

SAFETY DATA SHEET



The information in this Safety Data Sheet is required pursuant to GHS UN rev. 7

Date of issue/Date of revision 24 October 2025

Version 2

Section 1. Identification

Product code : 000010025189
Product name : SIGMA SAILADVANCE NX BLACK
CAS number : Not applicable.
Product type : Liquid.
Other means of identification
00480361

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

Product use : Antifouling products
Professional applications, Used by spraying.
Uses advised against : Product is not intended, labelled or packaged for consumer use.
Company/undertaking identification : PPG Industries Sales, Inc. and PPG Coatings (Philippines), Inc.
3rd Floor First Life Center
174 Salcedo St., Legaspi Village
Makati City 1229, Philippines
Tel # 00632- 752-6773/ Fax # 00632-752-6771

Emergency telephone number : CHEMTREC +(63) 2-395-3308 (CCN 17704)

Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture : ☒ FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 5
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 1
AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 1
☒ Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute oral toxicity: 7.1%
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute dermal toxicity: 28.3%
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute inhalation toxicity: 34.9%
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment: 20.9%

GHS label elements

Section 2. Hazards identification

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

: Danger

Hazard statements

: Flammable liquid and vapor.
 Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.
 May be harmful in contact with skin.
 Causes skin irritation.
 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 Causes serious eye damage.
 May cause respiratory irritation.
 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, or hearing protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid breathing vapor. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Response

: Collect spillage. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical help. IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help. Rinse mouth. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse affected areas with water. IF ON SKIN: Get medical help. Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical help. Get medical help if you feel unwell.

Storage

: Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Disposal

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

Other hazards which do not result in classification : Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture

: Mixture

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number

: Not applicable.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
dicopper oxide	25 - <50	1317-39-1
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	10 - <20	14807-96-6
xylene	10 - <20	1330-20-7
ethylbenzene	5 - <10	100-41-4
rosin	5 - <10	8050-09-7
zinc oxide	3 - <5	1314-13-2
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, chloro	3 - <5	63449-39-8
1-methoxy-2-propanol	1 - <3	107-98-2
bis(1-hydroxy-1H-pyridine-2-thionato-O,S)copper	1 - <3	14915-37-8
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	1 - <3	64742-95-6
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	0.3 - <1	64359-81-5
copper oxide	0.3 - <1	1317-38-0

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

copper	0.3 - <1	7440-50-8
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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.

SUB codes represent substances without registered CAS Numbers.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Seek immediate medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel.
- Skin contact** : Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners.
- Ingestion** : If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : May be harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : 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:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
dryness
cracking
blistering may occur
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains

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.

Section 4. First aid measures

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 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 oxides
nitrogen oxides
sulfur oxides
carbonyl halides
metal oxide/oxides

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

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

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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

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

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

Section 6. Accidental release measures

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. 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. 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 between the following temperatures: 0 to 35°C (32 to 95°F). 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

dicopper oxide

Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres

xylene

ethylbenzene

rosin

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024)
[copper fume]
TWA 8 hours: 0.2 mg/m³. Form: Fume.

TLV (Philippines, 4/2016)
TLV 8 hours: 20 mppcf. Form: Dust.

TLV (Philippines, 4/2016) [Xylene]
TLV 8 hours: 0.1 mg/m³.

TLV (Philippines, 4/2016)
TLV-Ceiling: 435 mg/m³.
TLV-Ceiling: 100 ppm.

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) [resin acids]
Skin sensitizer , Inhalation sensitizer.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

zinc oxide

1-methoxy-2-propanol

carbon black

copper oxide

Reaction products of 12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid and octadecanoic acid and 1,3-phenylenedimethanamine

copper

TWA 8 hours: 0.001 mg/m³ (as total Resin acids). Form: Inhalable fraction.

TLV (Philippines, 4/2016)

TLV 8 hours: 1 mg/m³. Form: Fume.

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024)

TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.

TWA 8 hours: 184 mg/m³.

STEL 15 minutes: 100 ppm.

STEL 15 minutes: 369 mg/m³.

TLV (Philippines, 4/2016)

TLV 8 hours: 3.5 mg/m³.

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024)

[copper fume]

TWA 8 hours: 0.2 mg/m³. Form: Fume.

ACGIH TLV (United States)

TWA: 3 mg/m³ (Respirable fraction).

TWA: 10 mg/m³ (Total dust).

TLV (Philippines, 4/2016)

TLV 8 hours: 0.1 mg/m³. Form: Fume.

TLV 8 hours: 1 mg/m³. Form: Dusts and Mists.

Recommended monitoring procedures : Reference should be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

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

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

Individual protection measures

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

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

Skin protection

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Gloves** : butyl rubber
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Color** : Not available.
- Odor** : Characteristic.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- Melting point/freezing point** : Not available.
- Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range** : >37.78°C (>100°F)

Flammability : Not available.

Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits : Not available.

Flash point : Closed cup: 30°C (86°F)

Auto-ignition temperature :

Ingredient name	°C	°F	Method
1-methoxy-2-propanol	270	518	

Decomposition temperature : Not available.

pH : Not applicable.

Viscosity : Dynamic (room temperature): Not available.
Kinematic (room temperature): Not available.
Kinematic (40°C): >21 mm²/s

Solubility(ies) :

Media	Result
cold water	Not soluble

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

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Vapor pressure	:	Ingredient name	Vapor Pressure at 20°C			Vapor pressure at 50°C		
			mm Hg	kPa	Method	mm Hg	kPa	Method
		ethylbenzene	9.30076	1.2				
Relative density	:	1.66						
Relative vapor density	:	Not available.						
Particle characteristics								
Median particle size	:	Not applicable.						
Evaporation rate	:	Not available.						

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	:	No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	:	The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	:	When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products.
Incompatible materials	:	Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidizing agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Depending on conditions, decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides nitrogen oxides sulfur oxides carbonyl halides metal oxide/oxides
Hazardous polymerization	:	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Copper oxide	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	3.34 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	500 mg/kg	-
xylene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1.7 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4.3 g/kg	-
ethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	17.8 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	17.8 g/kg	-
rosin	LD50 Oral	Rat	3.5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
zinc oxide	LD50 Oral	Rat	7600 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>5700 mg/m³	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, chloro 1-methoxy-2-propanol	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	26100 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	>7000 ppm	6 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	13 g/kg	-

Section 11. Toxicological information

bis(1-hydroxy-1H-pyridine-2-thionato-O,S)copper	LD50 Oral LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat Rat	5.2 g/kg 70 mg/m ³	- 4 hours
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	LD50 Oral LD50 Dermal	Rat Rabbit	1075 mg/kg 3.48 g/kg	- -
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	LD50 Oral LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat Rat	8400 mg/kg 0.16 mg/l	- 4 hours
copper oxide	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	3.9 g/kg	-
copper	LD50 Oral	Rat	567 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>5.11 mg/l	4 hours

Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
xylene	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Eyes : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Respiratory : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Sensitization

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Respiratory : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Teratogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
xylene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
1-methoxy-2-propanol	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Section 11. Toxicological information

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

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
xylene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye damage.

Inhalation : Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.

Skin contact : May be harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Ingestion : Harmful if swallowed.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

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

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
dryness
cracking
blistering may occur

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains

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.

Section 11. Toxicological information

General	: Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
Carcinogenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Reproductive toxicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	1467.23 mg/kg
Dermal	3014.54 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapors)	12.12 mg/l
Inhalation (dusts and mists)	1.3 mg/l

Other information :

Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. Sanding and grinding dusts may be harmful if inhaled. Repeated exposure to high vapor concentrations may cause irritation of the respiratory system and permanent brain and nervous system damage. Inhalation of vapor/aerosol concentrations above the recommended exposure limits causes headaches, drowsiness and nausea and may lead to unconsciousness or death. Avoid contact with skin and clothing.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
dicopper oxide	LC50 0.003 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
ethylbenzene	Acute EC50 1.8 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia	48 hours
	Chronic NOEC 1 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>	-
zinc oxide	Acute EC50 0.17 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Acute EC50 0.481 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	48 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.017 mg/l Fresh water	Algae	72 hours
1-methoxy-2-propanol	Acute LC50 23300 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 >4500 mg/l Fresh water	Fish	96 hours
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	Acute LC50 8.2 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	Acute EC50 267.368 µg/l Marine water	Algae - <i>Nitzschia pungens</i>	96 hours
	Acute LC50 0.318 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Artemia sp.</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 0.0027 mg/l Fresh water	Fish	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 19.789 µg/l Marine water	Algae - <i>Nitzschia pungens</i>	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.00056 mg/l Fresh water	Fish	97 days
copper	Acute LC50 810 ppb	Fish	96 hours
	Chronic EC10 8.1 µg/l	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	21 days

Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
ethylbenzene	-	79 % - Readily - 10 days	-	-

Section 12. Ecological information

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
xylene	3.12	7.4 to 18.5	Low
ethylbenzene	3.6	79.43	Low
rosin	1.9 to 7.7	-	High
Paraffin waxes and	7.46 to 11.48	-	High
Hydrocarbon waxes, chloro			
1-methoxy-2-propanol	<1	-	Low

Mobility in soil

Soil/Water partition coefficient : 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

	UN	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3
Packing group	 III	 III	 III
Environmental hazards	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.

Section 14. Transport information

Marine pollutant substances	Not applicable.	(dicopper oxide)	Not applicable.
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Additional information

- UN** : None identified.
- IMDG** : 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 applicable.

Section 15. Regulatory information

International regulations

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Section 16. Other information

History

- Date of issue/Date of revision** : 24 October 2025
- Date of previous issue** : 8/14/2025
- Version** : 2
- Prepared by** : EHS
- 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)
UN = United Nations

Procedure used to derive the classification

Section 16. Other information

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 5 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 1 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 1	On basis of test data Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

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