

# **Jasco Pty Limited**

Chemwatch: **5381-75** Version No: **5.1** Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: **10/12/2021** Print Date: **11/08/2024** L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

## **Product Identifier**

Product name	Jasart Byron Acrylic Paint Regular
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains C.I. Pigment Blue 1)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.

## Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Jasco Pty Limited
Address	1-5 Commercial Road Kingsgrove NSW 2208 Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9807 1555
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.jasco.com.au
Email	quickinfo@jasco.com.au

## Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Australian Poisons Centre	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26 (24/7)	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

## **SECTION 2 Hazards identification**

## Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

## Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



Continued...

## Jasart Byron Acrylic Paint Regular

Signal word Warning

## Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	Collect spillage.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501

Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

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

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1317-61-9	0-15	C.I. Pigment Black 11
68409-66-5	0-15	C.I. Pigment Blue 1
Not Available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous
Not Available		include
25085-34-1	5-20	styrene/ acrylic acid copolymer
7732-18-5	>30	water
Larand: 1. Classified by Chamurtab: 2. Classification drawn from HCIS: 2. Classification drawn from Pagulation (EU) No. 1272/2009		2 Classification drawn from HCIS: 3 Classification drawn from Regulation (FLI) No. 1272/2008 -
Legend.	Annex VI; 4. Classification dr	awn from C&L * EU IOELVs available

## **SECTION 4 First aid measures**

## Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<ul> <li>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</li> <li>Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	<ul> <li>If skin contact occurs:</li> <li>Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.

- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

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

Treat symptomatically.

## **SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**

#### Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- foam.
- dry chemical powder.
- carbon dioxide.

#### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.		
Advice for firefighters			
Advice for firengiliers			
	<ul> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> </ul>		
	Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.		
	Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.		
Fire Fighting	Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.		
	DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.		
	Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.		

- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
  - Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
- Non combustible. Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
  - Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.

	Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic tumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
Fire/Explosion Hazard	• May emit acrid smoke.
	carbon dioxide (CO2)
	hydrogen chloride
	phosgene
	nitrogen oxides (NOx)
phosphorus oxides (POx)	
	metal oxides
	other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
HAZCHEM	•3Z

#### **SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**

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

See section 8

#### **Environmental precautions**

See section 12

## Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.</li> <li>Trowel up/scrape up.</li> <li>Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container.</li> <li>Flush spill area with water.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	<ul> <li>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>Consider evacuation (or protect in place).</li> </ul>

- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
- Contain or absorb spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- + After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## **SECTION 7 Handling and storage**

Precautions for safe handl	ing
Safe handling	<ul> <li>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</li> <li>DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.</li> <li>Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.</li> <li>Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul> <li>Store in original containers.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.</li> <li>DO NOT allow to freeze.</li> <li>Store away from incompatible materials.</li> <li>Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>

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

Suitable container	<ul> <li>Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	None known

## **SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**

#### **Control parameters**

#### **Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)**

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure	C.I. Pigment Blue	Molybdenum, soluble compounds (as Mo)	5	Not	Not	Not
Standards	1		mg/m3	Available	Available	Available

## Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2		TEEL-3
C.I. Pigment Black 11	21 mg/m3	230 mg/m3		1,400 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
C.I. Pigment Black 11	Not Available		Not Available	
C.I. Pigment Blue 1	1,000 mg/m3		Not Available	
styrene/ acrylic acid copolymer	Not Available		Not Available	
water	Not Available		Not Available	

#### Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit		
C.I. Pigment Black 11	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³		
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.			

#### MATERIAL DATA

#### **Exposure controls**

Appropriate engineering controls	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	<ul> <li>Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</li> <li>Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul> <li>Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>P.V.C apron.</li> <li>Barrier cream.</li> <li>Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>Eye wash unit.</li> </ul>

#### Recommended material(s)

#### **GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the *computer-generated* selection:

Jasart Byron Acrylic Paint Regular

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	А
VITON	А
NATURAL RUBBER	С
PVA	С

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

## **SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**

#### **Respiratory protection**

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

Appearance	Various color ointments.		
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Applicable
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n- octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	9-10	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Applicable	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Applicable

# **SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity**

Reactivity	See section 7	
Chemical stability	duct is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.	
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7	
Conditions to avoid	See section 7	
Incompatible materials	See section 7	
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5	

# **SECTION 11 Toxicological information**

# Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.			
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the heal	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.		
Skin Contact	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.			
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.			
Chronic	Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.			
Jasart Byron Acrylic Paint	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION		
Regular	Not Available	Not Available		

	ΤΟΧΙCΙΤΥ	IRRITATION	
C.I. Pigment Black 11	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
	ΤΟΧΙCΙΤΥ	IRRITATION	
C.I. Pigment Blue 1	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
styrene/ acrylic acid	ΤΟΧΙCΙΤΥ	IRRITATION	
copolymer	Not Available	Not Available	
_	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION	
water	Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS.		
	Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances		

C.I. PIGMENT BLACK 11	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non- allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.		
C.I. PIGMENT BLACK 11 & STYRENE/ ACRYLIC ACID COPOLYMER & WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity	×
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	×
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	*	STOT - Single Exposure	×
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×
<b>Legend:</b> X – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification			

## **SECTION 12 Ecological information**

Toxicity					
Jasart Byron Acrylic Paint Regular	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/l	2
C.I. Pigment Black 11	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.05mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Fish	0.52mg/l	2
C.I. Pigment Blue 1	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1mg/l	Not Available
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.1- 1mg/l	Not Available

	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	1mg/l	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
styrene/ acrylic acid copolymer	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
water	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity				
	4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Ricconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Ricconcentration Data 8. Vander Data				

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
water	LOW	LOW

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients
Mobility in soil	

# Ingredient Mobility No Data available for all ingredients

## **SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**

Waste treatment methods	
Product / Packaging disposal	<ul> <li>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>

## **SECTION 14 Transport information**

Labels Required	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	•3Z

## Land transport (ADG)

14.1. UN number or ID number
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14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains C.I. Pigment Blue 1)			
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class Subsidiary Hazard	Class     9       Subsidiary Hazard     Not Applicable		
14.4. Packing group	III			
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous			
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions Limited quantity	274 331 335 375 AU01 5 L		

Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in;

(a) packagings;

(b) IBCs; or

(c) any other receptacle not exceeding 500 kg(L). - Australian Special Provisions (SP AU01) - ADG Code 7th Ed.

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	3082			
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains C.I. Pigment Blue 1)			
14.3 Transport bazard	ICAO/IATA Class	9		
class(es)	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable		
	ERG Code	9L		
14.4. Packing group	Ш	III		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous			
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions		A97 A158 A197 A215	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions		964	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack		450 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions		964	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack		450 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions		Y964	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack		30 kg G	

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	3082	3082		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains C.I. Pigment Blue 1)			
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class IMDG Subsidiary Ha	IMDG Class9IMDG Subsidiary HazardNot Applicable		
14.4. Packing group	III			
14.5 Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant			
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number Special provisions Limited Quantities	F-A , S-F 274 335 969 5 L		

## 14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code Not Applicable

## 14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
C.I. Pigment Black 11	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Blue 1	Not Available

Product name	Group
styrene/ acrylic acid copolymer	Not Available
water	Not Available

#### 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
C.I. Pigment Black 11	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Blue 1	Not Available
styrene/ acrylic acid copolymer	Not Available
water	Not Available

## **SECTION 15 Regulatory information**

#### Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

#### C.I. Pigment Black 11 is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

## C.I. Pigment Blue 1 is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

# styrene/ acrylic acid copolymer is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

# water is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

## Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

## **National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status	
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes	
Canada - DSL	Yes	
Canada - NDSL	No (C.I. Pigment Black 11; C.I. Pigment Blue 1; styrene/ acrylic acid copolymer; water)	
China - IECSC	Yes	
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (styrene/ acrylic acid copolymer)	
Japan - ENCS	Yes	
Korea - KECI	Yes	
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes	
Philippines - PICCS	Yes	
USA - TSCA	Yes	
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes	
Mexico - INSQ	No (C.I. Pigment Blue 1)	
Vietnam - NCI	Yes	
Russia - FBEPH	No (C.I. Pigment Blue 1)	
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.	

## **SECTION 16 Other information**

Revision Date 10/12

SDS	Version	Summary	

Initial Date

21/04/2020

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
4.1	20/08/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
5.1	10/12/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.

## Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

## Definitions and abbreviations

- PC TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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