

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



Date of issue/Date of revision 14 March 2024

Version 8.05

## Section 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

**Product code** : 00108610  
**Product name** : SIGMADUR 520 BASE RAL 9010  
**Other means of identification** : Not available.  
**Product type** : Liquid.

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

**Product use** : Coating.  
Professional applications, Used by spraying.  
**Uses advised against** : Product is not intended, labelled or packaged for consumer use.

**Supplier's details** : PPG Coatings (Thailand) Co., Ltd.  
15 Rama 9 Road, Kwaeng Huamark,  
Khet Bangkapi, Bangkok 10240 Thailand  
T: 662-319-4190 #224  
F: 662-319-4189

**Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)** : CHEMTREC 001-800-13-203-9987 (CCN 17704)

## Section 2. Hazards identification

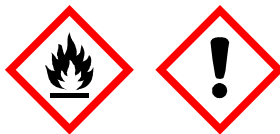
**Classification of the substance or mixture** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3  
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2  
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A  
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1B  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3  
AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 3  
AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3  
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment: 20.7%

### GHS label elements

## Section 2. Hazards identification

**Hazard pictograms**

:

**Signal word**

: Warning

**Hazard statements**

: Flammable liquid and vapor.  
Causes skin irritation.  
May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
Causes serious eye irritation.  
May cause respiratory irritation.  
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Precautionary statements****Prevention**

: 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. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

**Response**

: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash contaminated clothing 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. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.

**Storage**

: Store locked up. 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.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture**

: Mixture

**CAS number/other identifiers****CAS number**

: Not applicable.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

| Ingredient name                                    | %        | CAS number |
|--|----------|------------|
| xylene   | 10- <20  | 1330-20-7  |
| barium sulfate                                     | 10- <20  | 7727-43-7  |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic        | 5- <10   | 64742-95-6 |
| Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres           | 3 - <5   | 14807-96-6 |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene                             | 3 - <5   | 95-63-6    |
| 3-ethyltoluene                                     | 3 - <5   | 620-14-4   |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate                    | 3 - <5   | 108-65-6   |
| ethylbenzene                                       | 1- <3    | 100-41-4   |
| Octadecanamide, N,N'-1,6-hexanediylbis[12-hydroxy- | 1- <3    | 55349-01-4 |
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate    | 0.3 - <1 | 41556-26-7 |

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** : Remove contact lenses, irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water, holding the eyelids apart for at least 10 minutes and seek immediate medical advice.
- 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** : May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
respiratory tract irritation  
coughing
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness  
dryness  
cracking

## Section 4. First aid measures

**Ingestion** : No specific data.

### 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)

## Section 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 harmful 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  
halogenated compounds  
metal oxide/oxides

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

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

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. 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.

### 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.

## Section 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 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. 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.

## 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   |
|--|---|
| xylene                                   | <b>Ministry of Labor (Thailand, 8/2017).</b><br><b>[xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)]</b><br>TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.   |
| barium sulfate                           | <b>Ministry of Labor (Thailand, 8/2017).</b><br><b>[barium sulfate]</b><br>TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable dust<br>TWA: 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: inhalable dust |
| Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres | <b>Ministry of Labor (Thailand, 8/2017).</b><br>TWA: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable dust   |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene                   | <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).</b><br>TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours.   |
| ethylbenzene                             | <b>Ministry of Labor (Thailand, 8/2017).</b><br>TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.   |

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

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

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

### Individual protection measures

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <b>Hygiene measures</b>       | : 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.   |
| <b>Eye protection</b>         | : Chemical splash goggles.   |
| <b>Skin protection</b>        |  |
| <b>Hand protection</b>        | : 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. |
| <b>Gloves</b>                 | : butyl rubber   |
| <b>Body protection</b>        | : 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.  |
| <b>Other skin protection</b>  | : 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.  |
| <b>Respiratory protection</b> | : 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

### Appearance

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>Physical state</b>   | : Liquid.  |
| <b>Color</b>            | : White.   |
| <b>Odor</b>             | : Aromatic.  |
| <b>Odor threshold</b>   | : Not available.   |
| <b>pH</b>               | : insoluble in water.  |
| <b>Melting point</b>    | : May start to solidify at the following temperature: -43.77°C (-46.8°F) This is based on data for the following ingredient: 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene. Weighted average: -78.67°C (-109.6°F) |
| <b>Boiling point</b>    | : >37.78°C (>100°F)  |
| <b>Flash point</b>      | : Closed cup: 35°C (95°F)  |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b> | : Highest known value: 0.84 (ethylbenzene) Weighted average: 0.78 compared with butyl acetate  |

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

| Flammability (solid, gas)                    | : liquid   |       |        |            |             |
|--|--|-------|--------|------------|-------------|
| Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits | : Greatest known range: Lower: 1.4% Upper: 7.6% (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic)                          |       |        |            |             |
| Vapor pressure                               | : Highest known value: 1.2 kPa (9.3 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (ethylbenzene). Weighted average: 0.62 kPa (4.65 mm Hg) (at 20°C) |       |        |            |             |
| Vapor density                                | : Highest known value: 4.6 (Air = 1) (2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate). Weighted average: 3.92 (Air = 1)               |       |        |            |             |
| Relative density                             | : 1.37   |       |        |            |             |
| Solubility(ies)                              | <table><tr><th>Media</th><th>Result</th></tr><tr><td>cold water</td><td>Not soluble</td></tr></table>                  | Media | Result | cold water | Not soluble |
| Media  | Result   |       |        |            |             |
| cold water                                   | Not soluble  |       |        |            |             |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water       | : Not applicable.  |       |        |            |             |
| Auto-ignition temperature                    | : Lowest known value: 280 to 470°C (536 to 878°F) (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic).                       |       |        |            |             |
| Decomposition temperature                    | : Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see Section 7).  |       |        |            |             |
| Viscosity                                    | : Kinematic (room temperature): >400 mm <sup>2</sup> /s<br>Kinematic (40°C): >21 mm <sup>2</sup> /s                    |       |        |            |             |
| Viscosity                                    | : 60 - 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 nitrogen oxides sulfur oxides halogenated compounds metal oxide/oxides |



## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

| Product/ingredient name                         | Result                | Species | Dose                    | Exposure |
|---|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------|----------|
| xylene  | LD50 Dermal           | Rabbit  | 1.7 g/kg                | -        |
|   | LD50 Oral             | Rat     | 4.3 g/kg                | -        |
| barium sulfate                                  | LD50 Dermal           | Rat     | >2000 mg/kg             | -        |
|   | LD50 Oral             | Rat     | >5000 mg/kg             | -        |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic     | LD50 Dermal           | Rabbit  | 3.48 g/kg               | -        |
|   | LD50 Oral             | Rat     | 8400 mg/kg              | -        |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene                          | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat     | 18000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 4 hours  |
|   | LD50 Oral             | Rat     | 5 g/kg                  | -        |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate                 | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat     | 30 mg/l                 | 4 hours  |
|   | LD50 Dermal           | Rabbit  | >5 g/kg                 | -        |
|   | LD50 Oral             | Rat     | 6190 mg/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                | -        |
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate | LD50 Oral             | Rat     | 3.125 g/kg              | -        |

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

#### Irritation/Corrosion

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

#### Conclusion/Summary

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

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

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

#### Sensitization

##### Conclusion/Summary

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

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

#### Mutagenicity

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

#### Carcinogenicity

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

#### Reproductive toxicity

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

#### Teratogenicity

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

#### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

## Section 11. Toxicological information

| Name  | Category   | Route of exposure | Target organs                |
|---|------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| xylene                                      | Category 3 | -                 | Respiratory tract irritation |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic | Category 3 | -                 | Narcotic effects             |
| Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres    | Category 3 | -                 | Respiratory tract irritation |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene                      | Category 3 | -                 | Respiratory tract irritation |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate             | Category 3 | -                 | Narcotic effects             |

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

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

### Aspiration hazard

| Name  | Result                         |
|---|--------------------------------|
| xylene                                      | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| 3-ethyltoluene                              | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| ethylbenzene                                | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |

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

### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### 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
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness  
dryness  
cracking
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### 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** : Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

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

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

**Reproductive toxicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

| Route                        | ATE value      |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| Oral                         | 21795.31 mg/kg |
| Dermal                       | 5983.25 mg/kg  |
| Inhalation (vapors)          | 44.29 mg/l     |
| Inhalation (dusts and mists) | 5.27 mg/l      |

#### Other information :

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

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

| Product/ingredient name                     | Result                          | Species                             | Exposure |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic | Acute LC50 8.2 mg/l             | Fish                                | 96 hours |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate             | Acute LC50 134 mg/l Fresh water | Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>   | 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> | -        |

## Section 12. Ecological information

**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 % - Readily - 28 days | -    | -        |
| ethylbenzene                    | -    | 79 % - Readily - 10 days | -    | -        |

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

| Product/ingredient name         | Aquatic half-life | Photolysis | Biodegradability |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|
| xylene                          | -                 | -          | Readily          |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | -                 | -          | Readily          |
| ethylbenzene                    | -                 | -          | Readily          |

### Bioaccumulative potential

| Product/ingredient name         | LogP <sub>ow</sub> | BCF         | Potential |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|
| xylene                          | 3.12               | 7.4 to 18.5 | Low       |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene          | 3.63               | 120.23      | Low       |
| 3-ethyltoluene                  | 3.98               | -           | Low       |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | 1.2                | -           | Low       |
| ethylbenzene                    | 3.6                | 79.43       | Low       |

### Mobility in soil

**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : Not available.

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

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

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

## Section 14. Transport information

|                             | UN              | IMDG            | IATA            |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| UN number                   | UN1263          | UN1263          | UN1263          |
| UN proper shipping name     | PAINT           | PAINT           | PAINT           |
| Transport hazard class(es)  | 3               | 3               | 3               |
| Packing group               | III             | III             | III             |
| Environmental hazards       | No.             | No.             | No.             |
| Marine pollutant substances | Not applicable. | Not applicable. | Not applicable. |

### Additional information

- UN** : This class 3 viscous liquid is not subject to regulation in packagings up to 450 L according to 2.3.2.5.1.
- IMDG** : This class 3 viscous liquid is not subject to regulation in packagings up to 450 L according to 2.3.2.5.
- IATA** : None identified.

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

**Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments** : Not applicable.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**Harmful Chemicals List** : Listed

**Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product** : No known specific national and/or regional regulations applicable to this product (including its ingredients).

### International regulations

#### Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

#### Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

## Section 16. Other information

### History

Date of issue/Date of revision : 14 March 2024

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**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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