AkzoNobel

SAFETY DATA SHEET

F 69 TUK BLUE

Section 1. Identification

F 69 TUK BLUE : Product identifier

21069600K : **SDS code**

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses

Paint. Professional use Industrial use

All other uses

Two component coating for interior use. : Product use

Supplier's details

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

: Importer

: e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS

: Emergency telephone

number

PSRA_PAMIERS@akzonobel.com

+33 (0)5 34 01 34 01

+33 (0)5 61 60 23 30

Section 2. Hazard identification

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1C
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 2
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B
AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 2
AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 2

: Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS label elements













: Hazard pictograms

Danger

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Suspected of causing genetic defects. May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

: Signal word

: Hazard statements

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Section 2. Hazard identification

Precautionary statements

Dotain special instructions before use. 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.

: Prevention

Collect 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.

: Response

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

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

: Storage: Disposal

9

None known.

: Other hazards which do not result in classification

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixture : Substance/mixture

CAS number	%	Ingredient name
7 8-92-2	≥10 - <20	butan-2-ol
25068-38-6	≥10 - ≤25	reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin
79-24-3	≤8	nitroethane
30499-70-8	≤10	1,3-Propanediol, 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-, polymer with 2-(chloromethyl)
		oxirane
61788-32-7	≤3	Terphenyl, hydrogenated
1314-13-2	≤3	zinc oxide
90640-67-8	≤1.5	Amines, polyethylenepoly-, triethylenetetramine fraction
2530-83-8	≤3	[3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl]trimethoxysilane
77-99-6	≤0.3	propylidynetrimethanol

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

Set 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.

: Eye contact

Set 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. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under

: Inhalation

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Section 4. First aid measures

medical surveillance for 48 hours.

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.

Set 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.

: Skin contact

: Ingestion

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Zauses serious eye damage.
 No known significant effects or critical hazards.
 Inhalation
 Zauses severe burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 Skin contact
 No known significant effects or critical hazards.
 Ingestion

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Adverse symptoms may include the following: : Eye contact

pain watering redness

Adverse symptoms may include the following:
: Inhalation

reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations

Adverse symptoms may include the following: : Skin contact

pain or irritation

redness

blistering may occur reduced fetal weight

increase in fetal deaths

skeletal malformations

Adverse symptoms may include the following: : Ingestion

stomach pains reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations

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

In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

No specific treatment. : Specific treatments

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.

: Protection of first-aiders

: Notes to physician

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Section 4. First aid measures

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Use dry chemical, CO2, water spray (fog) or foam.

Do not use water jet.

: Suitable extinguishing

: Unsuitable extinguishing media

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.

Decomposition products may include the following materials:

carbon dioxide carbon monoxide nitrogen oxides phosphorus oxides halogenated compounds metal oxide/oxides

: Specific hazards arising from the chemical

: Hazardous thermal decomposition products

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.

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

: Special protective actions for fire-fighters

: Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Section 6. Accidental release measures

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. 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.

If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any

: For non-emergency personnel

information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

: For emergency responders

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. : Environmental precautions

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and : Small spill 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.

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Section 6. Accidental release measures

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and : Large spill 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 emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Fut 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.

: Protective measures

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.

: Advice on general occupational hygiene

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.

: Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Exposure limits	Ingredient name
EU OEL (Europe, 10/2019). Absorbed through skin. Notes: list of indicative occupational exposure limit values STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 312 mg/m³ 15 minutes. TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 62 mg/m³ 8 hours.	nitroethane
EU OEL (Europe, 10/2019). Notes: list of indicative occupational exposure limit values STEL: 5 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 48 mg/m³ 15 minutes.	Terphenyl, hydrogenated

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Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

TWA: 2 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 19 mg/m³ 8 hours.

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.

: Appropriate engineering 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.

: Environmental exposure controls

Individual protection measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before : Hygiene measures 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.

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.

: Eye/face protection

Skin 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.

: Hand 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.

: Body 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.

: Other skin 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.

: Respiratory protection

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Appearance

Liquid. : Physical state

Blue. : Color

Characteristic. Odor

Not available. : Odor threshold

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Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Not available. Hq:

Not available. : Melting point/freezing point

Not available. : Boiling point

Closed cup: 25°C (77°F) : Flash point

Not available. : Evaporation rate

Not available. : Flammability

Greatest known range: Lower: 1.7% Upper: 9% (butan-2-ol) : Lower and upper explosion

limit/flammability limit

Not available. : Vapor pressure

Highest known value: 7.95 (Air = 1) (Terphenyl, hydrogenated). Weighted average: : Relative vapor density

2.86 (Air = 1)

Not available. : Relative density

Insoluble in the following materials: cold water. : Solubility

Not available. : Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Not available. : Auto-ignition temperature

Not available. : Decomposition temperature

Kinematic (room temperature): 3.99 cm²/s (399 cSt) : Viscosity

Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): 1.01 cm²/s (101 cSt)

Not available. : Flow time (ISO 2431)

1.378 g/cm³ : Density

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

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

The product is stable. : Chemical stability

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

reactions

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.

: Conditions to avoid

Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: : Incompatible materials

oxidizing materials

: Hazardous decomposition

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products

products

should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

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Section 11. Toxicological information

Exposure	Dose	Species	Result	Product/ingredient name
hours	8000 ppm	Rat	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	butan-2-ol
4 hours	48500 mg/m ³	Rat	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	
-	1067 mg/kg	Guinea pig	LD50 Intraperitoneal	
-	771 mg/kg	Mouse	LD50 Intraperitoneal	
-	277 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50 Intraperitoneal	
-	1193 mg/kg	Rat	LD50 Intraperitoneal	
-	764 mg/kg	Mouse	LD50 Intravenous	
-	138 mg/kg	Rat	LD50 Intravenous	
-	4893 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50 Oral	
-	4890 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50 Oral	
-	2193 mg/kg	Rat	LD50 Oral	
-	2054 mg/kg	Rat	LD50 Oral	
-	310 mg/kg	Mouse	LD50 Intraperitoneal	nitroethane
-	860 mg/kg	Mouse	LD50 Oral	
-	1100 mg/kg	Rat	LD50 Oral	
-	12500 mg/kg	Mouse	LD50 Oral	Terphenyl, hydrogenated
-	17500 mg/kg	Rat	LD50 Oral	
-	>24000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50 Oral	
-	>10000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50 Oral	
-	240 mg/kg	Rat	LD50 Intraperitoneal	zinc oxide
-	7950 mg/kg	Mouse	LD50 Oral	
-	3970 uĽ/kg	Rabbit	LD50 Dermal	[3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl] trimethoxysilane
-	7.01 g/kg	Rat	LD50 Oral	amientoxyonane
-	22600 uL/kg	Rat	LD50 Oral	
-	13700 mg/kg	Mouse	LD50 Oral	propylidynetrimethanol
-	14000 mg/kg	Mouse	LD50 Oral	
-	14100 mg/kg	Rat	LD50 Oral	
-	14000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50 Oral	

Irritation/Corrosion

Observation	Exposure	Score	Species	Result	Product/ingredient name
	0.1 MI	-	Rabbit	Eyes - Severe irritant	butan-2-ol
-	100 mg	-	Rabbit	Eyes - Mild irritant	reaction product: bisphenol- A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin
-	24 hours 500 UI	-	Rabbit	Skin - Moderate irritant	
-	24 hours 2 mg	-	Rabbit	Skin - Severe irritant	
-	24 hours 500 mg	-	Rabbit	Eyes - Mild irritant	zinc oxide
-	24 hours 500 mg	-	Rabbit	Skin - Mild irritant	
-	100 mg	-	Rabbit	Eyes - Mild irritant	[3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl] trimethoxysilane
-	500 mg	-	Rabbit	Skin - Mild irritant	

Sensitization

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

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Section 11. Toxicological information

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Target organs	Route of exposure	Category	Name
Respiratory tract irritation	-	Category 3	butan-2-ol
Narcotic effects		Category 3	

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Not available. : Information on the likely

routes of exposure

Potential acute health effects

☑ auses serious eye damage.
 ∴ Eye contact
 No known significant effects or critical hazards.
 ☑ auses severe burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 ☑ Skin contact
 ☑ Ingestion

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

✓ dverse symptoms may include the following: : Eye contact

pain watering redness

Adverse symptoms may include the following:
: Inhalation

reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations

✓ dverse symptoms may include the following: : Skin contact

pain or irritation

redness

blistering may occur

reduced fetal weight

increase in fetal deaths

skeletal malformations

Adverse symptoms may include the following: : Ingestion

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

Not available. : Potential immediate

effects

Not available. : Potential delayed effects

Long term exposure

Not available. : Potential immediate

effects

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Section 11. Toxicological information

Not available. : Potential delayed effects

: General

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed

to very low levels.

No known significant effects or critical hazards. : Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing genetic defects. : Mutagenicity

May damage fertility or the unborn child. : Reproductive toxicity

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Exposure	Species	Result	Product/ingredient name
₩8 hours	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	Acute EC50 4227 mg/l Fresh water	butan-2-ol
96 hours	Fish - Pimephales promelas	Acute LC50 3670000 µg/l Fresh water	
48 hours	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	Acute EC50 1 mg/l Fresh water	zinc oxide
48 hours	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	Acute EC50 0.622 mg/l Fresh water	
48 hours	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	Acute EC50 0.481 mg/l Fresh water	
48 hours	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	Acute LC50 1.25 mg/l Fresh water	
48 hours	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	Acute LC50 98 μg/l Fresh water	
96 hours	Fish - Pimephales promelas - Neonate	Acute LC50 2246000 μg/l Fresh water	
96 hours	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	Acute LC50 1.1 ppm Fresh water	
96 hours	Fish - Danio rerio - Adult	Acute LC50 3.969 mg/l Fresh water	
96 hours	Fish - Danio rerio - Adult	Acute LC50 2.525 mg/l Fresh water	
48 hours	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	Acute EC50 13000000 µg/l Fresh water	propylidynetrimethanol
96 hours	Fish - Cyprinodon variegatus	Acute LC50 14400000 μg/l Marine water	

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Potential	BCF	LogPow	Product/ingredient name
l ow	-	0.61	butan-2-ol
low	31	2.64 to 3.78	reaction product: bisphenol- A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin
low	_	0.18	nitroethane
high	5200	-	Terphenyl, hydrogenated
high	28960	-	zinc oxide
low	-	-2.65	Amines, polyethylenepoly-, triethylenetetramine fraction
low	<1	-0.47	propylidynetrimethanol

Mobility in soil

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Section 12. Ecological information

Not available. : Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc)

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

Section 13. Disposal considerations

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.

: Disposal methods

Section 14. Transport information

IATA	IMDG	UN	
☑ N3469	№ N3469	№ N3469	UN number
PAINT, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE	PAINT, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE	PAINT, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE	UN proper shipping name
3 (8) 3 (8)	8 (8)	(8)	Transport hazard class(es)
III	III	III	Packing group
Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.	Marine Pollutant(s): reaction product: bisphenol-A- (epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin, 1,3-Propanediol, 2-ethyl-2- (hydroxymethyl)-, polymer with 2-(chloromethyl)oxirane	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.	Environmental hazards

Additional information

Emergency schedules F-E, S-C

The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.

The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other : IATA

transportation regulations.

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.

: Special precautions for user

Not available. : Transport in bulk according

to IMO instruments

: IMDG

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Section 15. Regulatory information

Inventory list

Not determined.

★ least one component is not listed.
: Canada

Not determined. : China
Not determined. : Europe

Japan inventory (ENCS): Not determined. : Japan

Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.

Not determined. : New Zealand
Not determined. : Philippines

Not determined. : Republic of Korea

Not determined. : Taiwan

Not determined. : Thailand

Not determined. : Turkey

MI components are active or exempted. : United States

Not determined. : Viet Nam

Section 16. Other information

History

1 November 2022 : Date of printing

6 October 2022 : Date of issue/Date of

revision

: Key to abbreviations

: Australia

1 October 2022 : Date of previous issue

2 : Version

: Unique ID

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate

BCF = Bioconcentration Factor

GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships,

1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)

N/A = Not available

SGG = Segregation Group

UN = United Nations

Procedure used to derive the classification

Justification	Classification
Ø n basis of test data	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
Calculation method	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	AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 2
Calculation method	AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 2

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

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Section 16. Other information

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