

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

03-49 BASE LIGHT BLUE RAL 5012

In accordance with the Standard for Classification and Labeling of Chemical Substance and Safety Data Sheet, Article 10 Paragraph 1

## Section 1. Chemical product and company identification

A. Product name : 03-49 BASE LIGHT BLUE RAL 5012

: 21049100B SDS code

B. 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 : Filler for exterior use

C. Supplier's details

MAPAERO SAS

10, Avenue de la Rijole CS30098

09103 PAMIERS Cedex

France

e-mail address of

person responsible for

this SDS

Emergency telephone number (with hours of

operation)

: PSRA PAMIERS@akzonobel.com

: +33 (0)5 34 01 34 01 +33 (0)5 61 60 23 30

### Section 2. Hazards identification

SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 A. Hazard classification

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1

SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 2

**CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A** 

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2

AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3

This product is classified in accordance with the Industrial Safety and Health Act

and the Chemical Control Act.

B. GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

**Symbol** 







Signal word : Danger

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### Section 2. Hazards identification

**Hazard statements**: H315 - Causes skin irritation.

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction. H318 - Causes serious eye damage.

H341 - Suspected of causing genetic defects.

H350 - May cause cancer.

H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Precautionary statements** 

**Prevention**: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

P260 - Do not breathe vapor.

P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

**Response** : P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention.

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention. P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 - 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 : Not applicable.

**Disposal**: P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional,

national and international regulations.

C. Other hazards which do

not result in classification

: None known.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

| Ingredient name   | Identifiers     | %         |
|---|-----------------|-----------|
| reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin | CAS: 25068-38-6 | ≥10 - <20 |
| Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres                    | CAS: 14807-96-6 | <10       |
| titanium dioxide  | CAS: 13463-67-7 | ≥5 - <10  |
| 2,3-epoxypropyl neodecanoate                                | CAS: 26761-45-5 | <10       |
| benzyl alcohol  | CAS: 100-51-6   | <10       |
| [3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl]trimethoxysilane                | CAS: 2530-83-8  | <10       |
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy                | CAS: 64742-82-1 | <10       |
| cyclohexanone   | CAS: 108-94-1   | ≥0.1 - <5 |
| Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light                 | CAS: 64742-47-8 | <10       |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.                    | CAS: 64742-95-6 | <10       |
| crystalline silica, respirable powder                       | CAS: 14808-60-7 | <10       |

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

A. 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.

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### Section 4. First aid measures

### B. 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.

#### C. 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.

#### D. 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.

### E. 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

### A. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

: Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable

extinguishing media

: None known.

# B. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

: In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. 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.

# Hazardous thermal decomposition products

: Decomposition products may include the following materials:

carbon dioxide carbon monoxide sulfur oxides

halogenated compounds metal oxide/oxides

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Date of previous issue : 3-10-2022 3/14 AkzoNobel

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Special protective equipment for firefighters
  - Special precautions 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.
- : 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.

### Section 6. Accidental release measures

- A. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
- : 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. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- B. 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.
- C. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill

: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. 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. 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

#### A. 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. 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. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. 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.

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Date of previous issue : 3-10-2022 4/14 AkzoNobel

## Section 7. Handling and storage

- B. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
- Store in accordance with local regulations. 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. 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

### A. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

| Ingredient name                             | Exposure limits                            |
|---|--|
| iranium dioxide                             | Ministry of Employment and Labor           |
|   | (Republic of Korea, 1/2020).               |
|   | TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: total dust    |
|   | with less than 1% of free SiO2             |
| cyclohexanone                               | Ministry of Employment and Labor           |
|   | (Republic of Korea, 1/2020). Absorbed      |
|   | through skin.                              |
|   | TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours.                       |
|   | STEL: 50 ppm 15 minutes.                   |
| Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light | ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2020).         |
|   | Absorbed through skin.                     |
|   | TWA: 200 mg/m³, (as total hydrocarbon      |
|   | vapor) 8 hours.                            |
| crystalline silica, respirable powder       | Ministry of Employment and Labor           |
| '   | (Republic of Korea, 1/2020).               |
|   | TWA: 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: |
|   | Respirable fraction                        |

controls

B. Appropriate engineering: If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

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.

### C. Personal protective equipment

**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.

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: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

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.

: 1-11-2022 Date of issue/Date of revision Version: 1.01

**AkzoNobel** Date of previous issue : 3-10-2022 5/14

# Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

**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.

**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.

: Greatest known range: Lower: 1.3% Upper: 13% (benzyl alcohol)

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

A. Appearance

Physical state : Liquid.
Color : Blue.

B. Odor : Characteristic.
C. Odor threshold : Not available.
D. pH : Not available.
E. Melting/freezing point : Not available.
F. Boiling point/boiling : Not available.

range

G. Flash point : Closed cup: 100°C (212°F)

Fire point : Not available.H. Evaporation rate : Not available.I. Flammability (solid, gas) : Not available.

J. Lower and upper explosive (flammable)

explosive (flammabl limits

: Not available.

K. Vapor pressure

**L. Solubility** : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water.

**Solubility in water** : Not available.

**M. Vapor density** : Highest known value: 3.7 (Air = 1) (benzyl alcohol).

N. Density : 2.209 g/cm³
 O. Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water : Not available.

P. Auto-ignition

: Not available.

temperature
Q. Decomposition temperature

: Not available.

R. Viscosity : Kinematic (room temperature): 9.05 cm²/s (905 cSt) Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): 2.01 cm²/s (201 cSt)

Flow time (ISO 2431) : Not available.

S. Molecular weight : Not applicable.

Date of issue/Date of revision : 1-11-2022 Version : 1.01

Date of previous issue : 3-10-2022 6/14 AkzoNobel

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

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

Possibility of hazardous :

reactions

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

B. Conditions to avoid : No specific data.

C. Incompatible materials : No specific data.

D. Hazardous : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products

**decomposition products** should not be produced.

## **Section 11. Toxicological information**

A. Information on the likely :

routes of exposure

: Not available.

#### Potential acute health effects

Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Skin contact**: Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

**Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

**Inhalation** : No specific data.

**Ingestion**: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

stomach pains

**Skin contact**: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

pain or irritation

redness

blistering may occur

**Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

pain watering redness

#### B. Health hazards

### **Acute toxicity**

| Product/ingredient name                       | Result               | Species    | Dose       | Exposure |
|---|----------------------|------------|------------|----------|
| 2,3-epoxypropyl neodecanoate                  | LD50 Oral            | Rat        | >10 g/kg   | -        |
| benzyl alcohol                                | LD50 Dermal          | Rabbit     | 2000 mg/kg | -        |
|   | LD50 Intra-arterial  | Rat        | 441 mg/kg  | -        |
|   | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Mouse      | 650 mg/kg  | -        |
|   | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Rat        | 400 mg/kg  | -        |
|   | LD50 Intravenous     | Mouse      | 324 mg/kg  | -        |
|   | LD50 Intravenous     | Rat        | 53 mg/kg   | -        |
|   | LD50 Oral            | Guinea pig | 2500 mg/kg | -        |
|   | LD50 Oral            | Guinea pig | 2500 mg/kg | -        |
|   | LD50 Oral            | Mouse      | 1360 mg/kg | -        |
|   | LD50 Oral            | Mouse      | 1360 mg/kg | -        |
|   | LD50 Oral            | Rabbit     | 1040 mg/kg | -        |
|   | LD50 Oral            | Rabbit     | 1040 mg/kg | -        |
|   | LD50 Oral            | Rat        | 1.5 mL/kg  | -        |
|   | LD50 Oral            | Rat        | 1230 mg/kg | -        |
|   | LD50 Oral            | Rat        | 1660 mg/kg | -        |
| [3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy) propyl]trimethoxysilane | LD50 Dermal          | Rabbit     | 3970 uL/kg | -        |

Date of issue/Date of revision : 1-11-2022 Version : 1.01

Date of previous issue : 3-10-2022 7/14 AkzoNobel

# Section 11. Toxicological information

|                          | LD50 Oral            | Rat        | 7.01 g/kg   | -       |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|---------|
|                          | LD50 Oral            | Rat        | 22600 uL/kg | -       |
| cyclohexanone            | LC50 Inhalation Gas. | Rat        | 8000 ppm    | 4 hours |
|                          | LD50 Dermal          | Rabbit     | 1 mL/kg     | -       |
|                          | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Guinea pig | 930 mg/kg   | -       |
|                          | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Mouse      | 1230 mg/kg  | -       |
|                          | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Mouse      | 1230 mg/kg  | -       |
|                          | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Rabbit     | 1540 mg/kg  | -       |
|                          | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Rabbit     | 1540 mg/kg  | -       |
|                          | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Rat        | 1130 mg/kg  | -       |
|                          | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Rat        | 1130 mg/kg  | -       |
|                          | LD50 Oral            | Mouse      | 1400 mg/kg  | -       |
|                          | LD50 Oral            | Rat        | 1800 mg/kg  | -       |
|                          | LD50 Oral            | Rat        | 1620 uL/kg  | -       |
|                          | LD50 Subcutaneous    | Rat        | 2170 mg/kg  | -       |
| Solvent naphtha          | LD50 Oral            | Rat        | 8400 mg/kg  | -       |
| (petroleum), light arom. |                      |            |             |         |

### **Irritation/Corrosion**

| Product/ingredient name  | Result                   | Species | Score | Exposure           | Observation |
|--|--------------------------|---------|-------|--------------------|-------------|
| reaction product: bisphenol-<br>A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy<br>resin | Eyes - Mild irritant     | Rabbit  | -     | 100 mg             | -           |
|  | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit  | -     | 24 hours<br>500 UI | -           |
|  | Skin - Severe irritant   | Rabbit  | -     | 24 hours 2<br>mg   | -           |
| 2,3-epoxypropyl<br>neodecanoate                                    | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit  | -     | 0.5 MI             | -           |
| benzyl alcohol   | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit  | -     | 24 hours<br>100 mg | -           |
| [3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy) propyl]trimethoxysilane                      | Eyes - Mild irritant     | Rabbit  | -     | 100 mg             | -           |
|  | Skin - Mild irritant     | Rabbit  | -     | 500 mg             | -           |
| cyclohexanone  | Eyes - Severe irritant   | Rabbit  | -     | 24 hours<br>250 ug | -           |
|  | Eyes - Severe irritant   | Rabbit  | -     | 20 mg              | -           |
|  | Skin - Mild irritant     | Rabbit  | -     | 500 mg             | -           |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.                           | Eyes - Mild irritant     | Rabbit  | -     | 24 hours<br>100 UI | -           |

### **Sensitization**

Not available.

### **CMR - ISHA Article 42 Occupational Exposure Limits**

| Product/ingredient name               | Identifiers     | Classification  |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| manium dioxide cyclohexanone          |                 | CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 |
| crystalline silica, respirable powder | CAS: 14808-60-7 | CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A                             |

### **Mutagenicity**

Not available.

### **Carcinogenicity**

Not available.

### **Classification**

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# **Section 11. Toxicological information**

| Product/ingredient name                  | OSHA | IARC | NTP                             | ACGIH |
|--|------|------|---------------------------------|-------|
| √alc , not containing asbestiform fibres | -    | 3    | -                               | A4    |
| titanium dioxide                         | -    | 2B   | -                               | A4    |
| cyclohexanone                            | -    | 3    | -                               | A3    |
| Distillates (petroleum),                 | -    | -    | -                               | A3    |
| hydrotreated light                       |      |      |                                 |       |
| Solvent naphtha                          | -    | -    | -                               | A3    |
| (petroleum), light arom.                 |      |      |                                 |       |
| crystalline silica, respirable           | -    | 1    | Known to be a human carcinogen. | A2    |
| powder                                   |      |      |                                 |       |

### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

### **Teratogenicity**

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

| Name   | Category   | Route of exposure | Target organs                |
|--|------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy | Category 3 |                   | Narcotic effects             |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.     | Category 3 |                   | Respiratory tract irritation |
|  | Category 3 |                   | Narcotic effects             |

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

| Name   | Category   | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|--|------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy | Category 1 | inhalation        | -             |
| crystalline silica, respirable powder        | Category 1 | inhalation        | -             |

### **Aspiration hazard**

| Name  | Result   |
|---|--|
| Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1<br>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1<br>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |

### Potential chronic health effects

### **Chronic toxicity**

Not available.

General: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Once

sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very

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low levels.

**Carcinogenicity**: May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

**Mutagenicity**: Suspected of causing genetic defects.

**Reproductive toxicity**: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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# **Section 12. Ecological information**

### A. **Ecotoxicity**

| Product/ingredient name                     | Result                                | Species  | Exposure |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|----------|
| titanium dioxide                            | Acute EC50 19.3 mg/l Fresh water      | Daphnia - Daphnia magna  | 48 hours |
|   | Acute EC50 27.8 mg/l Fresh water      | Daphnia - Daphnia magna  | 48 hours |
|   | Acute EC50 35.306 mg/l Fresh water    | Daphnia - Daphnia magna -  | 48 hours |
|   |                                       | Neonate  |          |
|   | Acute LC50 3 mg/l Fresh water         | Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia   | 48 hours |
|   |                                       | dubia - Neonate  |          |
|   | Acute LC50 13.4 mg/l Fresh water      | Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate                                   | 48 hours |
|   | Acute LC50 11 mg/l Fresh water        | Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate                                   | 48 hours |
|   | Acute LC50 3.6 mg/l Fresh water       | Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate                                   | 48 hours |
|   | Acute LC50 15.9 mg/l Fresh water      | Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia<br>dubia - Neonate                                | 48 hours |
|   | Acute LC50 6.5 mg/l Fresh water       | Daphnia - Daphnia pulex -<br>Neonate   | 48 hours |
|   | Acute LC50 13 mg/l Fresh water        | Daphnia - Daphnia pulex -<br>Neonate   | 48 hours |
|   | Acute LC50 >1000 mg/l Fresh water     | Fish - Pimephales promelas   | 96 hours |
|   | Acute LC50 >1000000 μg/l Marine water | Fish - Fundulus heteroclitus   | 96 hours |
| benzyl alcohol                              | Acute LC50 10000 μg/l Fresh water     | Fish - Lepomis macrochirus   | 96 hours |
|   | Acute LC50 460000 μg/l Fresh water    | Fish - Pimephales promelas -<br>Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling,<br>Weanling) | 96 hours |
|   | Acute LC50 15000 µg/l Marine water    | Fish - Menidia beryllina   | 96 hours |
| cyclohexanone                               | Acute EC50 32.9 mg/l Fresh water      | Algae - Chlamydomonas  | 72 hours |
|   |                                       | reinhardtii - Exponential growth phase                                       |          |
|   | Acute LC50 630000 µg/l Fresh water    | Fish - Pimephales promelas   | 96 hours |
|   | Acute LC50 527000 µg/l Fresh water    | Fish - Pimephales promelas   | 96 hours |
|   | Acute LC50 732000 μg/l Fresh water    | Fish - Pimephales promelas   | 96 hours |
| Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light | Acute LC50 5900 μg/l Fresh water      | Fish - Lepomis macrochirus   | 4 days   |
| _   | Acute LC50 2200 µg/l Fresh water      | Fish - Lepomis macrochirus   | 4 days   |
|   | Acute LC50 2400 μg/l Fresh water      | Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss   | 4 days   |
|   | Acute LC50 2600 μg/l Fresh water      | Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss   | 4 days   |
|   | Acute LC50 2900 μg/l Fresh water      | Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss   | 96 hours |

### B. Persistence and degradability

Not available.

### C. Bioaccumulative potential

| Product/ingredient name      | LogP <sub>ow</sub> | BCF        | Potential |
|------------------------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|
| reaction product: bisphenol- | 2.64 to 3.78       | 31         | low       |
| A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy    |                    |            |           |
| resin                        |                    |            |           |
| 2,3-epoxypropyl              | 4.4                | -          | high      |
| neodecanoate                 |                    |            |           |
| benzyl alcohol               | 0.87               | -          | low       |
| Naphtha (petroleum),         | -                  | 10 to 2500 | high      |
| hydrodesulfurized heavy      |                    |            |           |
| cyclohexanone                | 0.86               | -          | low       |
| Solvent naphtha              | -                  | 10 to 2500 | high      |
| (petroleum), light arom.     |                    |            |           |

Date of issue/Date of revision:1-11-2022Version:1.01Date of previous issue:3-10-202210/14AkzoNobel

# Section 12. Ecological information

D. Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc)

: Not available.

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

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

- A. 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 nonrecyclable 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.
- B. Disposal precautions
- : 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. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## **Section 14. Transport information**

|                               | UN             | IMDG           | IATA           |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. UN number                  | Not regulated. | Not regulated. | Not regulated. |
| B. UN proper shipping name    | -              | -              | -              |
| C. Transport hazard class(es) | -              | -              | -              |
| D. Packing group              | -              | -              | -              |
| E. Environmental hazards      | No.            | No.            | No.            |

F. 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 : Not available. to IMO instruments

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### A. Regulation according to ISHA

ISHA article 117 (Harmful substances prohibited from manufacture)

: None of the components are listed.

: 1-11-2022 Date of issue/Date of revision Version: 1.01 **AkzoNobel** Date of previous issue : 3-10-2022 11/14

## **Section 15. Regulatory information**

**ISHA article 118** (Harmful substances requiring permission) : None of the components are listed.

**Article 2 of Youth Protection Act on** 

: Not applicable.

**Substances Hazardous** to Youth

### **Exposure Limits of Chemical Substances and Physical Factors**

The following components have an OEL:

titanium dioxide cyclohexanone

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light crystalline silica, respirable powder

**Annex 19 (Exposure** 

standards established for harmful factors)

**ISHA Enforcement Regs**: The following components are listed: cyclohexanone

ISHA Enforcement Regs Annex 21 (Harmful

factors subject to Work

: The following components are listed: talc; soapstone, titanium dioxide

**Environment** Measurement)

**ISHA Enforcement Regs**: None of the components are listed.

Annex 22 (Harmful **Factors Subject to** Special Health Check-

up)

Standard of Industrial

Safety and Health **Annex 12 (Hazardous** substances subject to : The following components are listed: titanium dioxide

control)

#### B. Regulation according to Chemicals Control Act

**CCA Article 11 (TRI)** 

: The following components are listed: Barium and its compounds, 4,4'-(1-Methylethylidene) bisphenol polymer with (chloromethyl)oxirane

: The following components are listed: Quartz, 4,4'-(1-Methylethylidene)bisphenol

**CCA Article 18** 

: None of the components are listed.

**Prohibited (K-Reach** 

Article 27)

: None of the components are listed.

**CCA Article 19 Subject** to authorization (K-Reach Article 25)

**CCA Article 20 Toxic** Chemicals (K-Reach

: Not applicable

Article 20)

**CCA Article 20** 

: None of the components are listed.

Restricted (K-Reach

Article 27)

**CCA Article 39** (Accident Precaution

Chemicals)

: None of the components are listed.

**Existing Chemical Substances Subject to** 

polymer with (chloromethyl)oxirane, Triphenyl phosphite

Registration

Date of issue/Date of revision : 1-11-2022 Version: 1.01

**AkzoNobel** Date of previous issue : 3-10-2022 12/14

# Section 15. Regulatory information

C. Dangerous Materials

Safety Management Act

: Class: Specified flammables Item: Combustible liquid

Threshold: 2 m3

**Danger category:** Not applicable **Signal word:** Not applicable

D. Wastes regulation

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national

and international regulations.

### E. Regulation according to other foreign laws

### **International regulations**

### Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

#### **Montreal Protocol**

Not listed.

### Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

### Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

### **UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals**

Not listed.

### Section 16. Other information

A. References : Not available.

B. Date of issue/Date of

revision

: 1 November 2022

**C. Version** : 1.01

Unique ID :

Date of printing : 1 November 2022

D. Other

### ✓ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

**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

### **Notice to reader**

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Date of issue/Date of revision : 1-11-2022 Version : 1.01

Date of previous issue : 3-10-2022 13/14 AkzoNobel

03-49 BASE LIGHT BLUE RAL 5012

# **Section 16. Other information**

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Date of issue/Date of revision : 1-11-2022 Version : 1.01

Date of previous issue : 3-10-2022 14/14 AkzoNobel