

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Intergard 269/276 Part B

Safety Data Sheet according to GB/T 16483-2008

Section 1. Chemical product and company identification

GHS product identifier : Intergard 269/276 Part B

Product code : EGA089

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

Identified uses			
Professional application of coatings and inks			
Uses advised against Reason			
All Other Uses			

: International Paint Ltd. Manufacturer

Stoneygate Lane

Felling Gateshead Tyne and Wear NE10 0JY UK

Tel: +44 (0)191 469 6111 Fax: +44 (0)191 438 3711

Emergency telephone number (with hours of

: +44 (0)191 469 6111 (24H)

operation)

e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS

: sdsfellinguk@akzonobel.com

Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture according to GB 13690-2009 (General rule for classification and hazard communication of chemicals)

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 5 ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 5 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1

SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract

irritation) - Category 3

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) -

Category 3

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms







Signal word : Danger

Date of issue/Date of revision Version 2

: 14/06/2016



Section 2. Hazards identification

Hazard statements

: Flammable liquid and vapour.

Harmful if inhaled.

May be harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin.

Causes serious eye damage.

Causes skin irritation.

May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

: Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. 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. Keep container tightly closed. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapour. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Response

: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF SWALLOWED: 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 ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention. 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 physician.

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.

Supplemental label

elements

: Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.

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

: Mixture

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
xylene	≥30 - <47	1330-20-7
butan-1-ol	≥20 - <25	71-36-3
ethylbenzene	≥5 - <7	100-41-4
3,6-diazaoctanethylenediamin	≥2 - <3	112-24-3

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.

Version 2

Date of issue/Date of revision

: 14/06/2016



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. 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. 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. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May

cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be

delayed following exposure.

Skin contact: May be harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic

skin reaction.

Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

pain watering redness

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

respiratory tract irritation

coughing

nausea or vomiting

headache

drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo

:

Date of issue/Date of revision

: 14/06/2016



Section 4. First-aid measures

muscle weakness unconsciousness

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

pain or irritation

redness

blistering may occur

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

stomach pains

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

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, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

: Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising

from the chemical

: Flammable liquid and vapour. 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

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".

Date of issue/Date of revision

2

Version

: 14/06/2016



Section 6. Accidental release measures

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).

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 noncombustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures

: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. 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.

including any incompatibilities

Conditions for safe storage, : 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 wellventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. 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 unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Version

2



Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
xylene	GBZ 2.1 (China, 4/2007).
	PC-STEL: 100 mg/m³ 15 minutes.
	PC-TWA: 50 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
butan-1-ol	GBZ 2.1 (China, 4/2007).
	PC-TWA: 100 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
ethylbenzene	GBZ 2.1 (China, 4/2007).
	PC-STEL: 150 mg/m³ 15 minutes.
	PC-TWA: 100 mg/m ³ 8 hours.

Appropriate engineering controls

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

Environmental exposure controls

: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection

: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

Skin protection

Hand protection

: Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN 374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Recommended: Viton® or Nitrile gloves. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/ puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier. Barrier creams may help to protect the exposed areas of the skin but should not be applied once exposure has occurred.



Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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

: Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state : Liquid. Colour : Various Odour : Solvent. Odour threshold : Not available. pН : Not applicable. **Melting point** : Not available.

Boiling point : Lowest known value: 119°C (246.2°F) (butan-1-ol).

Flash point : Closed cup: 26°C (78.8°F)

: Not available. **Evaporation rate** : Not available. Flammability (solid, gas)

Lower and upper explosive

(flammable) limits

: Greatest known range: Lower: 1.4% Upper: 11.3% (butan-1-ol)

Vapour pressure : Not available. Vapour density : Not available.

Relative density : 0.9

Solubility : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Not available.

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

Viscosity : Kinematic (room temperature): 111 mm²/s (111 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.

: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: Incompatible materials

oxidizing materials

Date of issue/Date of revision

: 14/06/2016



Section 10. Stability and reactivity

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
xylene	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
butan-1-ol	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	24 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	3400 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	790 mg/kg	-
ethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rabbit	4000 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	17800 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
3, 6-diazaoctanethylenediamin	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	805 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2500 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
butan-1-ol	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 2	-
				milligrams	
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	0.005	-
				Mililiters	
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20	-
				milligrams	
ethylbenzene	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500	-
				milligrams	
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 15	-
				milligrams	
3,	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20	-
6-diazaoctanethylenediamin				milligrams	
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	49 milligrams	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 5	-
				milligrams	
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	490	-
				milligrams	

Sensitisation

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Version 2:

:

Date of issue/Date of revision

: 14/06/2016



Section 11. Toxicological information

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
xylene	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation
butan-1-ol	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects
ethylbenzene	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	J 3 3	Route of exposure	Target organs
ethylbenzene	Category 2	Not determined	hearing organs

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely

routes of exposure

: Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye damage.

Inhalation : Harmful if inhaled. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May

cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be

delayed following exposure.

Skin contact: May be harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic

skin reaction.

Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

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

nausea or vomiting

headache

drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo muscle weakness unconsciousness

Skin contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

pain or irritation

redness

blistering may occur

Ingestion: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

stomach pains

:

Date of issue/Date of revision

2

: 14/06/2016



Section 11. Toxicological information

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

Short term exposure

Potential immediate

: Not available.

effects

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate

: Not available.

effects

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 : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
 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	3164.2 mg/kg
Dermal	3382.6 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapours)	30.97 mg/l
Inhalation (dusts and mists)	4.915 mg/l

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
xylene	Acute LC50 8500 μg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio	48 hours
	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
butan-1-ol	Acute EC50 1983 to 2072 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1910 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	96 hours
ethylbenzene	Acute EC50 3.6 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
	Acute LC50 18.4 to 25.4 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5.1 to 5.7 mg/l Marine water	Fish - Menidia menidia	96 hours
3, 6-diazaoctanethylenediamin	Acute EC50 3700 μg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
	Acute LC50 33900 μg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours

.

Version

Date of issue/Date of revision

2

: 14/06/2016



Section 12. Ecological information

Persistence/degradability

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
ethylbenzene	-	-	Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
xylene	3.12	8.1 to 25.9	low
butan-1-ol	1	-	low
ethylbenzene	3.6	15	low
3,	-1.66 to -1.4	-	low
6-diazaoctanethylenediamin			

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc)

: Not available.

Other adverse effects

: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

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

Section 14. Transport information

	China	UN	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3	3
Packing group	III	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.

Date of issue/Date of revision

2

Version

: 14/06/2016



Section 14. Transport information					
Additional information	-	-	-	The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.	

IMDG Code Segregation

group

: Not applicable.

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.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product

: No known specific national and/or regional regulations applicable to this product (including its ingredients).

China inventory (IECSC) : Not determined.

List of Goods banned for Importing

None of the components are listed.

List of Goods banned for Exporting

None of the components are listed.

List of Toxic Chemicals Severely Restricted for Importing & Exporting by China

None of the components are listed.

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of printing : 14/06/2016 Date of issue/Date of : 14/06/2016

revision

Date of previous issue : 04/08/2014

Version : 2

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 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)

UN = United Nations

References Not available. Procedure used to derive the classification

Version 2

Date of issue/Date of revision

: 14/06/2016



Section 16. Other information

Classification	Justification
Flam. Liq. 3, H226	On basis of test data
Acute Tox. 5, H303	Calculation method
Acute Tox. 5, H313	Calculation method
Acute Tox. 4, H332	Calculation method
Skin Irrit. 2, H315	Calculation method
Eye Dam. 1, H318	Calculation method
Skin Sens. 1, H317	Calculation method
STOT SE 3, H335	Calculation method
STOT SE 3, H336	Calculation method

[✓] Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

IMPORTANT NOTE: the information contained in this data sheet (as may be amended from time to time) is not intended to be exhaustive and is presented in good faith and believed to be correct as of the date on which it is prepared. It is the user's responsibility to verify that this data sheet is current prior to using the product to which it relates.

Persons using the information must make their own determinations as to the suitability of the relevant product for their purposes prior to use. Where those purposes are other than as specifically recommended in this safety data sheet, then the user uses the product at their own risk.

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