

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Intersmooth 360 SPC Black

Section 1. Chemical product and company identification

A. Product name : Intersmooth 360 SPC Black

Product code : BEA361

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

| Identified uses | |
|---|--------|
| Professional application of coatings and inks | |
| Uses advised against | Reason |
| All Other Uses | |

C. Manufacturer : International Paint Ltd.

Stoneygate Lane

Felling

Gateshead

Tyne and Wear

NE10 0JY UK

Tel: +44 (0)191 469 6111

Fax: +44 (0)191 438 3711

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : +44 (0)191 469 6111 (24H)

e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS : sdsfellinguk@akzonobel.com

Section 2. Hazards identification

A. Hazard classification :

- FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2
- ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
- SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
- SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1
- CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A
- SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
- SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1
- ACUTE AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1
- LONG-TERM AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1

B. GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Symbol :



Signal word :

Danger

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Section 2. Hazards identification

Hazard statements : Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
 Harmful if swallowed.
 Causes serious eye damage.
 Causes skin irritation.
 May cause cancer.
 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Keep container tightly closed. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Do not breathe vapour. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Response : Collect spillage. Get medical attention if you feel unwell. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention. 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 physician.

Storage : Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

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

Supplemental label elements : Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.

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

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

| Ingredient name | Common name | CAS number | % | Classification |
|-----------------|----------------|------------|-----------|---|
| dicopper oxide | Dicopper oxide | 1317-39-1 | ≥40 - <45 | Acute Tox. 4, H302 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 |
| xylene | xylene | 1330-20-7 | ≥15 - <20 | Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4, H312 Acute Tox. 4, H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT RE 1, H372 |

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------|-----------|---|
| butan-1-ol | butan-1-ol | 71-36-3 | ≥5 - <10 | Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4, H302 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT SE 3, H336 |
| ethylbenzene | ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 | ≥0.1 - <5 | Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 4, H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Carc. 2, H351 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 2, H373 (hearing organs) Asp. Tox. 1, H304 |
| 4-methylpentan-2-one | 4-methylpentan-2-one | 108-10-1 | ≥0.1 - <5 | Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 4, H332 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Carc. 2, H351 STOT SE 3, H335 |
| pyrithione zinc | zinc pyrithione | 13463-41-7 | ≥1 - <5 | Acute Tox. 3, H301 Acute Tox. 3, H331 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 |
| carbon black, respirable powder | carbon black | 1333-86-4 | <10 | Carc. 2, H351 |
| ethanol | ethanol | 64-17-5 | <10 | Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Carc. 1A, H350 |

There are no 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

- A. 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.
- B. Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. 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. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

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Section 4. First aid measures

- C. 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. Seek medical attention. 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.
- D. 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.
- E. 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. Firefighting measures

- A. Extinguishing media**
- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.
- B. Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Highly flammable liquid and vapour. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. This material is very 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.
- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
 carbon dioxide
 carbon monoxide
 nitrogen oxides
 sulfur oxides
 carbonyl halides
 metal oxide/oxides

:

Section 5. Firefighting measures

- C. 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.
- Special precautions 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.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

- A. 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 spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- B. Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilt 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.
- C. Methods and material 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 the 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 spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

A. Precautions for safe 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 vapour 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. 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.

Section 7. Handling and storage

- B. 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. Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. 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 unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

A. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

| Ingredient name | Exposure limits |
|---------------------------------|---|
| dicopper oxide | 고용노동부 (Republic of Korea, 8/2016). TWA: 0.1 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Fume |
| xylene | 고용노동부 (Republic of Korea, 8/2016). STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. |
| butan-1-ol | Ministry of Labor (Republic of Korea, 8/2013). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 60 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. |
| ethylbenzene | Ministry of Labor (Republic of Korea, 8/2013). STEL: 545 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 435 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. |
| 4-methylpentan-2-one | Ministry of Labor (Republic of Korea, 8/2013). STEL: 300 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 205 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. |
| carbon black, respirable powder | Ministry of Labor (Republic of Korea, 8/2013). TWA: 3.5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction |
| ethanol | Ministry of Labor (Republic of Korea, 8/2013). TWA: 1900 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. |

- B. 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, vapour 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.

C. Personal protective equipment

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Respiratory protection** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary according to EN529. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.
- 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. Use eye protection according to EN 166, designed to protect against liquid splashes. 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.
- Hand protection** : Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN 374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Recommended: Viton® or Nitrile gloves. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier. Barrier creams may help to protect the exposed areas of the skin but should not be applied once exposure has occurred.
- 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.
- 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. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

A. Appearance

Physical state : Liquid.

Colour : Black.

B. Odour : Solvent.

C. Odour threshold : Not available.

D. pH : Not applicable.

E. Melting/freezing point : Not available.

F. Boiling point/boiling range : Lowest known value: 136.16°C (277.1°F) (xylene).

G. Flash point : Closed cup: 22°C (71.6°F)

Fire point : Not available.

H. Evaporation rate : Not available.

I. Flammability (solid, gas) : Not available.

J. Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits : Greatest known range: Lower: 1.4% Upper: 11.3% (butan-1-ol)

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Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

- K. Vapour pressure** : Not available.
- L. Solubility** : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water.
- M. Vapour density** : Not available.
- N. Relative density** : 1.56
- O. Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not available.
- P. Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Q. Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- R. Viscosity** : Kinematic (room temperature): 64 mm²/s (64 cSt)
- S. Molecular weight** : Not applicable.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- A. Chemical stability** : The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
- B. Conditions to avoid** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
- C. Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:
oxidizing materials
- D. Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

- A. Information on likely routes of exposure** : Not available.
- Potential acute health effects**
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May give off gas, vapour or dust that is very irritating or corrosive to the respiratory system. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.
- Ingestion** : Harmful if swallowed. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Over-exposure signs/symptoms**
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
muscle weakness
unconsciousness
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains

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Section 11. Toxicological information

- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 pain or irritation
 redness
 blistering may occur
- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 pain
 watering
 redness

B. Health hazards

Acute toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Dose | Exposure |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|----------|
| dicopper oxide | LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists | Rat | 3.34 mg/l | 4 hours |
| xylene | LD50 Oral | Rat | 1340 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 4300 mg/kg | - |
| butan-1-ol | LC50 Inhalation Vapour | Rat | 24 mg/l | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 3400 mg/kg | - |
| ethylbenzene | LC50 Inhalation Gas. | Rabbit | 4000 ppm | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 17800 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 3500 mg/kg | - |
| 4-methylpentan-2-one | LD50 Oral | Rat | 2080 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 2080 mg/kg | - |
| pyrithione zinc | LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists | Rat | 1.03 mg/l | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rat | >2000 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 269 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 269 mg/kg | - |
| ethanol | LC50 Inhalation Vapour | Rat | 124700 mg/m ³ | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 7 g/kg | - |

Irritation/Corrosion

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Score | Exposure | Observation |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------|-------|--------------------------|-------------|
| xylene | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 87 milligrams | - |
| | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 5 milligrams | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rat | - | 8 hours 60 microliters | - |
| | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 milligrams | - |
| butan-1-ol | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 100 Percent | - |
| | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 2 milligrams | - |
| | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 0.005 Milliliters | - |
| | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 20 milligrams | - |
| ethylbenzene | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 500 milligrams | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 15 milligrams | - |
| 4-methylpentan-2-one | Eyes - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 100 microliters | - |
| | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 40 milligrams | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 milligrams | - |
| ethanol | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours | - |

Section 11. Toxicological information

| | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------|---|--------------------|---|
| | Eyes - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 500 milligrams | - |
| | Eyes - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 0.06666667 minutes | - |
| | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 100 milligrams | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 100 microliters | - |
| | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 500 milligrams | - |
| | | | - | 400 milligrams | - |
| | | | - | 24 hours | - |
| | | | - | 20 milligrams | - |

Sensitisation

Not available.

CMR - ISHA Article 42 Public Notice No 2013-38 Occupational Exposure Limits

| Product/ingredient name | CAS number | Classification |
|-------------------------|------------|----------------|
| Ethyl benzene | 100-41-4 | Carc. 2 |
| Hexone | 108-10-1 | Carc. 2 |
| Carbon black | 1333-86-4 | Carc. 2 |
| Ethanol | 64-17-5 | Carc. 1A |

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 |
|----------------------|------------|-------------------|---|
| xylene | Category 3 | Not applicable. | Narcotic effects |
| butan-1-ol | Category 3 | Not applicable. | Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects |
| ethylbenzene | Category 3 | Not applicable. | Respiratory tract irritation |
| 4-methylpentan-2-one | Category 3 | Not applicable. | Respiratory tract irritation |

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

| Name | Category | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|--------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| xylene | Category 1 | Not determined | Not determined |
| ethylbenzene | Category 2 | Not determined | hearing organs |

Aspiration hazard

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

Section 11. Toxicological information

Potential chronic health effects

Chronic toxicity

Not available.

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| General | : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| Carcinogenicity | : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. |
| Mutagenicity | : No known significant effects or critical hazards. |
| Teratogenicity | : No known significant effects or critical hazards. |
| Developmental effects | : No known significant effects or critical hazards. |
| Fertility effects | : No known significant effects or critical hazards. |

ATE value

| Route | Result |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Oral | 1509.6 mg/kg |
| Dermal | 5196.9 mg/kg |
| Inhalation (vapours) | 40.07 mg/l |
| Inhalation (dusts and mists) | 12.89 mg/l |

Section 12. Ecological information

A. Ecotoxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Exposure |
|-------------------------|--|--|-----------|
| dicopper oxide | Acute EC50 0.042 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia similis | 48 hours |
| | Acute IC50 0.71 mg/l Fresh water | Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - Exponential growth phase | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 0.075 mg/l Fresh water | Fish - Danio rerio | 96 hours |
| | Chronic IC10 0.009 mg/l Fresh water | Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - Exponential growth phase | 96 hours |
| xylene | Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio | 48 hours |
| butan-1-ol | Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
| | Acute EC50 1983 to 2072 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 1910 mg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) | 96 hours |
| ethylbenzene | Acute EC50 3.6 mg/l Fresh water | Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 18.4 to 25.4 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 5.1 to 5.7 mg/l Marine water | Fish - Menidia menidia | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 537000 to 557000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) | 96 hours |
| pyrithione zinc | Chronic NOEC 78 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 21 days |
| | Acute EC50 0.0012 mg/l | Algae - Skeletonema costatum | 120 hours |
| | Acute EC50 0.0082 mg/l | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 0.0026 mg/l | Fish - Pimephales Promelas | 96 hours |
| ethanol | Acute EC50 17.921 mg/l Marine water | Algae - Ulva pertusa | 96 hours |
| | Acute EC50 2000 µg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 25500 µg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Artemia franciscana - Larvae | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 42000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss | 4 days |

Section 12. Ecological information

| | | | |
|--|---|--|----------------------|
| | Chronic NOEC 4.995 mg/l Marine water Chronic NOEC 0.375 ul/L Fresh water | Algae - Ulva pertusa Fish - Gambusia holbrooki - Larvae | 96 hours 12 weeks |
|--|---|--|----------------------|

B. Persistence and degradability

| Product/ingredient name | Aquatic half-life | Photolysis | Biodegradability |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|
| ethylbenzene | - | - | Readily |

C. Bioaccumulative potential

| Product/ingredient name | LogP _{ow} | BCF | Potential |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|
| xylene | 3.12 | 8.1 to 25.9 | low |
| butan-1-ol | 1 | - | low |
| ethylbenzene | 3.6 | 15 | low |
| 4-methylpentan-2-one | 1.9 | - | low |
| pyrithione zinc | 0.9 | 11 | low |
| ethanol | -0.35 | - | low |

D. Mobility in soil

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

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

Section 13. Disposal considerations





A. Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised 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.

B. Disposal precautions : 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. Vapour 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 spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

| | UN | IMDG | IATA |
|----------------------------|--------|---|--------|
| A. UN number | UN1263 | UN1263 | UN1263 |
| B. UN proper shipping name | PAINT | PAINT. Marine pollutant (dicopper oxide, pyrithione zinc) | PAINT |
| | | | |

Section 14. Transport information

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| C. Transport hazard class(es) | 3  | 3   | 3  |
| D. Packing group | II | II | II |
| E. Environmental hazards | No. | Yes. | No. |
| F. Additional information | - | The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg. | The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations. |

IMDG Code Segregation group : Not applicable.

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.

Section 15. Regulatory information

A. Regulation according to ISHA

ISHA article 37 : None of the components are listed.

(Harmful substances prohibited from manufacture)

ISHA article 38 : None of the components are listed.

(Harmful substances requiring permission)

Article 2 of Youth : Not applicable.

Protection Act on Substances Hazardous to Youth

Exposure Limits of Chemical Substances and Physical Factors

The following components have an OEL:

dicopper oxide

Xylene

butan-1-ol

ethylbenzene

4-methylpentan-2-one

carbon black, respirable powder

ethanol

ISHA Enforcement Regs : None of the components are listed.

Annex 11-3 (Exposure standards established for harmful factors)

ISHA Enforcement Regs Annex 11-4 (Harmful factors subject to Work Environment Measurement) : The following components are listed: Xylene, o,m,p-isomers; Methyl isobutyl ketone; n-Butyl alcohol; Ethylbenzene

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- ISHA Enforcement Regs Annex 12-2 (Harmful Factors Subject to Special Health Check-up)** : The following components are listed: Xylene; Methyl isobutyl ketone; n-Butyl alcohol; Ethylbenzene; Copper dusts, fume and mists
- Standard of Industrial Safety and Health Annex 12 (Hazardous substances subject to control)** : The following components are listed: Xylene; Methyl isobutyl ketone; n-Butyl alcohol; Ethyl benzene; Copper and its compounds; Zinc and its compounds
- B. Regulation according to Chemicals Control Act**
- K-Reach Article 20 (Toxic chemicals)** : Not applicable
- K-Reach Article 27 (Prohibited)** : None of the components are listed.
- K-Reach Article 27 (Restricted)** : None of the components are listed.
- CSCA Article 11 (TRI)** : The following components are listed: Xylene; Ethylbenzene; Copper and its compounds; Zinc and its compounds
- Korea inventory** : Not determined.
- CSCA Article 39 (Accident Precaution Chemicals)** : None of the components are listed.
- C. Dangerous Materials Safety Management Act** : Class: Class 4 - Flammable Liquid
Item: 4. Class 2 petroleums - Water-insoluble liquid
Threshold: 1000 L
Danger category: III
Signal word: Contact with sources of ignition prohibited
- D. Wastes regulation** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- E. Regulation according to other foreign laws**
- Europe inventory** : Not determined.
- United States inventory (TSCA 8b)** : Not determined.
- Japan inventory** : **Japan inventory (ENCS)**: Not determined.
Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

- A. References** : Not available.
- B. Date of issue/Date of revision** : 12/10/2018
- C. Version** : 2.01
- Date of printing** : **12/10/2018**
- D. Other**
- ☑ **Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.**
- 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,

Section 16. Other information

1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
UN = United Nations

Notice to reader

IMPORTANT NOTE: the information contained in this data sheet (as may be amended from time to time) is not intended to be exhaustive and is presented in good faith and believed to be correct as of the date on which it is prepared. It is the user's responsibility to verify that this data sheet is current prior to using the product to which it relates.

Persons using the information must make their own determinations as to the suitability of the relevant product for their purposes prior to use. Where those purposes are other than as specifically recommended in this safety data sheet, then the user uses the product at their own risk.

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