

SAFETY DATA SHEET

F70-A TUK GREY BAC 707 - M9001

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : F70-A TUK GREY BAC 707 - M9001
SDS code : 21070100K

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 : Two component coating for interior use.


Supplier's details

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Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture :  FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
 ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 5
 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1C
 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1
 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
 GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 2
 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B
 AQUATIC TOXICITY (ACUTE) - Category 3
 AQUATIC TOXICITY (CHRONIC) - Category 2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word :

 Danger

Section 2. Hazards identification

Hazard statements : H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor.
 H303 - May be harmful if swallowed.
 H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
 H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 H341 - Suspected of causing genetic defects.
 H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child.
 H402 - Harmful to aquatic life.
 H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
 P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.
 P210 - Keep away from heat, sparks and hot surfaces. No smoking.
 P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment.
 P242 - Use non-sparking tools.
 P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges.
 P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
 P261 - Avoid breathing vapor.

Response : P391 - Collect spillage.
 P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention.
 P304 + P310 - IF INHALED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
 P301 + P310 + P330 + P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
 P303 + P361 + P353 + P310 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
 P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
 P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
 P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention.
 P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

Storage : P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Other hazards which do not result in classification : None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

| Chinese name (Traditional) | Concentration | CAS number | Type |
|---|---------------|------------|----------|
| butan-2-ol | ≥10 - <20 | 78-92-2 | [1], [2] |
| nitroethane | ≥10 - ≤15 | 79-24-3 | [1], [2] |
| reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin | ≥10 - ≤25 | 25068-38-6 | [1] |
| 1,3-Propanediol, 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-, polymer with 2-(chloromethyl)oxirane | ≤9 | 30499-70-8 | [1] |
| Terphenyl, hydrogenated | ≤5 | 61788-32-7 | [1] |
| benzyl alcohol | ≤4.5 | 100-51-6 | [1] |
| Amines, polyethylenepoly-, triethylenetetramine fraction | ≤2.5 | 90640-67-8 | [1] |
| zinc oxide | ≤1.5 | 1314-13-2 | [1] |

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

| Nom du produit | Concentration | Numéro CAS | Type |
|--|---------------|------------|----------|
| Alcool butylique secondaire | ≥10 - <20 | 78-92-2 | [1], [2] |
| Nitroéthane | ≥10 - ≤15 | 79-24-3 | [1], [2] |
| Polymère d'épichlorhydrine et de bisphénol A | ≥10 - ≤25 | 25068-38-6 | [1] |
| 1,3-Propanediol, 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxyméthyl)-, polymère with 2-(chlorométhyl)oxirane | ≤9 | 30499-70-8 | [1] |
| Terphényles hydrogénés | ≤5 | 61788-32-7 | [1] |
| alcool benzylque | ≤4.5 | 100-51-6 | [1] |
| amines, polyéthylène poly-, fraction triéthylène tétramine | ≤2.5 | 90640-67-8 | [1] |
| Zinc, oxyde de - Fumées | ≤1.5 | 1314-13-2 | [1] |

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.

Type

[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard

[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit

[3] Toxic chemical substance

[4] Additional disclosure due to company policy

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

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Section 4. First aid measures

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes severe burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : May be harmful if swallowed.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
blistering may occur
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

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

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- 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. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
nitrogen oxides
halogenated compounds
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** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- 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). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

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. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools.

Section 7. Handling and storage

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 |
|-----------------|---|
| butan-2-ol | <p>TW Ministry of Labor, labor permissible workplace exposure standards, allowable concentration (Taiwan, 3/2018). STEL: 567.5 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 187.5 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 454 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.</p> |
| nitroethane | <p>TW Ministry of Labor, labor permissible workplace exposure standards, allowable concentration (Taiwan, 3/2018). STEL: 383.75 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 307 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.</p> |

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.

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.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- 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: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.
- 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.
- 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.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Color** : Gray.
- : Characteristic.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available.
- Melting point/freezing point** : Not available.
- Initial boiling point and boiling range** : Not available.
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 25°C
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits** : Greatest known range: Lower: 1.3% Upper: 13% (benzyl alcohol)
- Vapor pressure** : Not available.
- Vapor density** : Highest known value: 7.95 (Air = 1) (Terphenyl, hydrogenated). Weighted average: 3.14 (Air = 1)
- Density** : 1.235 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): 4.45 cm²/s
Kinematic (40°C): 1.01 cm²/s

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- 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 |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| butan-2-ol | LC50 Inhalation Gas. | Rat | 8000 ppm | 4 hours |
| | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat | 48500 mg/m ³ | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Guinea pig | 1067 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Mouse | 771 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Rabbit | 277 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Rat | 1193 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Intravenous | Mouse | 764 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Intravenous | Rat | 138 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rabbit | 4893 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rabbit | 4890 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 2193 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 2054 mg/kg | - |
| | nitroethane | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Mouse | 310 mg/kg |
| LD50 Oral | | Mouse | 860 mg/kg | - |
| Terphenyl, hydrogenated | LD50 Oral | Rat | 1100 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Mouse | 12500 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 17500 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | >24000 mg/kg | - |
| benzyl alcohol | LD50 Oral | Rat | >10000 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 2000 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Intra-arterial | Rat | 441 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Mouse | 650 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Rat | 400 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Intravenous | Mouse | 324 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Intravenous | Rat | 53 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Guinea pig | 2500 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Guinea pig | 2500 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Mouse | 1360 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Mouse | 1360 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rabbit | 1040 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rabbit | 1040 mg/kg | - |
| LD50 Oral | Rat | 1.5 mL/kg | - | |
| LD50 Oral | Rat | 1230 mg/kg | - | |
| zinc oxide | LD50 Oral | Rat | 1660 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Rat | 240 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Mouse | 7950 mg/kg | - |

Irritation/Corrosion

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Section 11. Toxicological information

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Score | Exposure | Observation |
|---|--------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------|-------------|
| butan-2-ol reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 0.1 MI | - |
| | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 100 mg | - |
| benzyl alcohol | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 UI | - |
| | Skin - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 2 mg | - |
| zinc oxide | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 100 mg | - |
| | 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.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

| Name | Category | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| butan-2-ol | Category 3 | - | Respiratory tract irritation |
| | Category 3 | | Narcotic effects |

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes severe burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : May be harmful if swallowed.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
watering
redness

Section 11. Toxicological information

- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 reduced fetal weight
 increase in fetal deaths
 skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 pain or irritation
 redness
 blistering may occur
 reduced fetal weight
 increase in fetal deaths
 skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 stomach pains
 reduced fetal weight
 increase in fetal deaths
 skeletal malformations

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** : Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
- Carcinogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Mutagenicity** : Suspected of causing genetic defects.
- Reproductive toxicity** : May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Exposure |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|----------|
| butan-2-ol | Acute EC50 4227 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 3670000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 10000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Lepomis macrochirus | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 460000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) | 96 hours |
| benzyl alcohol | Acute LC50 15000 µg/l Marine water | Fish - Menidia beryllina | 96 hours |
| | Acute EC50 1 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute EC50 0.622 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute EC50 0.481 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 1.25 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |

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Section 12. Ecological information

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|----------|
| | Acute LC50 98 µg/l Fresh water | Neonate Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 2246000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas - Neonate | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 1.1 ppm Fresh water | Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 3.969 mg/l Fresh water | Fish - Danio rerio - Adult | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 2.525 mg/l Fresh water | Fish - Danio rerio - Adult | 96 hours |

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

| Product/ingredient name | LogP _{ow} | BCF | Potential |
|---|--------------------|-------|-----------|
| Butan-2-ol | 0.61 | - | low |
| nitroethane | 0.18 | - | low |
| reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin | 2.64 to 3.78 | 31 | low |
| Terphenyl, hydrogenated | - | 5200 | high |
| benzyl alcohol | 0.87 | - | low |
| Amines, polyethylenepoly-, triethylenetetramine fraction | -2.65 | - | low |
| zinc oxide | - | 28960 | high |

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.

Section 14. Transport information

Section 14. Transport information

| | UN | IMDG | IATA |
|----------------------------|---|--|---|
| UN number | UN3469 | UN3469 | UN3469 |
| UN proper shipping name | PAINT, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE | PAINT, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE | PAINT, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE |
| Transport hazard class(es) | 3(8)  | 3(8)  | 3(8)  |
| Packing group | III | III | III |
| Environmental hazards | Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required. | Marine Pollutant(s): Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin, 1,3-Propanediol, 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-, polymer with 2-(chloromethyl)oxirane | Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required. |

Additional information

- IMDG** : **Emergency schedules** F-E, S-C
 The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.
- IATA** : The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

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

List of chemicals for which manufacturing or handling is defined as "work specially hazardous to health" : This product contains substances "Specially hazardous to health": butan-2-ol, butan-1-ol.

Taiwan : Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

Procedure used to derive the classification

| Classification | Justification |
|---|---|
| FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 5 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1C SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1 GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 2 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B AQUATIC TOXICITY (ACUTE) - Category 3 AQUATIC TOXICITY (CHRONIC) - Category 2 | On basis of test data Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method |

History

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Section 16. Other information

| | |
|--|--|
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| Version | : 2 |
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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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