

## SAFETY DATA SHEET



## Hardtop AX Comp A

## Section 1. Identification

<b>Product identifier</b>	: Hardtop AX Comp A
<b>Product code</b>	: 16480
<b>Product description</b>	: Paint.
<b>Other means of identification</b>	: Not available.
<b>Product type</b>	: Liquid.
<b>Supplier's details</b>	: Jotun Paints, Inc. 9203 Highway 23 Belle Chasse, LA 70037 Telephone: (800) 229-3538 or +1 504-394-3538 SDSJotun@jotun.com
<b>Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)</b>	: 1-800-424-9300 (Staffed 24/7)

## Section 2. Hazard identification

<b>Classification of the substance or mixture</b>	: FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1A CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3
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GHS label elements

## Hazard pictograms



## Signal word

: Warning.

## Hazard statements

: H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor.  
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.  
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

## Prevention

: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.  
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.  
P261 - Avoid breathing vapor.

## Section 2. Hazard identification

- Response** : P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention.  
P304 + P312 - IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.  
P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.  
P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention.
- Storage** : P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- Disposal** : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

- Substance/mixture** : Mixture
- Other means of identification** : Not available.

### CAS number/other identifiers

- CAS number** : Not applicable.
- Product code** : 16480

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
n-butyl acetate	10 - 30	123-86-4
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	1 - 5	64742-95-6
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	0.5 - 1.5	108-65-6
decanedioic acid, 1,10-bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidiny) ester, mixt. with 1-methyl 10-(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidiny)	0.5 - 1.5	1065336-91-5
decanedioate		
titanium dioxide	0.1 - 1	13463-67-7

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. 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. 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** : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
**Skin contact** : May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
**Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : No specific data.  
**Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations  
**Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations  
**Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.  
**Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.  
**Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

**See toxicological information (Section 11)**

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

**Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
nitrogen oxides  
sulfur oxides  
halogenated compounds  
carbonyl halides  
metal oxide/oxides

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

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

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

**For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

**Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

**Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

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

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

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

- 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. 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	<p><b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).</b>  <b>Skin sensitizer.</b>            15 min OEL: 950 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.            15 min OEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes.            8 hrs OEL: 713 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.            8 hrs OEL: 150 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p><b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).</b>            STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes.            TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p><b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).</b>            STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.            TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.</p>

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate

titanium dioxide

**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2021).**

STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.

TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2021).**

STEV: 150 ppm 15 minutes.

TWAEV: 50 ppm 8 hours.

**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2021).**

STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes.

TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).**

TWA: 270 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2021).**

TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust

TWA: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: respirable fraction

**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).**

**Skin sensitizer.**

8 hrs OEL: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2021).**

TWAEV: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust.

**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).**

TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: total dust

**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).**

STEL: 20 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.

TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 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, 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. 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: safety glasses with side-shields.

#### 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.

There is no one glove material or combination of materials that will give unlimited resistance to any individual or combination of chemicals.

The breakthrough time must be greater than the end use time of the product.

The instructions and information provided by the glove manufacturer on use, storage, maintenance and replacement must be followed.

Gloves should be replaced regularly and if there is any sign of damage to the glove material.

Always ensure that gloves are free from defects and that they are stored and used correctly.

The performance or effectiveness of the glove may be reduced by physical/chemical damage and poor maintenance.

Barrier creams may help to protect the exposed areas of the skin but should not be applied once exposure has occurred.

Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

Not recommended, gloves(breakthrough time) < 1 hour: PE

Recommended, gloves(breakthrough time) > 8 hours: Teflon, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), butyl rubber

May be used, gloves(breakthrough time) 4 - 8 hours: 4H, neoprene, nitrile rubber, PVC, Viton®

### 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

: Brown., Black, Blue., Brown., Clear., Green., Grey, MCI Base 1, MCI Base 2, MCI Base 3, MCI Base 5, MCI Base 6, Off-white., Orange, Orange, Red, Violet., White., Yellow., Yellow-base

#### Odor

: Characteristic.

#### Odor threshold

: Not available.

#### pH

: Not applicable.

#### Melting point

: Not available.

#### Boiling point

: Lowest known value: 126°C (258.8°F) (n-butyl acetate). Weighted average: 134.09°C (273.4°F)

#### Flash point

: Closed cup: 28°C (82.4°F)

#### Evaporation rate

: Not available.

#### Flammability (solid, gas)

: Not available.

#### Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits

: Not available.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Vapor pressure</b>	: Not available.
<b>Vapor density</b>	: Not available.
<b>Relative density</b>	: 1.323 to 1.509 g/cm <sup>3</sup> 11.04 to 12.59 pounds/gallon
<b>Solubility</b>	: Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	: Not available.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	: Not available.
<b>Viscosity</b>	: Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): >20.5 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (>20.5 cSt)

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	: The product is stable.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	: 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.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	: 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	>21.1 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>17600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	13100 mg/kg	-
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	8532 mg/kg	-

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
titanium dioxide	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	72 hours	-

#### Sensitization

Not available.

#### Mutagenicity

Not available.

#### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

#### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

#### Teratogenicity



## Section 11. Toxicological information

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
n-butyl acetate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

### Aspiration hazard

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

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

### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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

- Eye contact** : No specific data.
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
  - nausea or vomiting
  - headache
  - drowsiness/fatigue
  - dizziness/vertigo
  - unconsciousness
  - reduced fetal weight
  - increase in fetal deaths
  - skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
  - irritation
  - redness
  - reduced fetal weight
  - increase in fetal deaths
  - skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
  - reduced fetal weight
  - increase in fetal deaths
  - skeletal malformations

### Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

#### Short term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Long term exposure

## Section 11. Toxicological information

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

### Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

**General** : Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

**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** : Suspected of damaging fertility.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	39157.82 mg/kg
Dermal	23494.69 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapors)	234.95 mg/l

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Acute EC50 <10 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
decanedioic acid, 1,10-bis (1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidiny) ester, mixt. with 1-methyl 10- (1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidiny) decanedioate	Acute IC50 <10 mg/l Acute LC50 <10 mg/l Acute EC50 1.68 mg/l	Algae Fish Algae	72 hours 96 hours 96 hours
titanium dioxide	Acute LC50 0.9 mg/l Chronic NOEC 1 mg/l Acute LC50 3 mg/l Fresh water	Fish Daphnia Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate	96 hours 21 days 48 hours
	Acute LC50 6.5 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia pulex - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 >1000000 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Fundulus heteroclitus	96 hours

### Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	-	-	Not readily

### Bioaccumulative potential

## Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
n-butyl acetate	2.3	-	low
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	-	10 to 2500	high
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	1.2	-	low

### Mobility in soil

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







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

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

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

Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses. Material and/or container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## Section 14. Transport information

	TDG Classification	DOT Classification	ADR/RID	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.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.

### Additional information

**TDG Classification** : Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3).

## Section 14. Transport information

- DOT Classification** : This product is not regulated as a marine pollutant when transported on inland waterways in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg or by road, rail, or inland air in non-bulk sizes, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of §§ 173.24 and 173.24a. **Reportable quantity** 28428.6 lbs / 12906.6 kg [2407.9 gal / 9114.8 L]. Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.
- ADR/RID** : Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)  
Hazard identification number: 30  
ADR/RID: Viscous substance. Not restricted, ref. chapter 2.2.3.1.5 (applicable to receptacles < 450 litre capacity).
- IMDG** : Emergency schedules (EmS): F-E, S-E  
Marine pollutant: No.  
IMDG: Viscous substance. Transport in accordance with paragraph 2.3.2.5 (applicable to receptacles < 450 litre capacity).
- IATA** : The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.
- 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

### Canadian lists

- Canadian NPRI** : The following components are listed: butyl acetate (all isomers); light aromatic solvent naphtha; propylene glycol methyl ether acetate
- CEPA Toxic substances** : None of the components are listed.
- Canada inventory** : Not determined.

### International regulations

#### Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

#### Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

#### Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

#### UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

### Inventory list

- Australia** : Not determined.
- China** : Not determined.
- Europe** : At least one component is not listed.
- Japan** : **Japan inventory (CSCL):** Not determined.  
**Japan inventory (ISHL):** Not determined.
- Malaysia** : Not determined
- New Zealand** : Not determined.
- Philippines** : Not determined.
- Republic of Korea** : Not determined.
- Taiwan** : Not determined.
- Turkey** : Not determined.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**United States** : Not determined.

## Section 16. Other information

### History

**Date of printing** : 18.08.2022

**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 18.08.2022

**Date of previous issue** : 24.11.2021

**Version** : 1.04

**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  
 HPR = Hazardous Products Regulations

### Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3	On basis of test data
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1A	Calculation method
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2	Calculation method
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3	Calculation method
AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3	Calculation method

**References** : Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

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