

SAFETY DATA SHEET

A1000 GLOSS BASE METAL BROWN 8254

Identified uses

Section 1. Identification

A1000 GLOSS BASE METAL BROWN 8254 12928254B

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Paint. Professional use Industrial use

All other uses

Solvent borne coating for exterior use.

: Product identifier

: SDS code

: Product use Supplier's details MAPAERO SAS 10, Avenue de la Rijole CS30098 09103 PAMIERS Cedex France : Importer PSRA_PAMIERS@akzonobel.com : e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS +33 (0)5 34 01 34 01 : Emergency telephone +33 (0)5 61 60 23 30 number Section 2. Hazard identification FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 : Classification of the SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 3 substance or mixture **CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2** SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) -Category 3 AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 3 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3 **GHS** label elements : Hazard pictograms : Signal word Warning Flammable liquid and vapor. : Hazard statements Causes mild skin irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Suspected of causing cancer. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. **Precautionary statements** Date of issue/Date of revision : 1-10-2022 Version :1 **AkzoNobel** Date of previous issue : No previous validation 1/13

Section 2. Hazard identification

Obtain special instructions before use. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid breathing vapor.	: Prevention
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. 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	≥10 - ≤25	2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	
1330-20-7	≤6.5	xylene	
108-10-1	≤3	4-methylpentan-2-one	
100-41-4	≤3	ethylbenzene	
41556-26-7	<1	bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate	
82919-37-7	≤0.3	methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate	

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

	of water, occasionally lifting the upper a y contact lenses. Continue to rinse for		Eye contact
If it is suspected that fumes are still mask or self-contained breathing a or if respiratory arrest occurs, prov personnel. It may be dangerous to resuscitation. Get medical attentio If unconscious, place in recovery p	ep at rest in a position comfortable for b Il present, the rescuer should wear an a apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing ide artificial respiration or oxygen by tra the person providing aid to give mouth on. If necessary, call a poison center or osition and get medical attention imme- tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt o	ppropriate is irregular ined -to-mouth physician. diately.	Inhalation
	y of water. Remove contaminated cloth st 10 minutes. Get medical attention. \ s thoroughly before reuse.		Skin contact
and keep at rest in a position comf swallowed and the exposed person drink. Stop if the exposed person induce vomiting unless directed to the head should be kept low so tha attention. If necessary, call a poise mouth to an unconscious person.	bye dentures if any. Remove victim to f ortable for breathing. If material has be n is conscious, give small quantities of v feels sick as vomiting may be dangerou do so by medical personnel. If vomiting it vomit does not enter the lungs. Get n on center or physician. Never give anyt If unconscious, place in recovery position intain an open airway. Loosen tight clo	een vater to is. Do not g occurs, nedical hing by on and get	Ingestion
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Section 4. First aid measures

as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

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 n	-
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.

Flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

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

In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst,

and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Decomposition products may include the following materials:

nts

: 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.

Do not use water jet.

- : Suitable extinguishing media
- : Unsuitable extinguishing media
- : Specific hazards arising from the chemical
- : Hazardous thermal decomposition products

carbon dioxide carbon monoxide metal oxide/oxides

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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.

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

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.

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".

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.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

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

explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with noncombustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - : Protective measures 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 ingest. 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.

- : Special protective actions for fire-fighters
- : Special protective equipment for fire-fighters
- : For non-emergency personnel
- : For emergency responders
- : Environmental precautions



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.

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

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.	n-butyl acetate		
TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. 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		
EU OEL (Europe, 10/2019). Absorbed through skin. Notes: list of indicative occupational exposure limit values STEL: 884 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 442 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.	ethylbenzene		



: Conditions for safe storage,

including any

incompatibilities

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.	:	Appropriate engineering controls
Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.	:	Environmental exposure controls
Individual protection measures		
Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before 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

<u>Appearance</u>			
Liquid.		: Physica	al state
Brown.		: Color	
Characteristic.		: Odor	
Not available.		: Odor th	nreshold
Not available.		: pH	
Not available.		: Melting	point/freezing point
Not available.		: Boiling	point
Closed cup: 35°C (95°F)		: Flash p	ooint
Not available.		: Evapor	ation rate
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Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

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
Highest known value: 4.6 (Air = 1) (2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate). Weighted average: 3.13 (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): 1.52 cm²/s (152 cSt) Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): 1.01 cm²/s (101 cSt)	: Viscosity
Not available.	: Flow time (ISO 2431)

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

: Reactivity
: Chemical stability
: Possibility of hazardous reactions
: Conditions to avoid
: Incompatible materials
: 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/m³	Mouse	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	
-	>17600 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50 Dermal	
-	1230 mg/kg	Mouse	LD50 Intraperitoneal	
-	4700 mg/kg	Guinea pig	LD50 Oral	
-	6 g/kg	Mouse	LD50 Oral	
-	3200 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50 Oral	
-	10768 mg/kg	Rat	LD50 Oral	
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	
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Section 11. Toxicological information

		-		
-	4300 mg/kg	Rat	LD50 Oral	
-	4300 mg/kg	Rat	LD50 Oral	
-	1700 mg/kg	Rat	LD50 Subcutaneous	
-	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	
4 hours	4000 ppm	Rabbit	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	ethylbenzene
2 hours	35500 mg/m ³	Mouse	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	
2 hours	55000 mg/m ³	Rat	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	
-	>5000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50 Dermal	
-	17800 uL/kg	Rabbit	LD50 Dermal	
-	2624 uL/kg	Mouse	LD50 Intraperitoneal	
-	3500 mg/kg	Rat	LD50 Oral	
-	3500 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	-	Rabbit	Skin - Moderate irritant	-
	mg				
-	87 mg	-	Rabbit	Eyes - Mild irritant	xylene
-	24 hours 5	-	Rabbit	Eyes - Severe irritant	
	mg				
-	8 hours 60 UI	-	Rat	Skin - Mild irritant	
-	24 hours 500	-	Rabbit	Skin - Moderate irritant	
	mg				
-	100 %	-	Rabbit	Skin - Moderate irritant	
-	24 hours 100	-	Rabbit	Eyes - Moderate irritant	4-methylpentan-2-one
	UI				
-	40 mg	-	Rabbit	Eyes - Severe irritant	
-	24 hours 500	-	Rabbit	Skin - Mild irritant	
	mg				
-	500 mg	-	Rabbit	Eyes - Severe irritant	ethylbenzene
-	24 hours 15	-	Rabbit	Skin - Mild irritant	
	mg				

Sensitization

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)



Section 11. Toxicological information

Target organs	Route of exposure	Category	Name
Narcotic effects Narcotic effects	-	Category 3 Category 3	2-ethoxy-1-methylethyl acetate n-butyl acetate
Narcotic effects Respiratory tract irritation	-	Category 3 Category 3	2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate xylene
Narcotic effects	-	Category 3	4-methylpentan-2-one

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

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

Aspiration hazard

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

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 syst dizziness.	em (CNS) depression. May ca	use drowsiness or	: Inhalation
Causes mild skin irritation.			: Skin contact
Can cause central nervous syst	em (CNS) depression.		: Ingestion
Symptoms related to the phys	sical, chemical and toxicologi	cal characteristics	
Adverse symptoms may include pain or irritation watering redness	e the following:		: Eye contact
Adverse symptoms may include nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness	e the following:		: Inhalation
Adverse symptoms may include irritation redness	e the following:		: Skin contact
No specific data.			: Ingestion
Delayed and immediate effect	s and also chronic effects fro	m short and long terr	<u>m exposure</u>
<u>Short term exposure</u>			
Not available.			: Potential immediate effects
Not available.			: Potential delayed effects
Long term exposure			
Not available.			: Potential immediate effects
Not available.			: Potential delayed effects
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Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

- : General
- : Carcinogenicity
- : Mutagenicity
- : Reproductive toxicity

Section 12. Ecological information

<u>Toxicity</u>				
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	51	
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		
72 hours	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	Acute EC50 4900 µg/l Marine water	ethylbenzene	
96 hours	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	Acute EC50 7700 µg/l Marine water	,	
72 hours	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	Acute EC50 4600 µg/l Fresh water		
72 hours	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	Acute EC50 5400 μg/l Fresh water		
96 hours	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	Acute EC50 3600 μg/l Fresh water		
48 hours	Crustaceans - Artemia sp Nauplii	Acute EC50 6.53 mg/l Marine water		
48 hours	Crustaceans - Artemia sp Nauplii	Acute EC50 13.3 mg/l Marine water		
48 hours	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	Acute EC50 2.97 mg/l Fresh water		
48 hours	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	Acute EC50 2.93 mg/l Fresh water		
48 hours	Crustaceans - Artemia sp	Acute LC50 8.78 mg/l Marine water		
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Section 12. Ecological information

	•		
	Nauplii		
48 hours	Crustaceans - Artemia sp Nauplii	Acute LC50 13.3 mg/l Marine water	
48 hours	Crustaceans - Cancer magister - Zoea	Acute LC50 40000 μg/l Marine water	
48 hours	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	Acute LC50 18.4 mg/l Fresh water	
48 hours	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	Acute LC50 13.9 mg/l Fresh water	
48 hours	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	Acute LC50 75000 μg/l Fresh water	
96 hours	Fish - Menidia menidia	Acute LC50 5100 µg/l Marine water	
96 hours	Fish - Pimephales promelas	Acute LC50 9090 µg/l Fresh water	
96 hours	Fish - Pimephales promelas	Acute LC50 9100 µg/l Fresh water	
96 hours	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	Acute LC50 4200 µg/l Fresh water	
96 hours	Fish - Morone saxatilis - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	Acute LC50 4.3 ul/L Marine water	

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Potential	BCF	LogPow	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
low	-	3.6	ethylbenzene

Mobility in soil

Not available.

: Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc)

: Other adverse effects

: Disposal methods

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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 nonrecyclable 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.



Section 14. Transport information

ΙΑΤΑ	IMDG	UN		
UN1263	UN1263	UN1263	UN number	
PAINT	PAINT	PAINT	UN proper shipping name	
3	3	3	Transport hazard class(es)	
Ш	III	III	Packing group	
No.	No.	No.	Environmental hazards	
Emergency schedules F-E, _S	Emergency schedules F-E, S-E : IMDG			

Emergency schedules F-E, _S-E_

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

: Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Inventory list At least one component is not listed. : Australia Not determined. : Canada Not determined. : China Not determined. : Europe Japan inventory (ENCS): Not determined. : Japan Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined. Not determined. : New Zealand At least one component is not listed. : Philippines At least one component is not listed. : Republic of Korea Not determined. : Taiwan Not determined. : Thailand Not determined. : Turkey Not determined. : United States Not determined. : Viet Nam

Section 16. Other information

History

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Section 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 = International Air Transport Association IBC = 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	CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
Calculation method	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) -
	Category 3
	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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: Key to abbreviations