

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

A1500-M SEMI-GLOSS BASE DARK GREY BLUE AFNOR 2605

# **Section 1. Identification**

Product identifier : A1500-M SEMI-GLOSS BASE DARK GREY BLUE AFNOR 2605

**SDS code** : 13862605B

### 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

Emergency telephone number (with hours of

operation)

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

# **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 3 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2

TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) -

Category 3

**GHS label elements** 

Hazard pictograms :







Signal word : Warning

**Hazard statements** : H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor.

H316 - Causes mild skin irritation.

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction. H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.

H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

**Precautionary statements** 

Date of issue/Date of revision : 1-11-2022 Version : 1.02

Date of previous issue : 6-10-2022 1/13 AkzoNobel

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use. Prevention

> P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition

sources. No smoking.

P261 - Avoid breathing vapor.

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

P304 + P312 - IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

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. : P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P403 + P235 - Keep cool.

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

national and international regulations.

Other hazards which do not : None known.

result in classification

**Storage** 

# **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

Substance/mixture

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
₹-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	≥10 - ≤25	54839-24-6
titanium dioxide	≥10 - ≤25	13463-67-7
n-butyl acetate	≥10 - ≤25	123-86-4
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	≤10	108-65-6
xylene	≤3	1330-20-7
Hydroxyphenyl-benzotriazole derivatives	≤1	104810-48-2
Polymeric Benzotriazole	≤1	104810-47-1
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate	≤1	41556-26-7
4-methylpentan-2-one	≤0.3	108-10-1
Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, zinc salt, basic	≤0.3	85203-81-2
methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate	≤0.3	82919-37-7

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

: 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.

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.

: 1-11-2022 Date of issue/Date of revision Version: 1.02

**AkzoNobel** Date of previous issue : 6-10-2022 2/13

## **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

#### Skin contact

: 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. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

#### Ingestion

: 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. 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

**Eye contact**: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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

dizziness.

**Skin contact**: Causes mild skin irritation. 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 or irritation

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:

irritation redness

reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations

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

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.

Date of issue/Date of revision: 1-11-2022Version: 1.02

Date of previous issue : 6-10-2022 3/13 AkzoNobel

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### See toxicological information (Section 11)

# SECTION 5: Firefighting 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.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:

carbon dioxide carbon monoxide 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

# 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. 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).

#### 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 noncombustible, 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

: 1-11-2022 Version : 1.02 Date of issue/Date of revision

**AkzoNobel** Date of previous issue : 6-10-2022 4/13

# SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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 ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. 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.

# including any incompatibilities

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 wellventilated 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

Exposure limits	
NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016). Notes: as Ti	
TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours.  NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016).  STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes.	
TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.  NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016).  STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.	
TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.  NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016).  TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.  STEL: 75 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.

: 1-11-2022 Date of issue/Date of revision Version: 1.02 **AkzoNobel** Date of previous issue : 6-10-2022 5/13

# **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

### **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.

#### 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**

#### <u>Appearance</u>

Physical state : Liquid. Color : Gray.

Odor : Characteristic. Odor threshold : Not available. pН : Not available. : Not available. Melting point : Not available. **Boiling point** 

: Closed cup: 28°C (82.4°F) Flash point

Evaporation rate : Not available. : Not available. Flammability (solid, gas)

explosive limits

Upper/lower flammability or : Greatest known range: Lower: 1% Upper: 9.8% (2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate)

Vapor pressure : Not available.

Date of issue/Date of revision : 1-11-2022 Version: 1.02 **AkzoNobel** Date of previous issue : 6-10-2022 6/13

# **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

Vapor density : Highest known value: 4.6 (Air = 1) (2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate). Weighted

average: 2.72 (Air = 1)

**Density** : 1.167 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

**Solubility(ies)** : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Not available.

Auto-ignition temperature : Not available.

Decomposition temperature : Not available.

Viscosity : Kinematic (room temperature): 8.57 cm<sup>2</sup>/s

Kinematic (40°C): 1.01 cm<sup>2</sup>/s

# **SECTION 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.

# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

# Information on toxicological effects

#### **Acute toxicity**

LC50 Inhalation Gas. LC50 Inhalation Vapor LD50 Dermal	Rat Mouse	390 ppm	4 hours
•	Mouse		THOUIS
LD50 Dermal	Mouse	6 g/m <sup>3</sup>	2 hours
LD CO DOITHUI	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	-
LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	6700 ppm	4 hours
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	-
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	-
LD50 Intraperitoneal	Guinea pig	800 mg/kg	-
LD50 Intraperitoneal	Mouse	268 mg/kg	-
LD50 Intraperitoneal	Rat	400 mg/kg	-
LD50 Oral	Guinea pig	1600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral LD50 Oral LD50 Oral LD50 Oral LD50 Oral LC50 Inhalation Gas. LC50 Inhalation Gas. LC50 Inhalation Gas. LD50 Intraperitoneal LD50 Intraperitoneal LD50 Oral LD50 Oral LD50 Oral LD50 Subcutaneous LD50 Intraperitoneal LD50 Intraperitoneal	LD50 Oral LD50 Oral LD50 Oral LD50 Oral Rabbit LD50 Oral Rat LC50 Inhalation Gas. Rat LC50 Inhalation Gas. Rat LC50 Inhalation Gas. Rat LD50 Intraperitoneal LD50 Intraperitoneal LD50 Intraperitoneal LD50 Oral Rat LD50 Intraperitoneal Rat	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           LC50 Inhalation Gas.         Rat         6700 ppm           LC50 Inhalation Gas.         Rat         5000 ppm           LC50 Inhalation Gas.         Rat         6670 ppm           LD50 Intraperitoneal         Mouse         1548 mg/kg           LD50 Intraperitoneal         Mouse         1548 mg/kg           LD50 Intraperitoneal         Rat         2459 mg/kg           LD50 Oral         Rat         4300 mg/kg           LD50 Oral         Rat         4300 mg/kg           LD50 Subcutaneous         Rat         1700 mg/kg           LD50 Intraperitoneal         Guinea pig         800 mg/kg           LD50 Intraperitoneal         Mouse         268 mg/kg           LD50 Intraperitoneal         Rat         400 mg/kg

Date of issue/Date of revision : 1-11-2022 Version : 1.02

Date of previous issue : 6-10-2022 7/13 AkzoNobel

# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

LD50 Oral	Mouse	1900 mg/kg	-
LD50 Oral	Mouse	2850 mg/kg	-
LD50 Oral	Rat	2080 mg/kg	-
LD50 Oral	Rat	4600 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	
xylene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	_	87 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 5	-
	_			mg	
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 UI	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500	-
				mg	
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 %	-
4-methylpentan-2-one	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100	-
	_			UI	
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	40 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
2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
n-butyl acetate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
xylene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
4-methylpentan-2-one	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

### **Aspiration hazard**

Name	Result	
xylene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	

Information on the likely routes of exposure

: Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Date of issue/Date of revision: 1-11-2022Version: 1.02Date of previous issue: 6-10-20228/13AkzoNobel

# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

**Eye contact**: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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

dizziness.

**Skin contact**: Causes mild skin irritation. 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 or irritation 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:

irritation redness

reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations

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

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

: Not available.

effects

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate

: Not available.

effects

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 : Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of

exposure.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.Reproductive toxicity : Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Date of issue/Date of revision : 1-11-2022 Version : 1.02

Date of previous issue : 6-10-2022 9/13 AkzoNobel

# **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

## **Toxicity**

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 - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 3 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate	48 hours
	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 dubia - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 6.5 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia pulex - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 13 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia pulex - 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
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
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 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
	Acute LC50 16940 μg/l Fresh water	Fish - Carassius auratus	96 hours
4-methylpentan-2-one	Acute LC50 505000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute LC50 540000 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 537000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas Fish - Pimephales promelas - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling,	96 hours 96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 78 mg/l Fresh water Chronic NOEC 168 mg/l Fresh water	Weanling) Daphnia - Daphnia magna Fish - Pimephales promelas - Embryo	21 days 33 days

## Persistence and degradability

Not available.

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

Date of issue/Date of revision: 1-11-2022Version: 1.02Date of previous issue: 6-10-202210/13AkzoNobel

# **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	0.76	-	low
n-butyl acetate	2.3	-	low
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	1.2	-	low
xylene	3.12	8.1 to 25.9	low
4-methylpentan-2-one	1.9	-	low
Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, zinc salt, basic	-	60960	high

### **Mobility in soil**

Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc)

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

# **SECTION 14: Transport information**

The information provided in section 14 is based on a bulk package shipment via ground transport in North America. All shippers are responsible for ensuring the proper transportation classification and package/container requirements are followed for the relevant mode of transport.

	Mexico Classification	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**

IMDG : <u>Emergency schedules</u> F-E, \_S-E\_

Date of issue/Date of revision: 1-11-2022Version: 1.02Date of previous issue: 6-10-202211/13AkzoNobel

# SECTION 14: Transport information

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.

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**

# SECTION 16: Other information

**History** 

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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 IRRITATION - Category 3 Calculation method SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1 Calculation method **CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2** Calculation method TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2 Calculation method SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) -Calculation method Category 3

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

#### Notice to reader

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IMPORTANT NOTE The information in this data sheet is not intended to be exhaustive and is based on the present state of our knowledge and on current laws: any person using the product for any purpose other than that specifically recommended in the technical data sheet without first obtaining written confirmation from us as to the suitability of the product for the intended purpose does so at his own risk. It is always the responsibility of the user to take all necessary steps to fulfill the demands set out in the local rules and legislation. Always read the Material Data Sheet and the Technical Data Sheet for this product if available. All advice we give or any statement made about the product by us (whether in this data sheet or otherwise) is correct to the best of our knowledge but we have no control over the quality or the condition of the substrate or the many factors affecting the use and application of the product. Therefore, unless we specifically agree in writing otherwise, we do not accept any liability whatsoever for the performance of the product or for any loss or damage arising out of the use of the product. All products supplied and technical advice given are subject to our standard terms and conditions of sale. You should request a copy of this document and review it

Date of issue/Date of revision : 1-11-2022 Version : 1.02

**AkzoNobel** Date of previous issue : 6-10-2022 12/13

# **SECTION 16: Other information**

carefully. The information contained in this data sheet is subject to modification from time to time in the light of experience and our policy of continuous development. It is the user's responsibility to verify that this data sheet is current prior to using the product.

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Date of issue/Date of revision :1-11-2022 Version :1.02

Date of previous issue :6-10-2022 13/13 AkzoNobel