

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

ACTIVATOR SLOW  
HPC0

## Section 1. Identification

**Product identifier** : ACTIVATOR SLOW  
**Product code** : HPC0  
**Product type** : Liquid.

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

**Material uses** : Paint or paint related material.  
: Industrial use only.

**Supplier's details** : VALSPAR AUTOMOTIVE AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED  
4 Hawke Street,  
Kincumber NSW 2251,  
Australia  
T: +612 4368 4054  
E: autoinfo@valspar.com

**Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)** : +(61)290372994 (Available 24 hours/ 7 days)

## Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3  
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2  
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** :

**DANGER**

**Hazard statements** :

**Flammable liquid and vapour.**  
**May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.**  
**May cause an allergic skin reaction.**  
**May cause respiratory irritation.**  
**May cause cancer.**  
**May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.**

### Precautionary statements

**Prevention** :

Obtain special instructions before use. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, or hearing protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not breathe vapour.

## Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

- Response** : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
- Storage** : Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Supplemental label elements** : Please refer to the SDS for additional information. Keep out of reach of children. Do not transfer contents to other containers for storage.

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

## Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

- Substance/mixture** : Mixture
- Other means of identification** : Not available.

### CAS number/other identifiers

Not available.

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	Identifiers
Hexamethylene Diisocyanate Polymer	≥30 - ≤60	CAS: 28182-81-2 EC: 500-060-2
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	≥10 - <20	CAS: 64742-94-5
Methyl n-Amyl Ketone	≥10 - ≤30	CAS: 110-43-0 EC: 203-767-1
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	≤3.8	CAS: 64742-95-6
Isophorone Diisocyanate Polymer	≤5	CAS: 53880-05-0 EC: 500-125-5
Naphthalene	≤2.5	CAS: 91-20-3 EC: 202-049-5
2-Butoxyethyl Acetate	≤2.3	CAS: 112-07-2 EC: 203-933-3
trimethylbenzene	≤1.3	CAS: 25551-13-7 EC: 247-099-9
Cumene	≤0.3	CAS: 98-82-8 EC: 202-704-5

**There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.**

**The total concentration of ingredients in this product, reported or not in this section, is 100%.**

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

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

## Section 4. First aid measures

- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours. Aggravated Medical Conditions Caused By Exposure- Asthma. Known antidotes may be administered - administer a bronchodilating drug such as salbutamol by nebulizer.
- Skin contact** : Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards. Splashes can cause severe chemical conjunctivitis.
- Inhalation** : May cause respiratory irritation. In relatively high concentrations, isocyanates have a strong irritant effect on the respiratory tract in most people.
- Skin contact** : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : No specific data.
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
respiratory tract irritation  
coughing
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting

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

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

## Section 4. First aid measures

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Flammable liquid and vapour. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapour/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back.

**Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
nitrogen oxides

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Firefighters tackling polyurethane fires should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus complying with AS/NZS 1716 and selected, used and maintained in accordance with AS/NZS 1715.

**Hazchem code** : •3Y

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

**For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

**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).

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

**Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Large spill

: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. 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. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. 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. Additional information on decontamination of spills can be found in Appendix M of AS/NZS 4081:2001.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures

: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not swallow. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use. Avoid release to the environment.

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Hexamethylene Diisocyanate Polymer	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024)</b> <b>[Isocyanates, all]</b> Sensitiser.
heptan-2-one	STEL 15 minutes: 0.07 mg/m³ (as -NCO). TWA 8 hours: 0.02 mg/m³ (as -NCO).
Isophorone Diisocyanate Polymer	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024)</b> TWA 8 hours: 233 mg/m³. TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.
naphthalene	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024)</b> <b>[Isocyanates, all]</b> Sensitiser.
	STEL 15 minutes: 0.07 mg/m³ (as -NCO). TWA 8 hours: 0.02 mg/m³ (as -NCO).
	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024)</b> Carc. 2.

# Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Ethanol, 2-butoxy-, acetate

trimethylbenzene

cumene

STEL 15 minutes: 79 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.  
STEL 15 minutes: 15 ppm.  
TWA 8 hours: 52 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.  
TWA 8 hours: 10 ppm.

**Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024)**

Absorbed through skin.  
TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm.  
TWA 8 hours: 133 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.  
STEL 15 minutes: 50 ppm.  
STEL 15 minutes: 333 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

**Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024)**

**[Trimethyl benzene]**

TWA 8 hours: 123 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.  
TWA 8 hours: 25 ppm.

**Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2024)**

Absorbed through skin.  
TWA 8 hours: 125 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.  
TWA 8 hours: 25 ppm.  
STEL 15 minutes: 75 ppm.  
STEL 15 minutes: 375 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

**Biological exposure indices**

No exposure indices known.

**Biological limit values**

: There is no biological limit allocated.

**Appropriate engineering controls**

: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Refer to Safe Work Australia's (SWA) Guide To Handling Isocyanates for work operation-specific engineering control requirements.

**Environmental exposure controls**

: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

**Individual protection measures**

**Hygiene measures**

: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

**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. Wear eye protection selected in accordance with AS/NZS 1337.

**Skin protection**

**Hand protection**

: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Wear protective gloves complying with the relevant part of the AS/NZS



## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

2161 series.

- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Wear protective clothing complying with AS 2919 or the appropriate part of the AS/NZS 4503 series, suitable for use with the components of this product.
- Other skin protection** : 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 protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use. Use positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus complying with AS/NZS 1716 and selected, used and maintained in accordance with AS/NZS 1715.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Colour** : Clear.
- Odour** : Not available.
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range** : 147°C (296.6°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 27°C (80.6°F) [Pensky-Martens Closed Cup]
- Evaporation rate** : 0.33 (butyl acetate = 1)
- Flammability** : Flammable liquid.
- Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit** : Lower: 0.5%  
Upper: 7.9%
- Vapour pressure** : 0.51 kPa (3.855 mm Hg)
- Relative vapour density** : 3.94 [Air = 1]
- Relative density** : 1.02
- Solubility(ies)** :

Media	Result
cold water	Not soluble

- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not applicable.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Dynamic (room temperature): Not available.  
Kinematic (room temperature): Not available.  
Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): <20.5 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (<20.5 cSt)
- Heat of combustion** : 14.641 kJ/g

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	: The product is stable.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapour to accumulate in low or confined areas.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

##### Product/ingredient name

Hexamethylene Diisocyanate Polymer

heptan-2-one

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C8 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 135C to 210C (275F to 410F).  
naphthalene

Ethanol, 2-butoxy-, acetate

trimethylbenzene

cumene

##### Result

##### Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists

18500 mg/m<sup>3</sup> [1 hours]

##### Rat - Oral - LD50

1600 mg/kg

Toxic effects: Behavioral - Ataxia Lung, Thorax, or Respiration  
- Respiratory depression

##### Rat - Oral - LD50

8400 mg/kg

Toxic effects: Behavioral - Somnolence (general depressed activity) Behavioral - Tremor Lung, Thorax, or Respiration -  
Other changes

##### Rat - Oral - LD50

490 mg/kg

##### Rabbit - Dermal - LD50

>20 g/kg

##### Rat - Oral - LD50

2400 mg/kg

Toxic effects: Kidney, Ureter, and Bladder - Hematuria Kidney, Ureter, and Bladder - Other changes in urine composition

##### Rabbit - Dermal - LD50

1500 mg/kg

Toxic effects: Kidney, Ureter, and Bladder - Hematuria Kidney, Ureter, and Bladder - Other changes in urine composition  
Blood - Normocytic anemia

##### Rat - Oral - LD50

8970 mg/kg

##### Rat - Oral - LD50

1400 mg/kg

Toxic effects: Gastrointestinal - Gastritis

##### Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour

39000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> [4 hours]



## Section 11. Toxicological information

**Conclusion/Summary[Product]** : Not available.

### Skin corrosion/irritation

#### **Product/ingredient name**

Hexamethylene Diisocyanate Polymer

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.

heptan-2-one

naphthalene

Ethanol, 2-butoxy-, acetate

trimethylbenzene

cumene

#### **Result**

**Rabbit - Skin - Moderate irritant**

Amount/concentration applied: 500 mg

**Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant**

Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours

Amount/concentration applied: 500 uL

**Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant**

Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours

Amount/concentration applied: 14 mg

**Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant**

Amount/concentration applied: 495 mg

**Rabbit - Skin - Severe irritant**

Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours

Amount/concentration applied: 0.05 Ml

**Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant**

Amount/concentration applied: 500 mg

**Rabbit - Skin - Moderate irritant**

Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours

Amount/concentration applied: 500 mg

**Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant**

Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours

Amount/concentration applied: 10 mg

**Rabbit - Skin - Moderate irritant**

Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours

Amount/concentration applied: 100 mg

**Conclusion/Summary[Product]** : Not available.

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

#### **Product/ingredient name**

Hexamethylene Diisocyanate Polymer

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C8 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 135C to 210C (275F to 410F). Ethanol, 2-butoxy-, acetate

trimethylbenzene

cumene

#### **Result**

**Rabbit - Eyes - Moderate irritant**

Amount/concentration applied: 100 mg

**Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant**

Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours

Amount/concentration applied: 100 uL

**Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant**

Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours

Amount/concentration applied: 500 mg

**Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant**

Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours

Amount/concentration applied: 500 mg

**Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant**

Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours

Amount/concentration applied: 500 mg

**Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant**

Amount/concentration applied: 86 mg

**Conclusion/Summary[Product]** : Not available.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Respiratory corrosion/irritation

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary[Product] : Not available.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Not available.

**Skin**

Conclusion/Summary[Product] : Not available.

**Respiratory**

Conclusion/Summary[Product] : Not available.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary[Product] : Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary[Product] : Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary[Product] : Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Result
Hexamethylene Diisocyanate Polymer	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
Isophorone Diisocyanate Polymer	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
naphthalene	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
cumene	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Result
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## Section 11. Toxicological information

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C8 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 135C to 210C (275F to 410F).

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 1

### Aspiration hazard

#### **Product/ingredient name**

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.  
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C8 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 135C to 210C (275F to 410F).  
naphthalene  
cumene

#### **Result**

ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

### Information on likely routes of exposure

Not available.

### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards. Splashes can cause severe chemical conjunctivitis.
- Inhalation** : May cause respiratory irritation. In relatively high concentrations, isocyanates have a strong irritant effect on the respiratory tract in most people.
- Skin contact** : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : No specific data.
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
respiratory tract irritation  
coughing
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting

### Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

#### **Short term exposure**

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### **Long term exposure**

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

# Section 11. Toxicological information

## Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

**Conclusion/Summary[Product]** : Not available.

- General** : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
- Carcinogenicity** : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
- Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Reproductive toxicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Numerical measures of toxicity

### Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapours) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
ACTIVATOR SLOW	5411.5	60949.8	N/A	74.2	7.9
Hexamethylene Diisocyanate Polymer	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.625
heptan-2-one	1600	N/A	N/A	11	N/A
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C8 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 135C to 210C (275F to 410F).	8400	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
naphthalene	490	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ethanol, 2-butoxy-, acetate	500	1500	N/A	11	N/A
trimethylbenzene	500	N/A	N/A	11	N/A
cumene	1400	N/A	N/A	39	N/A

# Section 12. Ecological information

## Toxicity

### Product/ingredient name

heptan-2-one

### Result

#### Acute - LC50 - Fresh water

Fish - Fathead minnow - *Pimephales promelas*  
Age: 32 days; Size: 18.4 mm; Weight: 0.095 g  
131 mg/l [96 hours]  
Effect: Mortality

naphthalene

#### Acute - EC50 - Fresh water

Daphnia - Water flea - *Daphnia magna* - Neonate  
Age: ≤24 hours  
1.6 mg/l [48 hours]  
Effect: Intoxication

#### Acute - LC50 - Fresh water

Fish - Crimson-spotted rainbowfish - *Melanotaenia fluviatilis* - Larvae  
Age: 1 days  
213 µg/l [96 hours]  
Effect: Mortality

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water

Fish - Mozambique tilapia - *Oreochromis mossambicus*

Age: 4 months; Size: 5.4 cm; Weight: 5.5 g

1.5 mg/l [60 days]

Effect: Growth

### Chronic - NOEC - Marine water

Crustaceans - Fiddler crab - *Uca pugnax* - Adult

Size: 12.7 to 21.4 mm

0.5 mg/l [3 weeks]

Effect: Growth

trimethylbenzene

### Acute - LC50 - Marine water

Crustaceans - Daggerblade grass shrimp - *Palaemon pugio*

5600 µg/l [48 hours]

Effect: Mortality

cumene

### Acute - LC50 - Fresh water

Fish - Rainbow trout, donaldson trout - *Oncorhynchus mykiss*

2700 µg/l [96 hours]

Effect: Mortality

### Acute - EC50 - Marine water

Crustaceans - Brine shrimp - *Artemia sp.* - Nauplii

Age: 2 to 3

7.4 mg/l [48 hours]

Effect: Intoxication

### Acute - EC50 - Fresh water

Algae - Green algae - *Raphidocelis subcapitata*

2600 µg/l [72 hours]

Effect: Growth

**Conclusion/Summary[Product]** : Not available.

### Persistence and degradability

Not available.

**Conclusion/Summary[Product]** : Not available.

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
heptan-2-one	-	-	Readily
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C8 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 135C to 210C (275F to 410F).	-	-	Readily
Ethanol, 2-butoxy-, acetate	-	-	Readily

### Bioaccumulative potential

## Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
Hexamethylene Diisocyanate Polymer	-	367.7	Low
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	-	99 to 5780	High
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C8 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 135C to 210C (275F to 410F).	-	10 to 2500	High
naphthalene	-	36.5 to 168	Low
cumene	-	35.48	Low

### Mobility in soil

**Soil/water partition coefficient** : Not available.







### Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or 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 with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## Section 14. Transport information

	ADG	ADR/RID	IMDG	IATA
<b>UN number</b>	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	3 	3  	3  	3 



## Section 14. Transport information

<b>Packing group</b>	III	III	III	III
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.
<b>Additional information</b>	<b>Hazchem code</b> •3Y	The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg. <b>Tunnel code</b> D/E	The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg. <b>Emergency schedules</b> F-E, S-E	The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

**Special precautions for user** : **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.

**Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments** : Not available.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

Not regulated.

### Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances

No listed substance

### Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994

Not available.

### International regulations

#### Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

#### Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

#### Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

#### Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

#### UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

## Section 16. Any other relevant information

### History

**Date of printing** : 16, June, 2025.  
**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 16, June, 2025  
**Date of previous issue** : 24, February, 2025  
**Version** : 10

## Section 16. Any other relevant information

<b>Key to abbreviations</b>	: ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IATA = International Air Transport Association IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution) N/A = Not available SUSMP = Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons UN = United Nations
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### Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3	On basis of test data
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1	Calculation method
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2	Calculation method
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	Calculation method

**References** : Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

It is recommended that each customer or recipient of this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) study it carefully and consult resources, as necessary or appropriate, to become make themselves aware of and understand the data contained in this SDS and any hazards that may be associated with the product. This information is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date mentioned herein. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. The information presented here applies only to the product as shipped. The addition of any material can may change later the composition, hazards and risks of the product. Products shall should not be repackaged, modified, or tinted except as specifically instructed by the manufacturer, including but not limited to, the incorporation of products not specified by the manufacturer, or the use or addition of products in proportions not specified by the manufacturer. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations and jurisdictions. The customer/buyer/user is responsible to ensure that his activities comply with all country, federal, state, provincial or local laws. The conditions for the use of the product are not under the manufacturer's control of the manufacturer; the customer/buyer/user is responsible to for determine determining the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. The customer/buyer/user should not use the product for any purpose other than the purpose shown in the applicable section of this SDS, without first referring to the supplier and obtaining written handling instructions. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific SDS, the manufacturer cannot be held responsible for SDSs obtained from any other source.

## End of SDS