

This Safety Data Sheet is prepared in accordance with Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

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



1.1. Product identifier

SEAJET 034 EMPEROR WHITE

Product code: 634VR0020 - Version 2 - Revision Date: 19-10-2021

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against PT21 - Antifouling paint.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Chugoku Paints B.V., Sluisweg 12, 4794 SW Heijningen, Po Box 73, 4793 ZH Fijnaart, The Netherlands, Tel.+31-167-526100, E-mail: msdsregistration@cmpeurope.eu

1.4. Emergency telephone number

National Poisons Information Service: England & Wales / NHS dial 111, Scotland NHS 24, http://www.npis.org N.Ireland, Contact your local GP or pharmacist during normal hours, www.gpoutofhours.hscni.net for GP services Out-of-Hours.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP].

Flam. Liq. 3 H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

Acute Tox. 4 H332 Harmful if inhaled.

Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Causes skin irritation.

Eye Irrit. 2 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Skin Sens. 1 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Repr.1 H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.

STOT SE 3 H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT RE 2 H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aquatic Acute 1 H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2. Label elements



GHS02



GHS07



GHS09



Hazard pictogram(s):

Signal word: Danger

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]:

Hazard statement(s):

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental hazard information (EU):

EUH211 Warning! Hazardous respirable droplets may be formed when sprayed. Do not breathe spray or mist.

EUH032 Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.

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Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention:

P210: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P260: Do not breathe vapours/spray.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection.

Response:

P308+P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P370+P378: In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam to extinguish.

P391: Collect spillage.

Storage & Disposal: -

Contains (EC 1272/2008 18.3(b)):

Cuprous Thiocyanate.

Reaction mass of Ethylbenzene and Xylene.

Rosin.

Pyrithione zinc.

Extended details regarding health and environment, see Section 11 & 12.

Restricted to professional users.

Children shall be kept away until treated surfaces are dry.

Application, maintenance and repair activities shall be conducted within a contained area, on impermeable hard standing with bunding or on soil covered with an impermeable material to prevent losses and minimise emissions to the environment, and that any losses or waste shall be collected for reuse or disposal.

2.3. Other hazards

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

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SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Substances presenting a health or environmental hazard within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008, assigned a Community workplace exposure limit, classified as PBT/vPvB or included in the Candidate List. (*) For full text of H-statements, see SECTION 16.

Substance name	Identification	%	Hazard statement Co	ode(s) (*) / Hazard	
Substance name	number [wei		•	Class and Category Codes	
Cuprous Thiocyanate.	EG-nr: 214-183-1	, '	H400 - Aquatic Acute 1	I-	
	CAS-nr: 1111-67-7	20-25 %	H410 - Aquatic Chronic 1	- 	
	Index: 029-015-00-0	! !	EUH032	- 	
	Reach#: -	·—	<u> </u>	- t_ —	
			SCL / M-factor / ATE: - M(ac)=10 M	(chr)=10	
Reaction Mass Of Ethylbenzene And Xylene.	EG-nr: 905-588-0	,— — i	H226 - Flam. Liq. 3	H319 - Eye Irrit. 2	
	CAS-nr: -	20-25 %	H304 - Asp. Tox. 1	H332 - Acute Tox. 4	
	Index: -	! 	H312 - Acute Tox. 4	H335 - STOT SE 3	
	Reach#: 01-2119488216-3	! 32	H315 - Skin Irrit. 2	H373 - STOT RE 2	
			SCL / M-factor / ATE: H312-ATE 110		
		•	 		
Rosin.	EG-nr: 232-475-7	<u> </u>	H317 - Skin Sens. 1	- -	
	CAS-nr: 8050-09-7	7-12 %	i.	i-	
	Index: 650-015-00-7		[-	- T-	
	Reach#: 01-2119480418-3	2	<u>.</u>	!-	
			T		
inc Oxide.	EG-nr: 215-222-5	ı— —	H400 - Aquatic Acute 1	- <u>r_</u> — —	
	CAS-nr: 1314-13-2	1-5 %	H410 - Aquatic Chronic 1	- t_ — —	
	Index: 030-013-00-7	1 0 %	- Aquallo Olliolilo I		
	Reach#: 01-2119463881-3	<u></u>	<u></u>	- t̄_—	
	Neacii#. 01-2119403001-0		£		
	<u>₹</u>		i I		
lydrocarbons, C10, Aromatics, <1% Naphthalene.	EG-nr: 918-811-1	. <u> </u>	H304 - Asp. Tox. 1		
	CAS-nr: -	1-5 %	H336 - STOT SE 3	- <u> </u>	
	Index: -	! !	H411 - Aquatic Chronic 2	- -	
	Reach#: 01-2119463583-3	34	EUH066		
		•	 		
Pyrithione Zinc.	EG-nr: 236-671-3	.—	H360D-(1B) - Repr.1B	H318 - Eye Dam. 1	
•	CAS-nr: 13463-41-7	l _{2-3 %}	H330 - Acute Tox. 2	H400 - Aquatic Acute	
	Index: -	I / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	'H301 - Acute Tox. 3	H410 - Aquatic Chronic	
	Reach#: 01-2119511196-4	! <u> </u>	H372 - STOT RE 1		
	A A A	~	SCL / M-factor / ATE: H330-ATE 0.1	4 mg/L (Dust/Mist), H301-ATE	
			221mg/kg bw - M(ac)=1000 M(chr)=	10	
-Methoxy-2-Propanol.	EG-nr: 203-539-1	.— — i	H226 - Flam. Liq. 3	- r	
	CAS-nr: 107-98-2	1-5 %	H336 - STOT SE 3	- 	
	Index: 603-064-00-3	1 1		-+	
	Reach#: 01-2119457435-3	 	<u> </u>	- <u> </u>	
			†		
	<u> </u>	.—	1 1 1,100 (6 (8)		
Decetion Many Of O Mathedale and Di A Marke Let	EG-nr: 809-930-9	<u> </u>	H361fd(*)	- - - r	
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *			H400 - Aquatic Acute 1	1-	
Reaction Mass Of 3-Methylphenyl Di-4-Methylphenyl Phosphate And 4-Methylphenyl Di-3-Methylphenyl	CAS-nr: 1330-78-5	1-5 %		- ;	
Phosphate And 4-Methylphenyl Di-3-Methylphenyl	Index: -	<u> </u> 	H410 - Aquatic Chronic 1	- <u> -</u>	
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		<u> </u> 		- j. 	

Contains Titaniumdioxide. ≥1%. (CAS 13463-67-7) The Annex VI classification of Titanium dioxide does not apply to this mixture according to its Note 10. (EU) 2020/217

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SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures



Pay attention to your own safety! In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious place in recovery position and seek medical advice.

IF INHALED:



Move to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If symptoms: Call 112/ambulance for medical assistance. If no symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

IF ON SKIN:



Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Wash skin with water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

IF IN EYES:



Rinse with water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for 5 minutes. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

IF SWALLOWED:



Rinse mouth. If conscious: Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

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

Potential acute symptoms and effects

following inhalation:

Exposure to vapours may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

Harmful if inhaled.

May cause respiratory irritation.

following skin contact:

Causes skin irritation.

following eye contact:

Causes serious eye irritation.

following ingestion:

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Potential delayed symptoms and effects

following inhalation:

No specific data.

following skin contact:

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

following eye contact:

Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, watering, redness

following ingestion:

No specific data.

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

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.

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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Recommended: alcohol resistant foam, CO2, powders.



Water jet. Zincdust containing products should not be extinguished with water.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire will produce dense black smoke. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. See Section 10.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

There is no one clothing material or combination of materials that will give unlimited resistance to any individual or combination of chemicals. Fire fighter's clothing conforming to European standard EN469 provides a basic level of protection for chemical incidents. Appropriate breathing apparatus may be required (Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)). Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel: Comply with company's emergency procedures. Exclude sources of ignition and ventilate the area. Use safety goggles or safety glasses, as well as any other appropriate personal protective equipment, at all times. Avoid breathing vapours. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.

For emergency responders: See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment. See also the information: "For non-emergency personnel".

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses. If the product contaminates lakes, rivers or sewage, inform appropriate authorities in accordance with local regulations.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible absorbent materials, e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Place in a suitable container. Clean preferably with a detergent - avoid use of solvents.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive concentrations of vapour in air and avoid vapour concentration higher than the occupational exposure limits. In addition, the product should only be used in areas from which all naked lights and other sources of ignition have been excluded. Electrical equipment should be protected to the appropriate standard. No sparking tools should be used. Mixture may charge electrostatically: always use earthing leads when transferring from one container to another. Operators should wear anti-static footwear and clothing and floors should be of the conducting type. Avoid skin and eye contact. Avoid the inhalation of particulates and spray mist arising from the application of this mixture. Avoid inhalation of dust from sanding. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in application area. For personal protection see Section 8. Never use pressure to empty: container is not a pressure vessel. Always keep in containers of same material as the original one. Comply with the health and safety at work laws. Do not allow to enter drains or water courses. Isolate from sources of heat, sparks and open flame.

When operators, whether spraying or not, have to work inside the spray booth, ventilation is unlikely to be sufficient to control particulates and solvent vapour in all cases. In such circumstances they should wear a compressed air-fed respirator during the spraying process and until such time as the particulates and solvent vapour concentration has fallen below the exposure limits.

Information regarding fire and explosion hazard

Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations.

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Notes on joint storage

Store away from oxidising agents, from strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials.

Additional information on storage conditions

Observe label precautions. Store between 0°C and 40°C in a dry, well ventilated place away from sources of heat and direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking. Prevent unauthorised access. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Application: Airless spray, Brush, Roller (See also Technical Data Sheet.) Spray: professional use only.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control p	parameters
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Limits for occupational exposure and / or	(GB)	EU
biological limit values	LIMIT VALUES TWA8h - STEL15 ppm-mg/m³	LIMIT VALUES TWA8h - STEL15 ppm-mg/m³
Cuprous Thiocyanate.	TWA8h - ppm / 1 mg/m³	TWA8h - ppm / - mg/m³
	STEL - ppm / 2 mg/m³	STEL15 - ppm / - mg/m³
	Annotations -	Notation -
Reaction Mass Of Ethylbenzene And Xylene.	TWA8h - ppm / - mg/m³	TWA8h - ppm / - mg/m³
	STEL - ppm / - mg/m³	STEL15 - ppm / - mg/m³
	Annotations -	Notation -
Rosin.	TWA8h - ppm / - mg/m³	TWA8h - ppm / - mg/m³
	STEL - ppm / - mg/m³	STEL15 - ppm / - mg/m³
	Annotations -	Notation -
Zinc Oxide.	TWA8h - ppm / - mg/m³	TWA8h - ppm / - mg/m³
	STEL - ppm / - mg/m³	STEL15 - ppm / - mg/m³
	Annotations -	Notation -
Hydrocarbons, C10, Aromatics, <1% Naphthalene.	TWA8h - ppm / - mg/m³	TWA8h - ppm / - mg/m³
	STEL - ppm / - mg/m³	STEL15 - ppm / - mg/m³
	Annotations -	Notation -
Pyrithione Zinc.	TWA8h - ppm / - mg/m³	TWA8h - ppm / - mg/m³
	STEL - ppm / - mg/m³	STEL15 - ppm / - mg/m³
	Annotations -	Notation -
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol.	TWA8h 100 ppm / 375 mg/m ³	TWA8h 100 ppm / 375 mg/m ³
	STEL 150 ppm / 560 mg/m ³	STEL15 150 ppm / 568 mg/m ³
	Annotations Sk	Notation Skin
Reaction Mass Of 3-Methylphenyl Di-4-Methylphenyl Phosphate And 4-	TWA8h - ppm / - mg/m³	TWA8h - ppm / - mg/m³
Methylphenyl Di-3-Methylphenyl Phosphate And Tris(3-	STEL - ppm / - mg/m³	STEL15 - ppm / - mg/m³
Methylphenyl)Phosphate.	Annotations -	Notation -

U.K. - TWA=Time Weighted Average (8hr) - STEL=Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period) - H.S.E. Health and Safety Commission.

Europe - TWA = Time Weight Average (8hr) - Measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of 8 hours time-weighted average (TWA) - STEL = Short-term exposure limit - A limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period unless otherwise specified - SCOEL

Annotations / Notations:

BMGVs: Biological monitoring guidance values.

Carc: Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage.

Inh.: Inhalable fraction. Resp.: Respirable fraction.

Sen: Capable of causing occupational asthma.

Sk: Can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.

Skin: A skin notation assigned to the occupational exposure limit value indicates the possibility of significant uptake through the skin.

DNEL PNEC

DNEL - Not available. PNEC - Not available.

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8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation. Where reasonably practicable this should be achieved by the use of local exhaust ventilation and good general extraction. If these are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of particulates and solvent vapour below the OEL, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment Personal Protection

Respiratory protection



If workers could be exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit they should use a respirator to EN 140, fitted with a filter suitable for both particulates and vapours to EN14387, with an assigned protection factor of at least 10 (e.g. A2P3).

Dry sanding, flame cutting and/or welding of the dry paint film may give rise to dust and/or hazardous fumes. Wet sanding should be used wherever possible. If exposure cannot be avoided by the provision of local exhaust ventilation, suitable respiratory protective equipment should be used.

Hand protection



There is no one glove material or combination of materials that will give unlimited resistance to any individual or combination of chemicals. At repeated or prolonged contact; use gloves tested according to EN 374. Viton-gloves offer good protection for intense contact with most solvents, e.g. complete immersion in solvent.

Nitrile gloves offer good protection during spray application. The instructions and information provided by the glove manufacturer on use, storage, maintenance and replacement must be followed. The breakthrough time must be greater than the end use time of the product. Gloves should be replaced regularly and if there is any sign of damage to the glove material. Always ensure that gloves are free from defects and that they are stored and used correctly. The performance or effectiveness of the glove may be reduced by physical/ chemical damage and poor maintenance. Barrier creams may help to protect the exposed areas of the skin, they should however not be applied once exposure has occurred. Due to many conditions (e.g. temperature, abrasion) the practical usage of a chemical protective glove in practice may be much shorter than the permeation time determined through testing. USE PE gloves as under gloves for difficult situations like for instance: high exposure, unknown composition or unknown properties of the chemicals.

Gloves for repeated or prolonged exposure (Permeation breakthrough times > 480 min) - High Protection:

Material: Minimum Thickness: Chemical resistance:

Polyethylene (PE) Gloves 0,062mm High PVA Gloves 0,2-0,3mm High

Gloves for repeated or prolonged exposure (Permeation breakthrough times 240 - 480 min) - High Protection:

Material: Minimum Thickness: Chemical resistance:

Polyethylene (PE) Gloves0,062mmHighPVA Gloves0,2-0,3mmHighButyl Viton Gloves0,70mmHigh

Gloves for repeated or prolonged exposure (Permeation breakthrough times 120-240 min) - Medium Protection:

Material: Minimum Thickness: Chemical resistance:

Polyethylene (PE) Gloves0,062mmHighPVA Gloves0,2-0,3mmHighButyl Viton Gloves0,70mmHigh

Gloves for repeated or prolonged exposure (Permeation breakthrough times 60 - 120 min) - Medium Protection:

Material: Minimum Thickness: Chemical resistance:

Polyethylene (PE) Gloves 0,062mm High
PVA Gloves 0,2-0,3mm High
Butyl Viton Gloves 0,70mm High

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Gloves for short term exposure	splash protection	(Permeation	breakthrough times 30	- 60 min):	
					-

Material: Minimum Thickness: Chemical resistance:

Polyethylene (PE) Gloves0,062mmHighPVA Gloves0,2-0,3mmHighButyl Viton Gloves0,70mmHigh

Nitrile Gloves 0,31mm High

Gloves for short term exposure / splash protection (Permeation breakthrough times 10 - 30 min):

Material: Minimum Thickness: Chemical resistance:

Polyethylene (PE) Gloves0,062mmHighPVA Gloves0,2-0,3mmHighButyl Viton Gloves0,70mmHigh

Neoprene Gloves <0,4mm High Nitrile Gloves 0,175mm High

Non suitable Gloves - non exhaustive list (Permeation breakthrough times < 10 min):

Material: Thickness (or less):

Natural Rubber Gloves 0.75mm

Nitrile Gloves -

Neoprene Gloves 0,75mm Butyl Gloves 0,50mm



Eye/face protection

Use safety eyewear tested according to EN 166 designed to protect against splash of liquids.



Skin protection

Personnel should wear anti-static clothing made of natural fibre or of high temperature resistant synthetic fibre.



Environmental exposure controls

Do not allow to enter drains or water courses.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

(a) Physical state

Liquid

(b) Colour

White.

(c) Odour

Typical aromatic odour.

(d) Melting point/freezing point

Not applicable due to nature of the product.

(e) Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range

Not applicable due to nature of the product. Lowest Boiling Point: 1-methoxy-2-propanol. - 117°C

(f) Flammability

Vapours are ignitable. See Flash point (h).

(g) Lower and upper explosion limit

The product itself is not explosive, but the formation of an explosive mixture of vapour or dust with air is possible.

The product itself is not explosive, but the formation of all explosive mixture of vapour of dust with all	is possible.
Cuprous Thiocyanate.	Not applicable.
Reaction Mass Of Ethylbenzene And Xylene.	1.0-7.0%
Rosin.	Not applicable.
Zinc Oxide.	Not applicable.

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(g) Lower and upper explosion limit

Hydrocarbons, C10, Aromatics, <1% Naphthalene.	Not available.
Pyrithione Zinc.	Not applicable.
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol.	1.9-13.1%
Reaction Mass Of 3-Methylphenyl Di-4-Methylphenyl Phosphate And 4-Methylphenyl Di-3-Methylphenyl Phosphate And Tris(3-Methylphenyl)Phosphate.	Not available.

(h) Flash point

24°C - Method: ISO13736:2021 (i) Auto-ignition temperature

Not applicable due to nature of the product.

Lowest auto ignition temperature: 1-methoxy-2-propanol. - 287°C

(j) Decomposition temperature

Not applicable due to nature of the product.

(k) pH

Not applicable due to nature of the product. Mixture is non-soluble (in water).

(I) Kinematic viscosity

245 mm²/s @40°C - Method: ISO3219

Non-Newtonian liquid - thixotropic behaviour.

(m) Solubility

Not Soluble (in water).

(n) Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)

Not applicable due to nature of the product.

(o) Vapour pressure

10) Tupoui process	
Cuprous Thiocyanate.	Not available.
Reaction Mass Of Ethylbenzene And Xylene.	8.21 mbar
Rosin.	0,6kPa
Zinc Oxide.	Not applicable.
Hydrocarbons, C10, Aromatics, <1% Naphthalene.	1 Kpa
Pyrithione Zinc.	Not available.
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol.	11.6 mbar
Reaction Mass Of 3-Methylphenyl Di-4-Methylphenyl Phosphate And 4-Methylphenyl Di-3-Methylphenyl Phosphate And Tris(3-Methylphenyl)Phosphate.	0.00195 Pa

(p) Density and/or relative density

Relative density 1,49 @ 20°C - Method: ASTM D1475-98

(q) Relative vapour density

1-2 @ 20°C - Method: Calculated.

(r) Particle characteristics

Not applicable due to nature of the product.

9.2. Other information

Information with regard to physical hazard classes

No relevant information.

Other safety characteristics

No relevant information.

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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

Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see Section 7).

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

In combination with oxidizing agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials, exothermic reactions and/or explosive reactions may occur or toxic vapours may arise.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Keep away from oxidising agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon monoxide and dioxide, smoke, oxides of nitrogen etc.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

There are no data available on the mixture itself.

The mixture has been assessed following the additivity method of the CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and classified for toxicological hazards accordingly. See Sections 2 and 3 for details.

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Exposure to component solvents vapours concentration in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on kidney, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. 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. The liquid splashed in the eyes may cause irritation and reversible damage. Ingestion may cause nausea, diarrhoea and vomiting. 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.

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Conclusion/Summary on mixture

Acute toxicity:

ATEmix (oral) : No specific data.
ATEmix (Dermal) : No specific data.
ATEmix (Inhalation) : No specific data.

Skin corrosion/irritation:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture: Causes skin irritation.

Method: Additivity approach, No testdata available.

Serious eye damage/irritation:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture: Causes serious eye irritation.

Method: Additivity approach, no testdata available.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture

Respiratory sensitization Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Justification: Concentration limit, No testdata available.

Skin sensitization May cause an allergic skin reaction. Method: Concentration Limit, no testdata available.

Germ cell mutagenicity:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Justification: Concentration limit, No testdata available.

Carcinogenicity:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Justification: Concentration limit, No testdata available.

Reproductive toxicity:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture: May damage fertility or the unborn child. Method: Concentration Limit, no testdata available.

STOT - single exposure:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Justification: Concentration limit, No testdata available.

STOT - repeated exposure:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Method: Concentration Limit, no testdata available.

Aspiration hazard:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Justification: Additivity approach / Kinematic viscosity: 245 mm²/s @40°C - Measured

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation: Exposure to vapours may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

Ingestion: No specific data.

Skin exposure: Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Eye exposure: Causes serious eye irritation.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following: Cough

Ingestion: No specific data.

Skin exposure: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, redness.

Eye exposure: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, watering, redness.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Short term exposure:

Potential immediate effects: No specific data.

Potential delayed effects: No specific data.

Long term exposure:

Potential immediate effects: No specific data. Potential delayed effects: No specific data.

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Potential chronic health effects:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture

General: Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very

low levels.

Carcinogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Other information: No relevant information.

Contains Rosin. May produce an allergic reaction.

11.2 Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

No relevant information.

Other information

No relevant information.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

There are no data available on the mixture itself. Do not allow to enter drains or water courses.

The mixture has been assessed following the summation method of the CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and classified for eco-toxicological hazards accordingly.

12.1. Toxicity

Substance name - Species - Exposure - Results

Cuprous Thiocyanate. Acute (short-term) toxicity: Fish: Not available., Crustacea: EC50/48h 0.0203 ppm (Daphnia magna), Algae/aquatic plants: EC50/72h 0,06 mg/L - 0,99 mg/L (Chlorella vulgaris), Other organisms: Not available. Chronic (long-term) toxicity: Fish: Not available., Crustacea: Not available., Algae/aquatic plants: Not available., Other organisms: Not available.

Reaction Mass Of Ethylbenzene And Xylene. Acute (short-term) toxicity: Fish: LC50/96h - 2.6 mg/l, Crustacea: EC50/48h 1-10 mg/l (Daphnia magna), Algae/aquatic plants: EC50/72h 2.2 mg/L (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata), Other organisms: Not available. Chronic (long-term) toxicity: Fish: NOEC >1.3 mg/L (Salmo gairdneri), Crustacea: NOEC 0.96mg/L, Algae/aquatic plants: NOEC 0.44mg/L, Other organisms: Not available.

Rosin. Acute (short-term) toxicity: Fish: Not available., Crustacea: Not available., Algae/aquatic plants: Not available., Other organisms: Not available. Chronic (long-term) toxicity: Fish: Not available., Crustacea: Not available., Algae/aquatic plants: Not available., Other organisms: Not available.

Zinc Oxide. Acute (short-term) toxicity: Fish: LC50 0,169 mg Zn/l (Oncorrhynchus Mykiss), Crustacea: EC50/48h - 0.413 mg/l (Ceriodaphnia dubia), Algae/aquatic plants: EC50/72h - 0,137 mg/l (Selenastrum Capricornutum), Other organisms: Not available. Chronic (long-term) toxicity: Fish: NOEC 0.025 mg Zn/l, Crustacea: NOEC 82 ug/l, Algae/aquatic plants: NOEC 19 ug/l (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata), Other organisms: Not available.

Hydrocarbons, C10, Aromatics, <1% Naphthalene. Acute (short-term) toxicity: Fish: LC50/96h >=2<=5 mg/l (Oncorhynchus mykiss), Crustacea: EC50/48h >=3<=10 mg/l (Daphnia magna), Algae/aquatic plants: EC50/72h 11 mg/l (Pseudokirchneriella Subcapitata), Other organisms: Not available. Chronic (long-term) toxicity: Fish: NOELR 0.441 mg/L, Crustacea: NOELR 0.771 mg/L, Algae/aquatic plants: Not available., Other organisms: Not available.

Pyrithione Zinc. Acute (short-term) toxicity: Fish: LC50/96h - 0,0026 mg/l (Pimephales promelas), Crustacea: EC50/48h - 0,0082 mg/L (Daphnia magna),
Algae/aquatic plants: EC50/120h - 0,0012 mg/l (Skeletonema costatum), Other organisms: Not available. Chronic (long-term) toxicity: Fish: Not available., Crustacea:
Not available., Algae/aquatic plants: Not available., Other organisms: Not available.

1-Methoxy-2-Propanol. Acute (short-term) toxicity: Fish: LC50/96h 6812 mg/l (Leuciscus Idus), Crustacea: EC50/48h 23300 mg/l (Daphnia magna), Algae/aquatic plants: EC50/7d >1000 mg/L (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata), Other organisms: Not available. Chronic (long-term) toxicity: Fish: Not available., Crustacea: Not available., Algae/aquatic plants: Not available., Other organisms: Not available.

Reaction Mass Of 3-Methylphenyl Di-4-Methylphenyl Phosphate And 4-Methylphenyl Di-3-Methylphenyl Phosphate And Tris(3-Methylphenyl)Phosphate. Acute (short-term) toxicity: Fish: LC50/96h 0,6mg/l (Oncorhynchuss mykiss), Crustacea: EC50/48h 0,146mg/l (Daphnia magna), Algae/aquatic plants: EC50/72h0,4042mg/l (Desmodesmus subspicatus), Other organisms: Not available. Chronic (long-term) toxicity: Fish: NOEC 0,01mg/l (Jordanella floridae), Crustacea: NOEC 0,1 mg/L (Daphnia magna). Algae/aquatic plants: NOEC 0.016mg/l (Desmodesmus subspicatus, Other organisms: Not available.

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12.2. Persistence and degradability		
Substance name		
Cuprous Thiocyanate Readily biodegradable.		
l		
Reaction Mass Of Ethylbenzene And Xylene Readily biodegradable.		
Rosin Readily biodegradable.		
Zinc Oxide Readily biodegradable.		
 		. — . — . — . — .
Hydrocarbons, C10, Aromatics, <1% Naphthalene Inherently biodegradable.		
· 		
Pyrithione Zinc Inherently biodegradable.		
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol Readily biodegradable.		. — . — . — . — .
1-Intellioxy-2-Fropatiol Neadily biodegradable.		
Reaction Mass Of 3-Methylphenyl Di-4-Methylphenyl Phosphate And 4-Methylphenyl Di-3-Methylphenyl Phosphate And Tris(3	-Methylphenyl)P	Phosphate - Readily
biodegradable.	woury prioriyi).	noophato. Itoudily
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential		
Substance name	log Kow	BCF
Cuprous Thiocyanate.	_ 	
i I	Kp 2120l/kg	Not available.
Reaction Mass Of Ethylbenzene And Xylene.		
	3,1	25,9
Rosin.	Not available.	<25-130
1 1	Not available.	<25-130 I
Zinc Oxide.	Not available.	Not available.
	Not available.	Not available.
Hydrocarbons, C10, Aromatics, <1% Naphthalene.	Not available.	Not available.
Pyrithione Zinc.	0,93	1,4
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol.	-0,43	Not available.
Reaction Mass Of 3-Methylphenyl Di-4-Methylphenyl Phosphate And 4-Methylphenyl Di-3-Methylphenyl Phosphate And Tris(3-	 	
Reaction Mass Of 3-Methylphenyl Di-4-Methylphenyl Phosphate And 4-Methylphenyl Di-3-Methylphenyl Phosphate And Tris(3-	5.93	800 L/ka ww

12.4. Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (KOC) : Not available.

Mobility : No relevant information.

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

No relevant information.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No relevant information.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal: Dispose of containers contaminated by the product in accordance with local or national legal provisions. The European Waste Catalogue (2014/955/EC) classification of this product. Waste codes / waste designations according to LoW: 07 04 99 Wastes not otherwise specified. If this product is mixed with other wastes, the original waste product code may no longer apply and the appropriate code should be assigned. For further information contact your local waste authority. Waste should not be disposed of by release to sewers. Using information provided in this safety data sheet, advice should be obtained from the local waste authority on the classification of empty containers.

Containers which are not properly cleaned may contain (highly) flammable or explosive vapours.

Special precautions: Use appropriate protective equipment for the removal and / or disposal of this product.

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SECTION 14: Transport information

	ADR / RID / ADN	IMDG-Code	IATA
14.1. UN number or ID number	UN 1263	UN 1263	UN 1263
14.2. UN	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3
Label(s)	3	3	3
14.4. Packing group	III	III	
14.5. Environmental hazards	Yes Environmental hazardous substances (aquatic environment)	Yes Marine Pollutant: Yes Marine Pollutant substance(s): Cuprous Thiocyanate., Zinc Oxide.	No
Additional information	Hazard Identification Number No.: 30	Emergency Schedule Number (EmS): F-E, S-E	

14.6. Special precautions for user

Transport within the 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

This antifouling paint is registered for use in U.K. under H.S.E.7719

The information in this Safety Data Sheet is required pursuant to

Annex II to regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and its amendments.

The provisions of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act [and the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations] apply to the use of this product at work.

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.

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Seveso category (DIRECTIVE 2012/18/EU): P5c - E1 This product may add to the calculation for determining whether a site is within scope of the Seveso Directive on major accident hazards.

* Active substance: Cuprous Thiocvanate. / CAS 1111-67-7

227a/ka. Pvrithione Zinc. / CAS 13463-41-7 28g/kg.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this mixture by the supplier.

SECTION 16: Other information

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]:

H226 Measured

H332 Summation method (ATE)

H315 Additivity approach Additivity approach H319 H317 Concentration limit Concentration limit H360 Additivity approach H335 Concentration limit H373 Summation method H400 H410 Summation method

Abbreviations and acronyms:

ADN : European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways

: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road ADR

: Acute Toxicity Estimate ATE **BCF** : Bioconcentration factor

CLP : Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

: Derived No Effect Level DNEL

: International Air Transport Association IATA : International Maritime Dangerous Goods IMDG-

Code

: octanol-water partition coefficient Kow

: Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population LC50

LD50 : Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose)

: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance PBT

PNEC : Predicted No Effect Concentration(s)

: Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail RID

: Specific Target Organ Toxicity STOT

: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative vPvB

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^{*} Note: Values given are based on theoretical calculations. Actual values could differ.





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Full text of Hazard Statements appearing in Section 3.2.:

EUH032 Contact with acids liberates ve
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EUH066	Repeated expo	sure may cause	e skin drvness	or cracking.

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H301 Toxic if swallowed.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H330 Fatal if inhaled.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H360Df May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility.

H361fd(*) Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child if swallowed.
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Amendments: 19-10-2021, §2,3,8,9,11,12&16

This product does not contain organotin compounds acting as biocides and complies with the "International convention on the control of harmful Anti-fouling systems on ships as adopted by IMO in october 2001 (IMO document AFS/CONF/26)". The information of this SDS is based on the present state of our knowledge and on current legislation. It provides guidance on health, safety and environmental aspects of the product and should not be construed as any guarantee of technical performance or suitability for particular applications. The product should not be used for purposes other than those shown in Section 1 without first referring to the supplier and obtaining written handling instructions. As the specific conditions of use of the product are outside the supplier's control, the user is responsible for ensuring that the requirements of relevant legislation are complied with.

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