

SAFETY DATA SHEET

VC OFFSHORE BLACK

Section 1. Identification

Product identifier : VC OFFSHORE BLACK
SDS code : V118

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

Identified uses
Professional use Industrial use Consumer use
Uses advised against
All other uses

Product use : Two component solvent borne coating for exterior use.

Supplier's details

Akzo Nobel Coatings
International Paint LLC
6001 Antoine Drive
Houston, Texas 77091
International Paint 1-800-589-1267
International Paint (International) 1-713-682-1711
Akzo Nobel Coatings Ltd.
110 Woodbine Downs Blvd.
Unit #4 Etobicoke, Ontario
Canada M9W 5S6
International Paint (International) 1-713-682-1711

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : CHEMTREC (USA) +1 (800) 424-9300 (24Hr)
CHEMTREC (International) +1 (703) 527-3887

Section 2. Hazard identification

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



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AkzoNobel

Section 2. Hazard identification

Signal word	: Danger
Hazard statements	: Flammable liquid and vapor. Harmful if swallowed. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (hearing organs)
<u>Precautionary statements</u>	
General	: Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
Prevention	: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not breathe vapor. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Response	: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
Storage	: Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Disposal	: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national or international regulations.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

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

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
dicopper oxide	≥30 - ≤60	1317-39-1
5-methylhexan-2-one	≥10 - ≤30	110-12-3
xylene	≥5 - ≤10	1330-20-7
rosin	≥1 - ≤5	8050-09-7
ethylbenzene	≥1 - ≤5	100-41-4
carbon black, respirable powder	≥1 - ≤5	1333-86-4
ethanol	≥0.1 - ≤1	64-17-5

Ranges if listed above for hazardous ingredient(s) are prescribed ranges. The actual concentration(s) or actual concentration range(s) are being withheld as a trade secret.

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.

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

Section 4. First-aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses if easy to do. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Harmful if swallowed.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
blistering may occur
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Section 4. First-aid measures

- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 stomach pains
 reduced fetal weight
 increase in fetal deaths
 skeletal malformations

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

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : 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

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Flammable liquid and 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.
- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
 carbon dioxide
 carbon monoxide
 nitrogen oxides
 sulfur oxides
 halogenated compounds
 metal oxide/oxides
- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through 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.
- 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".

Section 6. Accidental release measures

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).

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

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

- 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

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
dicopper oxide	CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023). [Copper (fume)] TWA: 0.2 mg/m ³ , (as Cu) 8 hours. Form: Fume CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). [Copper (fume)] OEL: 0.2 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Fume CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022). [Copper, fume] TWAEV: 0.2 mg/m ³ , (as Cu) 8 hours. Form: fume
5-methylhexan-2-one	CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). OEL: 50 ppm 8 hours. OEL: 234 mg/m ³ 8 hours. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 50 ppm 15 minutes. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 50 ppm 15 minutes. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022). TWAEV: 20 ppm 8 hours. STEV: 50 ppm 15 minutes. CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). STEL: 60 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
xylene	CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). [Dimethylbenzene] OEL: 651 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. OEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. OEL: 434 mg/m ³ 8 hours. OEL: 100 ppm 8 hours. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023). [Xylene (o, m & p isomers)] STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022). [Xylene] STEV: 651 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEV: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWAEV: 434 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWAEV: 100 ppm 8 hours. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). [Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)] STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). [Xylene] STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
rosin	CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023). Skin sensitizer. Inhalation sensitizer.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

ethylbenzene

CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022).
Skin sensitizer. Inhalation sensitizer.

CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).

OEL: 543 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

OEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes.

OEL: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours.

OEL: 100 ppm 8 hours.

CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023).

TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.

CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).

TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.

CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022).

TWAEV: 20 ppm 8 hours.

CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).

STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes.

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

carbon black, respirable powder

CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023).

TWA: 3 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable

CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).

TWA: 3 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable particulate matter.

CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022).

TWAEV: 3 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: inhalable dust

CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).

OEL: 3.5 mg/m³ 8 hours.

CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).

STEL: 7 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

TWA: 3.5 mg/m³ 8 hours.

ethanol

CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).

OEL: 1000 ppm 8 hours.

OEL: 1880 mg/m³ 8 hours.

CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023).

STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.

CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).

STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.

CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).

STEL: 1250 ppm 15 minutes.

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.

CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022).

STEV: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.

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.

Section 8. Exposure controls/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. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : 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. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with type A/P2 filter or better. Dry sanding, flame cutting and/or welding of the dry paint film will give rise to dust and/or hazardous fumes. Wet sanding/flattening should be used wherever possible. If exposure cannot be avoided by the provision of local exhaust ventilation, suitable respiratory protective equipment should be used.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

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

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Color** : Black.
- Odor** : Solvent.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available. [DIN EN 1262]
- Melting point/freezing point** : Not available.
- Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range** : 139°C (282.2°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 27°C (80.6°F) [Pensky-Martens]
- Flammability** : Not available.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Lower and upper explosion limit : Greatest known range: Lower: 1.8% Upper: 9% (5-methylhexan-2-one)

Vapor pressure :

Ingredient name	Vapor Pressure at 20°C			Vapor pressure at 50°C		
	mm Hg	kPa	Method	mm Hg	kPa	Method
ethylbenzene	9.30076	1.2				
xylene	6.7	0.89				
5-methylhexan-2-one	4.99	0.67	EU A.4			

Relative vapor density : Not available.

Density : 1.779 g/cm³ [DIN EN ISO 2811-1]

Solubility(ies) :

Media	Result
cold water	Not soluble [OECD (TG 105)]

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

Auto-ignition temperature :

Ingredient name	°C	°F	Method
5-methylhexan-2-one	400	752	EU A.15
xylene	432	809.6	
ethylbenzene	432.22	810	

Decomposition temperature : Not available.

Viscosity : Kinematic (room temperature): 112 mm²/s (112 cSt) [DIN EN ISO 3219]
Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): 200 mm²/s (200 cSt) [DIN EN ISO 3219]

Particle characteristics

Median particle size : Not applicable.

Percentage of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm : 0

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 pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

Incompatible materials : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:
oxidizing 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
dicopper oxide	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	3.34 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1340 mg/kg	-
5-methylhexan-2-one	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	3813 ppm	6 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	17806 mg/m ³	6 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	10 mL/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Mouse	800 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	2542 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3200 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5657 mg/kg	-
xylene	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Subcutaneous	Rat	1700 mg/kg	-
rosin	LD50 Oral	Guinea pig	4100 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	4100 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	7600 mg/kg	-
ethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rabbit	4000 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Mouse	35500 mg/m ³	2 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	55000 mg/m ³	2 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	17800 uL/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Mouse	2624 uL/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
carbon black, respirable powder	LD50 Oral	Rat	>15400 mg/kg	-
ethanol	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Mouse	>40000 ppm	10 minutes
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Mouse	>60000 ppm	1 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	20000 ppm	10 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Mouse	39000 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	124700 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	5900 mg/m ³	6 hours
	LD50 Intra-arterial	Rat	11 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Guinea pig	3414 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Mouse	4 mL/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Mouse	528 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Rabbit	963 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Rat	3600 µg/kg	-
	LD50 Intravenous	Mouse	2.8 mL/kg	-
	LD50 Intravenous	Mouse	1973 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intravenous	Rabbit	2374 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intravenous	Rat	1440 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Guinea pig	5560 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	10.5 mL/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	3450 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rabbit	6300 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	7 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	15010 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	7060 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Subcutaneous	Mouse	8285 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
5-methylhexan-2-one	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 UI	-
xylene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	87 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 5 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 UI	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 %	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
ethylbenzene	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 15 mg	-
ethanol	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 UI	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	0.066666667 minutes 100 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	400 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 mg	-

Sensitization

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	IARC	NTP	ACGIH
xylene	3	-	A4
ethylbenzene	2B	-	A3
carbon black, respirable powder	2B	-	A3
ethanol	1	-	A3

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
xylene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
ethylbenzene	Category 2	-	hearing organs

Aspiration hazard

Section 11. Toxicological information

Name	Result
xylene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye damage.
Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion : Harmful if swallowed.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 pain
 watering
 redness
Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 reduced fetal weight
 increase in fetal deaths
 skeletal malformations
Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 pain or irritation
 redness
 blistering may occur
 reduced fetal weight
 increase in fetal deaths
 skeletal malformations
Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 stomach pains
 reduced fetal weight
 increase in fetal deaths
 skeletal malformations

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.

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 : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Reproductive toxicity : Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Section 11. Toxicological information

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)
Product as-supplied	1239.6	12262	N/A	37.7	8.3
dicopper oxide	500	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.34
5-methylhexan-2-one	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	N/A
xylene	N/A	1100	N/A	11	N/A
ethylbenzene	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	N/A

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
dicopper oxide	Acute EC50 30 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	4 days
	Acute EC50 0.042 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia similis	48 hours
	Acute LC50 350 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Balanus improvisus - Nauplii	48 hours
	Acute LC50 0.075 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Danio rerio	96 hours
5-methylhexan-2-one xylene	Chronic IC10 0.009 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - Exponential growth phase	96 hours
	Acute LC50 159000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute EC50 90 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Cypris subglobosa	48 hours
	Acute LC50 8.5 ppm Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio - Adult	48 hours
	Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio	48 hours
	Acute LC50 16940 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Carassius auratus	96 hours
	Acute LC50 15700 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	96 hours
	Acute LC50 20870 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	96 hours
	Acute LC50 19000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	96 hours
	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
ethylbenzene	Acute EC50 4600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute EC50 5400 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute EC50 3600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
	Acute EC50 4900 µg/l Marine water	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	72 hours
	Acute EC50 7700 µg/l Marine water	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	96 hours
	Acute EC50 6.53 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii	48 hours
	Acute EC50 13.3 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii	48 hours
	Acute EC50 2.97 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute EC50 2.93 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 8.78 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii	48 hours

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carbon black, respirable powder	Acute LC50 13.3 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii	48 hours
	Acute LC50 40000 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Cancer magister - Zoea	48 hours
ethanol	Acute LC50 18.4 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 13.9 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 75000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5100 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Menidia menidia	96 hours
	Acute LC50 4.3 ul/L Marine water	Fish - Morone saxatilis - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	96 hours
	Acute LC50 4200 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	Acute LC50 9090 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute LC50 9100 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute EC50 37.563 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 61.547 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute EC50 17.921 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours
	Acute EC50 1074 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Cypris subglobosa	48 hours
	Acute EC50 7640 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute EC50 2000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute EC50 12.9 g/L Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute EC50 12800 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute LC50 25500 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia franciscana - Larvae	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5577000 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 3715000 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 6076000 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5680 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 9268000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 9248000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 11000000 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Alburnus alburnus	96 hours
	Acute LC50 42000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	4 days
	Acute LC50 12720 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 14 ppm Fresh water	Algae - Eutreptiella sp.	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 350 ppm Fresh water	Algae - Heterosigma akashiwo	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 50 ul/L Marine water	Algae - Hormosira banksii - Gamete	72 hours
	Chronic NOEC 20 ppm Fresh water	Algae - Prorocentrum minimum	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 4.995 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 100 ul/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 100 ul/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.375 ul/L Fresh water	Fish - Gambusia holbrooki - Larvae	12 weeks

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
5-methylhexan-2-one	1.88	-	low
xylene	3.12	8.1 to 25.9	low
rosin	1.9 to 7.7	-	high
ethylbenzene	3.6	-	low
ethanol	-0.35	-	low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : 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. 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

The information provided in section 14 is based on a bulk package shipment via ground transport in North America. All shippers are responsible for ensuring the proper transportation classification and package/container requirements are followed for the relevant mode of transport.

	TDG Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
Transport hazard class(es)	3  	3  	3 
Packing group	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	Yes.	Marine Pollutant(s): dicopper oxide, copper oxide	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.

Additional information

TDG Classification : Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3), 2.7 (Marine pollutant mark). The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported by road or rail.

IMDG	: Emergency schedules F-E, _S-E_ The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.
IATA	: The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

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.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Canadian lists

Canadian NPRI	: The following components are listed: copper (and its compounds); xylene (all isomers); ethylbenzene; copper (and its compounds)
CEPA Toxic substances	: None of the components are listed.

Inventory list

Canada	: Not determined.
United States	: Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of printing	: 11/7/2024
Date of issue/ Date of revision	: 11/7/2024
Date of previous issue	: No previous validation
Version	: 1
Unique ID	: BB61C204F4D31EEFA7A46597818C0747
Key to abbreviations	: ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals HPR = Hazardous Products Regulations 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

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3	On basis of test data
ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4	Calculation method
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1	Calculation method
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1	Calculation method
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1	Calculation method
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2	Calculation method

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

Date of issue/Date of revision	: 11/7/2024	Version	: 1
Date of previous issue	: No previous validation		16/17

Section 16. Other information

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

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

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