Pebeo XL Fine Oil

Jasco Pty Limited

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Chemwatch: **5672-88**
Version No: **2.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **07/05/2024**
Print Date: **18/08/2024**
L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Pebeo XL Fine Oil
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
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	Paints & Varnishes for artists. 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 [1]	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)	
Signal word	**Not Applicable**

Page 1 continued...

Hazard statement(s)

H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P391	Collect spillage.

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
1314-13-2	2.5-<5	zinc oxide
77-99-6	0-<1	trimethylolpropane
22464-99-9	0-<0.15	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate
13463-41-7	0-<0.002	zinc pyrithione

Legend:	***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available***

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with water. ▸ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▸ Immediately give a glass of water. ▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Continued...

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent 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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Combustible. Will burn if ignited. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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	▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▸ Trowel up/scrape up. ▸ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. ▸ Flush spill area with water.
Major Spills	Minor hazard. ▸ Clear area of personnel. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. ▸ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. ▸ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▸ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▸ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. ▸ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. ▸ 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 handling

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

Continued...

Other information	▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▸ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▸ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Metal can or drum ▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	zinc oxide	Zinc oxide (dust)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	zinc oxide	Zinc oxide (fume)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Zirconium compounds (as Zr)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
zinc oxide	10 mg/m3	15 mg/m3	2,500 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
zinc oxide	500 mg/m3	Not Available
trimethylolpropane	Not Available	Not Available
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	25 mg/m3	Not Available
zinc pyrithione	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
trimethylolpropane	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
zinc pyrithione	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

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.
OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

for zinc oxide:

Continued...

Zinc oxide intoxication (intoxication zincale) is characterised by general depression, shivering, headache, thirst, colic and diarrhoea.
Exposure to the fume may produce metal fume fever characterised by chills, muscular pain, nausea and vomiting. Short-term studies with guinea pigs show pulmonary function changes and morphologic evidence of small airway inflammation. A no-observed-adverse-effect level (NOAEL) in guinea pigs was 2.7 mg/m3 zinc oxide. Based on present data, the current TLV-TWA may be inadequate to protect exposed workers although known physiological differences in the guinea pig make it more susceptible to functional impairment of the airways than humans.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
The basic types of engineering controls are:
Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- 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].

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

- Overalls.
- P.V.C apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

Continued...

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Paste.

Physical state	Non Slump Paste	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	2.0
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	12.91

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product 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	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Limited 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

Continued...

	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	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions. Such damage may become apparent following direct application in subchronic (90 day) toxicity studies or following sub-acute (28 day) or chronic (two-year) toxicity tests. Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, generally on the basis that results in animal studies provide sufficient evidence to cause a strong suspicion of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects. Exposure to the material may cause concerns for humans owing to possible developmental toxic effects, generally on the basis that results in appropriate animal studies provide strong suspicion of developmental toxicity in the absence of signs of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.

Pebeo XL Fine Oil	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
zinc oxide	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit) : 500 mg/24 h - mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >1.79 mg/l4h[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	Skin (rabbit) : 500 mg/24 h- mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
trimethylolpropane	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >500 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >0.29 mg/l4h[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 14000 mg/kg[2]	
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >870 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/l4h[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg[1]	
zinc pyrithione	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 100 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/48h Irritant
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 0.14 mg/L4h[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 160 mg/kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

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***

ZINC OXIDE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
ZIRCONIUM 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE	For aliphatic fatty acids (and salts) Acute oral (gavage) toxicity: The acute oral LD50 values in rats for both were greater than >2000 mg/kg bw Clinical signs were generally associated with poor condition following administration of high doses (salivation, diarrhoea, staining, piloerection and lethargy).There were no adverse

Continued...

effects on body weight in any study In some studies, excess test substance and/or irritation in the gastrointestinal tract was observed at necropsy.
Skin and eye irritation potential, with a few stated exceptions, is chain length dependent and decreases with increasing chain length
According to several OECD test regimes the animal skin irritation studies indicate that the C6-10 aliphatic acids are severely irritating or corrosive, while the C12 aliphatic acid is irritating, and the C14-22 aliphatic acids generally are not irritating or mildly irritating.
Human skin irritation studies using more realistic exposures (30-minute,1-hour or 24-hours) indicate that the aliphatic acids have sufficient, good or very good skin compatibility.
Animal eye irritation studies indicate that among the aliphatic acids, the C8-12 aliphatic acids are irritating to the eye while the C14-22 aliphatic acids are not irritating.
Eye irritation potential of the ammonium salts does not follow chain length dependence; the C18 ammonium salts are corrosive to the eyes.
Dermal absorption:
The in vitro penetration of C10, C12, C14, C16 and C18 fatty acids (as sodium salt solutions) through rat skin decreases with increasing chain length. At 86.73 ug C16/cm2 and 91.84 ug C18/cm2, about 0.23% and less than 0.1% of the C16 and C18 soap solutions is absorbed after 24 h exposure, respectively.
Sensitisation:
No sensitisation data were located.
Repeat dose toxicity:
Repeated dose oral (gavage or diet) exposure to aliphatic acids did not result in systemic toxicity with NOAELs greater than the limit dose of 1000 mg/kg bw. .
Mutagenicity
Aliphatic acids do not appear to be mutagenic or clastogenic in vitro or in vivo
Carcinogenicity
No data were located for carcinogenicity of aliphatic fatty acids.
Reproductive toxicity
No effects on fertility or on reproductive organs, or developmental effects were observed in studies on aliphatic acids and the NOAELs correspond to the maximum dose tested. The weight of evidence supports the lack of reproductive and developmental toxicity potential of the aliphatic acids category.

Given the large number of substances in this category, their closely related chemical structure, expected trends in physical chemical properties, and similarity of toxicokinetic properties, both mammalian and aquatic endpoints were filled using read-across to the closest structural analogue, and selecting the most conservative supporting substance effect level.
Structure-activity relationships are not evident for the mammalian toxicity endpoints.That is, the low mammalian toxicity of this category of substances limits the ability to discern structural effects on biological activity. Regardless, the closest structural analogue with the most conservative effect value was selected for read across. Irritation is observed for chain lengths up to a cut-off" at or near 12 carbons).
Metabolism:
The aliphatic acids share a common degradation pathway in which they are metabolized to acetyl-CoA or other key metabolites in all living systems. Common biological pathways result in structurally similar breakdown products, and are, together with the physico-chemical properties, responsible for similar environmental behavior and essentially identical hazard profiles with regard to human health.
Differences in metabolism or biodegradability of even and odd numbered carbon chain compounds or saturated/ unsaturated compounds are not expected; even-and odd-numbered carbon chain compounds, and the saturated and unsaturated compounds are naturally occurring and are expected to be metabolized and biodegraded in the same manner.
The acid and alkali salt forms of the homologous aliphatic acid are expected to have many similar physicochemical and toxicological properties when they become bioavailable; therefore,data read across is used for those instances where data are available for the acid form but not the salt, and vice versa. In the gastrointestinal tract, acids and bases are absorbed in the undissociated (non-ionised) form by simple diffusion or by facilitated diffusion. It is expected that both the acids and the salts will be present in (or converted to) the acid form in the stomach. This means that for both aliphatic acid or aliphatic acid salt,the same compounds eventually enter the small intestine, where equilibrium, as a result of increased pH, will shift towards dissociation (ionised form).
Hence, the situation will be similar for compounds originating from acids and therefore no differences in uptake are anticipated
Note that the saturation or unsaturation level is not a factor in the toxicity of these substances and is not a critical component of the read across process..
Toxicokinetics:
The turnover of the [14C] surfactants in the rat showed that there was no significant difference in the rate or route of excretion of 14C given by intraperitoneal or subcutaneous administration. The main route of excretion was as 14CO2 in the expired air at 6 h after administration. The remaining material was incorporated in the body. Longer fatty acid chains are more readily incorporated than shorter chains. At ca. 1.55 and 1.64 mg/kg bw, 71% of the C16:0 and 56% of the C18:0 was incorporated and 21% and 38% was excreted as 14CO2, respectively.

Glycidyl fatty acid esters (GEs), one of the main contaminants in processed oils, are mainly formed during the deodorisation step in the refining process of edible oils and therefore occur in almost all refined edible oils. GEs are potential carcinogens, due to the fact that they readily hydrolyze into the free form glycidol in the gastrointestinal tract, which has been found to induce tumours in various rat tissues. Therefore, significant effort has been devoted to inhibit and eliminate the formation of GEs
GEs contain a common terminal epoxide group but exhibit different fatty acid compositions. This class of compounds has been reported in edible oils after overestimation of 3-monochloropropane-1,2-diol (3-MCPD) fatty acid esters analysed by an indirect method , 3-MCPD esters have been studied as food processing contaminants and are found in various food types and food ingredients, particularly in refined edible oils. 3-Monochloropropane-1,2-diol (3-MCPD) and 2-monochloropropane-1,3-diol (2-MCPD) are chlorinated derivatives of glycerol (1,2,3-propanetriol). 3- and 2-MCPD and their fatty acid esters are among non-volatile chloropropanols, Glycidol is associated with the formation and decomposition of 3- and 2-MCPD. It forms monoesters with fatty acids (GE) during the refining of vegetable oils. Chloropropanols are formed in HVP during the hydrochloric acid-mediated hydrolysis step of the manufacturing process. In food production, chloropropanols form from the reaction of endogenous or added chloride with glycerol or acylglycerol.
Although harmful effects on humans and animals have not been demonstrated, the corresponding hydrolysates, 3-MCPD and

Continued...

	glycidol, have been identified as rodent genotoxic carcinogens, ultimately resulting in the formation of kidney tumours (3-MCPD) and tumours at other tissue sites (glycidol). Therefore, 3-MCPD and glycidol have been categorised as ‘‘possible human carcinogens (group 2B) and “probably carcinogenic to humans (group 2A), respectively, by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Diacylglyceride (DAG) based oils produced by one company were banned from the global market due to “high levels” of GEs. Several reports have also suggested that a bidirectional transformation process may occur not only between glycidol and 3-MCPD but also their esterified forms in the presence of chloride ions. The transformation rate of glycidol to 3-MCPD was higher than that of 3-MCPD to glycidol under acidic conditions in the presence of chloride ion. Precursors of GEs in refined oils have been identified as partial acylglycerols, that is, DAGs and monoacylglycerides (MAGs); however, whether they also originate from triacylglycerides (TAGs) is still a topic of controversial debates. Several authors noted that pure TAGs were stable during heat treatment (such as 235 deg C) for 3 h and were therefore not involved in the formation of GEs. However, experimental results have shown that small amounts of GEs are present in a heat-treated oil model consisting of almost 100% TAGs. The formation of GEs from TAGs can be attributed to the pyrolysis of TAGs to DAGs and MAGs. In contrast, 3-MCPD esters in refined oils can be obtained from TAG . Presently, the mechanism for the formation of GE intermediates and the relationship between GEs and 3-MCPD esters are still unknown. Fatty acid salts are of low acute toxicity. Their skin and eye irritation potential is chain length dependent and decreases with increasing chain length - they are poorly absorbed through the skin nor are they skin sensitisers. The available repeated dose toxicity data demonstrate the low toxicity of the fatty acids and their salts. Also, they are not considered to be mutagenic, genotoxic or carcinogenic, and are not reproductive or developmental toxicants. Accidental ingestion of fatty acid salt containing detergent products is not expected to result in any significant adverse health effects. This assessment is based on toxicological data demonstrating the low acute oral toxicity of fatty acid salts and the fact that not a single fatality has been reported in the UK following accidental ingestion of detergents containing fatty acid salts. Also in a report published by the German Federal Institute for Health Protection of Consumers and Veterinary Medicine, detergent products were not mentioned as dangerous products with a high incidence if poisoning. The estimated total human exposure to fatty acid salts, from the different exposure scenarios for the handling and use of detergent products containing fatty acid salts, showed a margin of exposure (MOE) of 258,620. This extremely large MOE is large enough to be reassuring with regard to the relatively small variability of the hazard data on which it is based. Also, in the UK, the recommended dietary fatty acid intake by the Department of Health is about 100 g of fatty acids per day or 1.7 g (1700 mg) of fatty acids per kilogram body weight per day. This exposure is several orders of magnitude above that resulting from exposure to fatty acid salts in household cleaning products. Based on the available data, the use of fatty acid salts in household detergent and cleaning products does not raise any safety concerns with regard to consumer
ZINC PYRITHIONE	NOAEL: 11.0 mg/kg/day cynomolgus monkey * [* = Arch Chemical] Acute pulmonary oedema, dyspnea, weight loss or decreased weight gain, recordings from specific areas of the CNS, mydriasis, somnolence, changes in motor activity, recording from peripheral motor nerve, muscle weakness, spastic paralysis, reproductive system tumours, retinal changes, diarrhoea, foetoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system, central nervous system, effects on newborn, foetolethality recorded. for pyrithiones: **Short-term studies:** Zinc pyrithione was orally administered to cynomolgus monkeys daily for 14 or 28 days.In the 14-day study, treatment at 10, 20, 40 or 80 mg/kg bw/day resulted in haemorrhaging of the stomach mucosa and bodyweight loss at the highest tested dose. In the 28-day study, treatment at 0, 5.5, 11 or 22 mg/kg bw, caused a death at the highest dose. Food consumption and bodyweight gain was decreased at the highest dose together with reduced haematocrit, haemoglobin concentration and erythrocyte count. An increased concentration of ketone bodies and decreased pH of the urine was also observed. These changes were either absent or had improved after a 14-day recovery period. In a 90-day study, rats were fed zinc pyrithione in the diet at concentrations of 0, 5, 25 or 125 ppm. Clinical signs first observed during the second week at 125 ppm were a depressed respiratory rate and the onset of progressively restricted movement of the hind limbs which finally resulted in almost complete paralysis. Other changes at 125 ppm were related to severe weight loss and dehydration, resulting from the paralysis. Based on the deaths of nearly all the rats at 125 ppm (from dehydration and/or starvation) and the reduced bodyweight observed at 25 ppm in females, the NOEL for this study was 5 ppm (0.35 mg/kg bw/day for males and 0.39 mg/kg bw/day for females). Daily dermal application of zinc pyrithione to rats at 0, 20, 100 or 1000 mg/kg bw/day for 90 days revealed slight skin irritation, bodyweight loss and reduced food intake at 1000 mg/kg bw/day. For females at 1000 mg/kg bw/day there was an increase in relative kidney weight and some had mineralisation of the kidneys. Increased leucocyte counts and reduced erythrocyte and haematocrit was also observed at the highest dose. Dermal absorption studies in pigs showed that zinc pyrithione is very poorly absorbed through skin (<10% of dose). A maximum of 5% of the applied dose was recovered in the urine and by 48 h the levels in blood, faeces, and urine were essentially at background levels. Whole-body exposure to an aerosol at 0, 0.5, 2.5 or 10 mg/m3 for 6 h/day, 5 days/week over 13 weeks resulted in deaths at 2.5 and 10 mg/m3, reduced bodyweight gain at 10 mg/m3 and reduced creatinine at 10 mg/m3. A dose-related increase in mean absolute lung/mainstream bronchi weight, lung/mainstream bronchi weight relative to body weight and lung/mainstream bronchi weight relative to brain weight was also observed at 2.5 and 10 mg/m3. These weight increases were accompanied by inflammation of interstitial tissue and pulmonary artery hypertrophy. Zinc pyrithione given to monkeys at 0, 0.5, 2 or 8 mg/kg bw/day by stomach tube for 90 days induced some vomiting at 2 and 8 mg/kg bw/day within 1-3 h on the first few treatment days. Appropriate monitoring for adverse changes failed to reveal any other effects. Hence, the NOEL for the study was 8 mg/kg bw/day. **Long-Term Study:** Sodium pyrithione at 0, 0.5, 1.5 or 5 mg/kg bw/day was administered to rats by gavage in a two-year chronic and oncogenicity study. After 12 weeks at 5 mg/kg bw/day, an appreciable reduction in bodyweight gain necessitated the high dose level be reduced to 3.5 mg/kg bw/day. There was reduced bodyweight gain at 3.5 mg/kg bw/day and hind limb muscle wastage at 1.5 and 3.5 mg/kg bw/day. Nerve fibre degeneration of the spinal cord and sciatic nerve was slightly increased at 3.5 mg/kg bw/day. Fibre degeneration in the hind limb skeletal muscle was increased in all rats at 3.5 mg/kg bw/day and to a lesser extent in females at 1.5 mg/kg bw/day. There was an increase in peripheral retinal atrophy in males and females at 3.5 mg/kg bw/day and at 1.5 mg/kg bw/day in females. There was no treatment-related increase in the incidence of tumours. Therefore, under the conditions of this study, the NOEL was 0.5 mg/kg bw/day. **Reproduction and Developmental Studies:** In a 2- generation reproduction study, rats were given sodium pyrithione at 0, 0.5, 1.5 or 4.5 mg/kg bw/day by gavage. Owing to an appreciable reduction in bodyweight gain the highest dose was reduced after 3 weeks to 3.5 mg/kg bw/day for the rest of the study. Rats were maintained for 2 generations, with the first litter used for breeding. In the F0 rats, salivation after dosing was seen in all treated groups, with a dose-related time of onset and severity. At 3.5 mg/kg

Continued...

	bw/day a number of females showed hind- limb paralysis in the F0 generation; this was not seen in F1 animals. Body weight gain was statistically significantly decreased in both males and females at 3.5 mg/kg bw/day in the F0 generation, and in females at this dose in the F1 generation. Fertility was decreased at 3.5 mg/kg bw/day in the F0 generation, with the number of rats successfully mating and the number of rats pregnant decreased in comparison to controls. There was no effect on gestational length, the number of pups born or pup bodyweight seen. No effects on fertility were seen in the F1 generation. There was no increase in the incidence of foetal malformations in either generation. On postmortem examination, there was an increase in the incidence of hind- limb muscle atrophy at 3.5 mg/kg bw/day in females in both generations. On histopathological examination, there was an increase in atrophy of skeletal muscles at 3.5 mg/kg bw/day in the F0 generation, and from 1.5 mg/kg bw/day in the F1 generation. Salivation occurred in some F0 rats at 0.5 mg/kg bw/day but none in the F1 generation suggesting that this dose level is a probable NOEL. When pregnant rats had zinc pyrithione topically applied at 0, 2.5, 7.5 or 15 mg/kg bw/day (with or without prevention from ingestion) from gestation days 6 to 15 there was a reduction in bodyweight gain at 7.5 or 15 mg/kg bw/day when ingestion was not prevented. Hind-limb paralysis among dams and reductions in fetal weight were also observed at 15 mg/kg bw/day. These effects were not seen when ingestion was prevented. With oral treatment at the same doses, bodyweight gain was reduced, paralysis occurred and fetal weight was reduced at 7.5 and 15 mg/kg bw/day. There was also an increase in skeletal variations at 15 mg/kg bw/day. **Genotoxicity:** Zinc pyrithione was found to be negative in mutation tests in bacteria and Chinese hamster ovary cells. Similarly, no chromosomal aberration was observed in human lymphocytes incubated ***in vitro*** in the presence of zinc pyrithione or in lymphocytes harvested from monkeys following oral administration in a 28-day toxicity study. A mouse micronucleus assay also yielded negative results. **Human metabolite study** A study of plasma metabolites in human volunteers from a chemical factory producing pyrithiones identified 2-(methylsulfonyl)pyridine as the only metabolite in human serum and proposed that this metabolite could be used as a marker for pyrithione exposure. Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).
Pebeo XL Fine Oil & ZIRCONIUM 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE	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**	✗

Legend: ✗ ***– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification***
✔ ***– Data available to make classification***

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Pebeo XL Fine Oil

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

zinc oxide

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
BCF	1344h	Fish	19-110	7
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.022mg/L	2
ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.62mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.105mg/L	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.102mg/L	2
EC10(ECx)	168h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.003mg/L	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.042mg/L	2

trimethylolpropane

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
BCF	1008h	Fish	0.4-2.6	7
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	10330-16360mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
EC0(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>=102mg/l	1

zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2

Continued...

	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.042mg/L	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.17mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.004mg/L	2

zinc pyrithione	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1440h	Fish	52-180	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.002-2.14mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.003mg/L	2
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4

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) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor 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
trimethylolpropane	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
zinc oxide	LOW (BCF = 217)
trimethylolpropane	LOW (BCF = 16.2)
zinc pyrithione	LOW (BCF = 240)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
trimethylolpropane	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	‣ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ‣ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ‣ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ‣ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Continued...

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
zinc oxide	Not Available
trimethylolpropane	Not Available
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Not Available
zinc pyrithione	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
zinc oxide	Not Available
trimethylolpropane	Not Available
zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate	Not Available
zinc pyrithione	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

zinc oxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

trimethylolpropane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate 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)

zinc pyrithione is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
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 (trimethylolpropane; zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate; zinc pyrithione)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes

Continued...

National Inventory	Status
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (zinc pyrithione)
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	07/05/2024
Initial Date	07/05/2024

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