous Area	Required
Fire extinguishers	2x ≥3.5Kg Required when quantities exceed 250Lt

National Inventories

Australia	AICS	Y
Canada	DSL	Y
Canada	NDSL	N
China	IECSC	Y
Europe	EINEC/ELINCS/NLP	N
Japan	ENCS	N
Korea	KECI	Y
New Zealand	NZIoC	Y
Philippines	PICCS	Y
USA	TSCA	Y

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

Section 16 – Other Information

Revision History

August 2018 Origination

Abbreviations:

Abbreviation	Description
CAS number	Number assigned to chemical in the Chemical Abstracts Service registry
HAZCHEM code	Code used by fire-fighters to determine correct method of action in the case of fire
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act)
ICAO Technical Instructions	International Civil Aviation Organization Technical Instructions
IMDG code	International Maritime Dangerous Goods code controlled by the International Maritime Organization (IMO)
LC ₅₀	Lethal concentration 50% - concentration fatal to 50% of the tested population
LD ₅₀	Lethal dose 50% - dose fatal to 50% of the tested population

NZS 5433	New Zealand Standard 5433 (Standard for the Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land)
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average (typically measured as 8 hours)
UN number	United nations number
WES	Workplace exposure standard

References

Chemical properties and HSNO classifications derived from the New Zealand chemical classification information database (CCID).

www.epa.govt.nz.

Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 9th Edition (November 2017).

www.mbie.govt.nz.

The information provided on this SDS is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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This SDS was prepared by Collievale Enterprises Ltd in accord with the Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017

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End of MSDS