

SeaMate M

Section 1. Identification of the hazardous chemical and of the supplier

Product identifier : SeaMate M
Other means of identification : Not available.
Product code : 28901
Product description : Paint.
Product type : Liquid.
Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Not applicable.

Manufacturer : Jotun Bangladesh Ltd
House No. 6, 7th Floor
Road 2B, Block J
Near American Emb. GSO/Japanese Emb.
School, Baridhara, Dhaka-1216
Bangladesh

Telephone +880 2 9856886
Fax +880 2 9852732

SDSJotun@jotun.com
Emergency telephone number : Jotun Bangladesh Ltd - Telephone +880 2 9856886

Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (Unborn child) - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2
HAZARDOUS TO THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT - ACUTE HAZARD - Category 1
HAZARDOUS TO THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT - CHRONIC HAZARD - Category 1

GHS label elements

Date of issue : 03.02.2023

Section 2. Hazards identification

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

: Danger.

Hazard statements

: H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour.
 H302 + H332 - Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.
 H315 - Causes skin irritation.
 H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
 H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.
 H361d - Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
 H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (nervous system)
 H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
 P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required.
 P280 - Wear protective gloves. Wear 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.
 P260 - Do not breathe vapour or spray.
 P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Response

: P391 - Collect spillage.
 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 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
 P363 - Wash contaminated clothing 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.
 P305 + P351 + P338, P310 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

Storage

: P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
 P403 + P235 - Keep cool.

Disposal

: P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

In compliance

: IMO Antifouling System Convention compliant AFS/CONF/26 + IMO MEPC.331(76).

Other hazards which do not result in classification

: None known.

Section 3. Composition and information of the ingredients of the hazardous chemical

Substance/mixture

: Mixture

Other means of identification

: Not available.

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number

: Not applicable.

EC number

: Mixture.

Product code

: 28901

Section 3. Composition and information of the ingredients of the hazardous chemical

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
dicopper oxide	≤60	1317-39-1
xylene	≤30	1330-20-7
colophony	≤10	8050-09-7
ethylbenzene	≤10	100-41-4
zineb	≤5	12122-67-7
copper pyrithione	≤5	14915-37-8
1-methoxy-2-propanol	≤5	107-98-2
zinc oxide	≤5	1314-13-2

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** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. 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. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. 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. 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** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. 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. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. 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. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a 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 damage.
- Inhalation** : Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Harmful if swallowed.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Section 4. First aid measures

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
blistering may occur
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal 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. Firefighting 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 vapour. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. This material is very toxic 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
metal oxide/oxides

Section 5. Firefighting measures

- 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 spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

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

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

Methods and material 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 the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

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

Section 7. Handling and storage

Advice on general occupational hygiene : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
dicopper oxide	Schedule I USECHH 2000 (Malaysia, 4/2000).
xylene	TWA: 0.2 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Fume Schedule I USECHH 2000 (Malaysia, 4/2000).
colophony	TWA: 434 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
Ethyl benzene	Schedule I USECHH 2000 (Malaysia, 4/2000). Skin sensitizer. Schedule I USECHH 2000 (Malaysia, 4/2000).
zineb	TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 434 mg/m ³ 8 hours. DFG MAC-values list (Germany, 10/2021). TWA: 2 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: inhalable fraction PEAK: 4 mg/m ³ , 4 times per shift, 15 minutes. Form: inhalable fraction PEAK: 0.4 mg/m ³ , 4 times per shift, 15 minutes. Form: respirable fraction TWA: 0.1 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: respirable fraction
copper pyrithione	EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2020). STEL: 2 mg/m ³ , (as Cu) 15 minutes. Form: Dusts and Mists TWA: 1 mg/m ³ , (as Cu) 8 hours. Form: Dusts and Mists
1-Methoxy-2-propanol	Schedule I USECHH 2000 (Malaysia, 4/2000). TWA: 369 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

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

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- 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 to ISO 16321-1:2022 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 and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- 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 ISO 374-1:2016.
- Not recommended, gloves(breakthrough time) < 1 hour: butyl rubber
 May be used, gloves(breakthrough time) 4 - 8 hours: neoprene, PVC
 Recommended, gloves(breakthrough time) > 8 hours: fluor rubber, nitrile rubber, Teflon, 4H, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA)
- 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** : If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use a respirator according to EN 140. Use respiratory mask with charcoal and dust filter

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

when spraying this product, according to EN 14387(as filter combination A2-P3). In confined spaces, use compressed-air or fresh-air respiratory equipment. When use of roller or brush, consider use of charcoalfilter.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	: Liquid.
Colour	: Red
Odour	: Characteristic.
Odour threshold	: Not applicable.
pH	: Not applicable.
Melting point	: Not applicable.
Boiling point	: Lowest known value: 120.17°C (248.3°F) (1-methoxy-2-propanol). Weighted average: 135.14°C (275.3°F)
Flash point	: Closed cup: 27°C (80.6°F)
Evaporation rate	: Highest known value: 0.84 (ethylbenzene) Weighted average: 0.79compared with butyl acetate
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable.
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	: 0.8 - 13.74%
Vapour pressure	: Highest known value: 1.2 kPa (9.3 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (ethylbenzene). Weighted average: 0.98 kPa (7.35 mm Hg) (at 20°C)
Vapour density	: Highest known value: 3.7 (Air = 1) (xylene). Weighted average: 3.66 (Air = 1)
Relative density	: 1.67 to 1.68 g/cm ³
Solubility	: Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	: Lowest known value: 270°C (518°F) (1-methoxy-2-propanol).
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Kinematic (40°C): >20.5 mm ² /s (>20.5 cSt)

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
Incompatible materials	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
dicopper oxide	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	3.34 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1340 mg/kg	-
xylene	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	20 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
	TDL ₀ Dermal	Rabbit	4300 mg/kg	-
Ethyl benzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat - Male	17.8 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
zineb	LD50 Oral	Rat	1850 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1850 mg/kg	-
copper pyrithione	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	70 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	300 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	200 mg/kg	-
1-Methoxy-2-propanol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	13 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	6600 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
dicopper oxide	Eyes - Cornea opacity	Rabbit	-	72 hours	-
	Eyes - Redness of the conjunctivae	Rabbit	-	48 hours	-
xylene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	87 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 microliters	-
copper pyrithione	Eyes - Severe irritant	Mammal - species unspecified	-	-	-
	Skin - Irritant	Mammal - species unspecified	-	-	-
1-Methoxy-2-propanol	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
Zinc oxide	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-

Sensitisation

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
colophony	skin	Mammal - species unspecified	Sensitising
zineb	skin	Mammal - species unspecified	Sensitising

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Maternal toxicity	Fertility	Developmental toxin	Species	Dose	Exposure
zineb	-	-	Positive	Mammal - species unspecified	Route of exposure unreported	-
copper pyrithione	-	-	Positive	Mammal - species unspecified	Route of exposure unreported	-

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
xylene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
zineb	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
copper pyrithione	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
1-Methoxy-2-propanol	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Ethyl benzene	Category 2	-	hearing organs
copper pyrithione	Category 1	-	nervous system

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
xylene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Ethyl benzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Harmful if swallowed.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Section 11. Toxicological information

- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 pain or irritation
 redness
 blistering may occur
 reduced foetal weight
 increase in foetal deaths
 skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 stomach pains
 reduced foetal weight
 increase in foetal deaths
 skeletal malformations

Delayed and immediate effects as well as 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** : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
- Carcinogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Teratogenicity** : Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- 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	1237.49 mg/kg
Dermal	4312.38 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapours)	93.61 mg/l
Inhalation (dusts and mists)	2.05 mg/l

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
dicopper oxide	Acute LC50 0.075 mg/l Fresh water Chronic NOEC 0.001 mg/l	Fish - Danio rerio	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.0052 mg/l	Algae	-
xylene	Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water	Algae	-
		Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio	48 hours
Ethyl benzene	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute EC50 7700 µg/l Marine water	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	96 hours
	Acute EC50 2.93 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 4.2 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
zineb	Acute EC50 0.38 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
	Acute LC50 970 to 1800 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 20.8 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	Acute LC50 0.225 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.05 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - Chlorella vulgaris	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.05 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - Scenedesmus quadricauda	96 hours
copper pyriithione	Acute EC50 0.022 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute IC50 0.035 mg/l	Algae	120 hours
	Acute LC50 0.0043 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.00046 mg/l	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	120 hours
Zinc oxide	Acute LC50 1.1 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.02 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - Exponential growth phase	72 hours

Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
dicopper oxide	-	-	Not readily
xylene	-	-	Readily
Ethyl benzene	-	-	Readily
Zinc oxide	-	-	Not readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
xylene	3.12	8.1 to 25.9	low
colophony	1.9 to 7.7	-	high
Ethyl benzene	3.6	-	low
zineb	1.3	-	low
1-Methoxy-2-propanol	<1	-	low
Zinc oxide	-	28960	high

Mobility in soil







Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.

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

Section 13. Disposal information

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

Section 14. Transport information

	UN	ADR/RID	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	Paint	Paint	Paint. Marine pollutant (dicopper oxide)	Paint
Transport hazard class(es)	3 	3  	3  	3 
Packing group	III	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.
Additional information	-	The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg. Hazard identification number 30 Tunnel code (D/E)	The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg. Emergency schedules F-E, S-E	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

Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register) : Not determined

International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of printing : 03.02.2023

Date of issue/Date of revision : 03.02.2023

Date of previous issue : 30.01.2023

Version : 1.06

Key to abbreviations :

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

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3	On basis of test data
ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4	Calculation method
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4	Calculation method
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2	Calculation method
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1	Calculation method
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1	Calculation method
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (Unborn child) - Category 2	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2	Calculation method
HAZARDOUS TO THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT - ACUTE HAZARD - Category 1	Calculation method
HAZARDOUS TO THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT - CHRONIC HAZARD - Category 1	Calculation method

References : Not available.

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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If there is any inconsistency between different language issues of this document, the English (United

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Kingdom) version will prevail.