

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Autocryl Plus LV MM R653 Blue transparent

## Section 1. Identification

**GHS product identifier** : Autocryl Plus LV MM R653 Blue transparent  
**SDS code** : S50976

### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

| Identified uses     |
|---------------------|
| Industrial use      |
| Restrictions on use |
| Consumer use        |

**Manufacturer** : Akzo Nobel Pty Ltd.  
51 McIntyre Road  
Sunshine North  
Victoria 3020  
Australia  
www.sikkensvr.com

**e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS** : PSRA\_SSH@akzonobel.com

**Emergency telephone number** : 1-800-680-071

## Section 2. Hazard identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3  
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 3  
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3  
SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3  
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3

### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : Warning

**Hazard statements** : Flammable liquid and vapour.  
Causes mild skin irritation.  
May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Precautionary statements

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## Section 2. Hazard identification

- Prevention** : Wear protective gloves. Wear protective clothing. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid breathing vapour. 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 physician if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.
- Storage** : Store locked up.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national or international regulations.

**Other hazards which do not result in classification** : None known.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

| Ingredient name  | %         | CAS number   |
|--|-----------|--------------|
| n-butyl acetate  | ≥25 - ≤50 | 123-86-4     |
| solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.   | ≤5        | 64742-95-6   |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene   | ≤3        | 95-63-6      |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate  | ≤3        | 108-65-6     |
| Reaction mass of bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate and methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate | ≤1        | 1065336-91-5 |
| [N,N,N',N',N'',N''-hexaethyl-29H,31H-phthalocyaninetrimethylamino(2-)-N29,N30,N31,N32]copper                           | ≤1        | 28654-73-1   |
| dibutyltin dilaurate   | <0.3      | 77-58-7      |

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.

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. 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.
- Skin contact** : Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

## Section 4. First aid measures

- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : Causes mild skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness
- 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. Firefighting 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.

## Section 5. Firefighting measures

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Specific hazards arising from the chemical</b>     | : Flammable liquid and vapour. 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. |
| <b>Hazardous thermal decomposition products</b>       | : Decomposition products may include the following materials:<br>carbon dioxide<br>carbon monoxide<br>nitrogen oxides<br>metal oxide/oxides  |
| <b>Special protective actions for fire-fighters</b>   | : 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.   |
| <b>Special protective equipment for fire-fighters</b> | : 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

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <b>For non-emergency personnel</b> | : 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 spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. |
| <b>For emergency responders</b>    | : If specialised 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".   |
| <b>Environmental precautions</b>   | : Avoid dispersal of spilt 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 material for containment and cleaning up

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| <b>Small spill</b> | : 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.   |
| <b>Large spill</b> | : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the 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 spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal. |

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapour 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.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store 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 oxidising 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 unlabelled 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   |
|------------------------|---|
| n-butyl acetate        | <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2019).</b><br>STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.<br>TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.  |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2019).</b><br>TWA: 123 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.<br>TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours.  |
| dibutyltin dilaurate   | <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2019).</b><br><b>Absorbed through skin. Notes: as Sn</b><br>STEL: 0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as Sn) 15 minutes.<br>TWA: 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as Sn) 8 hours. |

- 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, vapour 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** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.
- 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.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Colour** : Not available.
- Odour** : Not available.
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available.
- Melting point/freezing point** : Not available.
- Initial boiling point and boiling range** : 126°C
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 26°C
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit** : Greatest known range: Lower: 1.4% Upper: 7.6% (n-butyl acetate)
- Vapour pressure** : Not available.
- Relative vapour density** : Highest known value: 4.6 (Air = 1) (2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate).  
Weighted average: 4.04 (Air = 1)
- Relative density** : 1.038
- Solubility(ies)** : Not available.



## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water** : Not available.

**Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.

**Decomposition temperature** : Not available.

**Viscosity** : Kinematic (room temperature): 5.3 cm<sup>2</sup>/s

**Explosive properties** : Not available.

**Oxidising properties** : Not available.

**Solubility in water** : Not available.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

**Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

**Chemical stability** : The product is stable.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

**Conditions to avoid** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

**Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:  
oxidising materials

**Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

| Product/ingredient name  | Result                          | Species    | Dose                    | Exposure |
|--|---------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|----------|
| n-butyl acetate  | LC50 Inhalation Gas.            | Rat        | 390 ppm                 | 4 hours  |
|  | LC50 Inhalation Vapour          | Mouse      | 6 g/m <sup>3</sup>      | 2 hours  |
|  | LC50 Inhalation Vapour          | Rat        | 390 ppm                 | 4 hours  |
|  | LD50 Dermal                     | Rabbit     | >17600 mg/kg            | -        |
|  | LD50 Intraperitoneal            | Mouse      | 1230 mg/kg              | -        |
|  | LD50 Oral                       | Guinea pig | 4700 mg/kg              | -        |
|  | LD50 Oral                       | Mouse      | 6 g/kg                  | -        |
|  | LD50 Oral                       | Rabbit     | 3200 mg/kg              | -        |
|  | LD50 Oral                       | Rat        | 10768 mg/kg             | -        |
|  | LD50 Oral                       | Rat        | 8400 mg/kg              | -        |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.<br>1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | LC50 Inhalation Vapour          | Rat        | 18000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 4 hours  |
|  | LD50 Oral                       | Mouse      | 6900 mg/kg              | -        |
|  | LD50 Oral                       | Rat        | 5 g/kg                  | -        |
|  | LD50 Dermal                     | Rabbit     | >5 g/kg                 | -        |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate                                    | LD50 Intraperitoneal            | Mouse      | 750 mg/kg               | -        |
|  | LD50 Intraperitoneal            | Mouse      | >1500 mg/kg             | -        |
|  | LD50 Oral                       | Mouse      | >5000 mg/kg             | -        |
|  | LD50 Oral                       | Rat        | 8532 mg/kg              | -        |
|  | LD50 Oral                       | Rat        | 9000 mg/kg              | -        |
|  | LD50 Oral                       | Rat        | 9000 mg/kg              | -        |
| dibutyltin dilaurate   | LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists | Mouse      | 150 mg/m <sup>3</sup>   | 2 hours  |
|  | LD50 Intraperitoneal            | Mouse      | 180 mg/kg               | -        |

## Section 11. Toxicological information

|  |                  |        |           |   |
|--|------------------|--------|-----------|---|
|  | LD50 Intravenous | Rat    | 33 mg/kg  | - |
|  | LD50 Oral        | Mouse  | 210 mg/kg | - |
|  | LD50 Oral        | Rabbit | 100 mg/kg | - |
|  | LD50 Oral        | Rat    | 175 mg/kg | - |

### Irritation/Corrosion

| Product/ingredient name                  | Result                   | Species | Score | Exposure        | Observation |
|--|--------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------|-------------|
| n-butyl acetate                          | Eyes - Moderate irritant | Rabbit  | -     | 100 mg          | -           |
|  | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit  | -     | 24 hours 500 mg | -           |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. | Eyes - Mild irritant     | Rabbit  | -     | 24 hours 100 UI | -           |
| dibutyltin dilaurate                     | Eyes - Moderate irritant | Rabbit  | -     | 24 hours 100 mg | -           |
|  | Skin - Severe irritant   | Rabbit  | -     | 500 mg          | -           |

### Sensitisation

Not available.

### Mutagenicity

Not available.

### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

### Teratogenicity

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

| Name                                     | Category   | Route of exposure | Target organs                                     |
|--|------------|-------------------|---|
| n-butyl acetate                          | Category 3 | Not applicable.   | Narcotic effects                                  |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. | Category 3 | Not applicable.   | Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene                   | Category 3 | Not applicable.   | Respiratory tract irritation                      |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate          | Category 3 | Not applicable.   | Narcotic effects                                  |
| dibutyltin dilaurate                     | Category 1 | Not determined    | thymus  |

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

| Name                 | Category   | Route of exposure | Target organs  |
|----------------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| dibutyltin dilaurate | Category 1 | Not determined    | Not determined |

### Aspiration hazard

| Name                                     | Result                         |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |

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

### Potential acute health effects

**Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.



## Section 11. Toxicological information

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| <b>Skin contact</b> | : Causes mild skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.                     |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.                                    |

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

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Eye contact</b>  | : Adverse symptoms may include the following:<br>pain or irritation<br>watering<br>redness  |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | : Adverse symptoms may include the following:<br>nausea or vomiting<br>headache<br>drowsiness/fatigue<br>dizziness/vertigo<br>unconsciousness |
| <b>Skin contact</b> | : Adverse symptoms may include the following:<br>irritation<br>redness  |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | : No specific data.   |

### Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

#### Short term exposure

|                                    |                  |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>Potential immediate effects</b> | : Not available. |
| <b>Potential delayed effects</b>   | : Not available. |

#### Long term exposure

|                                    |                  |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>Potential immediate effects</b> | : Not available. |
| <b>Potential delayed effects</b>   | : Not available. |

#### Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>General</b>               | : Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels. |
| <b>Carcinogenicity</b>       | : No known significant effects or critical hazards.   |
| <b>Mutagenicity</b>          | : No known significant effects or critical hazards.   |
| <b>Teratogenicity</b>        | : No known significant effects or critical hazards.   |
| <b>Developmental effects</b> | : No known significant effects or critical hazards.   |
| <b>Fertility effects</b>     | : No known significant effects or critical hazards.   |

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

| Route                | ATE value  |
|----------------------|------------|
| Inhalation (vapours) | 591.9 mg/l |

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result                              | Species                                     | Exposure |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|----------|
| n-butyl acetate         | Acute LC50 32 mg/l Marine water     | Crustaceans - Artemia salina                | 48 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 100000 µg/l Fresh water  | Fish - Lepomis macrochirus                  | 96 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 18000 µg/l Fresh water   | Fish - Pimephales promelas                  | 96 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 185000 µg/l Marine water | Fish - Menidia beryllina                    | 96 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 62000 µg/l Fresh water   | Fish - Danio rerio                          | 96 hours |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene  | Acute LC50 17000 µg/l Marine water  | Crustaceans - Cancer magister - Zoea        | 48 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 4910 µg/l Marine water   | Crustaceans - Elasmopus pecteniscus - Adult | 48 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 7720 µg/l Fresh water    | Fish - Pimephales promelas                  | 96 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 22.4 mg/l Fresh water    | Fish - Tilapia zillii                       | 96 hours |

### Persistence and degradability

Not available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

| Product/ingredient name                  | LogP <sub>ow</sub> | BCF        | Potential |
|--|--------------------|------------|-----------|
| n-butyl acetate                          | 2.3                | -          | low       |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. | -                  | 10 to 2500 | high      |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene                   | 3.63               | 243        | low       |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate          | 1.2                | -          | low       |
| dibutyltin dilaurate                     | 4.44               | 2.91       | 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 minimised 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. Vapour 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 spilt 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<br> | 3<br> | 3<br> |
| Packing group              | III  | III  | III  |
| Environmental hazards      | No.  | No.  | No.  |

### Additional information

- UN** : **Viscous liquid exception** This class 3 viscous liquid is not subject to regulation in packagings up to 450 L according to 2.3.2.5.1.
- IMDG** : **Emergency schedules F-E, \_S-E\_**  
**Viscous substance exemption** This class 3 material is subject to limited regulatory requirements if shipped in packages upto 450 L.

**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 available.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

## Section 16. Other information

### History

- Date of printing** : 15 April 2024
- Date of issue/ Date of revision** : 8 August 2023
- Date of previous issue** : No previous validation
- Version** : 1

**Key to abbreviations** :

- ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- IATA = International Air Transport Association
- IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
- IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
- MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
- UN = United Nations

### Procedure used to derive the classification

## Section 16. Other information

| Classification   | Justification         |
|--|-----------------------|
| FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3   | On basis of test data |
| SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 3   | Calculation method    |
| SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1  | Calculation method    |
| SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 | Calculation method    |
| SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3                                   | Calculation method    |
| LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3                                  | Calculation method    |

**References** : Not available.

🔍 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

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