



Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name: 864-82012 CABOTHANE CFP PLUS

Recommended Use: Hardener for Cabothane CFP. Used at the rate of 250 mL per 4 Litre. Applied by brush after intermixing.

Supplier: Orica Woodcare New Zealand

Street Address: 150 Hutt Park Road
Lower Hutt, New Zealand

Telephone Number: +64 4 576 6400

Facsimile: + 64 4 576 6496

Emergency Telephone: 0 800 734 607 (ALL HOURS)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classified as a Dangerous Good according to NZS 5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Classified as hazardous according to criteria in the HS (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001.

Subclasses: Subclass 3.1 Category C (medium hazard) - Flammable Liquids.
Subclass 6.1 Category D - Substances which are acutely toxic.
Subclass 6.3 Category A - Substances that are irritating to the skin.
Subclass 6.4 Category A - Substances that are irritating to the eye.
Subclass 6.5 Category A - Substances that are respiratory sensitisers.
Subclass 6.5 Category B - Substances that are contact sensitisers.
Subclass 6.8 Category B - Substances that are suspected human reproductive or developmental toxicants.
Subclass 6.9 Category B - Substances that are harmful to human target organs or systems.
Subclass 9.1 Category D - Substances that are slightly harmful to the aquatic environment or are otherwise designed for biocidal action.

Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable) Group Standard 2006

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components / CAS Number	Proportion	Risk Phrases
Aliphatic polyisocyanate	>60%	-
-		
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	10-<20%	R10, R36
108-65-6		
Xylene	10-<20%	R10 R20/21 R38
1330-20-7		

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Ethyl benzene 100-41-4	1-<10%	R11 R20
Isophorone diisocyanate 4098-71-9	<0.5%	R23; R36/37/38; R42/43

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg. Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0 800 764766) or a doctor.

Inhalation: Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If patient finds breathing difficult and develops a bluish discoloration of the skin (which suggests a lack of oxygen in the blood - cyanosis), ensure airways are clear of any obstruction and have a qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. Apply artificial respiration if patient is not breathing. Seek immediate medical advice.

Skin Contact: If skin or hair contact occurs, immediately remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin and hair thoroughly with running water. A component of this material can be absorbed through the skin with resultant toxic effects. Seek immediate medical assistance.

Eye Contact: If in eyes, wash out immediately with water. In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Seek immediate medical assistance.

Medical attention and special treatment: Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Hazards from combustion products: Highly flammable liquid. On burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of oxides of carbon and oxides of nitrogen .

Precautions for fire fighters and special protective equipment: Keep containers cool with water spray. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion.

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal protein foam can be used.

Hazchem Code: 3Y

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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures: If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Methods and materials for containment and clean up: Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour, mists and aerosols. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air. All potential sources of ignition (open flames, pilot lights, furnaces, spark producing switches and electrical equipment etc) must be eliminated both in and near the work area. Do NOT smoke. Flameproof equipment is necessary in all areas where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back.

Conditions for safe storage: Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from foodstuffs. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks. Keep dry - reacts with water, may lead to drum rupture.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits:

No value assigned for this specific material by the New Zealand Occupational Safety and Health Service (OSH). However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for constituent(s):

Ethyl benzene: WES-TWA 100 ppm, 434 mg/m³; WES-STEL 125 ppm, 543 mg/m³
Isocyanates, all, (as -NCO): WES-TWA 0.02 mg/m³; WES-STEL 0.07 mg/m³, sen
Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers): WES-TWA 50 ppm, 217 mg/m³

No value assigned for this specific material by the New Zealand Occupational Safety and Health Service (OSH).

No Exposure Standards assigned to other constituents.

WES - TWA (Workplace Exposure Standard - Time Weighted Average) - The eight-hour, time-weighted average exposure standard is designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure.

WES - STEL (Workplace Exposure Standard - Short Term Exposure Limits) - The 15 minute average exposure standard. Applies to any 15 minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL

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is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both short-term and eight-hour, time-weighted average exposures should be determined.

'Sen' Notice - sensitiser. The substance can cause a specific immune response in some people. An affected individual may subsequently react to exposure to minute levels of that substance.

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Engineering controls:

Ensure ventilation is adequate and that air concentrations of components are controlled below quoted Exposure Standards. Vapour heavier than air - prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. Keep containers closed when not in use.

Personal Protective Equipment:

The selection of PPE is dependant on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

Orica Personal Protection Guide No. 1, 1998: G - OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, SAFETY GLASSES, GLOVES, RESPIRATOR.

Wear overalls, safety glasses and impervious gloves. Catalysed product deteriorates on contact with moisture liberating gas. The can may be under pressure. Before opening, place cloth over lid to prevent contents splashing. To open, hold hand firmly on cloth over lid to prevent lid flying off, then lever lid off gradually. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use. If risk of inhalation exists, wear organic vapour respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Viscous liquid
Colour:	Yellowish
Odour:	Solvent
Solubility:	Soluble in organic solvents. Insoluble in water.
Specific Gravity:	1.08
Relative Vapour Density (air=1):	>1
Vapour Pressure (20 °C):	N Av
Flash Point (°C):	40
Flammability Limits (%):	N Av
Autoignition Temperature (°C):	N Av

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% Volatile by Volume:	N Av
Solubility in water (g/L):	Negligible
Melting Point/Range (°C):	N App
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	N Av
Decomposition Point (°C):	N Av
pH:	N App
Viscosity:	N Av
Evaporation Rate:	N Av

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability:	Stable under normal conditions of use.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid contact with foodstuffs. Avoid exposure to moisture. Avoid exposure to heat, sources of ignition, and open flame.
Incompatible materials:	Incompatible with oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Oxides of carbon. Oxides of nitrogen.
Hazardous reactions:	Reacts with acids liberating carbon dioxide.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Ingestion:	Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting and central nervous system depression. If the victim is showing signs of central system depression (like those of drunkenness) there is greater likelihood of the patient breathing in vomit and causing damage to the lungs. Breathing in vomit may lead to aspiration pneumonia (inflammation of the lung).
Eye contact:	May be an eye irritant.
Skin contact:	Contact with skin may result in irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis. Component/s of this material can be absorbed through the skin with resultant toxic effects.
Inhalation:	Material may be irritant to the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract (airways). Breathing in vapour can result in headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, and possible nausea. Breathing in high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness. May cause respiratory sensitisation in sensitive individuals, producing asthma-like symptoms. (2)

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Long Term Effects:

No information available for the product.

Toxicological Data:

No LD50 data available for the product. The toxicity of the product may be attributed to the solvents it contains. Additive effects may occur with mixtures of solvents. Similar effects can occur where the consumption of alcohol is also involved. For the constituent Xylene(1):

Oral LD50 (rat): 4300 mg/kg
Inhalation LC50 (rat): 5000 ppm/4 hrs

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity Avoid contaminating waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: Refer to Waste Management Authority. Dispose of material through a licensed waste contractor. Advise flammable nature. Normally suitable for incineration by an approved agent.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Road and Rail Transport

Classified as a Dangerous Good according to NZS 5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

UN No: 1263
Class-primary 3 Flammable Liquid
Packing Group: III
Proper Shipping Name: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
Hazchem Code: 3Y

Marine Transport

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN No: 1263
Class-primary: 3 Flammable Liquid
Packing Group: III
Proper Shipping Name: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

Air Transport

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods

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Regulations for transport by air; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN No: 1263
Class-primary: 3 Flammable Liquid
Packing Group: III
Proper Shipping Name: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification: Classified as hazardous according to criteria in the HS (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001.

Subclasses: Subclass 3.1 Category C (medium hazard) - Flammable Liquids.
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16. OTHER INFORMATION

(1) Material Safety Data Sheet - Orica Australia Pty Ltd; 09/ 2003.
(2) In 'Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment 3rd Edition (Ed. NOHSC), Australian Government Publishing Service Canberra (1995).
This material safety data sheet has been prepared by SH&E Shared Services, Orica.

Reason(s) for Issue:

Format change
Alignment to HSNO requirements

This MSDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Orica Limited cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their Orica representative or Orica Limited at the contact details on page 1.

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Orica Limited's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.

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