

SAFETY DATA SHEET

LAZZUMIX POLIURETANO AMARELO CLARO



Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : LAZZUMIX POLIURETANO AMARELO CLARO
Product code : 27.00.LP511
Product type : Liquid.

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

Identified uses

Paint or paint related material.

Supplier's details : SHERWIN-WILLIAMS DO BRASIL – DIV. AUTOMOTIVA
Estrada do Montanhão, 3000 – Bairro Montanhão
São Bernardo do Campo - São Paulo CEP: 09791-250
www.sherwin-auto.com.br
atendimento@sherwin-auto.com.br
Telephone no.: 55 (11) 2168-4500
Fax no.: 55 (11) 2168-4565

Emergency telephone number: : 08000 – 148110 CEATOX (Centro de Toxicologia) 24 horas
55 (11) 2168-4500 (Emergency contact available 24 hours a day)

Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 3
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : Flammable liquid and vapor.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes mild skin irritation.
May cause cancer.
May damage fertility or the unborn child.
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

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. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Keep container tightly closed. Avoid release to the environment.

Response : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention.

Section 2. Hazards identification

- 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 and international regulations.

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

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

CAS number/other identifiers

EC number : Mixture.

| Ingredient name | % | CAS number |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 2-Butyl Acetate | ≥10 - ≤25 | 105-46-4 |
| Ethylbenzene | ≤5 | 100-41-4 |
| Xylene, mixed isomers | ≤5 | 1330-20-7 |
| Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons | ≤5 | 64742-95-6 |
| 2-Butoxyethyl Acetate | ≤3 | 112-07-2 |
| trimethylbenzene | ≤2.6 | 25551-13-7 |
| 2-Ethoxyethyl Acetate | <1 | 111-15-9 |
| Cumene | ≤0.3 | 98-82-8 |
| Zinc Phosphate | <0.25 | 7779-90-0 |

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

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

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If 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 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** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of 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. 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

Section 4. First aid measures

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes mild skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
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. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
nitrogen oxides
halogenated compounds
metal oxide/oxides

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

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

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. 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). 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 swallow. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Section 7. Handling and storage

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

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 |
|-----------------------|--|
| 2-Butyl Acetate | ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023). [Butyl acetates] STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. |
| Ethylbenzene | Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil, 11/2001). TWA: 78 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 340 mg/m ³ 8 hours. |
| Xylene, mixed isomers | Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil, 11/2001). [Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)] TWA: 78 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 340 mg/m ³ 8 hours. |
| 2-Butoxyethyl Acetate | ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. |
| trimethylbenzene | ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023). [trimethyl benzene, isomers] TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. |
| 2-Ethoxyethyl Acetate | Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil, 11/2001). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 78 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 420 mg/m ³ 8 hours. |
| Cumene | Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brazil, 11/2001). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 39 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 190 mg/m ³ 8 hours. |

The information contained in this safety data sheet does not constitute the user's own assessment of workplace risks, as required by other health and safety legislation. The provisions of the national health and safety at work regulations apply to the use of this product at work.

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

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

Individual protection measures

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- 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.
Nota(s): Contaminated clothing should be washed separately.
- 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.
Recommended gloves: Nitrile gloves
- 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.
Nota(s): Closed shoes are recommended for protection.
- 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.
If personal exposure cannot be controlled below applicable limits by ventilation, wear a properly fitted organic vapor/particulate respirator.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Color** : Various
- Odor** : Characteristic.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting/freezing point** : Not available.
- Boiling point, Initial boiling point and boiling range** : 112°C (233.6°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 31°C (87.8°F)
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit** : Lower: 0.5%
Upper: 9.8%
- Vapor pressure** : 1.3 kPa (10 mm Hg)
- Relative vapor density** : Not available.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

| | |
|---|--|
| Density | : 1.063186799 g/cm ³ |
| Solubility | : Not available. |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | : Not applicable. |
| Auto-ignition temperature | : Not available. |
| Decomposition temperature | : Not available. |
| Viscosity | : Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): <20.5 mm ² /s (<20.5 cSt) |

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

** Data of Mixture **

| | |
|---|---|
| Information on the likely routes of exposure | : Not available. |
| <u>Potential acute health effects</u> | |
| Eye contact | : No known significant effects or critical hazards. |
| Inhalation | : No known significant effects or critical hazards. |
| Skin contact | : Causes mild skin irritation. |
| Ingestion | : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

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

Section 11. Toxicological information

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Potential chronic health effects

General : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Carcinogenicity : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity : May damage the unborn child.
Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects : May damage fertility.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

| Route | ATE value |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Oral | 30906.32 mg/kg |
| Dermal | 16663.04 mg/kg |
| Inhalation (gases) | 149728.39 ppm |
| Inhalation (vapors) | 122.24 mg/l |

** Data of Component **

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Dose | Exposure |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------|----------|
| 2-Butyl Acetate | LD50 Oral | Rat | 3200 mg/kg | - |
| Ethylbenzene | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | >5000 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 3500 mg/kg | - |
| Xylene, mixed isomers | LC50 Inhalation Gas. | Rat | 6700 ppm | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 4300 mg/kg | - |
| Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons | LD50 Oral | Rat | 8400 mg/kg | - |
| 2-Butoxyethyl Acetate | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 1500 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 2400 mg/kg | - |
| trimethylbenzene | LD50 Oral | Rat | 8970 mg/kg | - |
| 2-Ethoxyethyl Acetate | LD50 Oral | Rat | 2700 mg/kg | - |
| Cumene | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat | 39000 mg/m ³ | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 1400 mg/kg | - |

Irritation/Corrosion

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Score | Exposure | Observation |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------|-------------|
| Ethylbenzene | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 500 mg | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 15 mg | - |
| Xylene, mixed isomers | 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 | - |
| Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 100 uL | - |
| 2-Butoxyethyl Acetate | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 mg | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 500 mg | - |

Section 11. Toxicological information

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------|---|-----------------|---|
| trimethylbenzene | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 mg | - |
| | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 mg | - |
| 2-Ethoxyethyl Acetate | Eyes - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 40 mg | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 490 mg | - |
| Cumene | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 mg | - |
| | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 86 mg | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 10 mg | - |
| | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 100 mg | - |

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

| Name | Category | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Xylene, mixed isomers | Category 3 | - | Respiratory tract irritation |
| Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons | Category 3 | - | Respiratory tract irritation |
| Cumene | Category 3 Category 3 | - | Narcotic effects Respiratory tract irritation |

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

| Name | Category | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Ethylbenzene | Category 2 | - | hearing organs |
| Xylene, mixed isomers | Category 2 | - | - |

Aspiration hazard

| Name | Result |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ethylbenzene | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| Xylene, mixed isomers | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| Cumene | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Exposure |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|----------|
| Ethylbenzene | Acute EC50 4900 µg/l Marine water | Algae - <i>Skeletonema costatum</i> | 72 hours |
| | Acute EC50 7700 µg/l Marine water | Algae - <i>Skeletonema costatum</i> | 96 hours |
| | Acute EC50 6.53 mg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - <i>Artemia sp.</i> - Nauplii | 48 hours |
| | Acute EC50 2.93 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate | 48 hours |
| Xylene, mixed isomers | Acute LC50 4200 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - <i>Palaemonetes pugio</i> | 48 hours |
| trimethylbenzene | Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - <i>Pimephales promelas</i> | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 5600 µg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - <i>Palaemonetes pugio</i> | 48 hours |
| 2-Ethoxyethyl Acetate | Acute LC50 41000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) | 96 hours |
| Cumene | Acute EC50 7.4 mg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - <i>Artemia sp.</i> - | 48 hours |

Section 12. Ecological information

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|--|----------|
| Zinc Phosphate | Acute EC50 10.6 mg/l Fresh water | Nauplii Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 2700 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 90 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> | 96 hours |

Persistence/degradability

| Product/ingredient name | Aquatic half-life | Photolysis | Biodegradability |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|
| Ethylbenzene | - | - | Readily |
| Xylene, mixed isomers | - | - | Readily |
| Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons | - | - | Readily |
| 2-Butoxyethyl Acetate | - | - | Readily |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Product/ingredient name | LogP _{ow} | BCF | Potential |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Xylene, mixed isomers | - | 8.1 to 25.9 | Low |
| Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons | - | 10 to 2500 | High |
| Cumene | - | 35.48 | Low |
| Zinc Phosphate | - | 60960 | High |

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

| | Brazil - ANTT | IMDG | IATA |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| UN number | UN1263 | UN1263 | UN1263 |
| UN proper shipping name | PAINT | PAINT | PAINT |
| Transport hazard class(es) | 3  | 3  | 3  |

Section 14. Transport information

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-----|
| Packing group | III | III | III |
| Environmental hazards | No. | No. | No. |
| Additional information | Risk number 30 | - | |

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.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product : No known specific national and/or regional regulations applicable to this product (including its ingredients).

International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

Inventory list

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Australia | : Not determined. |
| Canada | : Not determined. |
| China | : Not determined. |
| Japan | : Japan inventory (CSCL) : Not determined. Japan inventory (ISHL) : Not determined. |
| Malaysia | : Not determined |
| New Zealand | : Not determined. |
| Philippines | : Not determined. |
| Republic of Korea | : Not determined. |
| Taiwan | : Not determined. |
| Thailand | : Not determined. |
| Turkey | : Not determined. |
| United States | : Not determined. |
| Viet Nam | : Not determined. |

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of printing : 15, May, 2024.

Date of issue/Date of revision : 14, May, 2024.

Date of previous issue : 18, Sep, 2023.

Version : 5.1

Version of the Product : 009 00

Key to abbreviations :

- ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- IATA = International Air Transport Association
- IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
- IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
- MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
- UN = United Nations

References : Not available.

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

It is recommended that each customer or recipient of this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) study it carefully and consult resources, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this SDS and any hazards associated with the product. This information is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date herein. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. The information presented here applies only to the product as shipped. The addition of any material can change the composition, hazards and risks of the product. Products shall not be repackaged, modified, or tinted except as specifically instructed by Sherwin-Williams, including but not limited to the incorporation of non Sherwin-Williams products or the use or addition of products in proportions not specified by Sherwin-Williams. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations and jurisdictions. The customer/buyer/user is responsible to ensure that his activities comply with all country, federal, state, provincial or local laws. The conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer; the customer/buyer/user is responsible to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. The customer/buyer/user should not use the product for any purpose other than the purpose shown in the applicable section of this SDS without first referring to the supplier and obtaining written handling instructions. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific SDS, the manufacturer cannot be responsible for SDSs obtained from any other source.