SAFETY DATA SHEET



Date of issue/Date of revision 8 November 2022 Version 3.01

Section 1. Identification		
Product code	: 00427523	
Product name	: SIGMACOVER 410 Y BASE (TINNTED)	
Product type	: Liquid.	
Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against		
Product use	Coating. Professional applications, Used by spraying.	
Supplier's details	: PPG Industries (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., No. 1 Tuas Basin Close, Singapore 638803. Tel +65 68653737	
Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)	: CHEMTREC +(65)-31581349 (CCN 17704)	

Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the	: FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
substance or mixture	SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
	SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1
	SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
	TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2
	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1
	AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 1
	AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 1

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Hazard pictograms			
Signal word Hazard statements	 Danger Flammable liquid and vapor. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. 		
Precautionary statements			

Precautionary statements

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Section 2. Hazards identification

Prevention	:	Obtain special instructions before use. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face 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. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Response	:	Collect spillage. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. 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 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	:	Causes digestive tract burns. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture	1	Mixture
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CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number	: Not applicable.
EC number	: Mixture.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
rystalline silica, respirable powder (<10 microns)	25 - <50	14808-60-7
bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxi)phenyl]propane	5 - <10	1675-54-3
4-nonylphenol, branched	3 - <5	84852-15-3
Epoxy Resin (700 <mw<=1100)< td=""><td>3 - <5</td><td>25036-25-3</td></mw<=1100)<>	3 - <5	25036-25-3
xylene	3 - <5	1330-20-7
benzyl alcohol	3 - <5	100-51-6
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	3 - <5	108-65-6
2-methylpropan-1-ol	1 - <3	78-83-1
Phenol, 2-nonyl-, branched	0.1 - <0.3	91672-41-2

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.

Potential acute health effectsEye contact: Causes serious eye damage.Inhalation: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Skin contact: Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.Ingestion: Corrosive to the digestive tract. Causes burns.Over-exposure signs/symptomsEye contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering rednessInhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following: reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformationsSkin contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following: reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations	
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reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:	
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 : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.	
Specific treatments : No specific treatment.	

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Section 4. First aid measures

Protection of first-aiders
 No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media	
Suitable extinguishing media	: Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , 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 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	action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable acuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected pers tering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ign flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapor or r equate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is in t on appropriate personal protective equipment.	onnel from ition sources. nist. Provide
For emergency responders	pecialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of a prmation in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also prmation in "For non-emergency personnel".	

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Environmental precautions	1	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	s for containment and cleaning up
Small spill	: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
Large spill	: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures	: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
Advice on general occupational hygiene	: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Section 7. Handling and storage

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

Ingredient name	Exposure limits		
rystalline silica, respirable powder (<10 microns)	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2021). [Silica, crystalline]		
	TWA: 0.025 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable		
xylene	Workplace Safety and Health Act		
	(Singapore, 2/2006). [Xylene]		
	PEL (short term): 651 mg/m ³ 15 minutes.		
	PEL (short term): 150 ppm 15 minutes.		
	PEL (long term): 434 mg/m ³ 8 hours.		
	PEL (long term): 100 ppm 8 hours.		
2-methylpropan-1-ol	Workplace Safety and Health Act		
	(Singapore, 2/2006).		
	PEL (long term): 152 mg/m ³ 8 hours. PEL (long term): 50 ppm 8 hours.		

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

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Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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	: 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.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

<u>Appearance</u>	
Physical state	: Liquid.
Color	: Various
Odor	: Aromatic. [Strong]
рН	insoluble in water.
Boiling point	: >37.78°C (>100°F)
Flash point	: Closed cup: 34°C (93.2°F)
Evaporation rate	: Highest known value: 0.77 (xylene) Weighted average: 0.45compared with butyl acetate
Flammability (solid, gas)	: liquid
Vapor pressure	 Highest known value: <1.6 kPa (<12 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (2-methylpropan-1-ol). Weighted average: 0.4 kPa (3 mm Hg) (at 20°C)

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Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

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Vapor density	Highest known value: 11.7 (Air = 1) (bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxi)phenyl]propane). Weighted average: 6.74 (Air = 1)	
Relative density	67	
Solubility/ios)	ledia Result	
Solubility(ies)	bld water Not soluble	
Auto-ignition temperature	owest known value: 333°C (631.4°F) (2-methoxy-1-met	thylethyl acetate).
Viscosity	nematic (room temperature): >400 mm²/s (>400 cSt) nematic (40°C (104°F)): >21 mm²/s (>21 cSt)	
Viscosity) - 100 s (ISO 6mm)	

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 metal oxide/oxides

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
øs-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxi) phenyl]propane	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	23000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	15000 mg/kg	-
4-nonylphenol, branched	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	2.14 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1300 mg/kg	-
Epoxy Resin (700 <mw <=1100)</mw 	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
,	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
xylene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1.7 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4.3 g/kg	-
benzyl alcohol	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>4178 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1.23 g/kg	-
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	30 mg/l	4 hours

Section 11. Toxicological information

LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-	
LD50 Oral	Rat	6190 mg/kg	-	
LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	24.6 mg/l	4 hours	
LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	2460 mg/kg	-	
LD50 Oral	Rat	2830 mg/kg	-	
	LD50 Oral LC50 Inhalation Vapor LD50 Dermal	LD50 Oral Rat LC50 Inhalation Vapor Rat LD50 Dermal Rabbit	LD50 OralRat6190 mg/kgLC50 Inhalation VaporRat24.6 mg/lLD50 DermalRabbit2460 mg/kg	LD50 OralRat6190 mg/kg-LC50 Inhalation VaporRat24.6 mg/l4 hoursLD50 DermalRabbit2460 mg/kg-

Conclusion/Summary

: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxi) phenyl]propane	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours	-
	Eyes - Redness of the conjunctivae	Rabbit	0.4	24 hours	-
	Skin - Edema	Rabbit	0.5	4 hours	-
	Skin - Erythema/Eschar	Rabbit	0.8	4 hours	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	4 hours	-
4-nonylphenol, branched	Skin - Erythema/Eschar	Rabbit	4	-	-
xylene	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500	-
				mg	

Conclusion/Summary

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

Eyes	1	There are no data available on the mixture itself.
- · ·		T I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

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

Sensitization

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxi) phenyl]propane	skin	Mouse	Sensitizing
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	a available on the mixture itself.	
Carcinogenicity			
Conclusion/Summary :	There are no data	a available on the mixture itself.	
Reproductive toxicity			
Conclusion/Summary :	There are no data	a available on the mixture itself.	
Teratogenicity			
Conclusion/Summary :	There are no data	a available on the mixture itself.	
Specific target organ toxici	<u>ty (single exposur</u>	r <u>e)</u>	

Section 11. Toxicological information

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
xylene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate 2-methylpropan-1-ol	Category 3 Category 3	-	Narcotic effects Respiratory tract irritation
	Category 3		Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name		Route of exposure	Target organs
crystalline silica, respirable powder (<10 microns)	Category 1	inhalation	-

Aspiration hazard

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Name	Result
xylene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure	: Not available.
Potential acute health effects	
Eye contact	: Causes serious eye damage.
Inhalation	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact	: Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion	: Corrosive to the digestive tract. Causes burns.

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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: 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

Section 11. Toxicological information

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** : Not available. effects Potential delayed effects : Not available. Long term exposure **Potential immediate** : Not available. effects **Potential delayed effects** : Not available. **Potential chronic health effects** : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged or General 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** : Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	8882.98 mg/kg
Dermal	12830.33 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapors)	116.01 mg/l
Inhalation (dusts and mists)	8.06 mg/l

Other information

Causes digestive tract burns. 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
bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxi) phenyl]propane	Acute LC50 1.8 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - daphnia magna	48 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.3 mg/l	Daphnia	21 days
4-nonylphenol, branched	Acute EC50 0.044 mg/l	Crustaceans - Moina macrocopa	48 hours
	Acute LC50 0.221 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Acute LC50 134 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
2-methylpropan-1-ol	Acute EC50 1100 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
Phenol, 2-nonyl-, branched	Acute LC50 0.017 mg/l	Fish - Pleuronectes americanus	96 hours

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

Persistence/degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result		Dose	Inoculum
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	-	83 % - Read	lily - 28 days	-	-
Conclusion/Summary	: There ar	e no data available	on the mixture if	self.	
Product/ingredient name	Aquatic ha	lf-life	Photoly	vsis	Biodegradability
S-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxi) phenyl]propane xylene benzyl alcohol 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	- - -				Not readily Readily Readily Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
-nonylphenol, branched	5.4	251.19	low
xylene	3.12	7.4 to 18.5	low
benzyl alcohol	0.87	-	low
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl	1.2	-	low
acetate			
2-methylpropan-1-ol	1	-	low

<u>Mobility in soil</u>

Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc)

: Not available.

Other adverse effects

: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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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	ΙΑΤΑ
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.	(bis-[4-(2,3-epoxipropoxi) phenyl]propane, 4-nonylphenol, branched)	Not applicable.

Additional information

UN	This class 3 viscous liquid that is also environmentally hazardous is not subject to regulation in packagings up to 5 L, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8 according to 2.3.2.5.2.
IMDG	This class 3 viscous liquid that is also environmentally hazardous is not subject to regulation in packagings up to 5 L, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8 according to 2.3.2.5.
IATA	: The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.
Special pred	cautions 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.

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Section 14. Transport information

Transport in bulk according : Not applicable. to IMO instruments

Section 15. Regulatory information

Singapore - hazardous chemicals under government control

None.

International regulations

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants Not listed.

Section 16. Other information

<u>History</u>	
Date of issue/Date of revision	: 8 November 2022
Date of previous issue	: 5/25/2022
Version	: 3.01
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 = Internediate 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

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

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