

SAFETY DATA SHEET

A1500-M SEMI-GLOSS BASE GREY AFNOR 2640

Section 1. Identification

A1500-M SEMI-GLOSS BASE GREY AFNOR 2640
13862640B

: **Product identifier**
: **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 exterior use.

: **Product use**

Supplier's details

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

PSRA_PAMIERS@akzonobel.com

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

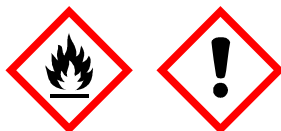
: **Importer**
: **e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS**
: **Emergency telephone number**

Section 2. Hazard identification

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 3
AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3

: **Classification of the substance or mixture**

GHS label elements



: **Hazard pictograms**

Warning

Flammable liquid and vapor.
Causes mild skin irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

: **Signal word**
: **Hazard statements**

Precautionary statements

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
No smoking. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid breathing vapor.

: **Prevention**

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1/13

Section 2. Hazard identification

IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

: **Response**

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

: **Storage**

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

: **Disposal**

None known.

: **Other hazards which do not result in classification**

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixture

: **Substance/mixture**

| CAS number | % | Ingredient name |
|------------|-----------|---|
| 54839-24-6 | ≥10 - ≤25 | 2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate |
| 123-86-4 | ≥10 - ≤25 | n-butyl acetate |
| 108-65-6 | ≤5 | 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate |
| 1330-20-7 | ≤3 | xylene |
| 108-10-1 | <1 | 4-methylpentan-2-one |
| 41556-26-7 | <1 | bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate |
| 85203-81-2 | ≤0.3 | Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, zinc salt, basic |
| 82919-37-7 | ≤0.3 | methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate |
| 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

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. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

: **Eye contact**

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.

: **Inhalation**

Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

: **Skin contact**

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.

: **Ingestion**

Section 4. First aid measures

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

: **Eye contact**

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

: **Inhalation**

Causes mild skin irritation.

: **Skin contact**

Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

: **Ingestion**

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness

: **Eye contact**

Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness

: **Inhalation**

Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness

: **Skin contact**

No specific data.

: **Ingestion**

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

Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

: **Notes to physician**

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.

: **Protection of first-aiders**

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

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

: **Suitable extinguishing media**

Do not use water jet.

: **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 harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

: **Specific hazards arising from the chemical**

Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
metal oxide/oxides

: **Hazardous thermal decomposition products**

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

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 actions for fire-fighters**

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

: **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. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

: **For non-emergency personnel**

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.

: **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 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.

: **Small spill**

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

: **Large spill**

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. 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**

Section 7. Handling and storage

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 well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

: **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). Notes: list of indicative occupational exposure limit values STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 723 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. TWA: 241 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. | n-butyl acetate |
| EU OEL (Europe, 2/2017). Absorbed through skin. Notes: list of indicative occupational exposure limit values TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 275 mg/m ³ 8 hours. STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 550 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. | 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate |
| EU OEL (Europe, 10/2019). Absorbed through skin. Notes: list of indicative occupational exposure limit values STEL: 442 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 221 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. | xylene |
| EU OEL (Europe, 10/2019). Notes: list of indicative occupational exposure limit values STEL: 208 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 50 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 83 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. | 4-methylpentan-2-one |

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**

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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 eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

: **Hygiene measures**

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.

: **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 |
| Gray. | : Color |
| Characteristic. | : Odor |
| Not available. | : Odor threshold |
| Not available. | : pH |
| Not available. | : Melting point/freezing point |
| Not available. | : Boiling point |
| Closed cup: 28°C (82.4°F) | : Flash point |
| Not available. | : Evaporation rate |
| Not available. | : Flammability |
| Greatest known range: Lower: 1% Upper: 9.8% (2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate) | : Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit |
| Not available. | : Vapor pressure |

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

| | |
|--|---|
| Highest known value: 4.6 (Air = 1) (2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate). Weighted average: 2.57 (Air = 1) | : Relative vapor density |
| 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): 7.72 cm ² /s (772 cSt) | : Viscosity |
| Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): 1.01 cm ² /s (101 cSt) | |
| Not available. | : Flow time (ISO 2431) |
| 1.296 g/cm ³ | : 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: oxidizing materials | : Incompatible materials |
| Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. | : Hazardous decomposition products |

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/m ³ | 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 | | |
| 4 hours | 6700 ppm | Rat | LC50 Inhalation Gas. | | xylene |
| 4 hours | 5000 ppm | Rat | LC50 Inhalation Gas. | | |
| 4 hours | 6670 ppm | Rat | LC50 Inhalation Gas. | | |
| - | 1548 mg/kg | Mouse | LD50 Intraperitoneal | | |
| - | 1548 mg/kg | Mouse | LD50 Intraperitoneal | | |
| - | 2459 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 Intraperitoneal | | |
| - | 2119 mg/kg | Mouse | LD50 Oral | | |
| - | 4300 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 Oral | | |
| - | 4300 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 Oral | | |
| - | 1700 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 Subcutaneous | | |

Section 11. Toxicological information

| | | | | | |
|---|-------------|------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| - | 800 mg/kg | Guinea pig | LD50 Intraperitoneal | 4-methylpentan-2-one | |
| - | 268 mg/kg | Mouse | LD50 Intraperitoneal | | |
| - | 400 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 Intraperitoneal | | |
| - | 1600 mg/kg | Guinea pig | LD50 Oral | | |
| - | 1900 mg/kg | Mouse | LD50 Oral | | |
| - | 2850 mg/kg | Mouse | LD50 Oral | | |
| - | 2080 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 Oral | | |
| - | 4600 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 Oral | | |
| - | 13700 mg/kg | Mouse | LD50 Oral | | propylidyntrimethanol |
| - | 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 |
|-------------|-----------------|-------|---------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| - | 100 mg | - | Rabbit | Eyes - Moderate irritant | n-butyl acetate |
| - | 24 hours 500 mg | - | Rabbit | Skin - Moderate irritant | |
| - | 87 mg | - | Rabbit | Eyes - Mild irritant | xylene |
| - | 24 hours 5 mg | - | Rabbit | Eyes - Severe irritant | |
| - | 8 hours 60 UI | - | Rat | Skin - Mild irritant | 4-methylpentan-2-one |
| - | 24 hours 500 mg | - | Rabbit | Skin - Moderate irritant | |
| - | 100 % | - | Rabbit | Skin - Moderate irritant | |
| - | 24 hours 100 UI | - | Rabbit | Eyes - Moderate irritant | |
| - | 40 mg | - | Rabbit | Eyes - Severe irritant | 4-methylpentan-2-one |
| - | 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 | 2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate |
| Narcotic effects | - | Category 3 | n-butyl acetate |
| Narcotic effects | - | Category 3 | 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate |
| Respiratory tract irritation | - | Category 3 | xylene |
| Narcotic effects | - | Category 3 | 4-methylpentan-2-one |

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Section 11. Toxicological information

| Result | Name |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 | xylene |

Not available.

: Information on the likely routes of exposure

Potential acute health effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

: Eye contact

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

: Inhalation

Causes mild skin irritation.

: 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 or irritation

watering

redness

Adverse symptoms may include the following:

: Inhalation

nausea or vomiting

headache

drowsiness/fatigue

dizziness/vertigo

unconsciousness

Adverse symptoms may include the following:

: Skin contact

irritation

redness

No specific data.

: Ingestion

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

Not available.

: Potential delayed effects

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

: General

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

: Carcinogenicity

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

: Mutagenicity

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

: Reproductive toxicity

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 | Crustaceans - Cypris subglobosa | Acute EC50 90 mg/l Fresh water | xylene |
| 48 hours | Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio - Adult | Acute LC50 8.5 ppm Marine water | |
| 48 hours | Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio | Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water | |
| 96 hours | Fish - Lepomis macrochirus - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) | Acute LC50 15700 µg/l Fresh water | |
| 96 hours | Fish - Lepomis macrochirus | Acute LC50 20870 µg/l Fresh water | |
| 96 hours | Fish - Lepomis macrochirus | Acute LC50 19000 µg/l Fresh water | |
| 96 hours | Fish - Pimephales promelas | Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water | |
| 96 hours | Fish - Carassius auratus | Acute LC50 16940 µg/l Fresh water | |
| 96 hours | Fish - Pimephales promelas | Acute LC50 505000 µg/l Fresh water | 4-methylpentan-2-one |
| 96 hours | Fish - Pimephales promelas | Acute LC50 540000 µg/l Fresh water | |
| 96 hours | Fish - Pimephales promelas - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) | Acute LC50 537000 µg/l Fresh water | |
| 21 days | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | Chronic NOEC 78 mg/l Fresh water | |
| 33 days | Fish - Pimephales promelas - Embryo | Chronic NOEC 168 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 | LogP _{ow} | Product/ingredient name |
|-----------|-------------|--------------------|---|
| low | - | 0.76 | 2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate |
| low | - | 2.3 | n-butyl acetate |
| low | - | 1.2 | 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate |
| low | 8.1 to 25.9 | 3.12 | xylene |
| low | - | 1.9 | 4-methylpentan-2-one |
| high | 60960 | - | Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, zinc salt, basic |
| low | <1 | -0.47 | propylidynetrimethanol |

Mobility in soil

Not available.

: Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc})

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 | |
|--|--|--|----------------------------|
| UN1263 | UN1263 | UN1263 | UN number |
| PAINT | PAINT | PAINT | UN proper shipping name |
| 3  | 3  | 3  | Transport hazard class(es) |
| III | III | III | Packing group |
| No. | No. | No. | Environmental hazards |

Additional information

Viscous liquid exception This class 3 viscous liquid is not subject to regulation in packagings up to 450 L according to 2.3.2.5.1.

: **UN**

Emergency schedules F-E, _S-E_

: **IMDG**

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.

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**

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.

Section 15. Regulatory information

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Not determined. | : New Zealand |
| Not determined. | : Philippines |
| Not determined. | : Republic of Korea |
| Not determined. | : Taiwan |
| Not determined. | : Thailand |
| Not determined. | : Turkey |
| All components are active or exempted. | : United States |
| Not determined. | : Viet Nam |

Section 16. Other information

History

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 November 2022 | : Date of printing |
| 27 October 2022 | : Date of issue/Date of revision |
| 6 October 2022 | : Date of previous issue |
| 1.02 | : Version |
| | : Unique ID |
| | : Key to abbreviations |

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
 BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
 IATA = International Air Transport Association
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
 LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
 MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
 N/A = Not available
 SGG = Segregation Group
 UN = United Nations

Procedure used to derive the classification

| Justification | Classification |
|-----------------------|--|
| On basis of test data | FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 |
| Calculation method | SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 3 |
| Calculation method | SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 |
| Calculation method | AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 3 |
| Calculation method | AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3 |

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version. 

Notice to reader

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| Date of issue/Date of revision | : 27-10-2022 | Version | : 1.02 |
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Section 16. Other information

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