

# HOBECA

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Section 1. Identification of the material and the supplier

Product: **Ultima Smooth/Matt**  
Product Use: Water based coating for Interior and Exterior use.  
Restriction of Use: Refer to Section 15

New Zealand Supplier: Hobeca Trading Co Ltd  
Address: 25 Andrew Baxter Drive  
Auckland, 2022  
New Zealand

Telephone: +64 9 249 0499  
Emergency No: 0800 764 766 (National Poison Centre)

Manufacturer: ICI Paints AkzoNobel  
Wexham Road, Slough  
Berkshire, SL2 5DS, UK

Date of SDS Preparation: 6 October 2020

### Section 2. Hazards Identification

**This substance is hazardous according to the EPA Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2017**

**EPA Approval No: Surface Coatings and Colourants (subsidiary) - HSR002670**

#### Pictograms



Signal Word: **Warning**

HSNO Classification	Hazard Code	Hazard Statement	GHS Category
6.3B	H316	Causes mild skin irritation.	Skin Irrit. 3
6.5B	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.	Skin Sens. 1
9.1D	H401	Toxic to aquatic life.	Aquatic Chronic 4

Prevention Code	Prevention Statement
P103	Read label before use.
P261	Avoid breathing fumes, vapours or spray.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective clothing as detailed in Section 8.

Response Code	Response Statement
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P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P333 + P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

<b>Storage Code</b>	<b>Storage Statement</b>
None allocated	

<b>Disposal Code</b>	<b>Disposal Statement</b>
P501	Triple rinse container before disposal or crush or puncture to prevent reuse.

### Section 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	Wt%	CAS NUMBER.
1-butoxypropan-2-ol	3	5131-66-8
IPBC	< 0.25	55406-53-6
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	< 0.05	2634-33-5
C(M)IT/MIT (3:1)	< 0.0015	55965-84-9

### Section 4. First Aid Measures

Routes of Exposure:

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.
If on Skin	Take off contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Rinse with soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
If Swallowed	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do NOT induce vomiting.
If Inhaled	Remove person to fresh air. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow person to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Get medical advice if breathing becomes difficult.

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

**Symptoms:** Repeated or prolonged contact with the mixture 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. This takes into account, where known, delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects of components from short-term and long-term exposure by oral, inhalation and dermal routes of exposure and eye contact.

**Notes to Doctor:** Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

### Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

<b>Hazard Type</b>	Non Flammable.
<b>Hazards from products</b>	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke, oxides of nitrogen. Fire will produce dense black smoke. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard.
<b>Suitable</b>	Alcohol-resistant foam, CO <sub>2</sub> , powders, water spray.

<b>Extinguishing media</b>	Do not use water jet.
<b>Precautions for firefighters and special protective clothing</b>	Firefighters should wear appropriate breathing apparatus. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water. Do not release runoff from fire to drains or watercourses.
<b>HAZCHEM CODE</b>	<b>None allocated</b>

## Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Wear protective protection as detailed in Section 8. Evacuate all non-essential personnel. Avoid breathing vapour or mist.

Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses. If the product contaminates lakes, rivers, or sewers, inform the appropriate authorities in accordance with local regulations.

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). Preferably clean with a detergent. Avoid using solvents.

## Section 7. Handling and Storage

### Precautions for Handling:

- Read label before use.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Avoid breathing fumes, vapours or spray.
- Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed.
- Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- Avoid release to the environment.
- Never use pressure to empty. Container is not a pressure vessel.
- Wear protective clothing as detailed in Section 8.

### Precautions for Storage:

- Keep away from: oxidising agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.
- Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area.
- Keep away from heat and direct sunlight.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- No smoking.
- Prevent unauthorised access.
- Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.
- Always keep in containers made from the same material as the original one.

## Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

### WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARDS (provided for guidance only)

Substance	Cas No	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>

No ingredients have exposure limits

Workplace Exposure Standard – Time Weighted Average (WES-TWA). The time-weighted average exposure standard designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure. Workplace Exposure Standard – Short-Term Exposure Limit (WESSTEL). 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 is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both the short-term and time-weighted average exposures apply. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices NOV 2019 11<sup>TH</sup> EDITION.

## Engineering Controls

Provide adequate ventilation. Where reasonably practicable, this should be achieved by the use of local exhaust ventilation and good general extraction. If these are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of particulates and solvent vapours below the OEL, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

## Personal Protection Equipment:



<b>Eyes</b>	Use safety eyewear designed to protect against splash of liquids.
<b>Hands and Skin</b>	<p>When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.</p> <p>NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.</p> <p>The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment. Gloves should be replaced regularly and if there is any sign of damage to the glove material.</p> <p>Always ensure that the gloves are free from defects and that they are stored and used correctly.</p>
<b>Skin</b>	Personnel should wear antistatic clothing made of natural fibres or of high-temperature-resistant synthetic fibres. 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
<b>Respiratory</b>	<p>If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators.</p> <p><b>OLD LEAD-BASED PAINTS:</b></p> <p>When surfaces are to be prepared for painting, account should be taken of the age of the property and the possibility that lead-pigmented paint might be present. There is a possibility that ingestion or inhalation of scrapings or dust arising from the preparation work could cause health effects. As a working rule you should assume that this will be the case if the age of the property is pre 1960.</p> <p>Where possible wet sanding or chemical stripping methods should be used with surfaces of this type to avoid the creation of dust. When dry sanding cannot be avoided, and effective local exhaust ventilation is not available, it is recommended that a dust respirator is worn, that is approved for use with lead dusts, and its type selected on the basis of the COSHH assessment, taking into account the Workplace Exposure Limit for lead in air.</p> <p>Furthermore, steps should be taken to ensure containment of the dusts created, and that all practicable measures are taken to clean up thoroughly all deposits of dusts in and around the affected area.</p> <p>Respiratory protection in case of dust or spray mist formation. (particle filter EN143 type P2) Respiratory protection in case of vapour formation. (half mask with combination filter A2-P2 til concentrations of 0,5 Vol%.)</p> <p>The current Control of Lead at Work Regulations approved code of practice should be consulted for advice on protective clothing and personal hygiene precautions. Care should also be taken to exclude visitors, members of the household and especially children from the affected area, during the actual</p>

	<p>work and the subsequent clean-up operations. All scrapings, dust, etc. should be disposed of by the professional painting contractor as Hazardous Waste.</p> <p>Extra precautions will also need to be taken when burning off old lead-based paints because fumes containing lead will be produced. It is recommended that a respirator, approved for use with particulate fumes of lead is selected on the basis of the COSHH assessment, taking into account the Workplace Exposure Limit for lead in air. Similar precautions to those given above about sanding should be taken with reference to protective clothing, disposal of scrapings and dusts, and exclusion of other personnel and especially children from the building during actual work and the subsequent clean-up operations.</p> <p>Avoid the inhalation of dust. Wear suitable face mask if dry sanding. Special precautions should be taken during surface preparation of pre-1960s paint surfaces over wood and metal as they may contain harmful lead.</p> <p><b>OLD LEAD-BASED PAINTS:</b></p> <p>When surfaces are to be prepared for painting, account should be taken of the age of the property and the possibility that lead-pigmented paint might be present. There is a possibility that ingestion or inhalation of scrapings or dust arising from the preparation work could cause health effects. As a working rule you should assume that this will be the case if the age of the property is pre 1960.</p> <p>Where possible wet sanding or chemical stripping methods should be used with surfaces of this type to avoid the creation of dust. When dry sanding cannot be avoided, and effective local exhaust ventilation is not available, it is recommended that a dust respirator is worn, that is approved for use with lead dusts, and its type selected on the basis of the COSHH assessment, taking into account the Workplace Exposure Limit for lead in air.</p> <p>Furthermore, steps should be taken to ensure containment of the dusts created, and that all practicable measures are taken to clean up thoroughly all deposits of dusts in and around the affected area.</p> <p>Respiratory protection in case of dust or spray mist formation. (particle filter EN143 type P2) Respiratory protection in case of vapour formation. (half mask with combination filter A2-P2 til concentrations of 0,5 Vol%.)</p> <p>The current Control of Lead at Work Regulations approved code of practice should be consulted for advice on protective clothing and personal hygiene precautions. Care should also be taken to exclude visitors, members of the household and especially children from the affected area, during the actual work and the subsequent clean-up operations. All scrapings, dust, etc. should be disposed of by the professional painting contractor as Hazardous Waste.</p> <p>Extra precautions will also need to be taken when burning off old lead-based paints because fumes containing lead will be produced. It is recommended that a respirator, approved for use with particulate fumes of lead is selected on the basis of the COSHH assessment, taking into account the Workplace Exposure Limit for lead in air. Similar precautions to those given above about sanding should be taken with reference to protective clothing, disposal of scrapings and dusts, and exclusion of other personnel and especially children from the building during actual work and the subsequent clean-up operations.</p> <p>Avoid the inhalation of dust. Wear suitable face mask if dry sanding. Special precautions should be taken during surface preparation of pre-1960s paint surfaces over wood and metal as they may contain harmful lead.</p>
<b>Hygiene measures</b>	<p>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. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.</p>

**Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties**

<b>Appearance</b>	Liquid in various colours (see label)
<b>Odour</b>	Not available
<b>Odour Threshold</b>	Not applicable
<b>pH</b>	8.5
<b>Boiling Point</b>	100°C
<b>Melting Point</b>	Not available
<b>Freezing Point</b>	Not applicable
<b>Flash Point</b>	Not available
<b>Flammability</b>	Non Flammable
<b>Upper and Lower Exposure Limits</b>	Not available
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	Not available
<b>Vapour Density</b>	Not applicable
<b>Relative Density</b>	1.209
<b>Water Solubility</b>	Easily soluble in the following materials: cold water.
<b>Partition Coefficient:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Auto-ignition Temperature</b>	Not available
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	Not applicable
<b>Viscosity</b>	Kinematic (room temperature): 2,48 cm <sup>2</sup> /s Kinematic (40°C): 2,5 cm <sup>2</sup> /s
<b>Particle Characteristics</b>	Not applicable

### Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

<b>Stability of Substance</b>	Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions.
<b>Reactivity</b>	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products.
<b>Incompatible Materials</b>	Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidising agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke, oxides of nitrogen.

### Section 11 Toxicological Information

#### Acute Effects:

<b>Swallowed</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Dermal</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Eye</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Skin</b>	Causes mild skin irritation and may cause an allergic skin reaction with prolonged or repeated exposure.

#### Chronic Effects:

<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Reproductive Toxicity</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Germ Cell Mutagenicity</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Aspiration</b>	Not applicable.
<b>STOT/SE</b>	Not applicable.
<b>STOT/RE</b>	Not applicable.

**Individual component information as per CCID on EPA (NZ) website:****Acute Toxicity:**

Chemical Name	Oral – LD50	Dermal – LD50	Inhalation – LC50
1-butoxypropan-2-ol (5131-66-8)	1900 mg/kg (rat)	2000 mg/kg (rat)	-
IPBC (55406-53-6)	300 mg/kg (rat)	-	0.68dm (rat)
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one (2634-33-5)	1020 mg/kg (rat)	-	-

**Section 12. Ecotoxicological Information**

HSNO Classes: 9.1D = Harmful to aquatic life.

<b>Persistence and degradability</b>	No data available			
<b>Bioaccumulation</b>	No data available on product			
	Product	Lpg Pow	BCF	Potential
	3-butoxypropan-2-ol	1,2	-	low
	IPBC	2,81	-	low
<b>Mobility in Soil</b>	No data available			
<b>Other adverse effects</b>	No data available			

**Toxicity for individual components:**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
IPBC	Acute EC50 0,022 mg/l	Algae - Scenedesmus subspicatus	72 hours
	Acute EC50 0,16 ppm Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 72 ppb Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	Acute LC50 67 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	96 hours
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Acute EC50 1,5 mg/l	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute EC50 0,4 mg/l	Daphnia - Pseudomonas putia	16 hours
	Acute IC50 0,067 mg/l	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute LC50 1,3 mg/l	Fish - Ochorhynchus mykiss	96 hours

Do not allow to enter waterways.

**Section 13. Disposal Considerations****Disposal Method:**

Triple Rinse container and dispose according to local regulations.

**Precautions or methods to avoid:** Do not allow to enter waterways.

**Section 14 Transport Information**

**This product is NOT classified as a Dangerous Good for transport in NZ ; NZS 5433:2012**

**Section 15 Regulatory Information**

**EPA Approval No: Surface Coatings and Colourants (subsidiary) - HSR002670**

HSNO Classification: 6.3B, 6.5B, 9.1D

HSW (HS) Regulations 2017 and EPA Notices	Trigger Quantity
Certified Handler	Not required
Location Certificate	Not required

Product Name: Ultima Smooth/Matt  
Date of SDS: 6 October 2020

SDS Prepared by: Technical Compliance Consultants (NZ) Ltd  
Tel: 64 9 475 5240 www.techcomp.co.nz

Tracking Trigger Quantities	Not required
Signage Trigger Quantities	10 000L (9.1D)
Emergency Response Plan	1000L (6.5B)
Secondary Containment	1000L (6.5B)
Restriction of Use	Only use for the intended purpose.

## Section 16 Other Information

### Glossary

EC <sub>50</sub>	Median effective concentration.
EEL	Environmental Exposure Limit.
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms.
HSW	Health and Safety at Work.
LC <sub>50</sub>	Lethal concentration that will kill 50% of the test organisms inhaling or ingesting it.
LD <sub>50</sub>	Lethal dose to kill 50% of test animals/organisms.
LEL	Lower explosive level.
OSHA	American Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
TEL	Tolerable Exposure Limit.
TLV	Threshold Limit Value-an exposure limit set by responsible authority.
UEL	Upper Explosive Level
WES	Workplace Exposure Limit

### References:

1. EPA Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017
2. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices Nov 2017 edition.
3. Assigning a hazardous substance to a HSNO Approval (Aug 2013).
4. Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433:2012
5. HSW (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

### Disclaimer

This document has been prepared by TCC (NZ) Ltd and serves as the suppliers Safety Data Sheet ('SDS'). It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to TCC (NZ) Ltd or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer. While TCC (NZ) have taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, TCC (NZ) Ltd accept no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS

The information herein is given in good faith, but no warranty, express or implied is made.

Please contact the New Zealand distributor, if further information is required.

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