# AkzoNobel

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

#### SP350 TUK

## **Section 1. Identification**

SP350 TUK : Product identifier

21350000K : **SDS code** 

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses

Paint. Professional use Industrial use

All other uses

Solvent borne coating for interior and exterior 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 1B
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 2
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B

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

Category 3

AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 2 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 2 : Classification of the substance or mixture

#### **GHS label elements**













: Hazard pictograms

Danger : Signal word

Date of issue/Date of revision : 21-10-2022 Version : 2

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

### Section 2. Hazard identification

₹ammable liquid and vapor.

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Suspected of causing genetic defects.

May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### **Precautionary statements**

btain 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.

: Response

: Prevention

: Hazard statements

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.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.

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

: Storage

: Disposal

: Eye contact

None known.

: Other hazards which do not result in classification

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

: Substance/mixture Mixture

CAS number	%	Ingredient name
<b>2</b> 8064-14-4	≥10 - ≤25	Phenol, polymer with formaldehyde, glycidyl ether
123-86-4	≥10 - ≤25	n-butyl acetate
2530-83-8	≥10 - ≤25	[3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl]trimethoxysilane
30499-70-8	≤10	1,3-Propanediol, 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-, polymer with 2-(chloromethyl) oxirane
113930-69-1	≤10	4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, reaction products with m-phenylenebis(methylamine)
1314-13-2	≤3	zinc oxide
2855-13-2	≤3	3-aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine

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

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.

Date of issue/Date of revision : 21-10-2022 Version : 2 **AkzoNobel** Date of previous issue :1-10-2022 2/13

### Section 4. First aid measures

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. 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.

: Inhalation

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.

: Skin contact

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.

: Ingestion

: Eve contact

: Skin contact

: Eye contact

: Inhalation

: Skin contact

: Inhalation

: Ingestion

#### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

Causes serious eye damage.

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

dizziness.

Causes severe burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Adverse symptoms may include the following:

pain watering redness

Adverse symptoms may include the following:

nausea or vomiting

headache

drowsiness/fatigue

dizziness/vertigo

unconsciousness

reduced fetal weight

increase in fetal deaths

skeletal malformations

Adverse symptoms may include the following:

pain or irritation

redness

blistering may occur

reduced fetal weight

increase in fetal deaths

skeletal malformations

Date of issue/Date of revision : 21-10-2022 3/13

Date of previous issue :1-10-2022 Version : 2

**AkzoNobel** 

### Section 4. First aid measures

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

#### 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.

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.

: Notes to physician

: Specific treatments

: Protection of first-aiders

#### See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

#### **Extinguishing media**

Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.

Do not use water jet.

: Suitable extinguishing media

: 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.

: For non-emergency personnel

Date of issue/Date of revision: 21-10-2022Version: 2Date of previous issue: 1-10-20224/13AkzoNobel

### Section 6. Accidental release measures

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".

: 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.

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

Date of issue/Date of revision : 21-10-2022 Version : 2 **AkzoNobel** Date of previous issue :1-10-2022 5/13

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

#### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Exposure limits	Ingredient name
EU OEL (Europe, 10/2019). Notes: list of indicative occupational exposure limit values  STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.  STEL: 723 mg/m³ 15 minutes.  TWA: 241 mg/m³ 8 hours.  TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.	n-butyl acetate

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

Date of issue/Date of revision Version : 2 : 21-10-2022 **AkzoNobel** Date of previous issue :1-10-2022 6/13

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

**Appearance** 

Liquid. : Physical state

Brown. : Color : Odor Characteristic.

Not available. : Odor threshold

Not available. : pH

Not available. : Melting point/freezing point

Not available. : Boiling point

Closed cup: 24°C (75.2°F) : Flash point Not available. : Evaporation rate

Not available. : Flammability

Greatest known range: Lower: 1.4% Upper: 7.6% (n-butyl acetate) : Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit

Not available. : Vapor pressure

Highest known value: 4 (Air = 1) (1,3-Propanediol, 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-, : Relative vapor density

polymer with 2-(chloromethyl)oxirane). Weighted average: 3.23 (Air = 1) : Relative density Not available.

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): 4.44 cm<sup>2</sup>/s (444 cSt) : Viscosity Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): 1.01 cm<sup>2</sup>/s (101 cSt)

Not available. : Flow time (ISO 2431)

1.24 g/cm<sup>3</sup> : 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.

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

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products

should not be produced.

: Hazardous decomposition products

: Conditions to avoid

Date of issue/Date of revision : 21-10-2022 Version :2 **AkzoNobel** Date of previous issue :1-10-2022 7/13

# **Section 11. Toxicological information**

#### Information on toxicological effects

#### **Acute toxicity**

Exposure	Dose	Species	Result	Product/ingredient name
4 hours	390 ppm	Rat	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	n-butyl acetate
2 hours	6 g/m³	Mouse	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	-
-	>17600 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50 Dermal	
-	1230 mg/kg	Mouse	LD50 Intraperitoneal	
-	4700 mg/kg	Guinea pig	LD50 Oral	
-	6 g/kg	Mouse	LD50 Oral	
-	3200 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50 Oral	
-	10768 mg/kg	Rat	LD50 Oral	
-	3970 uL/kg	Rabbit	LD50 Dermal	[3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl] trimethoxysilane
-	7.01 g/kg	Rat	LD50 Oral	
-	22600 uL/kg	Rat	LD50 Oral	
-	240 mg/kg	Rat	LD50 Intraperitoneal	zinc oxide
-	7950 mg/kg	Mouse	LD50 Oral	

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Observation	Exposure	Score	Species	Result	Product/ingredient name
-	100 mg	-	Rabbit	Eyes - Moderate irritant	n-butyl acetate
-	24 hours 500	-	Rabbit	Skin - Moderate irritant	
-	mg 100 mg	-	Rabbit	Eyes - Mild irritant	[3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl] trimethoxysilane
-	500 mg	-	Rabbit	Skin - Mild irritant	,
-	24 hours 500	-	Rabbit	Eyes - Mild irritant	zinc oxide
-	mg 24 hours 500 mg	-	Rabbit	Skin - Mild irritant	

#### **Sensitization**

Not available.

#### **Mutagenicity**

Not available.

#### **Carcinogenicity**

Not available.

#### **Reproductive toxicity**

Not available.

#### **Teratogenicity**

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

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

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

Not available.

#### **Aspiration hazard**

Not available.

Date of issue/Date of revision: 21-10-2022Version: 2Date of previous issue: 1-10-20228/13AkzoNobel

SP350 TUK

## **Section 11. Toxicological information**

Not available. : Information on the likely routes of exposure

Potential acute health effects

Causes serious eye damage. : Eye contact

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

dizziness.

Causes severe burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction. : Skin contact

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

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Adverse symptoms may include the following: : Eye contact

pain watering redness

Adverse symptoms may include the following: : Inhalation

nausea or vomiting

headache

drowsiness/fatigue

dizziness/vertigo

unconsciousness

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

### <u>Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure</u>

**Short term exposure** 

Not available. : Potential immediate

effects

Not available. : Potential delayed effects

Long term exposure

Not available. : Potential immediate

effects

: General

Not available. : Potential delayed effects

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

Date of issue/Date of revision : 21-10-2022 Version : 2

Date of previous issue :1-10-2022 9/13 AkzoNobel

# Section 11. Toxicological information

# **Section 12. Ecological information**

#### **Toxicity**

Exposure	Species	Result	Product/ingredient name
48 hours	Crustaceans - Artemia salina	Acute LC50 32 mg/l Marine water	n-butyl acetate
96 hours	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	Acute LC50 100000 μg/l Fresh water	_
96 hours	Fish - Pimephales promelas	Acute LC50 18000 µg/l Fresh water	
96 hours	Fish - Menidia beryllina	Acute LC50 185000 µg/l Marine water	
96 hours	Fish - Danio rerio	Acute LC50 62000 µg/l Fresh water	
48 hours	Daphnia - Daphnia magna -	Acute EC50 1 mg/l Fresh water	zinc oxide
	Neonate		
48 hours	Daphnia - Daphnia magna -	Acute EC50 0.622 mg/l Fresh water	
	Neonate		
48 hours	Daphnia - Daphnia magna -	Acute EC50 0.481 mg/l Fresh water	
	Neonate		
48 hours	Daphnia - Daphnia magna -	Acute LC50 1.25 mg/l Fresh water	
	Neonate		
48 hours	Daphnia - Daphnia magna -	Acute LC50 98 µg/l Fresh water	
	Neonate	. •	
96 hours	Fish - Pimephales promelas -	Acute LC50 2246000 µg/l Fresh water	
	Neonate		
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 17.4 mg/l Fresh water	3-aminomethyl-
		Ĭ	3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine

#### Persistence and degradability

Not available.

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

Potential	BCF	LogPow	Product/ingredient name
low	-	2.3	n-butyl acetate
low	4.77	-	4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol,
			oligomeric reaction products
			with 1-chloro-
			2,3-epoxypropane, reaction
			products with m-
			phenylenebis(methylamine)
high	28960	-	zinc oxide
low	-	0.99	3-aminomethyl-
			3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine

#### **Mobility in soil**

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

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

Date of issue/Date of revision: 21-10-2022Version: 2Date of previous issue: 1-10-202210/13AkzoNobel

## 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	
UN3470	UN3470	UN3470	UN number
PAINT, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE	PAINT, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE	PAINT, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE	UN proper shipping name
8 (3)	8 (3)	8 (3)	Transport hazard class(es)
II	II	II	Packing group
Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.	Marine Pollutant(s): Phenol, polymer with formaldehyde, glycidyl ether, 1,3-Propanediol, 2-ethyl-2- (hydroxymethyl)-, polymer with 2-(chloromethyl)oxirane	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.	Environmental hazards

#### **Additional information**

Emergency schedules F-E, S-C

: IMDG

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

transportation regulations.

: IATA

**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

Date of issue/Date of revision: 21-10-2022Version: 2Date of previous issue: 1-10-202211/13

AkzoNobel

SP350 TUK

## **Section 15. Regulatory information**

#### **Inventory list**

Not determined. : Australia

At 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

★ least one component is not listed.

: United States

Not determined. : Viet Nam

## Section 16. Other information

#### **History**

1 November 2022 : Date of printing
21 October 2022 : Date of issue/Date of

revision

1 October 2022 : Date of previous issue

2 : Version : Unique ID

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate : Key to abbreviations

BCF = Bioconcentration Factor

DCF - DIOCORCERITATION 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
<b>Ø</b> n basis of test data	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
Calculation method	SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1B
Calculation method	SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
Calculation method	GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 2
Calculation method	TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B
Calculation method	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) -
	Category 3
Calculation method	AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 2
Calculation method	AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 2

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

#### Notice to reader

Date of issue/Date of revision: 21-10-2022Version: 2Date of previous issue:1-10-202212/13AkzoNobel

SP350 TUK

### Section 16. Other information

#### FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY

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