MARINE SHIELD LOW ODOUR PART B

Version No: **2.3**
Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: **08/03/2022**
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L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	MARINE SHIELD LOW ODOUR PART B
Synonyms	Incl. All colours
Proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Super Sail Marine Shield Limited**
Address	56 Factory Road, Koromiko, Blenheim 7270 New Zealand
Telephone	+64 29 770 3149
Fax	
Website	www.marineshield.co.nz
Email	nina@marineshield.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**NZ POISONS (24hr 7days)**	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE**
Emergency telephone numbers	**0800 764766**	**+64 800 700 112**
Other emergency telephone numbers	**Not Available**	**+61 2 9186 1132**

Once connected and if the message is not in your prefered language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification [1]	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	3.1C, 6.1D (oral), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.7B, 6.8A, 6.9B, 9.1C

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Oral, Dermal, Inhalation)
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.

Page 1 continued...

H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P330	Rinse mouth.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures
Ingredients are required by the Hazard Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017, EPA consolidation 30 April 2021 to be identified:

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
119-61-9	0.1-1	benzophenone
77-58-7	0.1-1	dibutyltin dilaurate
64742-49-0.	0.1-1	naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated
120-55-8	1-15	diethylene glycol dibenzoate
763-69-9	1-15	ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate
64742-95-6.	1-15	naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent
872-50-4	0.1-1	N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone
1330-20-7	0.1-1	xylene
100-41-4	1-10	ethylbenzene
108-65-6	20-40	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available*	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper

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	and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
Ingestion	▸ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▸ Observe the patient carefully. ▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▸ Seek medical advice. ▸ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

▸ Alcohol stable foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Liquid and vapour are flammable. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Remove all ignition sources. Contain spill with inert non- combustible absorbent then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean- up.
Major Spills	Remove all ignition sources. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Wear appropriate personnel protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid breathing in mists or vapours and skin or eyes contact. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non- combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non- sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authority.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▸ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. ▸ Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	▸ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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Suitable container	▸ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	▸ may react with strong oxidisers, alcohols and acids ▸ attack some plastics, rubber and coatings

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	dibutyltin dilaurate	Tin metal: Organic compounds, as Sn	0.1 mg/m3	0.2 mg/m3	Not Available	(skin)-Skin absorption
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	25 ppm / 103 mg/m3	309 mg/m3 / 75 ppm	Not Available	(skin)-Skin absorption
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	xylene	Dimethylbenzene	50 ppm / 217 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm / 434 mg/m3	543 mg/m3 / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
benzophenone	1.5 mg/m3	90 mg/m3	310 mg/m3
dibutyltin dilaurate	1.1 mg/m3	8 mg/m3	48 mg/m3
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	1,000 mg/m3	11,000 mg/m3	66,000 mg/m3
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	1.6 ppm	18 ppm	110 ppm
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	1,200 mg/m3	6,700 mg/m3	40,000 mg/m3
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	30 ppm	32 ppm	190 ppm
xylene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
benzophenone	Not Available	Not Available
dibutyltin dilaurate	25 mg/m3	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Available	Not Available
diethylene glycol dibenzoate	Not Available	Not Available
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available	Not Available
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available
ethylbenzene	800 ppm	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
benzophenone	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Notes:	*Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.*	

MATERIAL DATA

IFRA Prohibited Fragrance Substance
The International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards form the basis for the globally accepted and recognized risk management system for the safe use of fragrance ingredients and are part of the IFRA Code of Practice.
for N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP):
Reports of skin and eye irritation and chronic headaches have been reported in workers exposed to 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone.
These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits.
for heptane (all isomers)
The TLV-TWA is protective against narcotic and irritant effects which are greater than those of pentane or n-hexane but less than those of octane.

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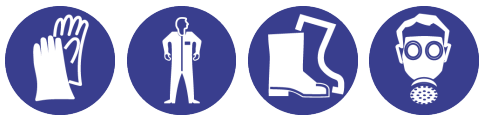
for propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (PGMEA)
Saturated vapour concentration: 4868 ppm at 20 C.
For trimethyl benzene as mixed isomers (of unstated proportions)
Odour Threshold Value: 2.4 ppm (detection)
Use care in interpreting effects as a single isomer or other isomer mix.

Exposed individuals are **NOT** reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.
for xylenes:
IDLH Level: 900 ppm
Odour Threshold Value: 20 ppm (detection), 40 ppm (recognition)
NOTE: Detector tubes for o-xylene, measuring in excess of 10 ppm, are available commercially.
for ethyl benzene:
Odour Threshold Value: 0.46-0.60 ppm
NOTE: Detector tubes for ethylbenzene, measuring in excess of 30 ppm, are commercially available.
NOTE P: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.01% w/w benzene (EINECS No 200-753-7).

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	‣ Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	‣ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. **NOTE:** ‣ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. For esters: ‣ Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	‣ Overalls. ‣ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection required in insufficiently ventilated working areas and during spraying. An approved respirator with a replaceable vapour/ mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 1715 Standard, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716 Standard, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.
Recommended filter type: Type A filter (organic vapour).

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Moisture sensitive. Dispersion with characteristic odour

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.05-1.56
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	367-389
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	10
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	143-146	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	42-47	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	0.78	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.5	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.3	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	52-63

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Vapour pressure (kPa)	0.64-0.77	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Reacts	**pH as a solution (Not Available%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	4.4-4.5	**VOC g/L**	483-584

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. The main effects of simple aliphatic esters are narcosis and irritation and anaesthesia at higher concentrations. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness.
Skin Contact	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Undiluted propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (PGMEA) causes moderate discomfort, slight conjunctival redness and slight corneal injury in rabbits
Chronic	On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment. Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals. There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal relationship between human exposure to the material and impaired fertility There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal relationship between human exposure to the material and subsequent developmental toxic effects in the off-spring.

MARINE SHIELD LOW ODOUR PART B	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
benzophenone	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3535 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 2895 mg/kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
dibutyltin dilaurate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h -moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 175 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >4.42 mg/L4h[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

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	Oral (Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg[1]

diethylene glycol dibenzoate	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-mild
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >200 mg/l4h[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50; 2830 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-mild
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4076 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500mg/24h - mild
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 1250 ppm4h[2]	Skin (rabbit):10 mg/24h open mild
Oral (Rat) LD50; ~3200-5000 mg/kg[2]	

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >4.42 mg/L4h[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50; >4500 mg/kg[1]	

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 8000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - moderate
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 3.1-8.8 mg/l4h[2]	
Oral (Rat) LD50; 3914 mg/kg[2]	

xylene	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg[2]	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 5000 ppm4h[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
Oral (Mouse) LD50; 2119 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

ethylbenzene	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17800 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg - SEVERE
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 17.2 mg/l4h[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50; 3500 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit): 15 mg/24h mild
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50; 3739 mg/kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

Legend:	*1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*

MARINE SHIELD LOW ODOUR PART B	Data demonstrate that during inhalation exposure,aromatic hydrocarbons undergo substantial partitioning into adipose tissues. Generally,linear and branched-chain alkyl esters are hydrolysed to their component alcohols and carboxylic acids in the intestinal tract, blood and most tissues throughout the body.
BENZOPHENONE	A member or analogue of a group of of aromatic substituted secondary alcohols, ketones, and related esters generally regarded as safe (GRAS) based, in part, on their rapid absorption, metabolic detoxication, and excretion in humans and other animals; their low level of flavor use; the wide margins of safety between the conservative estimates of intake and the no-observed-adverse effect levels determined from subchronic and chronic studies and the lack of significant genotoxic and mutagenic potential. Acute rat oral LD50 values have been reported for 17 of the 38 agents in this group.
DIBUTYLTIN DILAURATE	Exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects.
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED	The High Benzene Naphthas (HBNs; Lower Olefins and Aromatics -LOA - CAT H) Category was developed for the HPV Program by grouping ethylene manufacturing streams (products) that exhibit commonalities from both manufacturing process and compositional perspectives. DHC Solvent Chemie (for EC No.: 926-605-8)

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DIETHYLENE GLYCOL DIBENZOATE	The U.S. EPA High Production Volume Information System (HPVIS 2009) lists both diethylene glycol dibenzoate (DEGDB) and dipropylene glycol dibenzoate (DPGDB) as non-mutagenic and non-carcinogenic. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.
ETHYL-3-ETHOXYPROPIONATE	* Union Carbide ** Endura Manufacturing
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 1320 ppm/6h/90D-I * [Devoe] For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes - TMBs) Acute Toxicity Acute toxicity studies (oral, dermal and inhalation routes of exposure) have been conducted in rats using various solvent products containing predominantly mixed C9 aromatic hydrocarbons (CAS RN 64742-95-6).
N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE	for N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP): **Acute toxicity:** In rats, NMP is absorbed rapidly after inhalation, oral, and dermal administration, distributed throughout the organism, and eliminated mainly by hydroxylation to polar compounds, which are excreted via urine. A substance (or part of a group of chemical substances) of very high concern (SVHC) - or product containing an SVHC: It is proposed that use within the European Union be subject to authorisation under the REACH Regulation.Indeed, listing of a substance as an SVHC by the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) is the first step in the procedure for authorisation or restriction of use of a chemical. The criteria are given in article 57 of the REACH Regulation.
XYLENE	Reproductive effector in rats The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: **NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
ETHYLBENZENE	Liver changes, utheral tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded. Ethylbenzene is readily absorbed following inhalation, oral, and dermal exposures, distributed throughout the body, and excreted primarily through urine. **NOTE:** Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER	A BASF report (in ECETOC) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects. The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. *Shin-Etsu SDS
MARINE SHIELD LOW ODOUR PART B & BENZOPHENONE & N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.
MARINE SHIELD LOW ODOUR PART B & BENZOPHENONE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.
MARINE SHIELD LOW ODOUR PART B & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure.
MARINE SHIELD LOW ODOUR PART B & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER	for propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM). Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. A BASF report (in ECETOC) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects. The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer.
BENZOPHENONE & ETHYLBENZENE	**WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	For Low Boiling Point Naphthas (LBPNs): **Acute toxicity:** LBPNs generally have low acute toxicity by the oral (median lethal dose [LD50] in rats > 2000 mg/kg-bw), inhalation (LD50 in rats > 5000 mg/m3) and dermal (LD50 in rabbits > 2000 mg/kg-bw) routes of exposure Most LBPNs are mild to moderate eye and skin irritants in rabbits, with the exception of heavy catalytic cracked and heavy catalytic reformed naphthas, which have higher primary skin irritation indices. **Sensitisation:** LBPNs do not appear to be skin sensitizers, but a poor response in the positive control was also noted in these studies **Repeat dose toxicity:** The lowest-observed-adverse-effect concentration (LOAEC) and lowest-observed-adverse-effect level (LOAEL) values identified following short-term (2-89 days) and subchronic (greater than 90 days) exposure to the LBPN substances. Studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the mammalian gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length,with little absorption above C30. for petroleum: Altered mental state, drowsiness, peripheral motor neuropathy, irreversible brain damage (so-called Petrol Sniffer's Encephalopathy), delirium, seizures, and sudden death have been reported from repeated overexposure to some hydrocarbon solvents, naphthas, and gasoline This product may contain benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic. This product contains toluene.
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL DIBENZOATE & ETHYL-3-ETHOXYPROPIONATE & XYLENE & ETHYLBENZENE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).
XYLENE & ETHYLBENZENE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.

Acute Toxicity	✔	**Carcinogenicity**	✔
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✔	**Reproductivity**	✔
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✘

Continued...

Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✓
Mutagenicity	✗	**Aspiration Hazard**	✗

Legend: ✗ *– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
✓ *– Data available to make classification*

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

MARINE SHIELD LOW ODOUR PART B

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

benzophenone

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.2mg/l	2
BCF	1008h	Fish	3.4-9.2	7
LC50	96h	Fish	9.64-12.31mg/l	4
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.8mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	6.784mg/l	2

dibutyltin dilaurate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
BCF	1344h	Fish	2.2-40	7
EC10(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.5mg/l	4
LC50	96h	Fish	21.2mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.7-3.4mg/l	2

naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.17mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	4.26mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.64mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2

diethylene glycol dibenzoate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	970mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	45.3mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>114.86mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	970mg/l	1

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/l	1
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19mg/l	1
EC50	48h	Crustacea	6.14mg/l	1
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	12.5mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	464mg/l	1
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/l	1
EC50	48h	Crustacea	ca.4897mg/l	1

xylene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	73h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	2.6mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	2

Continued...

	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.8mg/l	2

ethylbenzene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	720h	Fish	0.381mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	3.381-4.075mg/L	4
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	1
EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.37-4.4mg/l	4
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.6mg/l	2

propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	336h	Fish	47.5mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	373mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.
for propylene glycol ethers:
Environmental fate:
Most are liquids at room temperature and all are water-soluble.
For 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:
Half-life (hr) air : 0.48-16
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 0.24-672
Half-life (hr) H2O ground : 336-1344
Half-life (hr) soil : 168-672
Henry's Pa m3 /mol: 385-627
Bioaccumulation : not significant
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene is a volatile organic compound (VOC) substance.
For aromatic hydrocarbons:
Within an aromatic series, acute toxicity increases with increasing alkyl substitution on the aromatic nucleus.
For n-heptane:
log Kow : 4.66
Koc : 2400-8100
Half-life (hr) air : 52.8
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 2.9-312
Henry's atm m3 /mol: 2.06
BOD 5 if unstated: 1.92
COD : 0.06
BCF : 340-2000
log BCF : 2.53-3.31
Environmental fate:
Photolysis or hydrolysis of n-heptane are not expected to be important environmental fate processes.
For xylenes :
log Koc : 2.05-3.08
Koc : 25.4-204
Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-42
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 24-672
Half-life (hr) H2O ground : 336-8640
Half-life (hr) soil : 52-672
Henry's Pa m3 /mol: 637-879
Henry's atm m3 /mol: 7.68E-03
BOD 5 if unstated: 1.4,1%
COD : 2.56,13%
ThOD : 3.125
BCF : 23
log BCF : 1.17-2.41
Environmental Fate
Terrestrial fate:: Measured Koc values of 166 and 182, indicate that 3-xylene is expected to have moderate mobility in soil.
For glycol ethers:
Environmental fate:
Ether groups are generally stable to hydrolysis in water under neutral conditions and ambient temperatures.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
benzophenone	HIGH	HIGH
dibutyltin dilaurate	HIGH	HIGH
diethylene glycol dibenzoate	LOW	LOW
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	LOW	LOW
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	LOW	LOW
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)

Continued...

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethylbenzene	HIGH (Half-life = 228 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.57 days)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
benzophenone	LOW (BCF = 9.2)
dibutyltin dilaurate	LOW (BCF = 110)
diethylene glycol dibenzoate	LOW (LogKOW = 3.0406)
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	LOW (LogKOW = 1.0809)
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	LOW (BCF = 0.16)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
ethylbenzene	LOW (BCF = 79.43)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	LOW (LogKOW = 0.56)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
benzophenone	LOW (KOC = 1077)
dibutyltin dilaurate	LOW (KOC = 64610000)
diethylene glycol dibenzoate	LOW (KOC = 542.3)
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	LOW (KOC = 10)
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	LOW (KOC = 20.94)
ethylbenzene	LOW (KOC = 517.8)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	HIGH (KOC = 1.838)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. ▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ Recycle wherever possible.

Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package.
Do not allow product or wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains or watercourses. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible.
Disposal of this product should comply with Hazard Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 (EPA Consolidation 30 April 2021) and local regulations.
Flammable substance can be disposed of if the substance is treated by using a method that changes the characteristics or composition of the substance so that the substance is no longer a hazardous substance, or exporting the substance from New Zealand as waste.
For treating and discharging processes contact your local authority.

The treating may include burning the substance if the burning is managed to ensure that no person, or place where a person may legally be present.

The substance may be discharged into the environment as waste or disposed into a landfill if the substance will not come into contact with oxidising substances and where is no ignition source which is capable to ignite the substance.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3Y

Land transport (UN)

UN number	1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

Continued...

Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 3 Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: 163; 223; 367 Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1263
UN proper shipping name	Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable ERG Code: 3L
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: A3 A72 A192 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 366 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 220 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 355 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y344 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number: F-E, S-E Special provisions: 163 223 367 955 Limited Quantities: 5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
benzophenone	Not Available
dibutyltin dilaurate	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Available
diethylene glycol dibenzoate	Not Available
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
benzophenone	Not Available
dibutyltin dilaurate	Not Available

Continued...

Product name	Ship Type
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Available
diethylene glycol dibenzoate	Not Available
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002669	Surface Coatings and Colourants Flammable Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

benzophenone is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

dibutyltin dilaurate is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

diethylene glycol dibenzoate is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

xylene is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

ethylbenzene is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantity (Closed Containers)	Quantity (Open Containers)
3.1C	500 L in containers more than 5 L	250 L
3.1C	1 500 L in containers up to and including 5 L	250 L

Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
3.1C or 3.1D				10 L

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (benzophenone; dibutyltin dilaurate; naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated; diethylene glycol dibenzoate; ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate; naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent; N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone; xylene; ethylbenzene; propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.*

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	08/03/2022
Initial Date	07/04/2021

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.3	07/03/2022	Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Advice to Doctor, Chronic Health, Classification, Exposure Standard, First Aid (inhaled), Handling Procedure, Ingredients, Storage (storage incompatibility)

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification

Continued...

committee using available literature references.
The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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end of SDS