

In accordance with the Standard for Classification and Labeling of Chemical Substance and Safety Data Sheet,
Article 10 Paragraph 1

Section 1. Chemical product and company identification

A. Product name : SeaQuantum X200 - 3
Product code : 17300
Product description : Paint.

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

Identified uses

Use in coatings - Professional use

C. Manufacturer : Chokwang Jotun Ltd.
 96, Gwahaksandan 1-ro
 Gangseo-gu, Busan
 South Korea
 Tel: +82 51 797 6000
 Fax: +82 51 711 7735
 SDSJotun@jotun.com

Emergency telephone number : H.G.LEE Chokwang Jotun Ltd.
 Tel: +82 51 797 6000

Section 2. Hazards identification

A. Hazard classification : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
 ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1
 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2
 AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 1
 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 1

This product is classified in accordance with the Industrial Safety and Health Act and the Chemical Control Act.

B. GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Symbol :



Signal word : Danger.

Hazard statements : H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor.
 H302 + H332 - Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.
 H315 - Causes skin irritation.
 H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
 H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (nervous system)
 H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Section 2. Hazards identification

Precautionary statements

Prevention : P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.
 P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
 P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
 P260 - Do not breathe vapor.
 P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
 P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
 P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Response : P391 - Collect spillage.
 P304 + P340, P312 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
 P301 + P312, P330 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.
 P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
 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 : Not applicable.

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).

C.

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

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Other means of identification : Not available.

Ingredient name	Common name	Identifiers	%
dicopper oxide	dicopper oxide	CAS: 1317-39-1	≥45 - ≤50
xylene	xylene	CAS: 1330-20-7	≥10 - ≤15
ethylbenzene	ethylbenzene	CAS: 100-41-4	≤5
zinc oxide	zinc oxide	CAS: 1314-13-2	≤5
talc (non-asbestos form)	talca (non-asbestos form)	CAS: 14807-96-6	≤5
colophony	colophony	CAS: 8050-09-7	≤3
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	CAS: 64742-95-6	≤3
diiron trioxide	diiron trioxide	CAS: 1309-37-1	≤3
copper pyrithione	copper pyrithione	CAS: 14915-37-8	≤1.7

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

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

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- A. Extinguishing media**
- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.
- B. Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. This material is 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.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
 carbon dioxide
 carbon monoxide
 nitrogen oxides
 sulfur oxides
 metal oxide/oxides
- C. 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.
- Special precautions 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.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

- A. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- B. Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.
- C. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**
- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

- A. 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 vapor 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.

B. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

A. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
dicopper oxide	Ministry of Employment and Labor (Republic of Korea, 1/2020). TWA: 0.1 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Fume
xylene	Ministry of Employment and Labor (Republic of Korea, 1/2020). STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
ethylbenzene	Ministry of Employment and Labor (Republic of Korea, 1/2020). STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
zinc oxide	Ministry of Employment and Labor (Republic of Korea, 1/2020). STEL: 10 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. Form: Fume TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Fume TWA: 2 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable dust
talc (non-asbestos form)	Ministry of Employment and Labor (Republic of Korea, 1/2020). TWA: 3 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction TWA: 6 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
colophony	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2021). Skin sensitizer. Inhalation sensitizer.
diiron trioxide	Ministry of Employment and Labor (Republic of Korea, 1/2020). Notes: as Fe TWA: 5 mg/m ³ , (as Fe) 8 hours. Form: Ministry of Employment and Labor (Republic of Korea, 1/2020). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ , (as Fe) 8 hours. Form: Fume

B. Appropriate engineering controls

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

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.

C. Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use respiratory mask with charcoal and dust filter when spraying this product(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.

Eye protection : Use safety eyewear designed to protect against splash of liquids.

Hand protection : There is no one glove material or combination of materials that will give unlimited resistance to any individual or combination of chemicals. The breakthrough time must be greater than the end use time of the product. The instructions and information provided by the glove manufacturer on use, storage, maintenance and replacement must be followed. Gloves should be replaced regularly and if there is any sign of damage to the glove material. Always ensure that gloves are free from defects and that they are stored and used correctly. The performance or effectiveness of the glove may be reduced by physical/chemical damage and poor maintenance. Barrier creams may help to protect the exposed areas of the skin but should not be applied once exposure has occurred. Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. Not recommended, gloves(breakthrough time) < 1 hour: neoprene, butyl rubber, PVC Recommended, gloves(breakthrough time) > 8 hours: nitrile rubber, 4H, Teflon, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA)

For right choice of glove materials, with focus on chemical resistance and time of penetration, seek advice by the supplier of chemical resistant gloves.

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.

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.

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.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

A. Appearance

Physical state : Liquid.

Color : Red

B. Odor : Characteristic.

C. Odor threshold : Not applicable.

D. pH : Not applicable.

E. Melting/freezing point : Not applicable.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

- F. Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range** : Lowest known value: 136.1°C (277°F) (ethylbenzene). Weighted average: 140.91°C (285.6°F)
- G. Flash point** : Closed cup: 25°C
- H. Evaporation rate** : Highest known value: 0.84 (ethylbenzene) Weighted average: 0.79 compared with butyl acetate
- I. Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not applicable.
- J. Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : 0.8 - 7.6%
- K. Vapor pressure** : Highest known value: 1.2 kPa (9.3 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (ethylbenzene). Weighted average: 0.97 kPa (7.28 mm Hg) (at 20°C)
- L. Solubility** : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
- M. Vapor density** : Highest known value: 3.7 (Air = 1) (xylene). Weighted average: 3.7 (Air = 1)
- N. Relative density** : 1.935 g/cm³
- O. Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not available.
- P. Auto-ignition temperature** : Lowest known value: 280 to 470°C (536 to 878°F) (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.).
- Q. Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- R. Viscosity** : Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): >20.5 mm²/s (>20.5 cSt)
- S. Molecular weight** : Not applicable.

Particle characteristics

- Median particle size** : Not applicable.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- A. Chemical stability** : The product is stable.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
- B. Conditions to avoid** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
- C. Incompatible materials** : Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidizing agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.
- D. Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

There are no data available on the mixture itself. See Sections 2 and 3 for details.

Exposure to component solvent vapor concentrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. Repeated or prolonged contact with the mixture may cause removal of natural fat from the skin, resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin. Ingestion may cause nausea, diarrhea and vomiting.

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

Section 11. Toxicological information

Potential acute health effects

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

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Inhalation** : No specific data.
Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 stomach pains
Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 pain or irritation
 redness
 blistering may occur
Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 pain
 watering
 redness

B. Health hazards

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
dicopper oxide	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	3.34 mg/l	4 hours
xylene	LD50 Oral	Rat	1340 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	20 mg/l	4 hours
ethylbenzene	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
	TDL _o Dermal	Rabbit	4300 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat - Male	17.8 mg/l	4 hours
copper pyrithione	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	70 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	300 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	200 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	-
zinc oxide	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
copper pyrithione	Eyes - Severe irritant	Mammal - species unspecified	-	-	-
	Skin - Irritant	Mammal - species unspecified	-	-	-

Sensitization

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

Section 11. Toxicological information

CMR - ISHA Article 42 Occupational Exposure Limits

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	Classification
Ethyl benzene	CAS: 100-41-4	CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP	ACGIH
zinc oxide	-	-	-	A4

Reproductive toxicity

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

Teratogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
xylene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
copper pyrithione	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
ethylbenzene	Category 2	-	hearing organs
copper pyrithione	Category 1	-	nervous system

Aspiration hazard

Product/ingredient name	Result
xylene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Potential chronic health effects

Chronic toxicity

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.

Reproductive toxicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
SeaQuantum X200-3 (MM-WCS)	929.7	5556.4	N/A	104.1	2.7
dicopper oxide	500	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.34
xylene	4300	1100	N/A	20	N/A
ethylbenzene	3500	N/A	N/A	17.8	N/A
copper pyrithione	200	300	N/A	N/A	0.07

Section 12. Ecological information

A. Ecotoxicity

This material is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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 Algae	96 hours -
xylene	Chronic NOEC 0.0052 mg/l Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water	Algae Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio	- 48 hours
ethylbenzene	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water Acute EC50 7700 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Pimephales promelas Algae - Skeletonema costatum	96 hours 96 hours
zinc oxide	Acute EC50 2.93 mg/l Acute LC50 4.2 mg/l	Daphnia Fish	48 hours 96 hours
	Acute LC50 1.1 ppm Fresh water Chronic NOEC 0.02 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - Exponential growth phase	96 hours 72 hours
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Acute EC50 <10 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
copper pyrithione	Acute IC50 <10 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Acute LC50 <10 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	Acute EC50 0.022 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute IC50 0.035 mg/l	Algae	120 hours
	Acute LC50 0.0043 mg/l Chronic NOEC 0.00046 mg/l	Fish Algae - Skeletonema costatum	96 hours 120 hours

B. Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
dicopper oxide	-	-	Not readily
xylene	-	-	Readily
ethylbenzene	-	-	Readily
zinc oxide	-	-	Not readily
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	-	-	Not readily

C. Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
xylene	3.12	8.1 to 25.9	low
ethylbenzene	3.6	-	low
zinc oxide	-	28960	high
colophony	1.9 to 7.7	-	high
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	-	10 to 2500	high

D. Mobility in soil

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

Section 12. Ecological information





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

Section 13. Disposal considerations

A. Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

B. Disposal precautions : This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	UN	IMDG	IATA
A. UN number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
B. UN proper shipping name	Paint	Paint. Marine pollutant (dicopper oxide)	Paint
C. Transport hazard class(es)	3 	3  	3 
D. Packing group	III	III	III
E. Environmental hazards	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.

Additional information

- UN** : Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
Hazard identification number: 30
- IMDG** : The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.
Emergency schedules F-E, S-E
- IATA** : The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

F. 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.

Transport in accordance with ADR/RID, IMDG/IMO and ICAO/IATA and national regulation.

Section 15. Regulatory information

A. Regulation according to ISHA

ISHA article 117 (Harmful substances prohibited from manufacture) : None of the components are listed.

ISHA article 118 (Harmful substances requiring permission) : None of the components are listed.

Article 2 of Youth Protection Act on Substances Hazardous to Youth : Not applicable.

Exposure Limits of Chemical Substances and Physical Factors

The following components have an OEL:

dicopper oxide
xylene
ethylbenzene
zinc oxide
talc (non-asbestos form)
colophony
diiron trioxide

ISHA Enforcement Regs Annex 19 (Exposure standards established for harmful factors) : None of the components are listed.

ISHA Enforcement Regs Annex 21 (Harmful factors subject to Work Environment Measurement) : The following components are listed: xylene, ethyl benzene, zinc oxide, iron oxide

ISHA Enforcement Regs Annex 22 (Harmful Factors Subject to Special Health Check-up) : The following components are listed: Copper (dust, mist, fume), Xylene, Ethyl benzene, Zinc oxide, Iron oxide (dust, fume)

Standard of Industrial Safety and Health Annex 12 (Hazardous substances subject to control) : The following components are listed: copper and its compounds, xylene, ethyl benzene, zinc and its compounds, iron and its compounds, copper and its compounds

B. Regulation according to Chemicals Control Act

CCA Article 11 (TRI) : The following components are listed: Copper and its compounds, Xylene including o-,m-,p- isomer, Ethylbenzene, Zinc and its compounds, Copper and its compounds

Article 18 Prohibited (K-Reach Article 27) : None of the components are listed.

Article 19 Subject to authorization (K-Reach Article 25) : None of the components are listed.

Article 20 Toxic Chemicals (K-Reach Article 20) : Not applicable

Article 20 Restricted (K-Reach Article 27) : None of the components are listed.

CCA Article 39 (Accident Precaution Chemicals) : None of the components are listed.

Section 15. Regulatory information

- Existing Chemical Substances Subject to Registration** : The following components are listed: Dicopper oxide, Xylene; Dimethylbenzene, Zinc oxide, 2-Pyridinethiol-1-oxide, copper salt, Cadmium, Lead
- C. Dangerous Materials Safety Management Act** : **Class:** Class 4 - Flammable Liquid
Item: 4. Class 2 petroleum - Water-insoluble liquid
Threshold: 1000 L
Danger category: III
Signal word: Contact with sources of ignition prohibited
- D. Wastes regulation** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- E. Regulation according to other foreign laws**
- International regulations**
- Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals**
 Not listed.
- Montreal Protocol**
 Not listed.
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants**
 Not listed.
- Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)**
 Not listed.
- UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals**
 Not listed.

Section 16. Other information

- A. References** : - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
 - United States Environmental Protection Agency ECOTOX
- B. Date of issue** : 25.01.2022
Date of revision : 10.05.2022
- C. Version** : 1.03
Date of printing : **10.05.2022**
- D. Other**

☑ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

- 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)
 N/A = Not available
 SGG = Segregation Group
 UN = United Nations

Notice to reader

The information in this document is given to the best of Jotun's knowledge, based on laboratory testing and practical experience. Jotun's products are considered as semi-finished goods and as such, products are often used under conditions beyond Jotun's control. Jotun cannot guarantee anything but the quality of the product itself. Minor product variations may be implemented in order to comply with local requirements. Jotun reserves the right to change the given data without further notice.

Users should always consult Jotun for specific guidance on the general suitability of this product for their needs and specific application practices.

Section 16. Other information

If there is any inconsistency between different language issues of this document, the English (United Kingdom) version will prevail.