

# Safety Data Sheet

## Crown Trade New Build Acrylic Gloss

Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Regulation (EU) No. 2020/878 - Ireland / Northern Ireland

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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Product name : Crown Trade New Build Acrylic Gloss  
Product identity : 2U1UK10W01  
Product type : waterborne acrylic paint

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

Field of application : Decoration of trim. Applied by brush and roller. See container for details.  
Identified uses : Consumer applications.

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company details :	Crown Paints Limited PO Box 37, Crown House Hollins Road, Darwen Lancashire, BB3 0BG Tel: 01254 704951 crownpaint.co.uk	Crown Paints Ireland Ltd. Unit 8A Coolmine Central Porters Road, Coolmine Ind Est Dublin 15, D15 AX9A Tel: 00353 1 8164400
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#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

01254 704951 (08.00-17.00) Ireland:  
Contact Person: **+353 (0)1 809 2166** (08.00-22.00) Seven days  
Product SHE Information Manager  
Regulatory\_Affairs@hempel.com National Poisons Information Centre  
Date of issue : 28 April 2023 Beaumont Hospital, Dublin 9 DOV2NO, Ireland.  
Date of previous issue : No previous validation.

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Product definition : Mixture  
**Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]**  
Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

#### 2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictograms :  
Signal word : No signal word.  
Hazard statements : H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.  
Precautionary statements :  
General : Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. IF IN EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
Prevention : Avoid release to the environment.  
Disposal : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.  
Hazardous ingredients : Not applicable.  
Supplemental label elements : Contains 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1), 2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one. May produce an allergic reaction.  
Warning! Hazardous respirable droplets may be formed when sprayed. Do not breathe spray or mist.

#### Special packaging requirements

**SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings : Not applicable.

Tactile warning of danger : Not applicable.

**2.3 Other hazards**

This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

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

**SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

**3.2 Mixtures**

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%	Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]	Type
titanium dioxide	REACH #: 01-2119489379-17 EC: 236-675-5 CAS: 13463-67-7 Index: 022-006-00-2	≥10 - ≤25	Carc. 2, H351 (inhalation)	[1] [*]
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	REACH #: 01-2120761540-60 EC: 220-120-9 CAS: 2634-33-5 Index: 613-088-00-6	≤0.3	Acute Tox. 4, H302 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Aquatic Acute 1, H400	[1]
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	REACH #: 01-2120764691-48 CAS: 55965-84-9 Index: 613-167-00-5	≤0.015	Acute Tox. 3, H301 Acute Tox. 2, H310 Acute Tox. 2, H330 Skin Corr. 1C, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1A, H317 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 EUH071	[1]
2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	EC: 247-761-7 CAS: 26530-20-1 Index: 613-112-00-5	≤0.0099	Acute Tox. 3, H301 Acute Tox. 3, H311 Acute Tox. 2, H330 Skin Corr. 1, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1A, H317 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 EUH071	[1]
2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one	REACH #: 01-2120764690-50 EC: 220-239-6 CAS: 2682-20-4 Index: 613-326-00-9	<0.01	Acute Tox. 3, H301 Acute Tox. 3, H311 Acute Tox. 2, H330 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1A, H317 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 EUH071	[1]
See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.				

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.

Biocides deplete naturally or been chemically neutralised during the paint production process. The concentrations shown above, are before this depletion has taken place. Test have been conducted, either on the actual batches or equivalent production batches. These tests show that post-production concentration is below the classification threshold.

**Type**

[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard

[\*] The classification as a carcinogen by inhalation applies only to mixtures placed on the market in powder form containing 1% or more of titanium dioxide particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm not bound within a matrix.

**SECTION 4: First aid measures**

**4.1 Description of first aid measures**

General : In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Eye contact : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Inhalation : Remove to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical advice.

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

Skin contact :	Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners.
Ingestion :	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Lower the head so that vomit will not re-enter the mouth and throat.
Protection of first-aiders :	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

Eye contact :	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation :	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact :	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion :	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact :	No specific data.
Inhalation :	No specific data.
Skin contact :	No specific data.
Ingestion :	No specific data.

### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician :	Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
Specific treatments :	No specific treatment.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media :	Recommended: alcohol resistant foam, CO <sub>2</sub> , powders, water spray. Not to be used : waterjet.
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### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazards from the substance or mixture :	In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. 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 combustion products :	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides metal oxide/oxides

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

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. Fire will produce dense black smoke. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water. Do not release runoff from fire to drains or watercourses. Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Exclude sources of ignition and ventilate the area. Floors may become slippery. Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

### 6.2 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).

### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. 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). Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

See Section 1 for emergency contact information.  
See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.  
See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). 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. Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Never use pressure to empty; the container is not a pressure vessel. Always keep in the same material as the supply container. Good housekeeping standards and regular safe removal of waste materials will minimise risks of spontaneous combustion and other fire hazards. The Manual Handling Operations Regulations may apply to the handling of containers of this product. Packs with a volume content of 5 litres or more may be marked with a maximum gross weight. To assist employers the following method of calculating the weight for any pack size is given. Take the pack size volume in litres and multiply this figure by the specific gravity (relative density) value given in section 9. This will give the net weight of the coating in kilograms. Allowance will then have to be made for the immediate packaging to give an approximate gross weight.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area away from incompatible materials and ignition sources. Keep out of the reach of children. Keep away from: Oxidizing agents, strong alkalis, strong acids. No smoking. Prevent unauthorized access. Containers that are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

Storage : Do not store below the following temperature: 5 °C

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

See separate Product Data Sheet for recommendations or industrial sector specific solutions.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

Product/ingredient name	Exposure limit values
titanium dioxide	<b>NAOSH (Ireland, 5/2021).</b> OELV-8hr: 4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: respirable dust OELV-8hr: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: inhalable dust <b>NAOSH (Ireland, 5/2021).</b> OELV-8hr: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: particulate OELV-8hr: 470 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: vapour and particulates OELV-8hr: 150 ppm 8 hours. Form: vapour and particulates
propyleneglycol	

### Recommended monitoring procedures

If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents) Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### Appropriate engineering controls

Arrange sufficient ventilation by local exhaust ventilation and good general ventilation to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors or dust lowest possible and below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

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.

#### Individual protection measures



## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

General :	Gloves must be worn for all work that may result in soiling. Apron/coveralls/protective clothing must be worn when soiling is so great that regular work clothes do not adequately protect skin against contact with the product. Safety eyewear should be used when there is a likelihood of exposure.
Hygiene measures :	Wash hands, forearms, and face thoroughly after handling compounds and before eating, smoking, using lavatory, and at the end of day.
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: safety glasses with side-shields.
Hand protection :	<p>Wear chemical-resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. The quality of the chemical-resistant protective gloves must be chosen as a function of the specific workplace concentrations and quantity of hazardous substances.</p> <p>Since the actual work situation is unknown. Supplier of gloves should be contacted in order to find the appropriate type. Below listed glove(s) should be regarded as generic advice:</p> <p>Recommended: Silver Shield / Barrier / 4H gloves, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, butyl rubber, natural rubber (latex), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), Viton®</p>
Body protection :	Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved handling this product.
Respiratory protection :	Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

### 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 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state :	Liquid.
Colour :	Various
Odour :	Non-characteristic.
pH :	9
Melting point/freezing point :	0°C This is based on data for the following ingredient: water
Boiling point/boiling range :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Flash point :	Closed cup: 101°C (213.8°F)
Evaporation rate :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Flammability :	Flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and heat.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits :	0.6 - 12.6 vol %
Vapour pressure :	2.333 kPa This is based on data for the following ingredient: water
Vapour density :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Relative density :	1.213 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Partition coefficient (LogKow) :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Auto-ignition temperature :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Decomposition temperature :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Viscosity :	Kinematic: 230 mm <sup>2</sup> /s
Explosive properties :	Slightly explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge.
Oxidising properties :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.

### 9.2 Other information

Solvent(s) % by weight :	Weighted average: 8 %
Water % by weight :	Weighted average: 43 %

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

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

### 10.2 Chemical stability

The product is stable.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

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

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

No specific data.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.

Slightly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: reducing materials.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When exposed to high temperatures (i.e. in case of fire) harmful decomposition products may be formed:

Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides metal oxide/oxides

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

The product has been assessed following the conventional method and is classified for toxicological hazards accordingly. This takes into account, where known, delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects of components from short term and long term exposure by oral, inhalation and dermal routes of exposure and eye contact.

Repeated or prolonged contact with the mixture may cause removal of natural fat from the skin, resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin.

If splashed in the eyes, the liquid may cause irritation and reversible damage.

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
titanium dioxide	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>6.8 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl- 2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl- 2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	LD50 Oral	Rat - Male	670 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	69 mg/kg	-
2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	0.58 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	690 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	550 mg/kg	-
2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	0.11 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	242 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat - Female	183 mg/kg	-

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
No known significant effects or critical hazards.	

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure
titanium dioxide	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	72 hours 300 Micrograms Intermittent
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	-
	Skin - Irritant	Rabbit	-	4 hours
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl- 2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl- 2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Human	-	0.01 Percent
2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	100 milligrams
2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	-

#### Sensitiser

**SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	skin	Guinea pig	Sensitising
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	skin	Mouse	Sensitising
	skin	Guinea pig	Sensitising
2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	skin	Mouse	Sensitising
2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one	skin	Guinea pig	Sensitising

**Mutagenic effects**

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Carcinogenicity**

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Reproductive toxicity**

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Teratogenic effects**

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)**

Not available.

**Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)**

Not available.

**Aspiration hazard**

Not available.

**Information on likely routes of exposure**

Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

**Potential chronic health effects**

Sensitisation : Contains 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1). May produce an allergic reaction.

**11.2 Information on other hazards**

Endocrine disrupting properties : See Section 15 for details.

Other information : No additional known significant effects or critical hazards.

**SECTION 12: Ecological information****12.1 Toxicity**

Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
titanium dioxide	Acute LC50 >100 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 >100 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Acute EC50 0.11 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Acute EC50 2.94 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	Acute LC50 10 - 20 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1.6 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	Acute EC50 0.018 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Acute EC50 0.1 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Acute LC50 0.188 mg/l	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	Acute EC50 0.084 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Acute EC50 0.42 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 0.036 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Acute EC50 0.158 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Acute EC50 0.063 mg/l	Algae	96 hours
2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Acute EC50 0.87 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 0.056 ppm Marine water	Crustaceans - Acartia tonsa	48 hours
2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Acute LC50 4.77 mg/l	Fish	96 hours

**12.2 Persistence and degradability**



**SECTION 12: Ecological information**

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl- 2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl- 2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1) 2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one	- OECD 301B Ready Biodegradability - CO2 Evolution Test -	90 % - Readily - 28 days 62 % - Not readily - 28 days  98 % - Readily - 48 days	- - -	- - -
Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability	
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl- 2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl- 2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	- -	- -	Readily Not readily	

**12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	1.3 <3	6.95 <100	low low
2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one 2-methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one	2.45 -0.32	507 - 538 3.16	high low

**12.4 Mobility in soil**

Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>) : No known data available in our database.

Mobility : No known data available in our database.

**12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

**12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties**

See Section 15 for details.

**12.7 Other adverse effects**

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**SECTION 13: Disposal considerations****13.1 Waste treatment methods**

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Residues of the product is listed as hazardous waste. Dispose of according to all state and local applicable regulations. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction.

European waste catalogue (EWC) : 08 01 11\*

**Packaging**

Used containers, drained and/ or rigorously scraped out and containing dried residues of the supplied coating, are categorised as hazardous waste, with EWC code: 15 01 10\*.

If mixed with other wastes, the above waste code may not be applicable.

**SECTION 14: Transport information**

Transport may take place according to national regulation or ADR for transport by road, RID for transport by train, IMDG for transport by sea, IATA for transport by air.

	14.1 UN no.	14.2 Proper shipping name	14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	14.4 PG*	14.5 Env*	Additional information
<b>ADR/RID Class</b>	Not regulated.		-	-	No.	-
<b>IMDG Class</b>	Not regulated.		-	-	No.	-
<b>IATA Class</b>	Not regulated.		-	-	No.	-

PG\* : Packing group

Env.\* : Environmental hazards

**14.6 Special precautions for user**



**SECTION 14: Transport information**

**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.

**14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**

Not applicable.

**SECTION 15: Regulatory information****15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation - Substances of very high concern

**Annex XIV**

None of the components are listed.

**Substances of very high concern**

None of the components are listed.

Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles

Not applicable.

**Other EU regulations**

This product is not controlled under the Seveso III Directive.

**15.2 Chemical safety assessment**

This product contains substances for which Chemical Safety Assessments are still required.

**SECTION 16: Other information**

▢ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Abbreviations and acronyms :

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate  
 CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008]  
 DNEL = Derived No Effect Level  
 EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement  
 PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration  
 RRN = REACH Registration Number

Full text of abbreviated H statements :

H301 Toxic if swallowed.  
 H302 Harmful if swallowed.  
 H310 Fatal in contact with skin.  
 H311 Toxic in contact with skin.  
 H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.  
 H315 Causes skin irritation.  
 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
 H318 Causes serious eye damage.  
 H330 Fatal if inhaled.  
 H351 Suspected of causing cancer.  
 H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.  
 H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.  
 H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.  
 EUH071 Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS] :

Acute Tox. 2 ACUTE TOXICITY - Category 2  
 Acute Tox. 3 ACUTE TOXICITY - Category 3  
 Acute Tox. 4 ACUTE TOXICITY - Category 4  
 Aquatic Acute 1 SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1  
 Aquatic Chronic 1 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1  
 Aquatic Chronic 3 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3  
 Carc. 2 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2  
 Eye Dam. 1 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1  
 Skin Corr. 1 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1  
 Skin Corr. 1B SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1B  
 Skin Corr. 1C SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1C  
 Skin Irrit. 2 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2  
 Skin Sens. 1 SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1  
 Skin Sens. 1A SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1A

**Procedure used to derive the classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]**

Classification	Justification
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD	Calculation method

**Notice to reader**

**SECTION 16: Other information**

The information contained in this safety data sheet is based on the present state of knowledge and EU and national legislation. It provides guidance on health, safety and environmental aspects for handling the product in a safe way and should not be construed as any guarantee of the technical performance or suitability for particular applications.

It is always the duty of the user/employer to ascertain that the work is planned and carried out in accordance with the national regulations.