

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

SP350 BASE

### Section 1. Identification

**GHS product identifier** : SP350 BASE  
**SDS code** : 21350000B

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

| Identified uses                        |
|--|
| Paint. Professional use Industrial use |
| Restrictions on use                    |
| All other uses                         |

**Product use** : Solvent borne coating for interior and 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** : +33 (0)5 34 01 34 01  
 +33 (0)5 61 60 23 30

### Section 2. Hazard identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture** :  FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3  
 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1C  
 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1  
 GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 2  
 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B  
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3  
 AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 2  
 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 2

#### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : Danger

## Section 2. Hazard identification

**Hazard statements** : **F**lammable liquid and vapor.  
 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.  
 May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
 Suspected of causing genetic defects.  
 May damage fertility or the unborn child.  
 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Precautionary statements

**Prevention** : **P**rohibit open flames and other ignition sources. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid breathing vapor.

**Response** : **C**ollect spillage. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF INHALED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. 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. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

**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.

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

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

| Ingredient name   | %         | CAS number |
|---|-----------|------------|
| <b>F</b> henol, polymer with formaldehyde, glycidyl ether                         | ≥25 - ≤50 | 28064-14-4 |
| n-butyl acetate   | ≥10 - ≤25 | 123-86-4   |
| [3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl]trimethoxysilane                                      | ≥10 - ≤25 | 2530-83-8  |
| 1,3-Propanediol, 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-, polymer with 2-(chloromethyl)oxirane | ≥10 - ≤25 | 30499-70-8 |
| zinc oxide  | ≤3        | 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

**Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. 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. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.

## Section 4. First aid measures

- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. 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. 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** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. 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. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a 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

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : Causes severe burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

## Section 4. First aid measures

- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 stomach pains  
 reduced fetal weight  
 increase in fetal deaths  
 skeletal malformations

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

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

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

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

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Flammable liquid and 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 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  
 phosphorus oxides  
 halogenated compounds  
 metal oxide/oxides

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

- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## 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 spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe 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".

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

**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. Collect spillage.

### 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.

## 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 breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. 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 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.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

| Ingredient name | Exposure limits   |
|-----------------|---|
| n-butyl acetate | <b>DOL OEL (South Africa, 8/1995). Notes: Recommended limit</b><br>TWA: 710 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.<br>TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.<br>STEL: 950 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.<br>STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. |

**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.

**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 and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

### 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 and safety characteristics

### Appearance

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Physical state</b>                                     | : Liquid.  |
| <b>Color</b>  | : Brown.   |
| <b>Odor</b>   | : Characteristic.  |
| <b>Odor threshold</b>                                     | : Not available.   |
| <b>pH</b>   | : Not available.   |
| <b>Melting point/freezing point</b>                       | : Not available.   |
| <b>Initial boiling point and boiling range</b>            | : Not available.   |
| <b>Flash point</b>  | : Closed cup: 27°C   |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                                   | : Not available.   |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                       | : Not available.   |
| <b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b> | : Greatest known range: Lower: 1.4% Upper: 7.6% (n-butyl acetate)  |
| <b>Vapor pressure</b>                                     | : Not available.   |
| <b>Relative vapor density</b>                             | : Highest known value: 4 (Air = 1) (1,3-Propanediol, 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-, polymer with 2-(chloromethyl)oxirane). Weighted average: 3.23 (Air = 1) |
| <b>Density</b>  | : 1.265 g/cm <sup>3</sup>  |
| <b>Solubility(ies)</b>                                    | : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water.  |
| <b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water</b>            | : Not available.   |
| <b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>                          | : Not available.   |
| <b>Decomposition temperature</b>                          | : Not available.   |
| <b>Viscosity</b>  | : Kinematic (room temperature): 0.24 cm <sup>2</sup> /s<br>Kinematic (40°C): 0.51 cm <sup>2</sup> /s   |
| <b>Explosive properties</b>                               | : Not available.   |
| <b>Oxidizing properties</b>                               | : Not available.   |
| <b>Solubility in water</b>                                | : Not available.   |

## 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 pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. |
| <b>Incompatible materials</b>             | : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:<br>oxidizing materials   |
| <b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>   | : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.  |

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | 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        | -          |   |
|                         | [3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl] trimethoxysilane | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit             | 3970 uL/kg | - |
|                         |   | LD50 Oral   | Rat                | 7.01 g/kg  | - |
| LD50 Oral               |   | Rat         | 22600 uL/kg        | -          |   |
| zinc oxide              | LD50 Intraperitoneal                          | Rat         | 240 mg/kg          | -          |   |
|                         | LD50 Oral                                     | Mouse       | 7950 mg/kg         | -          |   |

#### 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 | -           |
| [3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl] trimethoxysilane | Eyes - Mild irritant     | Rabbit  | -     | 100 mg          | -           |
|   | Skin - Mild irritant     | Rabbit  | -     | 500 mg          | -           |
| zinc oxide                                    | Eyes - Mild irritant     | Rabbit  | -     | 24 hours 500 mg | -           |
|   | Skin - Mild irritant     | Rabbit  | -     | 24 hours 500 mg | -           |

#### Sensitization

Not available.

#### Mutagenicity

Not available.

#### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

#### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

#### Teratogenicity

Not available.

#### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

| Name            | Category   | Route of exposure | Target organs    |
|-----------------|------------|-------------------|------------------|
| n-butyl acetate | Category 3 | -                 | Narcotic effects |

#### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

#### Aspiration hazard

Not available.



## Section 11. Toxicological information

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Not available.

### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** :  Causes severe burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

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

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** :  Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** :  Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** :  Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
stomach pains  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

### Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

#### Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

### Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

- General** : Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
- Carcinogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Mutagenicity** :  Suspected of causing genetic defects.
- Reproductive toxicity** :  May damage fertility or the unborn child.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

| Product/ingredient name           | Result                              | Species                              | Exposure |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| n-butyl acetate                   | Acute LC50 32 mg/l Marine water     | Crustaceans - Artemia salina         | 48 hours |
|                                   | Acute LC50 100000 µg/l Fresh water  | Fish - Lepomis macrochirus           | 96 hours |
|                                   | Acute LC50 18000 µg/l Fresh water   | Fish - Pimephales promelas           | 96 hours |
|                                   | Acute LC50 185000 µg/l Marine water | Fish - Menidia beryllina             | 96 hours |
|                                   | Acute LC50 62000 µg/l Fresh water   | Fish - Danio rerio                   | 96 hours |
| zinc oxide                        | Acute EC50 1 mg/l Fresh water       | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate    | 48 hours |
|                                   | Acute EC50 0.622 mg/l Fresh water   | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate    | 48 hours |
|                                   | Acute EC50 0.481 mg/l Fresh water   | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate    | 48 hours |
|                                   | Acute LC50 1.25 mg/l Fresh water    | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate    | 48 hours |
|                                   | Acute LC50 98 µg/l Fresh water      | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate    | 48 hours |
|                                   | Acute LC50 2246000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas - Neonate | 96 hours |
|                                   | Acute LC50 1.1 ppm Fresh water      | Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss           | 96 hours |
|                                   | Acute LC50 3.969 mg/l Fresh water   | Fish - Danio rerio - Adult           | 96 hours |
| Acute LC50 2.525 mg/l Fresh water | Fish - Danio rerio - Adult          | 96 hours                             |          |

### Persistence and degradability

Not available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

| Product/ingredient name | LogP <sub>ow</sub> | BCF   | Potential |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----------|
| n-butyl acetate         | 2.3                | -     | low       |
| zinc oxide              | -                  | 28960 | high      |

### Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>) : 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 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.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## Section 14. Transport information

|                            | UN  | IMDG   | IATA  |
|----------------------------|---|--|---|
| UN number                  | UN3469  | UN3469   | UN3469  |
| UN proper shipping name    | PAINT, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE   | PAINT, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE  | PAINT, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE   |
| Transport hazard class(es) | 3(8)<br>  | 3(8)<br>   | 3(8)<br>  |
| Packing group              | III   | III  | III   |
| Environmental hazards      | Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.  | Marine Pollutant(s):<br>Phenol, polymer with formaldehyde, glycidyl ether, 1,3-Propanediol, 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-, polymer with 2-(chloromethyl)oxirane   | Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.  |

### Additional information

- IMDG** : **Emergency schedules** F-E, S-C  
The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.
- IATA** : The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

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

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### Inventory list

- Australia** : Not determined.
- Canada** :  At least one component is not listed in DSL but all such components are listed in NDSL.
- China** : Not determined.
- Europe** : Not determined.
- Japan** : **Japan inventory (ENCS):** Not determined.  
**Japan inventory (ISHL):** Not determined.
- New Zealand** : Not determined.
- Philippines** :  Not determined.
- Republic of Korea** : Not determined.
- Taiwan** : Not determined.
- Thailand** : Not determined.
- Turkey** : Not determined.
- United States** :  All components are active or exempted.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**Viet Nam** : Not determined.

## Section 16. Other information

### History

**Date of printing** : 1 November 2022

**Date of issue/ Date of revision** : 5 October 2022

**Date of previous issue** : 30 September 2022

**Version** : 2

**Unique ID** :

**Key to abbreviations** :

- 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
- UN = United Nations

### Procedure used to derive the classification

| Classification   | Justification         |
|--|-----------------------|
| FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3   | On basis of test data |
| SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1C  | Calculation method    |
| SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1  | Calculation method    |
| GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 2  | Calculation method    |
| TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B  | Calculation method    |
| SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 | Calculation method    |
| AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 2  | Calculation method    |
| AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 2  | Calculation method    |

**References** : Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

#### FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY

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