

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

SIGMA SAILADVANCE NX BROWN



Date of issue 15 January 2026

Version 1.01

## 1. Product and company identification

**Product name** : SIGMA SAILADVANCE NX BROWN  
**Product code** : 000010025792  
**Other means of identification** : 30013280; 30014808  
**Product type** : Liquid.

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

**Product use** : Professional applications, Used by spraying.  
**Use of the substance/mixture** : Antifouling products  
**Uses advised against** : Not applicable.  
**Supplier's details** : PPG PMC Japan Co., Ltd., 8F, Shintetsu Bldg., 1-1, Daikaidori 1-chome, Kobe 652-0803 Japan; Tel: +81-78-574-2777  
**Emergency telephone number** : 078 574 2777

## 2. Hazards identification

**GHS Classification** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3  
ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4  
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4  
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2  
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A  
RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION - Category 1  
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2  
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) - Category 1  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1  
HAZARDOUS TO THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT - ACUTE HAZARD - Category 1  
HAZARDOUS TO THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT - CHRONIC HAZARD - Category 1

### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : Danger

## 2. Hazards identification

<b>Hazard statements</b>	: Flammable liquid and vapor. Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Suspected of causing cancer. May damage fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to organs. (central nervous system (CNS), kidneys, liver, respiratory organs, systemic toxicity, whole body) Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (hearing organs, nervous system, respiratory organs) Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>Precautionary statements</b>	
<b>Prevention</b>	: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Wear respiratory 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. Do not breathe vapor. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
<b>Response</b>	: Collect spillage. IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor. IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.
<b>Storage</b>	: Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
<b>Disposal</b>	: 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.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

### CAS number/other identifiers

**CAS number** : Not applicable.  
**CSCL number** : Not available.

### 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient name	%	CAS number	CSCL
dicopper oxide	25 - <50	1317-39-1	1-297
Talc (containing no asbestos or quartz)	15 - <20	14807-96-6	Not available.
Xylene	10 - <12.5	1330-20-7	3-3; 3-60
Ethylbenzene	7 - <10	100-41-4	3-28; 3-60
Rosin	7 - <10	8050-09-7	7-934
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, chloro	3 - <5	63449-39-8	2-68; 2-71
Zinc oxide	3 - <5	1314-13-2	1-561
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	2 - <3	107-98-2	2-404; 7-97
Bis(2-sulfidopyridin-1-olato)copper	1 - <2	14915-37-8	5-6271
Diiron trioxide	1 - <2	1309-37-1	1-357; 5-5188
Petroleum naphtha	1 - <2	64742-95-6	Not available.
4,5-Dichloro-2-octylisothiazol-3(2H)-one	0.5 - <1	64359-81-5	5-6165
carbon black	0.2 - <0.5	1333-86-4	5-3328; 5-5222
copper(II) oxide	0.2 - <0.5	1317-38-0	1-297
Lead	<0.1	7439-92-1	Not available.

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.

### 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 irritation.
- Inhalation** : Harmful if inhaled. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
- Skin contact** : Causes damage to organs following a single exposure in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Harmful if swallowed. Causes damage to organs following a single exposure if swallowed. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

##### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

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

## 4. First aid measures

- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
respiratory tract irritation  
coughing  
wheezing and breathing difficulties  
asthma  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness  
dryness  
cracking  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
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)

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, 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.

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon oxides  
nitrogen oxides  
sulfur oxides  
carbonyl halides  
metal oxide/oxides  
oxides of lead
- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). 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.

## 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling	: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems or asthma, allergies or chronic or recurrent respiratory disease 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. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
Conditions for safe storage	: Do not store above the following temperature: 50°C (122°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.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters	
Occupational exposure limits	
dicopper oxide	<p>Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2024) [Copper and compounds] Skin sensitizer.</p> <p>Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2024) [class 1 dusts (Activated charcoal, Alumina, Aluminium, Bentonite, Diatomite, Graphite, Kaolinite, Pagodite, pyrophyllite, Pyrites, Pyrite cinder)] OEL-M 8 hours: 2 mg/m³. Form: Total dust (Class 1 Dust). OEL-M 8 hours: 0.5 mg/m³. Form: Respirable dust (Class 1 Dust).</p>
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	<p>Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2024) OEL-M 8 hours: 50 ppm. OEL-M 8 hours: 217 mg/m³.</p> <p>Industrial Safety and Health Act (Japan, 2/2025) [xylene] TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.</p>
xylene	<p>Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2024) Absorbed through skin. OEL-M 8 hours: 20 ppm. OEL-M 8 hours: 87 mg/m³.</p> <p>Industrial Safety and Health Act (Japan, 2/2025) TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm.</p>
ethylbenzene	

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

rosin	<p>Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2024) Inhalation sensitizer , Skin sensitizer.</p> <p>Technical Guideline Concerning the Applications, etc. of Concentration Standard for Preventing Health Hazards (Japan, 6/2024)</p> <p>TWA 8 hours: 0.1 mg/m³. Form: as respirable aerosol fraction.</p> <p>Technical Guideline Concerning the Applications, etc. of Concentration Standard for Preventing Health Hazards (Japan, 6/2024)</p> <p>TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.</p>
zinc oxide	<p>Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2024) [Copper and compounds]</p> <p>Skin sensitizer.</p> <p>Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2024) [Class 2 dusts (Bakelite (asbestos-free, technical grade), Carbon black, Coal, Cork dust, Cotton dust, Iron oxide, Grain dust, Joss stick material dust, Marble, Portland cement, Zinc oxide)]</p> <p>OEL-M 8 hours: 1 mg/m³. Form: Respirable dust (Class 2 Dust).</p> <p>OEL-M 8 hours: 4 mg/m³. Form: Total dust (Class 2 Dust).</p>
1-methoxy-2-propanol	<p>Technical Guideline Concerning the Applications, etc. of Concentration Standard for Preventing Health Hazards (Japan, 6/2024)</p> <p>TWA 8 hours: 0.3 mg/m³. Form: as respirable aerosol fraction.</p>
bis(1-hydroxy-1H-pyridine-2-thionato-O,S)copper	<p>Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2024) [Copper and compounds]</p> <p>Skin sensitizer.</p> <p>Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2024) [Lead and compounds (except alkyl lead compounds)]</p> <p>OEL-M 8 hours: 0.03 mg/m³ (measured as Pb).</p>
diiron trioxide	<p>Industrial Safety and Health Act (Japan, 2/2025) [lead and its compounds]</p> <p>TWA 8 hours: 0.05 mg/m³ (as lead).</p>
carbon black	
copper oxide	
lead massive	

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.



## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

**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 protection** : Chemical splash goggles and face shield.

### Skin 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** : 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. If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

**Physical state** : Liquid.

**Color** : Brownish-red.

**Odor** : Characteristic.

**Boiling point** : >37.78°C (>100°F)

**Flash point** : Closed cup: 30°C (86°F)

**Relative density** : 1.7

**Solubility(ies)** :

Media	Result
cold water	Not soluble



## 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

## 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
dicopper 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	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3.5 g/kg	-
Rosin	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	7600 mg/kg	-
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, chloro	LD50 Oral	Rat	26100 mg/kg	-
Zinc oxide	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>5700 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	>7000 ppm	6 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	13 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5.2 g/kg	-
Bis(2-sulfidopyridin-1-olato) copper	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	70 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1075 mg/kg	-
Diiron trioxide	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>5 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	10 g/kg	-
Petroleum naphtha	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	3.48 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	8400 mg/kg	-
4,5-Dichloro-2-octylisothiazol-3(2H)-one	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	0.16 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	3.9 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	567 mg/kg	-
carbon black	LD50 Oral	Rat	>10 g/kg	-
copper(II) oxide	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-

## 11. Toxicological information

### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Xylene	Skin - Moderate 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
dicopper oxide	Category 1	-	whole body
-	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
Talc (containing no asbestos or quartz)	Category 1	-	respiratory organs
Xylene	Category 1	-	central nervous system (CNS), kidneys, liver, respiratory organs
-	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Ethylbenzene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
-	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Rosin	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
Zinc oxide	Category 1	-	respiratory organs, systemic toxicity
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Diiron trioxide	Category 1	-	respiratory organs
Petroleum naphtha	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
4,5-Dichloro-2-octylisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Category 1	-	respiratory organs
-	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
copper(II) oxide	Category 1	-	systemic toxicity
-	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

## 11. Toxicological information

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Talc (containing no asbestos or quartz)	Category 1	-	respiratory organs
Xylene	Category 1	-	nervous system, respiratory organs
Ethylbenzene	Category 1	-	respiratory organs, hearing organs, nervous system
Diiron trioxide	Category 1	-	respiratory organs
4,5-Dichloro-2-octylisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Category 1	-	respiratory organs
carbon black	Category 1	-	respiratory organs
Lead	Category 1	-	cardiovascular system, central nervous system (CNS), haematopoietic system, immune system, kidneys, peripheral nervous system

### Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Xylene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Petroleum naphtha	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Not available.

### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Harmful if inhaled. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
- Skin contact** : Causes damage to organs following a single exposure in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Harmful if swallowed. Causes damage to organs following a single exposure if swallowed. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
  - pain or irritation
  - watering
  - redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
  - respiratory tract irritation
  - coughing
  - wheezing and breathing difficulties
  - asthma
  - nausea or vomiting
  - headache
  - drowsiness/fatigue
  - dizziness/vertigo
  - unconsciousness
  - reduced fetal weight
  - increase in fetal deaths

## 11. Toxicological information

- Skin contact** : skeletal malformations  
: Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness  
dryness  
cracking  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
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

**General** : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. 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** : Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

**Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Reproductive toxicity** : May damage fertility or the unborn child.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
SIGMA SAILADVANCE NX BROWN	1555.9	9903.4	N/A	46.4	2.5
dicopper oxide	500	2500	N/A	N/A	3.34
Xylene	4300	1700	N/A	11	N/A
Ethylbenzene	3500	17800	N/A	17.8	N/A
Rosin	7600	2500	N/A	N/A	N/A
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, chloro	26100	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Zinc oxide	N/A	2500	N/A	N/A	N/A
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	5200	13000	N/A	11	N/A
Bis(2-sulfidopyridin-1-olato)copper	1075	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.07
Diiron trioxide	10000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Petroleum naphtha	8400	3480	N/A	11	N/A
4,5-Dichloro-2-octylisothiazol-3(2H)-one	567	3900	N/A	N/A	0.16
copper(II) oxide	2500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

## 11. Toxicological information

### 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.

## 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
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	Acute LC50 23300 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 >4500 mg/l Fresh water	Fish	96 hours
Diiron trioxide	Acute EC50 >100 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
Petroleum naphtha	Acute LC50 8.2 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
4,5-Dichloro-2-octylisothiazol-3(2H)-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
Lead	Acute EC50 20.5 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - <i>Raphidocelis subcapitata</i> - Exponential growth phase	72 hours
	Chronic EC10 3.9 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - <i>Raphidocelis subcapitata</i> - Exponential growth phase	72 hours

### Persistence/degradability

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

  

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Xylene	-	-	Readily
Ethylbenzene	-	-	Readily

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	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 Hydrocarbon waxes, chloro	7.46 to 11.48	-	High
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	<1	-	Low

## 12. Ecological information

### Mobility in soil

Soil/Water partition coefficient : Not available.

Mobility : Not available.

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

## 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## 14. Transport information

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

### 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.

## 14. Transport information

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not applicable.

## 15. Regulatory information

### Fire Service Law

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

### Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTR)

Ingredient name			
Xylene	12	Class 1	80
Ethylbenzene	8.5	Class 1	53
Bis(2-sulfidopyridin-1-olato)copper	1.9	Class 1	703

### Industrial Safety and Health Act

#### Ordinance on the Prevention of the Hazard due to Specified Chemical Substances

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
ethyl benzene	≤10	Special Organic Solvents	3-3

#### Substance(s) requiring labelling

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
Copper and its compounds	≥30 - ≤40	Listed	22
Xylene	≥10 - ≤20	Listed	2-426
Ethylbenzene	≤10	Listed	2-247
Rosin	≤10	Listed	2-2274
Zinc oxide	≤10	Listed	2-619
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	≤10	Listed	2-1787
Iron oxide	≤10	Listed	2-624
Petroleum naphtha	≤10	Listed	2-1142

#### Chemicals requiring notification

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
Copper and its compounds	≥30 - ≤40	Listed	22
Xylene	≥10 - ≤20	Listed	2-426
Ethylbenzene	≤10	Listed	2-247
Rosin	≤10	Listed	2-2274
Zinc oxide	≤10	Listed	2-619
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	≤10	Listed	2-1787
Copper compounds	≤10	Listed	379
Iron oxide	≤10	Listed	2-624
Petroleum naphtha	≤10	Listed	2-1142
Carbon black	≤10	Listed	2-403

#### Carcinogens based on Article 577-2 of the Ordinance on ISH

None of the components are listed.

#### Mutagen



## 15. Regulatory information

None of the components are listed.

**Corrosive liquid** : Not listed

**Occupational Safety and Health Law** : Inflammable, Combustible

**Regulations on the Prevention of Tetraalkyl Lead Poisoning** : Not listed

**Harmful Substances Subject to Obtaining Permission for Manufacturing** : Not listed

**Harmful Substances, Prohibited for Manufacturing** : Not listed

**ISHL Enforcement Order Appendix 1 - Dangerous Substances** : Inflammable, Combustible

**Lead regulation** : Not listed

**Organic solvents poisoning prevention** : Class 2

### Poisonous and Deleterious Substances

None of the components are listed.

### Chemical Substances Control Law (CSCL)

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
Xylene	≥10 - ≤20	Priority assessment	125
Ethylbenzene	≤10	Priority assessment	50
Bis(2-sulfidopyridin-1-olato)copper	≤10	Priority assessment	84
4,5-Dichloro-2-octylisothiazol-3(2H)-one	≤10	Priority assessment	221
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	≤10	Priority assessment	49
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	≤10	Priority assessment	201
Toluene	≤10	Priority assessment	46
Cumene	≤10	Priority assessment	126
Benzene	≤10	Priority assessment	45
Naphthalene	≤10	Priority assessment	76

**High Pressure Gas Control Law** : Not available.

### Explosives Control Law

None of the components are listed.

**Law concerning prevention of pollution of the ocean** : Not available.

### Maritime Safety Law

#### Notification Regulating Transportation of Dangerous Materials by Sea

None of the components are listed.

### Container class

## 15. Regulatory information

None of the components are listed.

**JSOH Carcinogen** : Group 2B

**List of Specially Controlled Industrial Waste** : Not listed

**Japan inventory** : At least one component is not listed.

**Road law** : Not available.

## 16. Other information

### History

**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 15 January 2026

**Date of previous issue** : 12/9/2025

**Version** : 1.01

**Prepared by** : EHS

**Key to abbreviations** : ADN = European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway  
ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road  
ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate  
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor  
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
IATA = International Air Transport Association  
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)  
RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail  
UN = United Nations

📌 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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