

SAFETY DATA SHEET

F14 MATT BASE BLAOU PLATINIUM 22543

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : F14 MATT BASE BLAOU PLATINIUM 22543
SDS code : 14722543B

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses
Paint. Professional use Industrial use
Uses advised against
All other uses

Product use : Solvent borne coating for exterior use.

Supplier's details

MAPAERO SAS
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 France

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : +33 (0)5 34 01 34 01
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Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Warning

Section 2. Hazards identification

Hazard statements : Flammable liquid and vapor.
 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 Causes serious eye irritation.
 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 Suspected of causing cancer.
 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (hearing organs)

Precautionary statements

Prevention : Obtain special instructions before use. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, sparks and hot surfaces. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Do not breathe vapor.

Response : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. 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. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.

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

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

Hazards not otherwise classified : None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
n-butyl acetate	≥50 - ≤75	123-86-4
xylene	<10	1330-20-7
Aluminium powder (stabilized)	≤5	7429-90-5
4-methylpentan-2-one	≤3	108-10-1
silicon dioxide	≤3	7631-86-9
ethylbenzene	≤3	100-41-4
methyl methacrylate	<1	80-62-6
4-morpholinecarbaldehyde	≤0.3	4394-85-8

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

Inhalation : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Section 4. First aid measures

- Skin contact** : Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

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

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion.

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

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

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

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

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

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : 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.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
n-butyl acetate	<p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016). STEL: 950 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 710 mg/m³ 10 hours. TWA: 150 ppm 10 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 710 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). STEL: 950 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 710 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2020). STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.</p>
xylene	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2020). Notes: 1996 Adoption Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices Refers to Appendix A -- Carcinogens. STEL: 651 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).</p>

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Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Aluminium powder (stabilized)
4-methylpentan-2-one

TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours.
TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).
STEL: 655 mg/m³ 15 minutes.
STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.
TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours.
TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

None.

ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2020). Notes: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices

STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes.
TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016).

STEL: 300 mg/m³ 15 minutes.
STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes.
TWA: 205 mg/m³ 10 hours.
TWA: 50 ppm 10 hours.

OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).

TWA: 410 mg/m³ 8 hours.
TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).

STEL: 300 mg/m³ 15 minutes.
STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes.
TWA: 205 mg/m³ 8 hours.
TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

silicon dioxide
ethylbenzene

None.

ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2020). Notes: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices 2002 Adoption.

TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016).

STEL: 545 mg/m³ 15 minutes.
STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes.
TWA: 435 mg/m³ 10 hours.
TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours.

OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).

TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours.
TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).

STEL: 545 mg/m³ 15 minutes.
STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes.
TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours.
TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

methyl methacrylate

ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2020). Skin sensitizer. Notes: Refers to Appendix A -- Carcinogens. 2000 Adoption.

STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes.
TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016).

TWA: 410 mg/m³ 10 hours.
TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours.

OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).

TWA: 410 mg/m³ 8 hours.
TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).

TWA: 410 mg/m³ 8 hours.
TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

4-morpholinecarbaldehyde

None.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Other skin protection : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state : Liquid.

Color : Silver.

Odor : Characteristic.

Odor threshold : Not available.

pH : Not available.

Melting point : Not available.

Boiling point : Not available.

Flash point : Closed cup: 27°C (80.6°F)

Evaporation rate : Not available.

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not available.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	: Greatest known range: Lower: 1.4% Upper: 7.6% (n-butyl acetate)
Vapor pressure	: Not available.
Vapor density	: Highest known value: 4 (Air = 1) (n-butyl acetate). Weighted average: 3.93 (Air = 1)
Density	: 0.972 g/cm ³
Solubility(ies)	: Insoluble in the following materials: cold water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not available.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
Incompatible materials	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
n-butyl acetate	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	390 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Mouse	6 g/m ³	2 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>17600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Mouse	1230 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Guinea pig	4700 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	6 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rabbit	3200 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	10768 mg/kg	-
xylene	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	6700 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	6670 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Mouse	1548 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Mouse	1548 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Rat	2459 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	2119 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
4-methylpentan-2-one	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Subcutaneous	Rat	1700 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Guinea pig	800 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Mouse	268 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Rat	400 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Guinea pig	1600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	1900 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	2850 mg/kg	-

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ethylbenzene	LD50 Oral	Rat	2080 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4600 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rabbit	4000 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Mouse	35500 mg/m ³	2 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	55000 mg/m ³	2 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
methyl methacrylate	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	17800 uL/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Mouse	2624 uL/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Mouse	18500 mg/m ³	2 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	78000 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Guinea pig	1890 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Mouse	945 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Rat	1328 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Guinea pig	5954 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	3625 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rabbit	8700 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	7872 mg/kg	-
4-morpholinecarbaldehyde	LD50 Subcutaneous	Guinea pig	5954 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Subcutaneous	Mouse	5954 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Subcutaneous	Rat	7088 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	6500 uL/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
n-butyl acetate	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
xylene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	87 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 5 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 UI	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
4-methylpentan-2-one	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 %	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 UI	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	40 mg	-
silicon dioxide	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 25 mg	-
ethylbenzene	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 15 mg	-
4-morpholinecarbaldehyde	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-

Sensitization

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Classification

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Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
xylene	-	3	-
4-methylpentan-2-one	-	2B	-
silicon dioxide	-	3	-
ethylbenzene	-	2B	-
methyl methacrylate	-	3	-

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
n-butyl acetate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
xylene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
4-methylpentan-2-one	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
methyl methacrylate	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
ethylbenzene	Category 2	-	hearing organs

Aspiration hazard

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

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness

Section 11. Toxicological information

Ingestion : No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

General : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

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

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Reproductive toxicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
n-butyl acetate	Acute LC50 32 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia salina	48 hours
	Acute LC50 100000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	96 hours
	Acute LC50 18000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute LC50 185000 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Menidia beryllina	96 hours
	Acute LC50 62000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Danio rerio	96 hours
xylene	Acute EC50 90 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Cypris subglobosa	48 hours
	Acute LC50 8.5 ppm Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio - Adult	48 hours
	Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio	48 hours
	Acute LC50 15700 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	96 hours
Aluminium powder (stabilized)	Acute LC50 20870 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	96 hours
	Acute LC50 19000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	96 hours
	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute LC50 16940 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Carassius auratus	96 hours
	Acute LC50 38000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 260 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Ctenopharyngodon idella - Fry	96 hours
	Acute LC50 1130 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Cobitidae - Fry	96 hours
	Acute LC50 310 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Embryo	96 hours
	Acute LC50 160 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Embryo	96 hours
	Acute LC50 120 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Embryo	96 hours
Chronic NOEC 9 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic plants - Ceratophyllum	3 days	

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4-methylpentan-2-one	Chronic NOEC 9 mg/l Fresh water	demersum Aquatic plants - Ceratophyllum demersum	3 days	
	Acute LC50 505000 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 540000 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 537000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas Fish - Pimephales promelas Fish - Pimephales promelas - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	96 hours 96 hours 96 hours	
ethylbenzene	Chronic NOEC 78 mg/l Fresh water Chronic NOEC 168 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna Fish - Pimephales promelas - Embryo	21 days 33 days	
	Acute EC50 4900 µg/l Marine water Acute EC50 7700 µg/l Marine water Acute EC50 4600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Skeletonema costatum Algae - Skeletonema costatum Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours 96 hours 72 hours	
	Acute EC50 5400 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours	
	Acute EC50 3600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours	
	Acute EC50 6.53 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii	48 hours	
	Acute EC50 13.3 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii	48 hours	
	Acute EC50 2.97 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours	
	Acute EC50 2.93 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours	
	Acute LC50 8.78 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii	48 hours	
	Acute LC50 13.3 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii	48 hours	
	Acute LC50 40000 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Cancer magister - Zoea	48 hours	
	Acute LC50 18.4 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours	
	Acute LC50 13.9 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours	
	Acute LC50 75000 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 5100 µg/l Marine water Acute LC50 9090 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 9100 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 4200 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 4.3 µl/L Marine water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna Fish - Menidia menidia Fish - Pimephales promelas Fish - Pimephales promelas Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss Fish - Morone saxatilis - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	48 hours 96 hours 96 hours 96 hours 96 hours 96 hours	
	methyl methacrylate	Acute LC50 191000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	96 hours
		Acute LC50 159100 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 160200 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 150000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas Fish - Pimephales promelas Fish - Pimephales promelas - Adult	96 hours 96 hours 96 hours
Acute LC50 130000 µg/l Fresh water		Fish - Pimephales promelas - Adult	96 hours	

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

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Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
n-butyl acetate	2.3	-	low
xylene	3.12	8.1 to 25.9	low
4-methylpentan-2-one	1.9	-	low
ethylbenzene	3.6	-	low
methyl methacrylate	1.38	-	low
4-morpholinecarbaldehyde	-	<1.9	low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.

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

Section 13. Disposal considerations




Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

United States - RCRA Toxic hazardous waste "U" List

Ingredient	CAS #	Status	Reference number
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene	-	Listed	U239
4-methylpentan-2-one	108-10-1	Listed	U161

Section 14. Transport information

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

	DOT Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
Transport hazard class(es)	3 	3 	3 
Packing group	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.

Section 14. Transport information

Additional information

- DOT Classification** : **Reportable quantity** 1328.7 lbs / 603.22 kg [163.95 gal / 620.6 L]. Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.
- IMDG** : **Emergency schedules** F-E, _S-E_
Viscous liquid exception This class 3 viscous liquid is not subject to regulation in packagings up to 450 L according to 2.3.2.5.
- Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.
- Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments** : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

- U.S. Federal regulations** : United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are active or exempted.

State regulations

- Massachusetts** : The following components are listed: BUTYL ACETATE; N-BUTYL ACETATE; BUTYL ACETATE; N-BUTYL ACETATE; XYLENE; DIMETHYLBENZENE; ALUMINUM; DIATOMACEOUS EARTH; AMORPHOUS SILICA; METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE; 4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE
- New York** : The following components are listed: Butyl acetate; Butyl acetate; Xylene mixed; Methyl isobutyl ketone; Hexone
- New Jersey** : The following components are listed: n-BUTYL ACETATE; ACETIC ACID, BUTYL ESTER; n-BUTYL ACETATE; ACETIC ACID, BUTYL ESTER; XYLENES; BENZENE, DIMETHYL-; ALUMINUM; METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE; 2-PENTANONE, 4-METHYL-
- Pennsylvania** : The following components are listed: ACETIC ACID, BUTYL ESTER; ACETIC ACID, BUTYL ESTER; BENZENE, DIMETHYL-; ALUMINUM; SILICA; 2-PENTANONE, 4-METHYL-

California Prop. 65

 **WARNING:** Cancer and Reproductive Harm - www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Ingredient name	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
4-methylpentan-2-one	-	-
ethylbenzene	Yes.	-
toluene	-	Yes.
cumene	-	-

Inventory list

- Canada** : Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3	On basis of test data
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A	Calculation method
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1	Calculation method
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2	Calculation method

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Key to abbreviations :

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

🔍 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

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

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