

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

A1500-M MATT BASE BLACK AFNOR 3603

### Section 1. Identification

**GHS product identifier** : A1500-M MATT BASE BLACK AFNOR 3603  
**SDS code** : 13763603B

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

Identified uses
Paint. Professional use Industrial use
Uses advised against
All other uses

**Product use** : Solvent borne coating for exterior use.


#### Supplier's details

MAPAERO SAS  
 10, Avenue de la Rijole CS30098  
 09103 PAMIERS Cedex  
 France

**e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS** : PSRA\_PAMIERS@akzonobel.com

**Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)** : +33 (0)5 34 01 34 01  
 +33 (0)5 61 60 23 30

### 2. Hazards identification

**GHS Classification** :  FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3  
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3  
 HAZARDOUS TO THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT - ACUTE HAZARD - Category 3  
 HAZARDOUS TO THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT - CHRONIC HAZARD - Category 3

#### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** :

Warning

**Hazard statements** :

Flammable liquid and vapor.  
 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Precautionary statements

**General** :

Not applicable.

## 2. Hazards identification

- Prevention** : Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid breathing vapor.
- Response** : IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
- Storage** : Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

Ingredient name	%	CAS number	Official Gazette notice reference number	
			CSCCL	ISHL
2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	≥10 - ≤25	54839-24-6	2-3159	Not available.
n-butyl acetate	≥10 - ≤25	123-86-4	2-731	2-(6)-226
silicon dioxide	≥10 - ≤25	7631-86-9	1-548	(1)-548
carbon black, respirable powder	≤3.0	1333-86-4	5-3328; 5-5222	Not available.
xylene	1.5	1330-20-7	3-3; 3-60	(3)-3; (3)-60
Hydroxyphenyl-benzotriazole derivatives	≤1.0	104810-48-2	Not available.	Not available.
Polymeric Benzotriazole	≤1.0	104810-47-1	Not available.	Not available.
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate	≤1.0	41556-26-7	5-5501	8-(1)-1709
ethylbenzene	≤1.0	100-41-4	3-28; 3-60	(3)-28; (3)-60
methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate	≤0.30	82919-37-7	5-5593	8-(1)-1721

## 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.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. 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 if irritation occurs.

## 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. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. 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

**Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

**Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness

**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.

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

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

**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 vapor. 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. This material is harmful 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.

**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.

## 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 spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized 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 spilled 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.

### Methods and materials 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.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach 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 spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## 7. Handling and storage

### Handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor 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.

## 7. Handling and storage

**Conditions for safe storage** : 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 oxidizing 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 unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

**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, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
n-butyl acetate	<p><b>Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 9/2021).</b>            OEL-M: 475 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.            OEL-M: 100 ppm 8 hours.  <b>ISHL (Japan, 6/2020).</b>            TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.</p>
xylene	<p><b>ISHL (Japan, 6/2020). [xylene]</b>            TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.  <b>Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 9/2021).</b>            OEL-M: 50 ppm 8 hours.            OEL-M: 217 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>
ethylbenzene	<p><b>Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 9/2021). Absorbed through skin.</b>            OEL-M: 87 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.            OEL-M: 20 ppm 8 hours.  <b>ISHL (Japan, 6/2020).</b>            TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.</p>

### Individual protection measures

- 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.
- 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.
- Eye 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.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Skin 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.
- 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.

## 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.
- Color** : Black.
- Odor** : Characteristic.
- pH** :  Not available. [DIN EN 1262]
- Melting point/freezing point** : Not available.
- Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range** : Not available.
- Flash point** :  Closed cup: 28°C (82.4°F) [Pensky-Martens]
- Flammability** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit** : Not available.
- Vapor pressure** :

Ingredient name	Vapor Pressure at 20 °C			Vapor pressure at 50 °C		
	mm Hg	kPa	Method	mm Hg	kPa	Method
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Toluene	23.17	3.1	DIN EN 13016-2			
n-butyl acetate	11.25	1.5				
ethylbenzene	9.3	1.2				
xylene	6.7	0.89				
cumene	3.72	0.5				
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	2.7	0.36	EU A.4			
2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	1.52	0.2				
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	0.75 to 2.25	0.1 to 0.3				
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	0.01	0.0013				
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediy), $\alpha$ -hydro- $\omega$ -hydroxy- Ethane-1,2-diol, ethoxylated	0.0000003	0.00000004				

- Relative vapor density** :  Not available.
- Density** :  1.05 g/cm<sup>3</sup> [DIN EN ISO 2811-1]
- Solubility(ies)** :

Media	Result
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cold water	Not soluble [OESO (TG 105)]

- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** :  Not applicable.
- Auto-ignition temperature** :

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

Ingredient name	°C	°F	Method
Phtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	280 to 470	536 to 878	EU A.15
2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	325	617	
Ethene, homopolymer	330 to 410	626 to 770	
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	333	631.4	
n-butyl acetate	415	779	
cumene	424	795.2	
xylene	432	809.6	
ethylbenzene	432.22	810	
toluene	480	896	

**Decomposition temperature** : Not available.

**Viscosity** : Kinematic (room temperature): 1048 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (1048 cSt) [DIN EN ISO 3219]  
Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): 101 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (101 cSt) [DIN EN ISO 3219]

### Particle characteristics

**Median particle size** : Not applicable.

## 10. Stability and reactivity

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

**Chemical stability** : The product is stable.

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

**Conditions to avoid** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

**Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:  
oxidizing materials

**Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## 11. Toxicological information

### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
n-butyl acetate	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	390 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Mouse	6 g/m <sup>3</sup>	2 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>17600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Mouse	1230 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Guinea pig	4700 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	6 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rabbit	3200 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	10768 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>15400 mg/kg	-
	carbon black, respirable powder	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	6700 ppm
LC50 Inhalation Gas.		Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours
LC50 Inhalation Gas.		Rat	6670 ppm	4 hours
LD50 Intraperitoneal		Mouse	1548 mg/kg	-
LD50 Intraperitoneal		Mouse	1548 mg/kg	-
xylene	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	6700 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours

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## 11. Toxicological information

ethylbenzene	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Rat	2459 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	2119 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Subcutaneous	Rat	1700 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rabbit	4000 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Mouse	35500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	55000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	17800 uL/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Mouse	2624 uL/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-

### Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
2/13763603B-BLA_SBTC_A1500M-AF3603	N/A	72416	N/A	724.2	N/A
xylene	N/A	1100	N/A	11	N/A
ethylbenzene	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	N/A

### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
n-butyl acetate	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
silicon dioxide	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 25 mg	-
xylene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	87 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 5 mg	-
ethylbenzene	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 UI	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 %	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 15 mg	-

### Respiratory sensitization/Skin sensitization

Not available.

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not available.

### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
n-butyl acetate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
xylene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation



## 11. Toxicological information

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
ethylbenzene	Category 2	-	hearing organs

### Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
xylene ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

## 12. Ecological information

### Ecotoxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
butyl acetate	Acute LC50 32 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia salina	48 hours
	Acute LC50 62000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Danio rerio	96 hours
	Acute LC50 100000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	96 hours
	Acute LC50 185000 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Menidia beryllina	96 hours
	Acute LC50 18000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
carbon black, respirable powder	Acute EC50 37.563 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 61.547 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
xylene	Acute EC50 90 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Cypris subglobosa	48 hours
	Acute LC50 8.5 ppm Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio - Adult	48 hours
	Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio	48 hours
	Acute LC50 16940 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Carassius auratus	96 hours
	Acute LC50 15700 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	96 hours
	Acute LC50 20870 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	96 hours
	Acute LC50 19000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	96 hours
	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
ethylbenzene	Acute EC50 4600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute EC50 5400 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute EC50 3600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
	Acute EC50 4900 µg/l Marine water	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	72 hours
	Acute EC50 7700 µg/l Marine water	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	96 hours
	Acute EC50 6.53 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii	48 hours
	Acute EC50 13.3 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii	48 hours
	Acute EC50 2.97 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute EC50 2.93 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 8.78 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii	48 hours
	Acute LC50 13.3 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii	48 hours
	Acute LC50 40000 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Cancer magister - Zoea	48 hours

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## 12. Ecological information

Acute LC50 18.4 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
Acute LC50 13.9 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
Acute LC50 75000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
Acute LC50 5100 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Menidia menidia	96 hours
Acute LC50 4.3 ul/L Marine water	Fish - Morone saxatilis - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	96 hours
Acute LC50 4200 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
Acute LC50 9090 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
Acute LC50 9100 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours

### Persistence/degradability

Not available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	0.76	-	low
n-butyl acetate	2.3	-	low
xylene	3.12	8.1 to 25.9	low
ethylbenzene	3.6	-	low

**Mobility in soil** : Not available.

**Hazardous to the ozone layer** : Not applicable.




**Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized 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. Vapor 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 spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## 14. Transport information

## 14. Transport information

	UN	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
Transport hazard class(es)	3 	3 	3 
Packing group	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.

### Additional information

- UN** : **Viscous liquid exception** This class 3 viscous liquid is not subject to regulation in packagings up to 450 L according to 2.3.2.5.1.
- IMDG** : **Emergency schedules** F-E, \_S-E\_  
**Viscous liquid exception** This class 3 viscous liquid is not subject to regulation in packagings up to 450 L according to 2.3.2.5.  
**IMDG Code Segregation group** Not applicable

**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.

## 15. Regulatory information

### Fire Service Law

Category	Substance name/Type	Danger category	Signal word	Designated quantity
Category IV	Class II petroleums	III	Flammable - Keep Fire Away	1000 L

### ISHL

#### Substance(s) requiring labelling

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
- carbon black, respirable powder	≥10 - ≤25	Listed	181
- ethylbenzene	≥10 - ≤25	Listed	165-2
	≤3.0	Listed	130
	≤3.0	Listed	136
	≤1.0	Listed	70

#### Chemicals requiring notification

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
- carbon black, respirable powder	≥10 - ≤25	Listed	181
- ethylbenzene	≥10 - ≤25	Listed	165-2
	≤3.0	Listed	130
	≤3.0	Listed	136
	≤1.0	Listed	70

## 15. Regulatory information


### Guideline for Preventing Health Hazard by chemical substances (Carcinogenicity)

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
ethylbenzene	≤1.0	Listed	-

ISHL Enforcement Order :  flammable  
Appendix 1 - Dangerous Substances

Organic solvents : Class 2  
poisoning prevention


### Chemical Substances Control Law (CSCL)

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
 xylene	≤3.0	Priority assessment	125
ethylbenzene	≤1.0	Priority assessment	50
toluene	≤0.10	Priority assessment	46
cumene	≤0.10	Priority assessment	126
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	≤0.10	Priority assessment	64

### Poisonous and Deleterious Substances

None of the components are listed.

### Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTR)

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
	1.5	Class 1	80

JSOH Carcinogen : Group 2B

## 16. Other information

### History

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Unique ID :

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

SGG = Segregation Group

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12/13

## 16. Other information

UN = United Nations

### Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 HAZARDOUS TO THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT - ACUTE HAZARD - Category 3 HAZARDOUS TO THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT - CHRONIC HAZARD - Category 3	On basis of test data Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method

 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

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