

SAFETY DATA SHEET



SIGMA SAILADVANCE RX BROWN

Date of issue 24 December 2020

Version 17

1. Product and company identification

Product name : SIGMA SAILADVANCE RX BROWN
Product code : 00371224
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.
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number** : 078 574 2777

2. Hazards identification

GHS Classification :  FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1
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 2
AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 1
AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

2. Hazards identification

- Hazard statements** : Flammable liquid and vapor.
 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 Causes serious eye damage.
 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. (respiratory system, systemic toxicity)
 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (central nervous system (CNS), respiratory system)
 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- Precautionary statements**
- Prevention** : Obtain special instructions before use. 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 explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Avoid release to the environment. Do not breathe vapor. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Response** : 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. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of 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. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
- Storage** : Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.
- 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.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number : Not applicable.

ENCS number : Not available.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number	ENCS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Copper oxide	25 - <50	1317-39-1	1-297
Rosin	10 - <12.5	8050-09-7	7-935
Zinc oxide	10 - <12.5	1314-13-2	1-561
methyl isobutyl ketone	7 - <10	108-10-1	2-542
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	7 - <10	64742-95-6	Not available.
Zinc N,N'-ethylenebis(dithiocarbamate)	3 - <5	12122-67-7	2-1841
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	3 - <5	95-63-6	3-3427; 3-7
Diiron trioxide	3 - <5	1309-37-1	1-357; 5-5188
12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid, reaction products with 1,3-benzenedimethanamine and hexamethylenediamine	1 - <2	220926-97-6	Not available.
ethyl benzene	1 - <2	100-41-4	3-28; 3-60
carbon black animal or vegetable origin	0.5 - <1	1333-86-4	5-3328; 5-5222

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Xylene	0.5 - <1	1330-20-7	3-3; 3-60
Oils, pine	0.5 - <1	8002-09-3	Not available.
copper(II) oxide	0.5 - <1	1317-38-0	1-297
Copper	0.2 - <0.5	7440-50-8	Not available.
Terpinolene	0.1 - <0.2	586-62-9	3-2226; 3-2228
Cumene	0.1 - <0.2	98-82-8	3-22

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 damage.
- Inhalation** : 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. Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : 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
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
skeletal malformations

4. First aid measures

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

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

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

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
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.

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.

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). 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. 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 ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheet. 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 non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

7. Handling and storage

Conditions for safe storage : 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.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Rosin	Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2019). Skin sensitizer.
Zinc oxide	Inhalation sensitizer.
methyl isobutyl ketone	Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2019).
	OEL-M: 1 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable dust
	OEL-M: 4 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2019).
	OEL-M: 200 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
	OEL-M: 50 ppm 8 hours.
	ISHL (Japan, 10/2019).
	TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.
Diiron trioxide	Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2019).
	OEL-M: 120 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
	OEL-M: 25 ppm 8 hours.
ethyl benzene	Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2019).
	OEL-M: 1 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable dust
	OEL-M: 4 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust
carbon black animal or vegetable origin	Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2019).
	OEL-M: 217 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
	OEL-M: 50 ppm 8 hours.
	ISHL (Japan, 10/2019).
	TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.
Xylene	Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2019).
	OEL-M: 1 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable dust
	OEL-M: 4 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust
	ISHL (Japan, 10/2019).
	TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
	Japan Society for Occupational Health (Japan, 5/2019).
	OEL-M: 50 ppm 8 hours.
	OEL-M: 217 mg/m ³ 8 hours.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Recommended monitoring procedures : If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. 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 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	: Brown.
Odor	: Characteristic.
Boiling point	: >37.78°C (>100°F)
Flash point	: Closed cup: 34°C (93.2°F)
Relative density	: 1.69
Solubility	: Insoluble in the following materials: cold water.
Viscosity	: Not Applicable

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 metal oxide/oxides

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	1340 mg/kg	-
Rosin	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	7600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	7600 mg/kg	-
Zinc oxide	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>5700 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
methyl isobutyl ketone	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	12.3 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2.08 g/kg	-
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	3.48 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	8400 mg/kg	-
Zinc N,N'-ethylenebis (dithiocarbamate)	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	18000 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5 g/kg	-

11. Toxicological information

Diiron trioxide	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>5 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	10 g/kg	-
12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid, reaction products with 1,3-benzenedimethanamine and hexamethylenediamine	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	3.56 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
ethyl benzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	17.8 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	17.8 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3.5 g/kg	-
carbon black animal or vegetable origin	LD50 Oral	Rat	>10 g/kg	-
Xylene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1.7 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4.3 g/kg	-
Oils, pine	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2.1 g/kg	-
copper(II) oxide	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
Terpinolene	LD50 Oral	Rat	4390 mg/kg	-
Cumene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	39000 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12.3 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1400 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

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

Sensitization

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
Zinc N,N'-ethylenebis (dithiocarbamate)	skin	Guinea pig	Sensitizing

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
Copper oxide	Category 1 Category 3	-	systemic toxicity Respiratory tract irritation
Zinc oxide	Category 1	-	respiratory system, systemic toxicity
methyl isobutyl ketone	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	Category 3 Category 3	-	Narcotic effects Respiratory tract

11. Toxicological information

Zinc N,N'-ethylenebis(dithiocarbamate)	Category 3	-	irritation
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
Diiron trioxide	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
ethyl benzene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Xylene	Category 1	-	central nervous system (CNS), kidneys, liver, respiratory system
	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
copper(II) oxide	Category 1	-	systemic toxicity
	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
Copper	Category 1	-	digestive system
	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
Cumene	Category 1	-	central nervous system (CNS), kidneys, liver
	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Methyl isobutyl ketone	Category 1	-	central nervous system (CNS)
Zinc N,N'-ethylenebis(dithiocarbamate)	Category 1	-	respiratory system
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Category 2	-	central nervous system (CNS), lungs
Diiron trioxide	Category 1	-	respiratory system
12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid, reaction products with 1,3-benzenedimethanamine and hexamethylenediamine	Category 2	inhalation	lungs
ethyl benzene	Category 2	-	hearing organs
carbon black animal or vegetable origin	Category 1	-	respiratory system
Xylene	Category 1	-	nervous system, respiratory system

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
ethyl benzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Xylene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Oils, pine	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Terpinolene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Cumene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Not available.

11. Toxicological information

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : 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. Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : 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
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
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
dryness
cracking
blistering may occur
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

11. Toxicological information

- General** : May cause 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 RX BROWN	4525.4	24178.7	N/A	27.7	5.3
dicopper oxide	1340	2500	N/A	N/A	3.34
Rosin	7600	2500	N/A	N/A	1.5
Zinc oxide	N/A	2500	N/A	N/A	N/A
methyl isobutyl ketone	2080	N/A	N/A	3	N/A
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	8400	3480	N/A	N/A	N/A
Zinc N,N'-ethylenebis(dithiocarbamate)	2500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	5000	N/A	N/A	18	N/A
Diiron trioxide	10000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid, reaction products with 1,3-benzenedimethanamine and hexamethylenediamine	2500	2500	N/A	N/A	3.56
ethyl benzene	3500	17800	N/A	17.8	N/A
Xylene	4300	1700	N/A	11	N/A
Oils, pine	2100	5000	N/A	N/A	N/A
copper(II) oxide	2500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Terpinolene	4390	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cumene	N/A	12300	N/A	3	N/A

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
Zinc oxide	Acute EC50 0.17 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Acute EC50 0.481 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.017 mg/l Fresh water	Algae	72 hours
methyl isobutyl ketone	Acute LC50 >179 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	Acute LC50 8.2 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
Diiron trioxide	Acute EC50 >100 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
12-hydroxyoctadecanoic	Acute EC50 >100 mg/l	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella	72 hours

12. Ecological information

acid, reaction products with 1,3-benzenedimethanamine and hexamethylenediamine	Acute EC50 >100 mg/l Acute LC50 >100 mg/l Chronic NOEC 100 mg/l Chronic NOEC ≥50 mg/l	subcapitata (microalgae) Daphnia - Daphnia magna (Water flea) Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata Daphnia - Daphnia magna (Water flea)	48 hours 96 hours 72 hours 21 days
ethyl benzene	Acute LC50 150 to 200 mg/l Fresh water	Fish	96 hours
Copper	Acute LC50 810 ppb	Fish	96 hours

Persistence/degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> methyl isobutyl ketone 12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid, reaction products with 1,3-benzenedimethanamine and hexamethylenediamine	OECD 301F OECD 301D Ready Biodegradability - Closed Bottle Test	83 % - Readily - 28 days 9 % - Not readily - 29 days	- -	- -

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> methyl isobutyl ketone ethyl benzene Xylene	- - -	- - -	Readily Readily Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> methyl isobutyl ketone Zinc N,N'-ethylenebis (dithiocarbamate)	1.31 1.3	- -	low -
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	3.63	120.23	low
12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid, reaction products with 1,3-benzenedimethanamine and hexamethylenediamine	>6	-	high
ethyl benzene	3.15	79.43	low
Xylene	3.16	7.4 to 18.5	low
Terpinolene	4.47	-	high
Cumene	3.66	35.48	low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : 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, zinc 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.

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	%	Status	Reference number
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	4.455	Class 1	296
Ethylbenzene	1.0268	Class 1	53

ISHL

Use of specified chemical substances

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
Ethyl benzene	≤1.4	Group-2 Substances under Supervision	3-3
Methyl isobutyl ketone	<10	Special Organic Solvents	33-2

Substances requiring labelling

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
Copper and its compounds	≥25 - ≤30	Listed	379
Petroleum naphtha	≤10	Listed	330
Trimethylbenzene	≤5.0	Listed	404
Xylene	<1.0	Listed	136
Ethylbenzene	≤1.4	Listed	70
Rosin	≤12	Listed	632
Zinc oxide	≥10 - ≤25	Listed	188
Methyl isobutyl ketone	<10	Listed	569
Iron oxide; Diiron(III) trioxide	≤5.0	Listed	192

Chemicals requiring notification

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
Copper and its compounds	≥25 - ≤30	Listed	379
Copper and its compounds	<1.0	Listed	379
Copper and its compounds	≤0.30	Listed	379
Petroleum naphtha	≤10	Listed	330
Trimethylbenzene	≤5.0	Listed	404
Xylene	<1.0	Listed	136
Cumene	≤0.30	Listed	138
Ethylbenzene	≤1.4	Listed	70
Rosin	≤12	Listed	632
Zinc oxide	≥10 - ≤25	Listed	188
Methyl isobutyl ketone	<10	Listed	569
Iron oxide; Diiron(III) trioxide	≤5.0	Listed	192
Carbon black	<1.0	Listed	130

Carcinogen

15. Regulatory information

Ingredient name	%	Status	Reference number
☑ methyl isobutyl ketone	<10	Listed	-

Mutagen

None of the components are listed.

Corrosive liquid	: Not listed
Occupational Safety and Health Law	: Flammable liquid Class 4
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
Dangerous Substances	: Not listed
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
☑ 2,4-Trimethylbenzene	4.455	Priority assessment	49
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	0.7425	Priority assessment	201
Xylene	0.8445	Priority assessment	125
Cumene	0.1485	Priority assessment	126
Ethylbenzene	1.0268	Priority assessment	50
Methyl isobutyl ketone	8.6869	Priority assessment	116

High Pressure Gas Control Law : Not available.

Explosives Control Law

None of the components are listed.

Law Concerning Prevention of Pollution of the Ocean and Maritime Disaster : 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	: 24 December 2020
Date of previous issue	: 3/30/2020
Version	: 17
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.

Notice to reader

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