

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

JK05CQF INTERPON 600 RAL 6026 OPAL GREEN U1578-1

## Section 1. Identification

**GHS product identifier** : JK05CQF INTERPON 600 RAL 6026 OPAL GREEN U1578-1  
**SDS code** : 8209344  
JK05CQF/25KG

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

| Identified uses      |
|----------------------|
| Industrial use       |
| Uses advised against |
| All other uses       |

**Product use** : Electrostatic coating for use in industrial plants

### Supplier's details

Akzo Nobel Coatings Inc.  
150 Columbia Street  
Reading, PA 19601 USA

1-610-372-3600

**Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)** : CHEMTREC +1 (800) 424-9300 (Inside the US)  
CHEMTREC International +1 (703) 527-3887 (Outside the US, collect calls accepted)  
Domestic Poison Control Center Customer Service +1 (800) 854-6813

## Section 2. Hazards identification

**OSHA/HCS status** : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : ☒ COMBUSTIBLE DUSTS  
ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4  
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1  
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1  
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 1  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A  
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2

### GHS label elements

#### Hazard pictograms



#### Signal word

: Danger

## Section 2. Hazards identification

**Hazard statements** : Harmful if swallowed.  
May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
Causes serious eye damage.  
May cause genetic defects.  
May cause cancer.  
May damage fertility or the unborn child.  
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

### Precautionary statements

**Prevention** : Obtain special instructions before use. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Do not breathe dust or mist. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

**Response** : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

**Storage** : Not applicable.

**Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

**Supplemental label elements** : Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Prevent dust accumulation.

**Hazards not otherwise classified** : None known.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

| Ingredient name  | %    | CAS number |
|--|------|------------|
| 1,3,5-tris(oxiranylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione | <10  | 2451-62-9  |
| polychloro copper phthalocyanine                                 | ≤5   | 1328-53-6  |
| titanium dioxide   | ≤3   | 13463-67-7 |
| strontium sulphate   | ≤0.3 | 7759-02-6  |
| crystalline silica   | ≤0.3 | 14808-60-7 |

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

**There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.**

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

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

**Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.

## Section 4. First aid measures

- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs.
- Skin contact** : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Harmful if swallowed.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : ☒ Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
respiratory tract irritation  
coughing  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : ☒ Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : ☒ Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
stomach pains  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical powder.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Avoid high pressure media which could cause the formation of a potentially explosible dust-air mixture.

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : May form explosible dust-air mixture if dispersed.

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

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe dust. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

- Small spill** : Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Avoid dust generation. Do not dry sweep. Vacuum dust with equipment fitted with a HEPA filter and place in a closed, labeled waste container. Place spilled material in a designated, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Avoid dust generation. Do not dry sweep. Vacuum dust with equipment fitted with a HEPA filter and place in a closed, labeled waste container. Avoid creating dusty conditions and prevent wind dispersal. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling


- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe dust. Do not ingest. Avoid the creation of dust when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Prevent dust accumulation. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Electrical equipment and lighting should be protected to appropriate standards to prevent dust coming into contact with hot surfaces, sparks or other ignition sources. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

| Ingredient name  | Exposure limits   |
|--|---|
|  1,3,5-tris(oxiranylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione<br><br>polychloro copper phthalocyanine<br>titanium dioxide | <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022).</b><br><b>[1,3,5-Triglycidyl-s-triazinetriene]</b><br>TWA: 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.<br>None.<br><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).</b><br>TWA: 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust<br><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b><br>TWA: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust<br><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022).</b> |

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

strontium sulphate  
crystalline silica

TWA: 2.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: respirable fraction, finescale particles

None.

**OSHA PEL Z3 (United States, 6/2016).**

TWA: 250 mppcf / (%SiO<sub>2</sub>+5) 8 hours. Form: Respirable

TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / (%SiO<sub>2</sub>+2) 8 hours. Form: Respirable

**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**

TWA: 50 µg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable dust

**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**

**Notes: as quartz**

TWA: 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as quartz) 8 hours. Form: Respirable dust

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2018). Notes: Respirable fraction; see Appendix C, paragraph C.**

TWA: 0.025 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction

**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016).**

**Notes: See Appendix A - NIOSH Potential Occupational Carcinogen**

TWA: 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. Form: respirable dust

### Appropriate engineering controls

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

### Environmental exposure controls

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

### Individual protection measures

#### Hygiene measures

: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

#### Eye/face protection

: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

#### Skin protection

##### Hand protection

: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.



## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Solid. [Powder.]
- Color** : Green.
- Odor** : Odorless.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable. [DIN EN 1262]
- Melting point/freezing point** : Not available.
- Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range** : Not available.
- Flash point** : Closed cup: Not applicable. [Pensky-Martens]
- Flammability** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit** : 20 - 70 g/m<sup>3</sup>
- Vapor pressure** : Not available.
- Relative vapor density** : Not applicable.
- Relative density** : 1.2 to 1.9 [ISO 8130-2/-3]
- Solubility(ies)** :

| Media      | Result                      |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| cold water | Not soluble [OESO (TG 105)] |

- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not applicable.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : 450 to 600°C (842 to 1112°F)
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Minimum ignition energy (mJ)** : 5 to 20
- Viscosity** : Kinematic (room temperature): Not applicable. [DIN EN ISO 3219]  
Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): Not applicable. [DIN EN ISO 3219]

### Particle characteristics

- Median particle size** : Not available.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Reactivity</b>                         | : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.  |
| <b>Chemical stability</b>                 | : The product is stable.  |
| <b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b> | : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.   |
| <b>Conditions to avoid</b>                | : Avoid the creation of dust when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Prevent dust accumulation. |
| <b>Incompatible materials</b>             | : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:<br>oxidizing materials   |
| <b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>   | : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.  |

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

| Product/ingredient name  | Result                          | Species | Dose                   | Exposure |
|--|---------------------------------|---------|------------------------|----------|
| 1,3,5-tris(oxiranylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione | LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists | Mouse   | 2000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 4 hours  |
|  | LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists | Rat     | 650 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  | 4 hours  |
|  | LD50 Oral                       | Rat     | 188 mg/kg              | -        |
|  | LD50 Oral                       | Rat     | 222 mg/kg              | -        |
|  | LD50 Oral                       | Rat     | 138 mg/kg              | -        |

#### Irritation/Corrosion

| Product/ingredient name  | Result                 | Species | Score | Exposure | Observation |
|--|------------------------|---------|-------|----------|-------------|
| 1,3,5-tris(oxiranylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit  | -     | 100 mg   | -           |

#### Sensitization

Not available.

#### Mutagenicity

Not available.

#### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

#### Classification

| Product/ingredient name | OSHA | IARC | NTP                             |
|-------------------------|------|------|---------------------------------|
| titanium dioxide        | -    | 2B   | -                               |
| crystalline silica      | -    | 1    | Known to be a human carcinogen. |

#### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

#### Teratogenicity



## Section 11. Toxicological information

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

| Name   | Category   | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|--|------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1,3,5-tris(oxiranylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione | Category 2 | -                 | -             |

### Aspiration hazard

Not available.

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Not available.

### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs.
- Skin contact** : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Harmful if swallowed.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : ☒ Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
respiratory tract irritation  
coughing  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : ☒ Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : ☒ Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
stomach pains  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

### Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

#### Short term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Long term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

### Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

**General** : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Repeated or prolonged inhalation of dust may lead to chronic respiratory irritation. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.


**Carcinogenicity** : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

**Mutagenicity** : May cause genetic defects.

**Reproductive toxicity** : ☒ May damage fertility or the unborn child.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

| Product/ingredient name   | Oral (mg/kg)  | Dermal (mg/kg) | Inhalation (gases) (ppm) | Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l) | Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l) |
|---|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|  5/JK05CQF/USA RAL6026 OPL GRN U1578-1/B<br>1,3,5-tris(oxiranylmethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione | 1890.7<br>100 | N/A<br>N/A     | N/A<br>N/A               | N/A<br>N/A                 | 9.5<br>0.5                          |

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result                                | Species                                    | Exposure |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|----------|
| titanium dioxide        | Acute EC50 19.3 mg/l Fresh water      | Daphnia - Daphnia magna                    | 48 hours |
|                         | Acute EC50 27.8 mg/l Fresh water      | Daphnia - Daphnia magna                    | 48 hours |
|                         | Acute EC50 35.306 mg/l Fresh water    | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate          | 48 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 3 mg/l Fresh water         | Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate | 48 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 13.4 mg/l Fresh water      | Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate | 48 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 11 mg/l Fresh water        | Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate | 48 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 3.6 mg/l Fresh water       | Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate | 48 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 15.9 mg/l Fresh water      | Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate | 48 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 6.5 mg/l Fresh water       | Daphnia - Daphnia pulex - Neonate          | 48 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 13 mg/l Fresh water        | Daphnia - Daphnia pulex - Neonate          | 48 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 >1000000 µg/l Marine water | Fish - Fundulus heteroclitus               | 96 hours |
|                         | Acute LC50 >1000 mg/l Fresh water     | Fish - Pimephales promelas                 | 96 hours |

### Persistence and degradability

Not available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

## Section 12. Ecological information

| Product/ingredient name  | LogP <sub>ow</sub> | BCF | Potential |
|--|--------------------|-----|-----------|
| 1,3,5-tris(oxiranylmethyl)<br>-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,<br>5H)-trione | -0.8               | -   | low       |

### Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## Section 14. Transport information

The information provided in section 14 is based on a bulk package shipment via ground transport in North America. All shippers are responsible for ensuring the proper transportation classification and package/container requirements are followed for the relevant mode of transport.

|                            | DOT Classification | IMDG           | IATA           |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| UN number                  | Not regulated.     | Not regulated. | Not regulated. |
| UN proper shipping name    | -                  | -              | -              |
| Transport hazard class(es) | -                  | -              | -              |
| Packing group              | -                  | -              | -              |
| Environmental hazards      | No.                | No.            | No.            |

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

**Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments** : Not available.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**U.S. Federal regulations** : United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are active or exempted.

### State regulations

**Massachusetts** : The following components are listed: BARIUM SULFATE; TITANIUM DIOXIDE  
**New York** : None of the components are listed.  
**New Jersey** : The following components are listed: BARIUM SULFATE; 1,3,5-TRIGLYCIDYL-s-TRIAZINETRIONE; COPPER compounds; TITANIUM DIOXIDE  
**Pennsylvania** : The following components are listed: BARIUM SULFATE; COPPER COMPOUNDS; TITANIUM OXIDE

### California Prop. 65

 **WARNING:** Cancer - [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).


| Ingredient name                       | No significant risk level | Maximum acceptable dosage level | Type of toxicity |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| titanium dioxide                      | -                         | -                               | Cancer           |
| crystalline silica                    | -                         | -                               | Cancer           |
| carbon black, respirable powder       | -                         | -                               | Cancer           |
| crystalline silica, respirable powder | -                         | -                               | Cancer           |

### Inventory list

**Canada** : At least one component is not listed.

## Section 16. Other information

### Procedure used to derive the classification

| Classification  | Justification   |
|---|---|
|  COMBUSTIBLE DUSTS<br>ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4<br>SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1<br>SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1<br>GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 1<br>CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A<br>TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B<br>SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2 | On basis of test data<br>Calculation method<br>Calculation method<br>Calculation method<br>Calculation method<br>Calculation method<br>Calculation method<br>Calculation method |

### History

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

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## Section 16. Other information

N/A = Not available  
SGG = Segregation Group  
UN = United Nations

🔹 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### **Notice to reader**

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