

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Section 1. Identification

**Product identifier** : 1250003177  
**Product name** : Cromax 421R Varispeed  
**Date of issue** : 18 April 2023  
**Version** : 13

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

**Identified uses** : Solvent.  
**Uses advised against** : Not for sale to or use by consumers.

**Supplier's details** : Axalta Coating Systems Australia Pty Limited  
 16 Darling Street, Marsden Park, NSW 2765, Australia  
**Product information** : +61 (0)2 8818 4300 <http://www.axalta.com.au>

**Emergency telephone number** : Poisons Information Center: 131 126; Emergency Phone Transport: 1800 089 766

### Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Classified as **HAZARDOUS** according to the GHS criteria under Australian Work Health Safety (WHS) Act 2011.  
 Classified as **DANGEROUS GOODS** according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG).

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3  
 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 1  
 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

#### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : **DANGER**

**Hazard statements** : H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour.  
 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.  
 H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

#### Precautionary statements

## Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

<b>Prevention</b>	: 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. P260 - Do not breathe vapour. P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
<b>Response</b>	: 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. P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. 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.
<b>Storage</b>	: P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
<b>Disposal</b>	: P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
<b>Supplemental label elements</b>	: Not applicable.

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

## Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
n-butyl acetate	30 - <60	123-86-4
xylene	10 - <30	1330-20-7
ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	10 - <30	763-69-9
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	10 - <30	64742-95-6
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	5 - <10	95-63-6
isopentyl acetate	5 - <10	123-92-2
ethylbenzene	3 - <5	100-41-4
2-methylbutyl acetate	1 - <3	624-41-9
dibutyltin dilaurate	0.1 - <0.3	77-58-7

**There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.**

**The total concentration of ingredients in this product, reported or not in this section, is 100%.**

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

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

<b>Eye contact</b>	: 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.
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## Section 4. First aid measures

- 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** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. 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.

## Section 4. First aid measures

- 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. Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Flammable liquid and vapour. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion.

**Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide

**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.

**Hazchem code** : •3Y

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

**Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

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

## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
n-butyl acetate	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019).</b> STEL: 950 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 713 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.
xylene	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019). [Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)]</b> STEL: 655 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 350 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 80 ppm 8 hours.
ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	<b>DFG MAC-values list (Germany, 10/2021). Absorbed through skin.</b> TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. PEAK: 610 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , 4 times per shift, 15 minutes. PEAK: 100 ppm, 4 times per shift, 15 minutes. TWA: 610 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019). [Trimethyl benzene]</b> TWA: 123 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours.
isopentyl acetate	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019).</b> TWA: 270 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 541 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.
ethylbenzene	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019).</b> STEL: 543 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 434 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
2-methylbutyl acetate	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). [Pentyl acetate]</b> TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes.
dibutyltin dilaurate	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019). [Tin, organic compounds] Absorbed through skin.</b> STEL: 0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as Sn) 15 minutes. TWA: 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as Sn) 8 hours.

### 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, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

### Environmental exposure controls

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

## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

### 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.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : 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.
- Colour** : Clear.
- Odour** : Not available.
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point** : Not applicable.
- Boiling point** : 125 to 200°C (257 to 392°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 30°C (86°F)
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Lower: 0.7%  
Upper: 9.8%
- Vapour pressure** : 0.92 kPa (6.9 mm Hg)
- Vapour density** : Not available.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

**Density** : 0.886 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

**Solubility(ies)** :

Media	Result
cold water	Partially soluble

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not applicable.

**Auto-ignition temperature** : 280°C (536°F)

**Decomposition temperature** : Not applicable.

**Viscosity** : Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): <20.5 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (<20.5 cSt)

**Flow time (ISO 2431)** : Not available.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

**Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

**Chemical stability** : The product is stable.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

**Conditions to avoid** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

**Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:  
oxidising materials

**Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
n-butyl acetate	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	21.1 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>17600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	10768 mg/kg	-
xylene	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	LD50 Dermal	Rat - Male	4080 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3200 mg/kg	-
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	3492 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	8400 mg/kg	-
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	18000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
isopentyl acetate	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	16600 mg/kg	-

## Section 11. Toxicological information

ethylbenzene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
dibutyltin dilaurate	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat - Male, Female	2071 mg/kg	-

### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
xylene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	87 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 5 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 uL	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 %	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
isopentyl acetate	Skin - Erythema/Eschar	Rabbit	1.7	-	-
ethylbenzene	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 15 mg	-
dibutyltin dilaurate	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 mg	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-

### Sensitisation

Not available.

### Mutagenicity

Not available.

### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

### Teratogenicity

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
n-butyl acetate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
xylene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Category 1	-	-
dibutyltin dilaurate	Category 1	-	-

### Aspiration hazard

## Section 11. Toxicological information

Name	Result
xylene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**Information on likely routes of exposure** : Not available.

### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. 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
- 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 as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

#### Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

### Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

- General** : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- Carcinogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

<b>Mutagenicity</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Teratogenicity</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Developmental effects</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Fertility effects</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Dermal	6245.95 mg/kg
Inhalation (gases)	28390.7 ppm
Inhalation (vapours)	132.5 mg/l

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
n-butyl acetate	Acute LC50 185000 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Menidia beryllina	96 hours
xylene	EC50 3.82 mg/l	Crustaceans - Penaeus monodon	48 hours
ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	Acute LC50 45.3 to 55.3 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	Acute LC50 4910 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Elasmopus pecteniscus - Adult	48 hours
isopentyl acetate	Acute LC50 7720 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
ethylbenzene	Acute LC50 11.1 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	Acute LC50 13.3 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii	48 hours
	Acute LC50 13.9 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
dibutyltin dilaurate	Acute EC50 1 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Acute EC50 463 µg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 3.1 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	Chronic EC10 >2 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - Desmodesmus subspicatus	96 hours

### Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
xylene	OECD 301 F	90 % - 28 days	-	-
ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	OECD 301B Ready Biodegradability - CO2 Evolution Test	80 % - Readily - 13 days	-	-
isopentyl acetate	OECD 301C Ready Biodegradability - Modified MITI Test (I)	88 % - Readily - 28 days	-	-

## Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
xylene	-	-	Readily
ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	-	-	Readily
isopentyl acetate	-	-	Readily

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
n-butyl acetate	2.3	-	low
xylene	3.12	8.1 to 25.9	low
ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	1.47	-	low
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	-	10 to 2500	high
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	3.63	243	low
isopentyl acetate	2.25	-	low
ethylbenzene	3.6	-	low
dibutyltin dilaurate	4.44	2.91	low

### Mobility in soil

**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : Not available.

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




## Section 13. Disposal considerations

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

## Section 14. Transport information

	ADG	IMDG	IATA
<b>UN number</b>	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

## Section 14. Transport information

Transport hazard class(es)	3 	3 	3 
Packing group	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.

### Additional information

Hazchem code : •3Y

**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.

The actual shipping description for this product may vary based several factors including, but not limited to, the volume of material, size of the container, mode of transport and use of exemptions or exceptions found in the applicable regulations. The information provided in Section 14 is one possible shipping description for this product. Consult your shipping specialist or supplier for appropriate assignment information.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances

Ingredient name	Schedule
dibutyltin dilaurate	Restricted hazardous chemical [For abrasive blasting at a concentration of greater than 0.1% as tin]

## Section 16. Any other relevant information

### History

**Date of issue** : 18 April 2023

**Key to abbreviations** :

- ACGIH = Association Advancing Occupational and Environmental Health
- ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods
- ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- DFG = Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, German research funding organization
- 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
- MAK value = Maximum Permissible Concentration
- MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
- STEL = Short-Term Exposure Limit
- TLV = Threshold Limit Value
- TWA = Time-Weighted Average

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

## Section 16. Any other relevant information

### Notice to reader

This product is intended for industrial use only.

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