AkzoNobel

SAFETY DATA SHEET

FRS-30 BASE SANDY BEIGE

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : FRS-30 BASE SANDY BEIGE

SDS code : 21030100B

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 : Filler for interior use

Supplier's details

MAPAERO SAS
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France

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

GHS Classification : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 2
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A
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 : Danger

Hazard statements : Flammable liquid and vapor.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Suspected of causing genetic defects.
May cause cancer.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (immune system, kidneys, respiratory system)

Precautionary statements

2. Hazards identification

General : Not applicable.

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.

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.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Ingredient name	%	CAS number	Official Gazette notice reference number	
			CSCL	ISHL
n-butyl acetate	≥10 - ≤25	123-86-4	2-731	2-(6)-226
crystalline silica	<10	14808-60-7	1-548	(1)-548
titanium dioxide	≤10	13463-67-7	1-558; 5-5225	2-(3)-509
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene	5.3	-	Not available.	Not available.
crystalline silica, respirable powder	≤3.0	14808-60-7	1-548	(1)-548
ethylbenzene	1.0	100-41-4	3-28; 3-60	(3)-28; (3)-60
methyl methacrylate	0.25	80-62-6	2-1036	(2)-1036
cyclohexanone	≤0.30	108-94-1	Not available.	Not available.

4. First aid measures

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.

Skin contact : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of 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. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

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.

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

4. First aid measures

Potential acute health effects

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

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

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

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

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.

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

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media : Use dry chemical, CO_2, 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.

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.

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

6. Accidental release measures

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.

7. Handling and storage

Handling

Protective measures : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). 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 : 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.

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.

Occupational exposure limits

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
n-butyl acetate	**Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2019).** OEL-M: 475 mg/m³ 8 hours. OEL-M: 100 ppm 8 hours. **ISHL (Japan, 10/2019).** TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.
Crystalline-quartz	**Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2017).** OEL-C: 0.03 mg/m³ Form: Respirable dust
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene	**ISHL (Japan, 10/2019).** TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. **Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2019).** OEL-M: 50 ppm 8 hours. OEL-M: 217 mg/m³ 8 hours.
crystalline silica, respirable powder	**Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2019).** OEL-C: 0.03 mg/m³ Form: Respirable dust
ethylbenzene	**Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2019).** OEL-M: 217 mg/m³ 8 hours. OEL-M: 50 ppm 8 hours. **ISHL (Japan, 10/2019).** TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.
methyl methacrylate	**Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2019). Skin sensitizer. Inhalation sensitizer.** OEL-M: 8.3 mg/m³ 8 hours.
cyclohexanone	**Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2019).** OEL-M: 100 mg/m³ 8 hours. OEL-M: 25 ppm 8 hours. **ISHL (Japan, 10/2019).** TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.

Individual protection measures

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.

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.

Eye 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: safety glasses with side-shields.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Skin 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.

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.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state : Liquid.

Color : White.

Odor : Characteristic.

pH : Not available.

Melting point/freezing point : Not available.

Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range : Not available.

Flash point : Closed cup: 50°C

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: 4.6 (Air = 1) (2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate). Weighted average: 4.04 (Air = 1)

Density : 1.487 g/cm³

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Not available.

Auto-ignition temperature : Not available.

Decomposition temperature : Not available.

Viscosity : Kinematic (room temperature): 13.45 cm^2/s
Kinematic (40°C): 1.01 cm^2/s

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.

11. Toxicological information

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/m³	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	-
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours
ethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rabbit	4000 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Mouse	35500 mg/m³	2 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	55000 mg/m³	2 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	17800 uL/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Mouse	2624 uL/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
methyl methacrylate	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Mouse	18500 mg/m³	2 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	78000 mg/m³	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	-
	LD50 Subcutaneous	Guinea pig	5954 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Subcutaneous	Mouse	5954 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Subcutaneous	Rat	7088 mg/kg	-
cyclohexanone	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	8000 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1 mL/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Guinea pig	930 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Mouse	1230 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Mouse	1230 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Rabbit	1540 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Rabbit	1540 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Rat	1130 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Rat	1130 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	1400 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1800 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1620 uL/kg	-
	LD50 Subcutaneous	Rat	2170 mg/kg	-

Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
S2/21030100B-BEI_SBSF_FRS30	N/A	25762	N/A	208.7	N/A
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene	N/A	1100	5000	N/A	N/A
ethylbenzene	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	N/A
cyclohexanone	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	N/A

Irritation/Corrosion

11. Toxicological information

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	-
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	87 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 5 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 Ul	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 %	-
ethylbenzene	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 15 mg	-
cyclohexanone	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 250 ug	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	20 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-

Respiratory sensitization/Skin sensitization

Not available.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
n-butyl acetate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
methyl methacrylate	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Crystalline-quartz	Category 1	-	immune system, kidneys, respiratory system
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene	Category 2	-	-
crystalline silica, respirable powder	Category 1	inhalation	-
ethylbenzene	Category 2	-	hearing organs

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

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
titanium dioxide	Acute EC50 19.3 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute EC50 27.8 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute EC50 35.306 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 3 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 13.4 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 11 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 3.6 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 15.9 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 6.5 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia pulex - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 13 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia pulex - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 >1000 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute LC50 >1000000 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Fundulus heteroclitus	96 hours
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
ethylbenzene	Acute EC50 4900 µg/l Marine water	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	72 hours
	Acute EC50 7700 µg/l Marine water	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	96 hours
	Acute EC50 4600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	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	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5100 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Menidia menidia	96 hours
	Acute LC50 9090 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute LC50 9100 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours

12. Ecological information

	Acute LC50 4200 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	Acute LC50 4.3 ul/L Marine water	Fish - Morone saxatilis - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	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	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute LC50 160200 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute LC50 150000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas - Adult	96 hours
	Acute LC50 130000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas - Adult	96 hours
cyclohexanone	Acute EC50 32.9 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - Chlamydomonas reinhardtii - Exponential growth phase	72 hours
	Acute LC50 630000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute LC50 527000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute LC50 732000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours

Persistence/degradability

Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	$LogP_{ow}$	BCF	Potential
n-butyl acetate	2.3	-	low
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene	3.12	8.1 to 25.9	low
ethylbenzene	3.6	-	low
methyl methacrylate	1.38	-	low
cyclohexanone	0.86	-	low

Mobility in soil : Not available.

Hazardous to the ozone layer : Not applicable.

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

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.

14. Transport information

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

Additional information

UN : **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.

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.

15. Regulatory information

Fire Service Law

Category	Substance name/Type	Danger category	Signal word	Designated quantity
Category IV	Class II petroleums	III	Flammable - Keep Fire Away	1000 L

ISHL

Use of specified chemical substances

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
Ethyl benzene	≤3.0	Group-2 Substances under Supervision	3-3

Substances requiring labelling

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
n-butyl acetate	≥10 - ≤25	Listed	181
crystalline silica, respirable powder	≤3.0	Listed	165-2
crystalline silica	<10	Listed	165-2
titanium dioxide	≤10	Listed	191
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene	≤10	Listed	136

Chemicals requiring notification

15. Regulatory information

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
n-butyl acetate	≥10 - ≤25	Listed	181
methyl methacrylate	≤0.30	Listed	557
crystalline silica, respirable powder	≤3.0	Listed	165-2
crystalline silica	<10	Listed	165-2
titanium dioxide	≤10	Listed	191
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene	≤10	Listed	136
cyclohexanone	≤0.30	Listed	231

Guideline for Preventing Health Hazard by chemical substances (Carcinogenicity)

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
ethylbenzene	≤3.0	Listed	-

ISHL Appendix 1 : Flammable liquid Class 4

Organic solvents poisoning prevention : Class 2

Chemical Substances Control Law (CSCL)

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene	≤10	Priority assessment	125
2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	<0.10	Priority assessment	64
cumene	≤0.10	Priority assessment	126
cyclohexanone	≤0.30	Priority assessment	131

Poisonous and Deleterious Substances

None of the components are listed.

Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTR)

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene	5.3	Class 1	80

JSOH Carcinogen : Group 1

16. Other information

History

Date of printing : 1 November 2022

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16. Other information

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

Procedure used to derive the classification

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

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

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