

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Vinyl Sealer Spray

Section 1. Identification

Product name : Vinyl Sealer Spray
Product code : 43842
Product description : Paint.
Product type : Aerosol.
Other means of identification : Not available.

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

Identified uses

Use in coatings - Consumer use: Apply this product only as specified on the label.

Supplier : Jotun Australia Pty. Ltd.
59 Calarco Drive,
Derrimut, VIC 3026,
Australia

Phone: + 61 39314 0722
E-mail: SDSJotun@jotun.com

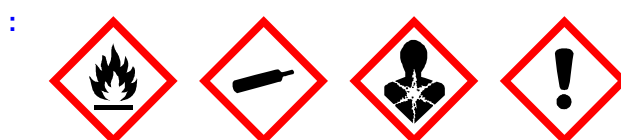
Emergency telephone number : Medical Emergencies 24 hours: Poisons Information Centre (Australia) 131 126

Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture : AEROSOLS - Category 1
GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 3
AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word : DANGER

Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Hazard statements	: H222, H229 - Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated. H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H315 - Causes skin irritation. H319 - Causes serious eye irritation. H335 - May cause respiratory irritation. H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (central nervous system (CNS)) H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<u>Precautionary statements</u>	
General	: P102 - Keep out of reach of children.
Prevention	: P280 - Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P273 - Avoid release to the environment. P260 - Do not breathe dust or mist. P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling. P251 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
Response	: P304 + P312 - IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. P301 + P310, P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.
Storage	: P405 - Store locked up. P410 + P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Disposal	: P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Supplemental label elements	: Not applicable.
Other hazards which do not result in classification	: None known.

Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

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

Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
xylene	≥30 - ≤45	CAS: 1330-20-7
butane	≥10 - ≤30	CAS: 106-97-8
ethylbenzene	<10	CAS: 100-41-4
acetone	≤10	CAS: 67-64-1
Isobutane	≤10	CAS: 75-28-5
ethyl acetate	≤10	CAS: 141-78-6
Propane	≤5	CAS: 74-98-6
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	≤3	CAS: 64742-52-5
stoddard solvent	≤3	CAS: 64742-82-1
zinc oxide	≤2.1	CAS: 1314-13-2
butan-1-ol	<3	CAS: 71-36-3

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.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. 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 irritation.
- Inhalation** : May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.

Section 4. First aid measures

- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting

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

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- 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.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Recommended: alcohol-resistant foam, CO₂, powders, water spray.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Extremely flammable aerosol. 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. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
metal oxide/oxides

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurized contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Absorb with an inert 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. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. 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.

Section 7. Handling and storage

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Pressurized container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing gas. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. 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. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Advice on general occupational hygiene

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

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Protect from sunlight. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

See Technical Data Sheet / packaging for further information.

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
xylene	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 11/2025) [Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)] STEL 15 minutes: 655 mg/m ³ . STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 350 mg/m ³ . TWA 8 hours: 80 ppm.
butane	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 11/2025) TWA 8 hours: 1900 mg/m ³ . TWA 8 hours: 800 ppm.
benzene, ethyl-	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 11/2025) STEL 15 minutes: 543 mg/m ³ . STEL 15 minutes: 125 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 434 mg/m ³ . TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm.
acetone; propan-2-one	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 11/2025) STEL 15 minutes: 2375 mg/m ³ . STEL 15 minutes: 1000 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 1185 mg/m ³ . TWA 8 hours: 500 ppm.
isobutane	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2025) [Butane] Explosive potential. STEL 15 minutes: 1000 ppm.
ethyl acetate	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 11/2025) TWA 8 hours: 720 mg/m ³ . TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 400 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 1440 mg/m ³ .
Propane	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2025) Oxygen depletion [asphyxiant] , Explosive potential.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 11/2025) [Oil mist, refined mineral] TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m ³ . Form: mist.
zinc oxide	Safe Work Australia (Australia, 11/2025) [Zinc oxide] STEL 15 minutes: 10 mg/m ³ . Form: Fume.

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

butan-1-ol

TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m³. Form: Dust.
TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m³. Form: Fume.
Safe Work Australia (Australia, 11/2025)
Absorbed through skin.
PEAK: 50 ppm.
PEAK: 152 mg/m³.

Biological exposure indices

No exposure indices known.

Appropriate engineering controls

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

Environmental exposure controls

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

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. 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.

Skin protection

Hand protection

: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Wear suitable gloves tested to ISO 374-1:2016.

Recommended, gloves(breakthrough time) > 8 hours: 4H/Silver Shield® (> 0.07 mm), Teflon (> 0.35 mm)

May be used, gloves(breakthrough time) 4 - 8 hours: neoprene (> 0.35 mm), butyl rubber (> 0.4 mm), Viton® (> 0.7 mm), nitrile rubber (> 0.75 mm), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) (> 0.3 mm)

Not recommended, gloves(breakthrough time) < 1 hour: PVC (> 0.5 mm)

Body protection

: Use chemical-resistant protective suit / disposable overall.

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Other skin protection

: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection

: Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state

: Liquid. [Aerosol.]

Color

: aluminum

Odor

: Characteristic.

Odor threshold

: Not applicable.

pH

: Not applicable.

Melting point

: Not applicable.

Boiling point

: Not available.

Flash point

: Closed cup: -7°C (19.4°F)

Evaporation rate

: Not available.

Flammability (solid, gas)

: Not available.

Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits

: Not available.

Vapor pressure

: Not available.

Vapor density

: Not available.

Relative density

: 0.86 g/cm³

Solubility(ies)

:

Media	Result
cold water	Not soluble
hot water	Not soluble

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

: Not applicable.

Auto-ignition temperature

: Not available.

Decomposition temperature

: Not available.

Viscosity

: Dynamic (room temperature): Not available.
Kinematic (room temperature): Not available.
Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): <20.5 mm²/s (<20.5 cSt)

Aerosol product

Type of aerosol

: Spray

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

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).
Incompatible materials	: Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidizing agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.
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

xylene

Result

Rat - Oral - LD50

4300 mg/kg

Toxic effects: Liver - Other changes Kidney, Ureter, and Bladder - Other changes

Rabbit - Dermal - TDLo

4300 mg/kg

Toxic effects: Skin After topical exposure - Corrosive

Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor

11 mg/l [4 hours]

Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor

658 g/m³ [4 hours]

Rat - Oral - LD50

3500 mg/kg

Toxic effects: Liver - Other changes Kidney, Ureter, and Bladder - Other changes

Rabbit - Dermal - LD50

>5000 mg/kg

Rat - Male - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor

11 mg/l [4 hours]

Rat - Oral - LD50

5800 mg/kg

Toxic effects: Behavioral - Altered sleep time (including change in righting reflex) Behavioral - Tremor

Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor

658000 mg/m³ [4 hours]

Rat - Oral - LD50

5620 mg/kg

Rat - Oral - LD50

>5000 mg/kg

Rat - Oral - LD50

790 mg/kg

Toxic effects: Liver - Fatty liver degeneration Kidney, Ureter, and Bladder - Other changes Blood - Other changes

butane

benzene, ethyl-

acetone; propan-2-one

isobutane

ethyl acetate

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic butan-1-ol

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product/ingredient name

Result

Section 11. Toxicological information

xylene	Rat - Skin - Mild irritant Duration of treatment/exposure: 8 hours Amount/concentration applied: 60 microliters
acetone; propan-2-one	Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours Amount/concentration applied: 500 milligrams
zinc oxide	Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant Amount/concentration applied: 395 milligrams Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours Amount/concentration applied: 500 mg

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product/ingredient name

xylene	Result Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant Amount/concentration applied: 87 milligrams
acetone; propan-2-one	Human - Eyes - Mild irritant Amount/concentration applied: 186300 parts per million
	Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant Amount/concentration applied: 10 microliters
	Rabbit - Eyes - Moderate irritant Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours Amount/concentration applied: 20 milligrams
	Rabbit - Eyes - Severe irritant Amount/concentration applied: 20 milligrams
ethyl acetate	Mammal - species unspecified - Eyes - Mild irritant
zinc oxide	Mammal - species unspecified - Eyes - Mild irritant Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours Amount/concentration applied: 500 mg

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Respiratory corrosion/irritation

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Not available.

Skin

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Respiratory

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name

Result

xylene

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3

acetone; propan-2-one

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

ethyl acetate

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

stoddard solvent

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

butan-1-ol

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name

Result

benzene, ethyl-

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2

stoddard solvent

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (central nervous system (CNS)) - Category 1

Aspiration hazard

Product/ingredient name

Result

xylene

ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

benzene, ethyl-

ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

stoddard solvent

ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure

Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation : May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.

Skin contact : Causes skin irritation.

Ingestion : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness

Section 11. Toxicological information

- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting

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

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

General : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
Vinyl Sealer Spray	27182.3	2877.6	N/A	23.1	N/A
xylene	4300	1100	N/A	11	N/A
butane	N/A	N/A	N/A	658	N/A
ethylbenzene	3500	N/A	N/A	11	N/A
acetone	5800	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Isobutane	N/A	N/A	N/A	658	N/A
ethyl acetate	5620	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
butan-1-ol	500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name

xylene

Result

Acute - LC50 - Marine water

Crustaceans - Daggerblade grass shrimp - *Palaemonetes pugio*
8500 µg/l [48 hours]

Effect: Mortality

Acute - LC50 - Fresh water

Fish - Fathead minnow - *Pimephales promelas*

Age: 31 days; Size: 18.4 mm; Weight: 0.077 g

13400 µg/l [96 hours]

Effect: Mortality

benzene, ethyl-

Acute - EC50

Daphnia

2.93 mg/l [48 hours]

Effect: Intoxication

Acute - LC50

Fish

4.2 mg/l [96 hours]

Effect: Mortality

Acute - EC50 - Marine water

Algae - Diatom - *Skeletonema costatum*

7700 µg/l [96 hours]

Effect: Population

stoddard solvent

Acute - LC50

Fish

<10 mg/l [96 hours]

Acute - EC50

Daphnia

<10 mg/l [48 hours]

Acute - IC50

Algae

<10 mg/l [72 hours]

zinc oxide

Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water

Algae - Green algae - *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* -

Exponential growth phase

0.02 mg/l [72 hours]

Effect: Growth

Acute - LC50 - Fresh water

US EPA

Fish - Rainbow trout, donaldson trout - *Oncorhynchus mykiss*

Weight: 0.78 g

1.1 ppm [96 hours]

Effect: Mortality

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
xylene	-	-	Readily
benzene, ethyl-	-	-	Readily
stoddard solvent	-	-	Not readily
zinc oxide	-	-	Not readily

Section 12. Ecological information

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
xylene	3.12	8.1 to 25.9	Low
butane	2.89	-	Low
benzene, ethyl-	3.6	-	Low
acetone; propan-2-one	-0.23	-	Low
isobutane	2.8	-	Low
ethyl acetate	0.68	30	Low
Propane	2.36	-	Low
stoddard solvent	-	10 to 2500	High
zinc oxide	-	28960	High
butan-1-ol	1	-	Low

Mobility in soil

Soil/Water partition coefficient : Not available.

Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

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

Section 14. Transport information

	ADG	ADR/RID	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS, flammable	AEROSOLS, flammable	AEROSOLS, flammable	AEROSOLS, flammable
Transport hazard class(es)	2.1 	2 	2.1 	2.1 
Packing group	-	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	-	Hazard identification number 23 Tunnel code (D)	Emergency schedules F-D, S-U	-

Section 14. Transport information

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

IMDG Code Segregation group : -

Section 15. Regulatory information

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

Not regulated.

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances

No listed substance

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. Any other relevant information

History

Date of printing : 22.09.2026

Date of issue/Date of revision : 22.09.2026

Date of previous issue : No previous validation

Version : 1

Key to abbreviations : ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods
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)
NOHSC = National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
SUSMP = Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
UN = United Nations

Procedure used to derive the classification

Section 16. Any other relevant information

Classification	Justification
AEROSOLS - Category 1	On basis of test data
GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas	On basis of test data
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2	Calculation method
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2	Calculation method
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	Calculation method
AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 3	Calculation method
AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3	Calculation method

References : Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Disclaimer

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

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