

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Basecoat SB 40 Violet Transparent

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : Basecoat SB 40 Violet Transparent
Other means of identification :

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
 : FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY

Supplier/Manufacturer : Akzo Nobel Coatings, Inc.
 1845 Maxwell
 Troy, MI, 48084
 USA
 (800) 618-1010

Canadian Supplier : Akzo Nobel Coatings Ltd.
 110 Woodbine Downs Blvd.
 Unit #4 Etobicoke, Ontario
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Emergency telephone number : CHEMTREC +1 (800) 424-9300 (Inside the US)
 CHEMTREC International +1 (703) 527-3887 (Outside the US, collect calls accepted)

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Akzo Nobel Coatings Inc. encourages and expects you to read and understand this entire MSDS, as there is important information throughout the document. Further, Akzo Nobel Coatings Inc. expects you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

To promote safe handling, each customer or recipient should: 1) Notify its employees, agents, contractors, and others whom it knows or believes will use this material of the information contained in this MSDS and any other information regarding hazards and safety; 2) Furnish this same information to each of its customers for the product; 3) Request its customers to notify their employees, customers, and other users of the product of this information; and 4) Notify its employees, agents, contractors, and others that the precautions identified for this product and any other products with which mixtures may be created are transferable and cumulative to the mixture.

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

GHS label elements

Section 2. Hazards identification

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word :

Warning

Hazard statements :

Flammable liquid and vapor.
Causes serious eye irritation.
Suspected of causing cancer.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements

Prevention :

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Keep container tightly closed. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Response :

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. 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 or shower. 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 attention.

Storage :

Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal :

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Hazards not otherwise classified :

None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture :

Mixture

| Ingredient name | % | CAS number |
|---|---------|------------|
| n-butyl acetate | 50 - 55 | 123-86-4 |
| butan-1-ol | 5 - 10 | 71-36-3 |
| 29H,31H-phthalocyaninato(2-)-N29,N30,N31,N32 copper | 1 - 5 | 147-14-8 |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | 1 - 5 | 108-65-6 |
| 1-methoxy-2-propanol | 1 - 5 | 107-98-2 |
| propan-1-ol | 1 - 5 | 71-23-8 |
| xylene | 1 - 5 | 1330-20-7 |
| Isopropyl alcohol | 1 - 5 | 67-63-0 |
| ethylbenzene | 0 - 1 | 100-41-4 |

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

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. 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** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- 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** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- 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** : No specific data.
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

Section 4. First aid measures

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.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Flammable liquid and vapor. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
nitrogen oxides
metal oxide/oxides

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

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

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel : 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".

Section 6. Accidental release measures

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).

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

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. 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 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.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

| Ingredient name | Exposure limits |
|--|---|
| n-butyl acetate | <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016). STEL: 950 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 710 mg/m³ 10 hours. TWA: 150 ppm 10 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 710 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017). STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.</p> |
| butan-1-ol | <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016). Absorbed through skin. CEIL: 150 mg/m³ CEIL: 50 ppm</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 300 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.</p> |
| 29H,31H-phthalocyaninato(2-)-N29,N30,N31,N32 copper 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | None. |
| 1-methoxy-2-propanol | <p>AIHA WEEL (United States, 10/2011). TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016). STEL: 369 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 184 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016). STEL: 540 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 360 mg/m³ 10 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours.</p> |
| propan-1-ol | <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016). Absorbed through skin. STEL: 625 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 500 mg/m³ 10 hours. TWA: 200 ppm 10 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 500 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.</p> |
| xylene | <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016). STEL: 651 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.</p> |

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Isopropyl alcohol | <p>TWA: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016). STEL: 400 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016). STEL: 1225 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 980 mg/m³ 10 hours. TWA: 400 ppm 10 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 980 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.</p> |
| ethylbenzene | <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016). STEL: 545 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 10 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.</p> |

- Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. 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

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal 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

Appearance

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Physical state | : Liquid. | |
| Color | : Blue. | |
| Odor | : Typical. | |
| Odor threshold | : Not available. | |
| pH | : Not available. | |
| Melting/freezing point | : Not available. | |
| Boiling point | : 83°C (181.4°F) | |
| boiling range | : Not available. | |
| Flash point | : Closed cup: 26°C (78.8°F) | |
| Evaporation rate | : Not available. | |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | : Not available. | |
| Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits | | |
| | Upper: | : Not determined. |
| | Lower: | : Not determined. |
| Vapor pressure | : Not available. | |
| Vapor density | : Not available. | |
| Relative density | : 0.941 | |
| Density | : 7.85 lbs/gal | 0.941 g/cm ³ |
| Solubility | : Not available. | |
| Solubility in water | : Not available. | |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | : Not available. | |
| Auto-ignition temperature | : Not available. | |
| Decomposition temperature | : Not available. | |

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Viscosity | : Kinematic (room temperature): 7.54 cm ² /s (754 cSt) |
| Weight Volatiles | : 73.58% (w/w) |
| Volume Volatiles | : 79.44 % (v/v) |
| Weight Solids | : 26.42 % (w/w) |
| Volume Solids | : 20.56 % (v/v) |
| Regulatory VOC | : 5.8 lbs/gal 692 g/l minus water and exempt solvents |
| VOC Actual | : 5.8 lbs/gal 692 g/l |

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 pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. |
| Incompatible materials | : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing 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 Vapor | Rat | 390 ppm | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | >17600 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 10768 mg/kg | - |
| butan-1-ol | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 3400 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 790 mg/kg | - |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | >5 g/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 8532 mg/kg | - |
| 1-methoxy-2-propanol | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 13 g/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 6600 mg/kg | - |
| propan-1-ol | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 5040 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 1870 mg/kg | - |
| xylene | LD50 Oral | Rat | 4300 mg/kg | - |
| Isopropyl alcohol | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 12800 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 5000 mg/kg | - |
| ethylbenzene | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | >5000 mg/kg | - |

Section 11. Toxicological information

| | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----|------------|---|
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 3500 mg/kg | - |
|--|-----------|-----|------------|---|

Irritation/Corrosion

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Score | Exposure | Observation |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------|-------|-------------------------|-------------|
| n-butyl acetate | Eyes - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 100 milligrams | - |
| | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 milligrams | - |
| butan-1-ol | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 2 milligrams | - |
| | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 0.005 Milliliters | - |
| | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 20 milligrams | - |
| 1-methoxy-2-propanol | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 milligrams | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 500 milligrams | - |
| propan-1-ol | Eyes - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 20 milligrams | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Human | - | 47 hours 100 Percent | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Human | - | 24 hours 100 Percent | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 500 milligrams | - |
| xylene | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 87 milligrams | - |
| | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 5 milligrams | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rat | - | 8 hours 60 microliters | - |
| | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 milligrams | - |
| Isopropyl alcohol | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 100 Percent | - |
| | Eyes - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 100 milligrams | - |
| | Eyes - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 10 milligrams | - |
| | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 100 milligrams | - |
| ethylbenzene | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 500 milligrams | - |
| | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 500 milligrams | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 15 milligrams | - |

Sensitization

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Section 11. Toxicological information

Not available.

Classification

| Product/ingredient name | OSHA | IARC | NTP |
|-------------------------|------|------|-----|
| xylene | - | 3 | - |
| Isopropyl alcohol | - | 3 | - |
| ethylbenzene | - | 2B | - |

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 |

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

| Name | Result |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 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** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

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

Section 11. Toxicological information

Ingestion : No specific data.

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

Not available.

General : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity : Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

| Route | ATE value |
|--------|---------------|
| Oral | 6637.6 mg/kg |
| Dermal | 34959.4 mg/kg |

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 |
| butan-1-ol | Acute LC50 62000 µg/l | Fish - Danio rerio | 96 hours |
| | Acute EC50 1983000 to 2072000 µg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 48 hours |
| propan-1-ol | Acute LC50 1910000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) | 96 hours |
| | Acute EC50 4480000 µg/l Fresh water | Algae - Selenastrum sp. | 96 hours |
| xylene | Acute LC50 1000000 µg/l Fresh water | Crustaceans - Gammarus pulex | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 2950000 µg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia pulex | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 3800000 µg/l Marine water | Fish - Alburnus alburnus | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Palaemonetes | 48 hours |

Section 12. Ecological information

| | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|----------|
| Isopropyl alcohol | Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water | pugio | 96 hours |
| | Acute EC50 10100 mg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 1400000 to 1950000 µg/l Marine water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 48 hours |
| ethylbenzene | | Crustaceans - Crangon crangon | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 4200 mg/l Fresh water | Fish - Rasbora heteromorpha | 96 hours |
| | Acute EC50 4600 µg/l Fresh water | Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | 72 hours |
| | Acute EC50 3600 µg/l Fresh water | Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | 96 hours |
| | Acute EC50 2930 to 4400 µg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 40000 µg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Cancer magister - Zoea | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 4200 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss | 96 hours |

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

| Product/ingredient name | LogP _{ow} | BCF | Potential |
|---|--------------------|-------------|-----------|
| n-butyl acetate | 2.3 | - | low |
| butan-1-ol | 1 | - | low |
| 29H,31H-phthalocyaninato(2-)-N29,N30,N31,N32 copper | 6.6 | - | high |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | 1.2 | - | low |
| 1-methoxy-2-propanol | <1 | - | low |
| propan-1-ol | 0.2 | - | low |
| xylene | 3.12 | 8.1 to 25.9 | low |
| Isopropyl alcohol | 0.05 | - | low |
| ethylbenzene | 3.6 | - | low |

Mobility in soil

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






Section 13. Disposal considerations

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

Special precautions for user : Please Note: The information provided in section 14 is based on a bulk package shipment via ground transport in North America. All shippers are responsible for ensuring the proper transportation classification and package/container requirements are followed for the relevant mode of transport.

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.

| | DOT Classification | TDG Classification | Mexico Classification | IMDG | IATA |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|
| UN number | UN1263 | UN1263 | UN1263 | UN1263 | UN1263 |
| UN proper shipping name | PAINT | PAINT | PAINT | PAINT | PAINT |
| Transport hazard class(es) | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  |
| Packing group | III | III | III | III | III |
| Environmental hazards | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations

United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted.

SARA 311/312

Classification : Fire hazard
Immediate (acute) health hazard
Delayed (chronic) health hazard

SARA 313

| | Product name | CAS number | % |
|---------------------------------|--------------|------------|---------|
| Form R - Reporting requirements | butan-1-ol | 71-36-3 | 5 - 10 |
| | xylene | 1330-20-7 | 1 - 5 |
| | ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 | 0.1 - 1 |

Section 15. Regulatory information

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

WARNING: This product contains less than 1% of a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

| Ingredient name | Cancer | Reproductive | No significant risk level | Maximum acceptable dosage level |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ethylbenzene toluene | Yes. No. | No. Yes. | No. No. | No. 7000 µg/day (ingestion) |

International lists

National inventory

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Australia | : At least one component is not listed. |
| Canada | : At least one component is not listed in DSL but all such components are listed in NDSL. |
| China | : At least one component is not listed. |
| Europe | : At least one component is not listed. |
| Japan | : Japan inventory (ENCS): At least one component is not listed. Japan inventory (ISHL): At least one component is not listed. |
| Malaysia | : At least one component is not listed. |
| New Zealand | : At least one component is not listed. |
| Philippines | : At least one component is not listed. |
| Republic of Korea | : At least one component is not listed. |
| Taiwan | : At least one component is not listed. |
| Turkey | : At least one component is not listed. |

Section 16. Other information

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Health | 2 |
| Flammability | 3 |
| Physical hazards | 0 |
| | |

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

Section 16. Other information

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

History

Date of issue/Date of revision : 25 September 2020
Version : 4
MSDS # : NOR027241 0003 00292FD2C0

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

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.