

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

DTM PRIMER SURFACER/SEALER

WHITE

DTM2001

## Section 1. Identification

**Product name** : DTM PRIMER SURFACER/SEALER  
WHITE

**Product type** : Liquid.

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

**Supplier's details** : DBNZ Coatings Ltd  
176 Ossie James Drive  
Hamilton Airport 3282  
New Zealand  
T: +64 7847 0944  
E: info@dbnz.co.nz

**Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)** : +(64)98010034 (Available 24 hrs / 7 days)

**e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS** : info@dbnz.co.nz

## Section 2. Hazards identification

**HSNO Classification** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2  
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2  
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2  
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1  
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2  
SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1  
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1

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

This product is classified as DANGEROUS GOODS for transport, according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433: 2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

### GHS label elements

**Signal word** : Danger

**Hazard statements** : Highly flammable liquid and vapour.  
Causes skin irritation.  
May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
Causes serious eye irritation.  
May cause cancer.  
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Precautionary statements


**General** : 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** : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. 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. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid breathing vapour. Wash thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

**Version** : 3

**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 26, January, 2024  
SHW-A4-AP-GHS-NZ

## Section 2. Hazards identification

<b>Response</b>	: Collect spillage. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.
<b>Storage</b>	: Store locked up.
<b>Disposal</b>	: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
<b>Symbol</b>	: 

**Other hazards which do not result in classification** : Please refer to the SDS for additional information. Keep out of reach of children.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

<b>Substance/mixture</b>	: Mixture
<b>Other means of identification</b>	: Not available.
<b>CAS number/other identifiers</b>	
<b>Product code</b>	: DTM2001

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
Talc	≥10 - ≤30	14807-96-6
p-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	≥10 - ≤30	98-56-6
Methyl n-Amyl Ketone	≥10 - ≤30	110-43-0
Barium Sulfate	≤10	7727-43-7
Titanium Dioxide	≤10	13463-67-7
Acetone	≤10	67-64-1
Zinc Phosphate	≤5	7779-90-0
Amorphous Silica	≤3	7631-86-9
Epoxy Polymer	≤3	1675-54-3
Xylene, mixed isomers	<1	1330-20-7
crystalline silica, respirable powder	≤0.3	14808-60-7
zinc oxide	≤0.1	1314-13-2

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.

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

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

<b>Inhalation</b>	: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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 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.
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## Section 4. First aid measures

- Ingestion** : 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. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. 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.
- 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 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- 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 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

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

#### Potential acute health effects

- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Eyes** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness

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

- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- 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.
- 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.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

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

**Not suitable** : Do not use water jet.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Highly 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. This material is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

**Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
sulfur oxides  
phosphorus oxides  
halogenated compounds  
carbonyl halides  
metal oxide/oxides

**Hazchem code** : •3YE

**Special precautions 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.

## 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). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

### 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. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry 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. 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). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## 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. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid release to the environment. 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.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Talc	<b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 4/2022).</b> WES-TWA: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: The value for respirable dust.
Methyl n-Amyl Ketone	<b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 4/2022).</b> WES-TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
Barium Sulfate	WES-TWA: 233 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. <b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016.</b>

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Titanium Dioxide	<p><b>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.</p> <p><b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016.</b> <b>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.</p>
Acetone	<p><b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016.</b> <b>Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 4/2022).</b> WES-TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. WES-TWA: 1185 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. WES-STEL: 2375 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. WES-STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.</p>
Amorphous Silica	<p><b>EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2020). [silica, amorphous inhalable dust/respirable dust]</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</p>
Xylene, mixed isomers	<p><b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016.</b> <b>Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 4/2022). [xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)]</b> WES-TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. WES-TWA: 217 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>
crystalline silica, respirable powder	<p><b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016.</b> <b>Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 4/2022). [silica-crystalline (α-quartz and cristobalite)]</b> WES-TWA: 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: The value for respirable dust.</p>
zinc oxide	<p><b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016.</b> <b>Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 4/2022).</b> WES-TWA: 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. WES-STEL: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. WES-TWA: 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: The value for respirable dust. WES-STEL: 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Form: The value for respirable dust.</p>

### Biological exposure indices

Ingredient name	Exposure indices
2-Propanone	<p><b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016.</b> <b>Biological exposure indices (BEI) (New Zealand, 4/2022)</b> BEI: 50 mg/l, acetone [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift.</p>
Benzene, dimethyl- mixed isomers	<p><b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016.</b> <b>Biological exposure indices (BEI) (New Zealand, 4/2022) [xylene]</b> BEI: 1.5 g/l, methylhippuric acid [in urine].</p>



## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Sampling time: end of shift.

- 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.
- 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: chemical splash goggles.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

## 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** : White.
- Odour** : Not available.
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point/freezing point** : Not available.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range</b>	: 55°C (131°F)
<b>Flash point</b>	: Closed cup: -20°C (-4°F) [Pensky-Martens Closed Cup]
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	: 5.6 (butyl acetate = 1)
<b>Flammability</b>	: Flammable liquid.
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>	: Lower: 0.9% Upper: 12.8%
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	: 24 kPa (180 mm Hg)
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	: 2 [Air = 1]
<b>Relative density</b>	: 1.51
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	:

Media	Result
cold water	Not soluble

<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	: Not available.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	: Not available.
<b>Viscosity</b>	: Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): <20.5 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (<20.5 cSt)
<b>Type of aerosol</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Heat of combustion</b>	: 11.41 kJ/g
<b>Ignition distance</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Enclosed space ignition - Time equivalent</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Enclosed space ignition - Deflagration density</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Flame height</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Flame duration</b>	: Not applicable.

## 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 likely routes of exposure

<b>Inhalation</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Ingestion</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Skin contact</b>	: Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
<b>Eye contact</b>	: Causes serious eye irritation.

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



**Section 11. Toxicological information**

- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness

**Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure****Acute toxicity**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
p-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	LD50 Oral	Rat	13 g/kg	-
Methyl n-Amyl Ketone	LD50 Oral	Rat	1600 mg/kg	-
Acetone	LD50 Oral	Rat	5800 mg/kg	-
Epoxy Polymer	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	20 g/kg	-
Xylene, mixed isomers	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	6700 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-

**Irritation/Corrosion**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Talc	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	72 hours 300 ug l	-
Methyl n-Amyl Ketone	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 14 mg	-
Titanium Dioxide	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	72 hours 300 ug l	-
Acetone	Eyes - Mild irritant	Human	-	186300 ppm	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	10 uL	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	20 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	395 mg	-
Amorphous Silica	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 25 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 2 mg	-
Epoxy Polymer	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 2 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	87 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 5 mg	-
Xylene, mixed isomers	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 uL	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 %	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
zinc oxide	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-

## Section 11. Toxicological information

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### Sensitisation

Not available.

### Potential chronic health effects

- General** : Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Carcinogenicity** : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
- Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Teratogenicity** : Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Fertility effects** : Suspected of damaging fertility.

### Chronic toxicity

Not available.

### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

### Mutagenicity

Not available.

### Teratogenicity

Not available.

### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
crystalline silica, respirable powder	Category 1	inhalation	-

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Benzene, dimethyl- mixed isomers	Category 2	-	-
crystalline silica, respirable powder	Category 1	inhalation	-

### Aspiration hazard

Name
Xylene, mixed isomers

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

**Section 11. Toxicological information**

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapours) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
DTM PRIMER SURFACER/SEALER	15262.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4-Chlorobenzotrifluoride >10% in a non hazardous diluent	13000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2-Heptanone	1600	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2-Propanone	5800	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bis-[4-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]propane	N/A	20000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Benzene, dimethyl- mixed isomers	500	1100	6700	N/A	N/A

**Section 12. Ecological information**

**Ecotoxicity** : This material is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Aquatic and terrestrial toxicity**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Methyl n-Amyl Ketone	Acute LC50 131000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Pimephales promelas</i>	96 hours
Barium Sulfate	Acute EC50 634 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - <i>Cypris subglobosa</i>	48 hours
Titanium Dioxide	Acute EC50 32 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 >1000000 µg/l Marine water	Fish - <i>Fundulus heteroclitus</i>	96 hours
Acetone	Acute EC50 7200000 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - <i>Selenastrum sp.</i>	96 hours
	Acute EC50 23.5 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 4.42589 ml/L Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Acartia tonsa</i> - Copepodid	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5600 ppm Fresh water	Fish - <i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 4.95 mg/l Marine water	Algae - <i>Ulva pertusa</i>	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.016 ml/L Fresh water	Crustaceans - <i>Daphniidae</i>	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.1 ml/L Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 5 µg/l Marine water	Fish - <i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i> - Larvae	42 days
Zinc Phosphate	Acute LC50 90 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	96 hours
Amorphous Silica	Acute EC50 2.2 g/L Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	48 hours
	Chronic NOEC 12.5 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	21 days
Xylene, mixed isomers	Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Palaemonetes pugio</i>	48 hours
zinc oxide	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Pimephales promelas</i>	96 hours
	Acute IC50 1.85 mg/l Marine water	Algae - <i>Skeletonema costatum</i>	96 hours
	Acute LC50 98 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1.1 ppm Fresh water	Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	96 hours

**Persistence/degradability**

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Methyl n-Amyl Ketone	-	-	Readily
Acetone	-	-	Readily
Xylene, mixed isomers	-	-	Readily

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
Zinc Phosphate	-	60960	High
Xylene, mixed isomers	-	8.1 to 25.9	Low
zinc oxide	-	28960	High

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Mobility in soil







Soil/water partition coefficient ( $K_{oc}$ ) : 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

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Marine Pollutant
New Zealand Class	UN1263	PAINT. Marine pollutant (Acetone, Zinc Phosphate)	3	II	 	Yes.
ADG Class	UN1263	PAINT	3	II		Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.
UN Class	UN1263	PAINT	3	II		Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.
ADR/RID Class	UN1263	PAINT	3	II	 	Yes.

**Section 14. Transport information**

<b>IATA Class</b>	UN1263	PAINT	3	II		Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.
<b>IMDG Class</b>	UN1263	PAINT. Marine pollutant (p-Chlorobenzotrifluoride, Zinc Phosphate)	3	II	 	Marine pollutant

**Additional information**

- New Zealand Class** : The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported by road or rail.  
**Hazchem code** •3YE
- ADG Class** : **Hazchem code** •3YE
- UN Class** : -
- ADR/RID Class** : The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.  
**Special provisions** 640 (C)  
**Tunnel code** D/E
- IATA Class** : The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.
- IMDG Class** : The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.  
**Emergency schedules** F-E, S-E

PG\* : Packing group

**NZ NZS 14 Hazchem Code** : •3YE

**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**

- HSNO Approval Number** : HSR002669
- HSNO Group Standard** : Surface coatings and colourants
- HSNO Classification** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2  
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2  
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2  
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1  
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2  
SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1  
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1

**Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product** : No known specific national and/or regional regulations applicable to this product (including its ingredients).

**International regulations****Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals**

Not listed.

**Version** : 3**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 26, January, 2024  
SHW-A4-AP-GHS-NZ

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### 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. Other information

### History

**Date of printing** : 26, January, 2024.

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**Version** : 3

**Key to abbreviations** : 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)  
RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail  
SGG = Segregation Group  
UN = United Nations

**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.



