

HSNO 2017 - New Zealand

### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Product name : WATTYL AQUATRIM SATIN LIGHT BASE  
Product identity : 117362  
Product type : Paint or paint related material

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

Field of application : buildings  
Identified uses : Consumer applications, Professional applications, Used by spraying.

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company details : Hempel (Wattyl) New Zealand Limited  
4-14 Patiki Road  
Avondale, Auckland 1026  
New Zealand  
Tel.: +(64) 98010034  
Email: wattyl@wattyl.com.au  
Date of Preparation : 3 May 2024  
Date of previous issue : 2 May 2024.

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)  
Poisons Centre New Zealand: 0800 764 766 (24 hour)

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Product definition : Mixture

#### GHS Classification

LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3

#### 2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictograms :  
Signal word : No signal word.  
Hazard statements : H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.  
Precautionary statements :  
General : Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Do not apply directly into or onto water. Take all reasonable steps to ensure that the substance does not cause any significant adverse effects to the environment beyond the application area.  
Prevention : Avoid release to the environment.  
Disposal : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

#### 2.3 Other hazards

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

### SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

#### 3.2 Mixtures

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	≤10
propyleneglycol	57-55-6	≤5
trimethyl pentanediol mono isobutyrate	25265-77-4	≤3
silicon dioxide	7631-86-9	≤3
ammonia	1336-21-6	≤0.3
C16-C18 alcoholethoxylate (approx. 20 EO)	68439-49-6	≤0.3
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	55965-84-9	<0.0015

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

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.

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

General :	In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If breathing is irregular, drowsiness, loss of consciousness or cramps: Call 112 and give immediate treatment (first aid).
Eye contact :	Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
Inhalation :	Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Give nothing by mouth. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately.
Skin contact :	Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners.
Ingestion :	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Lower the head so that vomit will not re-enter the mouth and throat.
Protection of first-aiders :	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. 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.

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

##### Potential acute health effects

Eye contact :	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation :	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact :	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion :	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

##### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact :	No specific data.
Inhalation :	No specific data.
Skin contact :	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness
Ingestion :	No specific data.

#### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician :	Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
Specific treatments :	No specific treatment.

### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media :	Recommended: alcohol resistant foam, CO <sub>2</sub> , powders, water spray. Not to be used : waterjet.
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#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazards from the substance or mixture :	In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.
Hazardous combustion products :	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides metal oxide/oxides

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

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. Fire will produce dense black smoke. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water. Do not release runoff from fire to drains or watercourses. Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

**SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

**6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Avoid all direct contact with the spilled material. Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If the product contaminates lakes, rivers, or sewers, inform the appropriate authorities in accordance with local regulations.

**6.2 Environmental precautions**

Avoid dispersal of spilt 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.

**6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product.

**6.4 Reference to other sections**

See Section 1 for emergency contact information.  
 See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.  
 See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

**SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

**7.1 Precautions for safe handling**

Avoid inhalation of vapour, dust and spray mist. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in area where this material is handled, stored and processed. Appropriate personal protective equipment: see Section 8. Always keep in containers made from the same material as the original one.

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

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area away from incompatible materials and ignition sources. Keep out of the reach of children. Keep away from: Oxidizing agents, strong alkalis, strong acids. No smoking. Prevent unauthorized access. Containers that are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

**7.3 Specific end use(s)**

See separate Product Data Sheet for recommendations or industrial sector specific solutions.

**SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

**8.1 Control parameters**

Product/ingredient name	Exposure limit values
titanium dioxide	<b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 4/2022).</b> WES-TWA: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: The value for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and less than 1% free silica.
propyleneglycol	<b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 4/2022).</b> WES-TWA: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Particulate
silicon dioxide	WES-TWA: 474 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Vapor and particulates WES-TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours. Form: Vapor and particulates <b>EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2020). [silica, amorphous]</b> TWA: 2.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: respirable dust TWA: 6 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: inhalable dust
ammonia	<b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 4/2022). [Ammonia, Anhydrous]</b> WES-TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours. WES-TWA: 17 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. WES-STEL: 24 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. WES-STEL: 35 ppm 15 minutes.

**Recommended monitoring procedures**

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

#### 8.2 Exposure controls

##### Appropriate engineering controls

Arrange sufficient ventilation by local exhaust ventilation and good general ventilation to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors or dust lowest possible and below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the workstation location.

##### Individual protection measures

General :

Gloves must be worn for all work that may result in soiling. Apron/coveralls/protective clothing must be worn when soiling is so great that regular work clothes do not adequately protect skin against contact with the product. Safety eyewear should be used when there is a likelihood of exposure.



Hygiene measures :

Wash hands, forearms, and face thoroughly after handling compounds and before eating, smoking, using lavatory, and at the end of day.

Eye/face 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: safety glasses with side-shields.

Hand protection :

Wear chemical-resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. The quality of the chemical-resistant protective gloves must be chosen as a function of the specific workplace concentrations and quantity of hazardous substances.

Since the actual work situation is unknown. Supplier of gloves should be contacted in order to find the appropriate type. Below listed glove(s) should be regarded as generic advice:

Recommended: Silver Shield / Barrier / 4H gloves, nitrile rubber (>0.3 mm), neoprene rubber (>0.1 mm), butyl rubber (>0.5 mm), natural rubber (latex) (>0.4 mm), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), Viton®, nitrile rubber (>0.1 mm), butyl rubber (>0.3 mm)  
Short term exposure: polyvinyl alcohol (PVA)

Body protection :

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved handling this product.

Respiratory protection :

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. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Be sure to use approved/certified respirator or equivalent. It is not possible to specify precise filter type, since the actual work situation is unknown. Supplier of respirators should be contacted in order to find the appropriate filter.

#### 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.

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state :

Liquid.

Odour :

Non-characteristic.

pH :

Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.

Melting point/freezing point :

0°C This is based on data for the following ingredient: water

Boiling point/boiling range :

Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.

Flash point :

Closed cup: 213°C (415.4°F)

Evaporation rate :

Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.

Flammability :

Flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and heat.

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits :	0.6 - 12.6 vol %
Vapour pressure :	2.333 kPa This is based on data for the following ingredient: water
Vapour density :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Relative density :	1.13 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Partition coefficient (LogKow) :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Auto-ignition temperature :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Decomposition temperature :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Viscosity :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Explosive properties :	Slightly explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge.
Oxidising properties :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.

### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1 Reactivity

No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

#### 10.2 Chemical stability

The product is stable.

#### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

No specific data.

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.  
Slightly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: reducing materials.

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When exposed to high temperatures (i.e. in case of fire) harmful decomposition products may be formed:

Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides metal oxide/oxides

### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Exposure to component solvent vapor concentrations may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. Symptoms and signs include headaches, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Repeated or prolonged contact with the preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin, resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin. If splashed in the eyes, the liquid may cause irritation and reversible damage. Accidental swallowing may cause stomach pain. Chemical lung inflammation may occur if the product is taken into the lungs via vomiting.

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
titanium dioxide	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>6.8 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
propyleneglycol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	20800 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	20 g/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	15200 mg/kg	-
trimethyl pentanediol mono isobutyrate	LD50 Oral	Rat	6517 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>0.139 mg/l	4 hours
silicon dioxide	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	350 mg/kg	-
ammonia	LD50 Oral	Rat	1260 mg/kg	-
C16-C18 alcoholethoxylate (approx. 20 EO)	LD50 Oral	Rat	1260 mg/kg	-

**SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	LD50 Oral	Rat	69 mg/kg	-
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**Irritation/Corrosion**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure
titanium dioxide	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	72 hours 300 Micrograms Intermittent
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams
propyleneglycol	Skin - Moderate irritant	Human	-	72 hours 104 milligrams Intermittent
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	-
trimethyl pentanediol mono isobutyrate	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 25 milligrams
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	0.5 minutes 1 milligrams
silicon dioxide	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 microliters
ammonia	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 microliters
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	-
C16-C18 alcoholethoxylate (approx. 20 EO)	Skin - Severe irritant	Human	-	0.01 Percent
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	-
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	Skin - Severe irritant	Human	-	0.01 Percent
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	-

**Sensitiser**

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	skin	Guinea pig	Sensitising

**Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)**

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Not available.			

**Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)**

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Not available.			

**Aspiration hazard**

Product/ingredient name	Result
Not available.	

**Information on likely routes of exposure**

Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

**Potential chronic health effects**

Sensitisation : Contains 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one. May produce an allergic reaction.

Other information : No additional known significant effects or critical hazards.

**SECTION 12: Ecological information**

**12.1 Toxicity**

Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses.

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
titanium dioxide	Acute LC50 >100 mg/l	-	48 hours
	Acute LC50 >100 mg/l	-	96 hours
ammonia	Acute LC50 0.8 mg/l	-	96 hours
	Chronic LC50 0.66 mg/l	-	48 hours
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	Acute EC50 0.018 mg/l	-	72 hours
	Acute EC50 0.1 mg/l		48 hours
	Acute LC50 0.188 mg/l		96 hours

**12.2 Persistence and degradability**

### SECTION 12: Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
propyleneglycol	OECD 301F Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test OECD	81 % - Readily - 28 days	-	-
trimethyl pentanediol mono isobutyrate	OECD 301B Ready Biodegradability - CO2 Evolution Test	>77 % - Readily - 28 days	-	-
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	OECD 301B Ready Biodegradability - CO2 Evolution Test	62 % - Not readily - 28 days	-	-

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
propyleneglycol	-	-	Readily
trimethyl pentanediol mono isobutyrate	-	-	Readily
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	-	-	Not readily

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
propyleneglycol	-1.07	-	low
trimethyl pentanediol mono isobutyrate	3.2	-	low
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	<3	<100	low

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>) : No known data available in our database.

Mobility : No known data available in our database.

#### Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Residues of the product is listed as hazardous waste. Dispose of according to all state and local applicable regulations. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction.

#### Packaging

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

### SECTION 14: Transport information

Transport may take place according to national regulation NZS for transport by road and train, IMDG for transport by sea, IATA for transport by air.

	14.1 UN no.	14.2 Proper shipping name	14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	14.4 PG*	14.5 Env* Additional information
<b>NZS Class</b>	Not regulated.		-	-	No. <u>Hazchem code</u> -
<b>IMDG Class</b>	Not regulated.		-	-	No. -
<b>IATA Class</b>	Not regulated.		-	-	No. -

PG\* : Packing group

Env.\* : Environmental hazards

#### 14.6 Special precautions for user

**SECTION 14: Transport information**

**Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

**14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**

Not applicable.

**SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

**15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

This material is classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020.

This material is not classified as DANGEROUS GOODS according to criteria in New Zealand Standard 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

**HSNO Classification**

LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product :

No known specific national and/or regional regulations applicable to this product (including its ingredients).

**SECTION 16: Other information**

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Classification	Justification
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3	Calculation method

**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.