

SeaQuantum Ultra

1. Identification of the material and supplier

Product name	: SeaQuantum Ultra
Label No.	: 373
Supplier/Manufacturer	: Jotun Australia 9 Cawley Road Brooklyn 3012 Australia Telephone + 61 39314 0722 Fax + 61 39314 0423 SDSJotun@jotun.com
Emergency telephone number	: Medical Emergencies 24 hours: Poisons Information Centre (Australia) 131 126
Area of application	: Industrial applications, Professional applications, Used by spraying.
Product description	: Paint.
Product type	: Liquid.

2. Hazards identification

The preparation is classified in accordance with NOHSC as follows:

Classification	: R10 T; R23 Xn; R21/22 Xi; R36/38 R43 N; R50/53
Risk phrases	: R10- Flammable. R23- Toxic by inhalation. R21/22- Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed. R36/38- Irritating to eyes and skin. R43- May cause sensitisation by skin contact. R50/53- Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Safety phrases	: S23- Do not breathe vapour / spray. S36/37- Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves. S38- In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. S45- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible). S60- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. S61- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheet.
Statement of hazardous/dangerous nature	: HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixture : Yes.

Ingredient name	CAS number	Concentration
dicopper oxide	1317-39-1	25 - 50
xylene	1330-20-7	10 - 25
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	2.5 - 10
rosin	8050-09-7	2.5 - 10
bis(1-hydroxy-1h-pyridine-2-thionato-o,s)copper	14915-37-8	2.5 - 10
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (<0.1% Benzene)	64742-95-6	2.5 - 10
tetraethyl silicate	78-10-4	0 - 1

Other ingredients, determined not to be hazardous according to Safe Work Australia criteria, and not dangerous according to the ADG Code, make up the product concentration to 100%.

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

4 . First-aid measures

First-aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. 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.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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. 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.
- 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.

5 . Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Not suitable** : Do not use water jet.
- Special exposure hazards** : 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. This material is very toxic to aquatic organisms. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
- Flammable liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- 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.
- Hazchem code** : 3W

6 . Accidental release measures

- Personal precautions** : 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 spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.
- Methods for cleaning up** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.
- Contain and collect spillage with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet-brushing and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13).

7 . Handling and storage

- Handling** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). 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. Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheet. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- The handle provided on the package is for manual handling only. Transport and transfer should be carried out with appropriate equipment and carriage devices.
- Storage** : 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. 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 unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name

xylene

ethylbenzene

Exposure limits

Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2014).

STEL: 655 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.

TWA: 350 mg/m³ 8 hours.

TWA: 80 ppm 8 hours.

Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2014).

STEL: 543 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes.

colophony	<p>TWA: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 12/2011). Skin sensitiser. STEL: 0,15 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Fume TWA: 0,05 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Fume NOHSC (Australia, 11/2004). Notes: Documentation for the substances with this footnote can be found in the 5th Edition of the ACGIH documentation of the threshold limit values and biological exposure indices (1). For all other substances with 'H' in Column 7 the documentation can be found in the 6th Edition of the ACGIH documentation of the threshold limit values and biological exposure indices (2). TWA: 123 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: All forms TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours. Form: All forms Safe Work Australia (Australia, 1/2014). TWA: 85 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours.</p>
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	
tetraethyl silicate	
Recommended monitoring procedures	: If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.
Engineering measures	: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
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.
Personal protection	
Eyes	: 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 or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.
Hands	: 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.
Respiratory	: Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.
Skin	: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
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.

9 . Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid.
Colour	: Various colours.
Odour	: Characteristic.
Density	: 1.6 g/cm ³
Flash point	: Closed cup: 25°C (77°F) Not applicable.
Solubility	: Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.

10 . Stability and reactivity

Stability	: Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see Section 7). Hazardous decomposition products: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke, oxides of nitrogen. Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidising agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke, oxides of nitrogen.
Materials to avoid/ Hazardous Reactions	: Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidising agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.
Conditions to avoid	: Keep away from heat, sparks and flame.

11 . Toxicological information

There are no data available on the mixture itself. The mixture has been assessed following the conventional method of the Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC and classified for toxicological hazards accordingly. See Sections 2 and 3 for details.

Exposure to component solvent vapour concentrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, loss of consciousness.

Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. Repeated or prolonged contact with the mixture may cause removal of natural fat from the skin, resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin.

If splashed in the eyes, the liquid may cause irritation and reversible damage.

Ingestion may cause nausea, diarrhea and vomiting.

This takes into account, where known, delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects of components from short-term and long-term exposure by oral, inhalation and dermal routes of exposure and eye contact.

Contains rosin. May produce an allergic reaction.

Potential acute health effects

Inhalation	: Toxic by inhalation. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.
Ingestion	: Harmful if swallowed. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.
Skin contact	: Harmful in contact with skin. Irritating to skin. May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
Eye contact	: Irritating to eyes.

Acute toxicity

Toxicity data	: Not available.
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Potential chronic health effects

Carcinogenicity

Ingredient name	ACGIH	EPA	OSHA	IARC	NIOSH	NTP
xylene	A4	-	-	3	-	-
colophony	-	-	-	-	+	-
zinc oxide	A4	-	-	-	-	-

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Reproductive toxicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Skin : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Target organs : Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: lungs, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes.

12 . Ecological information

There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses.

The preparation has been assessed following the conventional method of the Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC and is classified for eco-toxicological properties accordingly. See Sections 2 and 3 for details.

Ecotoxicity : Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

Aquatic ecotoxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Copper oxide	Acute EC50 30 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	4 days
	Acute EC50 0,042 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia similis	48 hours
	Acute LC50 350 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Balanus improvisus - Nauplii	48 hours
	Acute LC50 173 ppb Marine water	Fish - Cyprinodon variegatus - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	96 hours
	Acute LC50 0,075 mg/l Fresh water Chronic IC10 0,009 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Danio rerio Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - Exponential growth phase	96 hours 96 hours
ethylbenzene	Acute EC50 7,2 mg/l	Algae	48 hours
	Acute EC50 2,93 mg/l Acute LC50 4,2 mg/l	Daphnia Fish	48 hours 96 hours
bis(1-hydroxy-1h-pyridine-2-thionato-o,s)copper	Acute EC50 0,022 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute IC50 0,035 mg/l Acute LC50 0,0043 mg/l	Algae Fish	120 hours 96 hours
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (<0.1% Benzene)	Acute EC50 <10 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute IC50 <10 mg/l Acute LC50 <10 mg/l	Algae Fish	72 hours 96 hours

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Other ecological information

Persistence/degradability

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Copper oxide	-	-	Not readily
xylene	-	-	Readily
ethylbenzene	-	-	Readily
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (<0.1% Benzene)	-	-	Not readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Xylene	3,12	8.1 to 25.9	low
ethylbenzene	3,15	-	low
rosin	1.9 to 7.7	-	high
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (<0.1% Benzene)	-	10 to 2500	high
tetraethyl silicate	3,18	-	low

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

13 . Disposal considerations

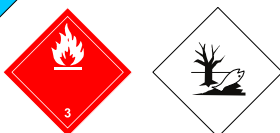
Methods of disposal : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.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

14 . Transport information

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.

International transport regulations

Proper shipping name : Paint
Marine pollutant substances : dicopper oxide, zinc oxide
UN Number : 1263
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Label :



Marking : The environmental hazardous / marine pollutant mark is only applicable for packages containing more than 5 litres for liquids and 5 kg for solids.

Additional information

ADG Proper shipping name : Paint
ADG Label :



ADG Hazchem code : 3W
ADR / RID : Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
Hazard identification number: 30
Special provisions: 640E

IMDG : Emergency schedules (EmS): F-E, S-E
Marine pollutant: Yes.

Transport in accordance with ADR/RID, IMDG/IMO and ICAO/IATA and national regulation.

15 . Regulatory information

National regulations

Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons

5

Control of Scheduled Carcinogenic Substances

Ingredient name

No listed substance

Schedule

Australia inventory (AICS) : All ingredients are listed on AICS or are exempt.

EU regulations

: The product is classified and labelled for supply in accordance with the Directive 1999/45/EC as follows:

Hazard symbol or symbols

:



Toxic



Dangerous for the environment

Contains

: dicopper oxide
xylene
colophony
bis(1-hydroxy-1h-pyridine-2-thionato-o,s)copper

Risk phrases

: R10- Flammable.
R23- Toxic by inhalation.
R21/22- Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R36/38- Irritating to eyes and skin.
R43- May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
R50/53- Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Safety phrases

: S23- Do not breathe vapour / spray.
S36/37- Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.
S38- In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S45- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).
S60- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
S61- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheet.

Additional information

: Antifouling. Active substances: dicopper oxide (CAS 1317-39-1) 40.3 % w/w, copper pyriithione (CAS 14915-37-8) 3.4 % w/w. Read Technical Data Sheet and Safety Data Sheet before use. Do not reuse empty containers. For professional use only.
This product does not contain organotin compounds acting as biocides and complies with the International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships as adopted by IMO in October 2001 (IMO document AFS/CONF/26).

US regulations

HCS Classification

: Flammable liquid
Highly toxic material
Target organ effects

16 . Other information

Remarks

: This product is registered or has a permit for trial use issued by the APVMA under the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994.

References

: This product does not contain organotin compounds acting as biocides and complies with the International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships as adopted by IMO in October 2001 (IMO document AFS/CONF/26).

Full text of R-phrases referred to in sections 2 and 3

: R11- Highly flammable.
R10- Flammable.
R26- Very toxic by inhalation.
R23- Toxic by inhalation.
R20- Harmful by inhalation.
R22- Harmful if swallowed.
R20/21- Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R21/22- Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R48/20- Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

R65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R41- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R37- Irritating to respiratory system.
R38- Irritating to skin.
R36/38- Irritating to eyes and skin.
R43- May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
R66- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
R50- Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
R50/53- Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R51/53- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Notice to reader**History**

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Disclaimer

The information in this document is given to the best of Jotun's knowledge, based on laboratory testing and practical experience. Jotun's products are considered as semi-finished goods and as such, products are often used under conditions beyond Jotun's control. Jotun cannot guarantee anything but the quality of the product itself. Minor product variations may be implemented in order to comply with local requirements. Jotun reserves the right to change the given data without further notice.

Users should always consult Jotun for specific guidance on the general suitability of this product for their needs and specific application practices.

If there is any inconsistency between different language issues of this document, the English (United Kingdom) version will prevail.