COLOR ACRYLIC PRIMER FOR WOOD

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: -
1.0	18.05.2020	MAT000401672 GB / EN	Date of first issue: 18.05.2020

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Product code : 40167202

Trade name : COLOR ACRYLIC PRIMER FOR WOOD

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : SU19 Building and construction work
Professional and consumer use of coatings, Roller application or brushing, Non industrial spraying
PC9a Coatings and paints, thinners, paint removers

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : KANSAI HELIOS Slovenija d.o.o.
Količevo 65
1230 Domžale
Slovenia

Telephone Company : 386 (1) 722 4383

Telefax Company : 386 (1) 722 4310

Responsible/issuing person : 386 (1) 722 4383
productsafety@kansai-helios.si

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Call 999 (or 112) for emergency medical attention

professionals only: National Poison Information Service (NPIS) 24h national number 0844 892 0111

consumer: National Health Service (NHS) 24h national number, England & Scotland 111

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 3	H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard statements : H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 Keep out of reach of children.

Prevention:

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Additional Labelling

EUH208 Contains 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2- methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3- one (3:1). May produce an allergic reaction.

2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Chemical nature : Waterborne paint

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
zinc oxide	1314-13-2 215-222-5 030-013-00-7 01-2119463881-32	Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	>= 0,25 - < 1
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	2634-33-5 220-120-9 613-088-00-6 01-2120761540-60	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 0,0025 - < 0,025
Zinc pyridinethione	13463-41-7 236-671-3	Acute Tox. 3; H301 Acute Tox. 3; H331 Eye Dam. 1; H318	>= 0,0025 - < 0,025

		Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	
reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2- methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3- one (3:1)	55965-84-9 613-167-00-5 01-2120764691-48	Acute Tox. 3; H301 Acute Tox. 2; H330 Acute Tox. 2; H310 Skin Corr. 1C; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1A; H317 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	>= 0,0002 - < 0,0015

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : Do not leave the victim unattended.

If inhaled : If breathed in, move person into fresh air.

In case of skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.

In case of eye contact : 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/ attention.

If swallowed : Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If symptoms persist, call a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

None known.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products	:	No hazardous combustion products are known

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters	:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.
Further information	:	The product itself does not burn. Standard procedure for chemical fires. Use a water spray to cool fully closed containers.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	:	Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	:	Prevent product from entering drains. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up	:	Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust). Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For disposal considerations see section 13., For personal protection see section 8.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling	:	No special technical protective measures required. For personal protection see section 8.
Advice on protection against fire and explosion	:	Normal measures for preventive fire protection.
Hygiene measures	:	When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash thoroughly after handling.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage	:	Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and

areas and containers | kept upright to prevent leakage.
Perishable if frozen.
To maintain product quality, do not store in heat or direct sunlight.

Advice on common storage : No materials to be especially mentioned.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Consult the technical guidelines for the use of this substance/mixture.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Calcium carbonate	471-34-1	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.				
		TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust			

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titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.			
		TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable			

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Propane-1,2-diol	57-55-6	TWA (particles)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.			
		TWA (Total vapour and particles)	150 ppm 474 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.			
Talc	14807-96-6	TWA (Respirable dust)	1 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols, Talc is defined as the mineral talc together with other hydrous phyllosilicates including chlorite and carbonate materials which occur with it, but excluding amphibole asbestos and crystalline silica., The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.			
		TWA (Respirable	0,1 mg/m3	2004/37/EC

		dust)		
Further information	Carcinogens or mutagens			

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
Calcium carbonate	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	4,26 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	1,06 mg/m3
titanium dioxide	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	10 mg/m3
	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	700 mg/kg bw/day
Talc	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	2,16 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	3,6 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	1,08 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	1,8 mg/m3
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term local effects	2,27 mg/cm2
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term local effects	4,54 mg/cm2
	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	160 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Oral	Acute systemic effects	160 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	43,2 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	21,6 mg/kg bw/day
2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)ethanol	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	61 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	30 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	37 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	18 mg/m3
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	83 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	25 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	50 mg/kg bw/day
zinc oxide	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	5 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	0,5 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	2,5 mg/m3

	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	83 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	83 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	0,83 mg/kg bw/day
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	6,81 mg/m3
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	0,966 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	1,2 mg/m3
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	0,345 mg/kg bw/day
reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2- methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one and 2-methyl-2H - isothiazol-3- one (3:1)	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	0,04 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	0,02 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	0,04 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	0,02 mg/m3
	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	0,09 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Oral	Acute systemic effects	0,11 mg/kg bw/day

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
Calcium carbonate	Sewage treatment plant	100 mg/l
titanium dioxide	Soil	100 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Marine water	0,0184 mg/l
	Fresh water	0,184 mg/l
	Marine sediment	100 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Fresh water sediment	1000 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Sewage treatment plant	100 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	0,193 mg/l
Talc	Marine water	141,26 mg/l
	Fresh water	597,97 mg/l
	Marine sediment	3,13 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Fresh water sediment	31,33 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Intermittent use/release	597,97 mg/l
2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)ethanol	Soil	0,34 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)

	Marine water	0,198 mg/l
	Fresh water	1,98 mg/l
	Marine sediment	0,732 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Fresh water sediment	7,32 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Sewage treatment plant	500 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	19,8 mg/l
zinc oxide	Soil	35,6 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Marine water	0,0061 mg/l
	Fresh water	0,0206 mg/l
	Marine sediment	56,5 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Fresh water sediment	117,8 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Sewage treatment plant	0,1 mg/l
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Fresh water	0,00403 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	0,0011 mg/l
	Marine water	0,000403 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	1,03 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0,0499 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Marine sediment	0,00499 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Soil	3 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3- one (3:1)	Soil	0,01 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Marine water	0,00339 mg/l
	Fresh water	0,00339 mg/l
	Marine sediment	0,027 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Fresh water sediment	0,027 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Sewage treatment plant	0,23 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	0,00339 mg/l

8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Goggles

Hand protection

Material : Nitrile rubber

Glove thickness : 0,2 mm

Protective index : Class 3

Remarks	:	Wear suitable gloves.
Skin and body protection	:	Long sleeved clothing Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.
Respiratory protection	:	No personal respiratory protective equipment normally required.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	liquid
Colour	:	in accordance with the product description
Odour	:	No information available.
Odour Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	No data available
Melting point/freezing point	:	No data available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	No data available
Flash point	:	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable
Density	:	1,3 g/cm3
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	completely miscible
Solubility in other solvents	:	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	No data available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, kinematic	:	> 20,5 mm2/s (40 °C)
Explosive properties	:	Not applicable
Oxidizing properties	:	Not applicable

9.2 Other information

No data available

VOC : (Directive 2004/42/EC)
50 g/l

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : No data available

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Protect from frost, heat and sunlight.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Incompatible with oxidizing agents.
Incompatible with strong acids and bases.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Acute oral toxicity : Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after single ingestion.

Zinc pyridinethione:

Acute oral toxicity : Assessment: The component/mixture is toxic after single ingestion.

LD50 Oral (Rat): > 177 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : Test atmosphere: vapour
Assessment: The component/mixture is toxic after short term inhalation.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2.000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:
Result : irritating

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:
Result : Corrosive

Zinc pyridinethione:
Result : Corrosive

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:
Result : Probability or evidence of skin sensitisation in humans

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Carcinogenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Reproductive toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

STOT - single exposure
Not classified based on available information.

STOT - repeated exposure
Not classified based on available information.

Aspiration toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

zinc oxide:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): >= 1,793 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): >= 2,6 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae	:	IC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): >= 0,136 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity	:	Very toxic to aquatic life.
Chronic aquatic toxicity	:	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Chronic aquatic toxicity	:	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Zinc pyridinethione:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): >= 0,0026 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): >= 0,0028 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae	:	ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): >= 0,028 mg/l Exposure time: 120 h
M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)	:	100
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	10

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

Chronic aquatic toxicity :

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2- methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3-one (3:1):

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Salvelinus namaycush (lake trout)): >= 10,85 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to algae : LC50 (algae): >= 0,82 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

LC50 (algae): 0,018 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 100

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) : 100

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

zinc oxide:

Biodegradability : Result: Biodegradable

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 1,3

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment : This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher..

12.6 Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product	:	Do not release the product to the aquatic environment
Contaminated packaging	:	Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.
Waste Code	:	08 01 20, aqueous suspensions containing paint or varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 19

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.4 Packing group

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.6 Special precautions for user

Not applicable

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals	:	Not applicable
REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII)	:	Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered: Number on list 3

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.
Not applicable

Volatile organic compounds : Directive 2004/42/EC
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content: 50 g/l

Other regulations:

Take note of Directive 92/85/EEC regarding maternity protection or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment is not required for this substance.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

H301	:	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	:	Harmful if swallowed.
H310	:	Fatal in contact with skin.
H314	:	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315	:	Causes skin irritation.
H317	:	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	:	Causes serious eye damage.
H330	:	Fatal if inhaled.
H331	:	Toxic if inhaled.
H400	:	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	:	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	:	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	:	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	:	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	:	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Eye Dam.	:	Serious eye damage
Skin Corr.	:	Skin corrosion
Skin Irrit.	:	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	:	Skin sensitisation
2004/37/EC	:	Europe. Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work
GB EH40	:	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
2004/37/EC / TWA	:	Long term exposure limit
GB EH40 / TWA	:	Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN

- Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Further information

Classification of the mixture:		**Classification procedure:**
Aquatic Chronic 3	H412	Calculation method

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.