

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Antifouling SeaForce 90

1. Identification of the substance/preparation and company/undertaking

Product name and/or code : Antifouling SeaForce 90
Label No. : 10047
Supplier/Manufacturer : Jotun Paints (Europe) Ltd.
Stather Road
Flixborough, Scunthorpe
North Lincolnshire
DN15 8RR
England

Tel: +44 17 24 40 00 00
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Emergency telephone number : Contact National Poison Centre via Hospital or Registered Medical Practitioner

Product use : Coatings: Solvent-borne.

Restrictions : **Not valid for UK**

2. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical name*	CAS no.	EC number	%	Classification
dicopper oxide	1317-39-1	215-270-7	25 - 50	Xn; R22 N; R50/53
Xylene	1330-20-7	215-535-7	10 - 25	R10 Xn; R20/21 Xi; R38
zinc oxide	1314-13-2	215-222-5	10 - 25	N; R50/53
colophony	8050-09-7	232-475-7	2.5 - 10	R43
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	202-849-4	2.5 - 10	F; R11 Xn; R20
bis(1-hydroxy-1h-pyridine-2-thionato-o,s)copper	14915-37-8	238-984-0	2.5 - 10	T+; R26 Xn; R22 Xi; R38, R41 N; R50
1-methoxy-2-propanol	107-98-2	203-539-1	1 - 2.5	R10
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	64742-95-6	265-199-0	0 - 1	R10 Xn; R20, R65 Xi; R37 R66 N; R51/53
See section 16 for the full text of the R-phrases declared above				

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in section 8.

3. Hazards identification

The preparation is classified as dangerous according to Directive 1999/45/EC and its amendments.

Flammable.

Toxic by inhalation.

Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health in case of prolonged exposure through inhalation and if swallowed.

May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

Very toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

IMO Antifouling System Convention compliant (AFS/CONF/26)



Toxic



Dangerous for the environment.

4. First-aid measures

First-aid measures

- General** : In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
- Inhalation** : Remove to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Give nothing by mouth. If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical advice.
- Skin contact** : Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Do not use solvents or thinners.
- Eye contact** : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open.
- Ingestion** : If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do not induce vomiting.

5. Fire-fighting measures

- Extinguishing media** : Recommended: alcohol-resistant foam, CO₂, powders, water spray.
Not to be used : water jet.
- Recommendations** : Fire will produce dense black smoke. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Appropriate breathing apparatus may be required. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water. Do not release runoff from fire to sewers or waterways.

6. Accidental release measures

- Personal precautions** : Exclude sources of ignition and ventilate the area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.
- Spill** : 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). Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses. Preferably clean with a detergent. Avoid using solvents. If the product contaminates lakes, rivers, or sewers, inform the appropriate authorities in accordance with local regulations.

Note: see section 8 for personal protective equipment and section 13 for waste disposal.

7. Handling and storage

- Handling** : Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive concentrations of vapours in air and avoid vapour concentrations higher than the occupational exposure limits.

In addition, the product should only be used in areas from which all naked lights and other sources of ignition have been excluded. Electrical equipment should be protected to the appropriate standard.

To dissipate static electricity during transfer, earth drum and connect to receiving container with bonding strap. Operators should wear antistatic footwear and clothing and floors should be of the conducting type.

Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. No sparking tools should be used.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid the inhalation of dust, particulates, spray or mist arising from the application of this preparation. Avoid inhalation of dust from sanding.

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in area where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking.

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

Never use pressure to empty. Container is not a pressure vessel. Always keep in containers made from the same material as the original one.

Comply with the health and safety at work laws.

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

Storage : Store in accordance with local regulations. Observe label precautions. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area away from incompatible materials and ignition sources.

Keep away from: oxidising agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.
No smoking. Prevent unauthorised access. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.
Do not empty into drains..

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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

Ingredient name

Occupational exposure limits

Xylene **EH40-WEL (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2005). Skin**
STEL: 441 mg/m³ 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms
STEL: 100 ppm 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms
TWA: 220 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms
TWA: 50 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

ethylbenzene **EH40-WEL (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2005). Skin**
STEL: 552 mg/m³ 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms
STEL: 125 ppm 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms
TWA: 441 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms
TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

1-methoxy-2-propanol **EH40-WEL (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2005). Skin**
STEL: 560 mg/m³ 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms
STEL: 150 ppm 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms
TWA: 375 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms
TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. **EH40-OES (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2003).**
TWA: 125 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms
TWA: 25 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory system

: If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use respiratory mask with charcoal and dust filter when spraying this product. (as filter combination A2-P2). In confined spaces, use compressed-air or fresh-air respiratory equipment. When use of roller or brush, consider use of charcoal filter (A2).

Skin and body

: Personnel should wear antistatic clothing made of natural fibres or of high-temperature-resistant synthetic fibres.

Hands

: For prolonged or repeated handling, use gloves: polyvinyl alcohol or nitrile.

Barrier creams may help to protect the exposed areas of the skin but should not be applied once exposure has occurred.

For right choice of glove materials, with focus on chemical resistance and time of penetration, seek advice by the supplier of chemical resistant gloves.

Eyes

: Use safety eyewear designed to protect against splash of liquids.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid.
Odour : Characteristic.
Colour : Various colours.
Flash point : Closed cup: 25°C (77°F).
Density : 1.8 g/cm³
Lower explosion limit : The greatest known range is Lower: 1.5% Upper: 13.7% (1-methoxy-2-propanol)
Solubility : Insoluble in cold water, hot water.

10. Stability and reactivity

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.

11. Toxicological information

There is no data available on the preparation itself. The preparation 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 15 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. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Repeated or prolonged contact with the preparation 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.

Contains (Colophony). May produce an allergic reaction.

12. Ecological information

There is no data available on the preparation 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 15 for details.

Ecotoxicity data

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Result</u>
Xylene	Oncorhynchus mykiss (LC50)	96 hour/hours	3.3 mg/l
	Oncorhynchus mykiss (LC50)	96 hour/hours	8.2 mg/l
	Lepomis macrochirus (LC50)	96 hour/hours	8.6 mg/l
	Lepomis macrochirus (LC50)	96 hour/hours	12 mg/l
	Lepomis macrochirus (LC50)	96 hour/hours	13.3 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour/hours	13.4 mg/l
zinc oxide	Daphnia magna (EC50)	48 hour/hours	>1000 mg/l
	Oncorhynchus mykiss (LC50)	96 hour/hours	1.1 mg/l
	Lepomis macrochirus (LC50)	96 hour/hours	>320 mg/l
ethylbenzene	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour/hours	2246 mg/l
	Daphnia magna (EC50)	48 hour/hours	2.93 mg/l
	Daphnia magna (EC50)	48 hour/hours	2.97 mg/l
	Selenastrum capricornutum (EC50)	48 hour/hours	7.2 mg/l
	Oncorhynchus mykiss (LC50)	96 hour/hours	4.2 mg/l
bis(1-hydroxy-1h-pyridine-2-thionato-o,s)copper	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour/hours	9.09 mg/l
	Poecilia reticulata (LC50)	96 hour/hours	9.6 mg/l
	Fish (LC50)	96 hour/hours	0.0043 mg/l
	Daphnia (EC50)	48 hour/hours	0.022 mg/l
	Algae (IC50)	120 hour/hours	0.035 mg/l
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Fish (LC50)	96 hour/hours	<10 mg/l
	Daphnia (EC50)	48 hour/hours	<10 mg/l
	Algae (IC50)	72 hour/hours	<10 mg/l

13. Disposal considerations

Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses. Material and/or container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

European waste catalogue (EWC) : 08 01 11* waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances

14. Transport information

International transport regulations

Proper shipping name : Copper based pesticide, liquid, toxic, flammable (bis(1-hydroxy-1h-pyridine-2-thionato-o,s)copper, Xylene)
UN Number : 3009
Class : 6.1
Sub-risk : 3
Packing group : III
Label :



Additional information

ADR / RID : Hazard identification number: 63

IMDG : Emergency schedules (EmS): F-E, S-D
 Marine pollutant: PP
 Marine pollutant substances : zinc oxide, bis(1-hydroxy-1h-pyridine-2-thionato-o,s)copper



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

15. Regulatory information

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

Hazard symbol/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.
 R48/20/22- Harmful: danger of serious damage to health in case of prolonged exposure through inhalation and if swallowed.
 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).

Additional information : IMO Antifouling System Convention compliant (AFS/CONF/26)
 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).

16. Other information

CEPE Classification : 1
Full text of R-phrases referred to in sections 2 and 3 - United Kingdom (UK) : R11- Highly flammable.
 R10- Flammable.
 R26- Very toxic by inhalation.
 R23- Toxic by inhalation.
 R20- Harmful by inhalation.
 R20/21- Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
 R21/22- Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.
 R22- Harmful if swallowed.
 R48/20/22- Harmful: danger of serious damage to health in case of prolonged exposure through inhalation and if swallowed.
 R65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
 R37- Irritating to respiratory system.
 R38- Irritating to skin.
 R41- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
 R43- May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
 R66- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
 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

Date of printing : 31.10.2005.
Date of issue : 31.10.2005.
Date of previous issue : 10.08.2005.

Date of issue : 31.10.2005.

Antifouling SeaForce 90

Version : 9
Prepared by : Jotun Group Product Safety Department

The information in this SDS is based on the present state of our knowledge and on current laws. The product is not to be used for purposes other than those specified under section 1 without first obtaining written handling instructions. It is always the responsibility of the user to take all necessary steps to fulfil the demands set out in the local rules and legislation. The information in this SDS is meant to be a description of the safety requirements for our product. It is not to be considered a guarantee of the product's properties.

 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Version 9

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