Dura Paints - Floorkote LF - Navy Light Grey & White

Safety Data Sheet

According to Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Agents, 2021 and United Nations GHS revision 10
Issue date: 3/7/2024 Revision date: 28/10/2026 Supersedes: 2/7/2026 Version: 1.3

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the supplier/undertaking

1.1. GHS product identifier

Product form	:	Mixture
Trade name	:	Dura Paints - Floorkote LF - Navy Light Grey & White
Type of product	:	Coatings
Product code	:	FLOORNLG / FLOORWH
Product group	:	Trade product

1.2. Other means of identification

No additional information available

1.3. Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use	:	Floor Coating

1.4. Supplier's details

Manufacturer
Dura Paints (Pty) Ltd.
5 Wakefield Road; Founders View South.
P.O. Box 303
1610 Edenvale; Johannesburg – South Africa
T 011 452 5221
orders@durapaints.co.za - www.durapaints.co.za

1.5. Emergency phone number

Emergency number	:	079 494 2731 / 011 452 5221

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1. GHS classification of the substance/mixture and any national or regional information

Classification according to the United Nations GHS

Flammable liquids, Category 3	H226
Acute toxicity (inhalation:vapour) Category 4	H332
Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2	H315
Skin sensitisation, Category 1	H317
Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B	H340
Carcinogenicity, Category 1	H350
Reproductive toxicity, Category 2	H361
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure, Category 1	H370
Specific target organ toxicity – Repeated exposure, Category 2	H373
Aspiration hazard Not classified	
Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Chronic Hazard, Category 2	H411

Full text of H-statements: see section 16

Adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects	:	Flammable liquid and vapour,May cause cancer,May cause genetic defects,Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child,May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure,Causes damage to organs,Harmful if inhaled,Causes skin irritation,May cause an allergic skin reaction,May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways,Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2. GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Labelling according to the United Nations GHS

Hazard pictograms (GHS ZA) :



Signal word (GHS ZA) : Danger

Hazardous ingredients : Butanone oxime; Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.; ethylbenzene; Xylene; Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Fatty acids, tall-oil, compds. with oleylamine; Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate); Kerosine (petroleum) [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (320°F to 554°F).]; Toluene

Hazard statements (GHS ZA) : H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour
H315 - Causes skin irritation
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction
H332 - Harmful if inhaled
H340 - May cause genetic defects (Dermal, Inhalation)
H350 - May cause cancer (Dermal, Inhalation, Oral)
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility, Suspected of damaging the unborn child. (Dermal, Inhalation, Oral)
H370 - Causes damage to organs (central nervous system, kidneys, liver, Skin, Respiratory tract) (Dermal, Oral, Inhalation)
H373 - May cause damage to organs (central nervous system, peripheral nervous system, kidneys, liver, hearing sense) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Dermal, Inhalation)
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements (GHS ZA) : P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label and product safety data sheet at hand.
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.
P103 - Read carefully and follow all instructions.
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P240 - Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P261 - Avoid breathing fume, mist, spray, vapours.
P263 - Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P280 - Wear eye protection, protective clothing, protective gloves.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P501 - Dispose of container to according to local regulations, recycling.

P-statements for label (GHS-ZA) : P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label and product safety data sheet at hand.; P102 - Keep out of reach of children.; P103 - Read carefully and follow all instructions.; P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.; P240 - Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.; P261 - Avoid breathing fume, mist, spray, vapours.; P263 - Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing.; P273 - Avoid release to the environment.; P280 - Wear eye protection, protective clothing, protective gloves.; P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.; P501 - Dispose of container to according to local regulations, recycling.

2.3. Other hazards which do not result in classification or are not covered by the GHS

No additional information available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification according to the United Nations GHS
Xylene	CAS-No.: 1330-20-7	20.357 – 32.638	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. Not classified (Oral) Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal), H312 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332 Acute Tox. Not classified (Inhalation:vapour) Skin Irrit. 2, H315 STOT SE 1, H370 STOT RE Not classified Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Kerosine (petroleum) [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (320°F to 554°F).]	CAS-No.: 8008-20-6	4 – 18.4	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. Not classified (Oral) Carc. 1, H350 STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304
Titanium dioxide	CAS-No.: 13463-67-7	5 – 10	Acute Tox. Not classified (Oral) Acute Tox. Not classified (Inhalation:dust,mist) Carc. 2, H351 Aquatic Chronic Not classified
ethylbenzene	CAS-No.: 100-41-4	5.418 – 9.3605	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:vapour), H332 STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	CAS-No.: 64742-88-7	4.852 – 8.48	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. Not classified (Oral) Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation:vapour), H331 STOT RE 1, H372 Asp. Tox. 1, H304
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	CAS-No.: 64742-95-6	0.144 – 1	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Muta. 1B, H340 Carc. 1B, H350 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT SE 3, H335 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Naphthalene	CAS-No.: 91-20-3	0 – 0.552	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H330 Carc. 2, H351 STOT RE Not classified Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Fatty acids, tall-oil, compds. with oleylamine	CAS-No.: 85711-55-3	0.096 – 0.5	Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1A, H317 STOT RE 2, H373 Aquatic Chronic Not classified

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification according to the United Nations GHS
Butanone oxime	CAS-No.: 96-29-7	0.0796 – 0.2388	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal), H312 Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation:vapour), H331 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Carc. 1B, H350 STOT SE 1, H370 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT RE 1, H372 Aquatic Chronic Not classified
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	CAS-No.: 136-52-7	0.0752 – 0.2352	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Skin Sens. 1, H317 STOT RE 1, H372 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 (M=10) Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Toluene	CAS-No.: 108-88-3	0 – 0.184	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Repr. 2, H361 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304
Cumene	CAS-No.: 98-82-8	0 – 0.184	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Carc. 1B, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE Not classified Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of necessary first aid measures

First-aid measures general : Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label and product safety data sheet at hand.

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If breathing stops, give artificial respiration . If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. If product is injected into or under the skin, or any part of the body, it should be treated as a surgical emergency. Even though initial symptoms from high pressure injection may be minimal or absent, early surgical treatment with in the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury.

First-aid measures after eye contact : Immediately rinse with water for a prolonged period while holding the eyelids wide open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth out with water. Keep the affected person calm and seated upright. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Self protection of the first-aider : First-aiders should pay attention to their own protection and use the recommended personal protective equipment (see section 8).

4.2. Most important symptoms/effect, acute and delayed

Symptoms/effects	:	Harmful if inhaled. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Harmful in contact with skin. Causes serious eye irritation. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Symptoms/effects after inhalation	:	May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Adverse symptoms may include nausea or vomiting, headache, respiratory irritation.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact	:	Causes skin irritation. May cause redness, dryness, and discomfort.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact	:	Adverse symptoms may include pain, irritation, watering and redness. Blurred vision.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	:	Swallowing material may cause irritation of the gastrointestinal lining, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal pain. Swallowing the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis.
Symptoms/effects upon intravenous administration	:	Pain, swelling, and erythema: Rapid onset at the injection site; Chemical necrotising cellulitis: Inflammatory destruction of soft tissue, often within 24 hours . Get medical attention immediately.
Chronic symptoms	:	Neurological: Headaches, memory loss, fatigue;Dermal: Can lead to dermatitis, with symptoms like cracking, scaling, and inflammation; Renal/Hepatic: Liver and kidney stress.
Potential adverse human health effects and symptoms	:	Causes skin and eye irritation. High concentration of vapours may induce: headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting and in severe cases, loss of consciousness. Harmful if swallowed.

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

See section 4.1. Description of first-aid measures. Treat symptomatically. Monitor respiratory and neurological status.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

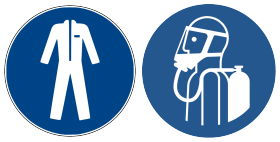
5.1. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Dry powder. Foam. Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	Do not use a heavy water stream.

5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire hazard	:	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Explosion hazard	:	No direct explosion hazard.
Reactivity in case of fire	:	Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to an ignition source and flash back to source of vapours.
Hazardous decomposition products in case of fire	:	Toxic fumes may be released.

5.3. Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Precautionary measures fire	:	Evacuate area. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Cool endangered containers with water spray or fog.
Firefighting instructions	:	Fight fire from safe distance and protected location. Stay upwind of fire.
Protection during firefighting	:	Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Self-contained breathing apparatus. Complete protective clothing.
Personal protection (Emergency response)	:	Fire-resistant protective clothing,Use breathing equipment (SCBA),Use only explosion-proof equipment and PPE
	:	
Other information	:	Dyke fire control water for later disposal. Do not allow run-off from fire-fighting to enter drains or water courses. Notify authorities if run-off does enter drains or water courses.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures	:	Evacuate non-essential personnel. Eliminate every possible source of ignition. Ventilate spillage area.

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures	:	Avoid contact with skin and eyes, avoid breathing vapours. Use only non-sparking tools. Complete protective clothing.
Prevention Measures for Secondary Accidents	:	Stop leaks if it can be done without personal risk. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment	:	Wear recommended personal protective equipment.
Emergency procedures	:	Ventilate spillage area. No open flames, no sparks, and no smoking. Do not breathe mist, spray, vapours. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment	:	Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection".
Emergency procedures	:	Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent liquid from entering sewers, watercourses, underground or low areas. Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters.

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

For containment	:	Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.
Methods for cleaning up	:	Absorb spillage with vermiculite or sand; Scoop into labeled hazardous waste container. Use non-sparking tools. Clean spill area with detergent and water — avoid solvents.
Other information	:	Dispose of contaminated materials according to Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling	:	Avoid all contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing mist, spray, vapours. Provide local exhaust or general room ventilation. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Use explosion-proof equipment. Wear personal protective equipment.
Local and general ventilation	:	Local exhaust ventilation.
Hygiene measures	:	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Additional hazards when processed	:	Not expected to present a significant hazard under anticipated conditions of normal use.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures	:	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Storage conditions	:	Store in tightly sealed containers in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F. Keep away from ignition sources.
Storage area	:	Ensure electrical equipment and fittings comply with local fire prevention regulations for this class of product. Refer to national or local refulations covering safety at petroleum handling and storage areas for this product.
Incompatible products	:	Oxidizing agent. Strong acids. Strong bases.
Packaging materials	:	Always store product in container of same material as original container.
Material used in packaging/containers	:	steel, hdpu or approved chemical drums.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
South Africa - Occupational Exposure Limits (Restricted Limits)	
Local name	Ethyl benzene

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
RHCA - STEL/C	40 ppm
Remark	CARC (denotes carcinogenicity, which is based on GHS categorisation, including category 1A, 1B), SKIN (danger of cutaneous absorption)
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R. 280, 2021
South Africa - Occupational Exposure Limits (Airborne Pollutants)	
Local name	Ethyl benzene
OEL TWA	435 mg/m³
	100 ppm
OEL STEL	545 mg/m³
	125 ppm
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R 904
South Africa - Biological limit values	
Local name	Ethyl benzene
BEI	0.15 g/g creatinine Parameter: Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid - Medium: urine - Sampling time: End of shift - Notations: Ns (non-specific)
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R. 280, 2021

Xylene (1330-20-7)	
South Africa - Occupational Exposure Limits (Restricted Limits)	
Local name	Xylene, o-, m-, p- or mixed isomers
OEL eight hour TWA	300 ppm
RHCA - STEL/C	200 ppm
Remark	SKIN (danger of cutaneous absorption)
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R. 280, 2021
South Africa - Occupational Exposure Limits (Airborne Pollutants)	
Local name	Xylene, o-, m-, p- or mixed isomers
OEL TWA	218 mg/m³
	50 ppm
OEL STEL	435 mg/m³
	100 ppm
Remark	Sk (Danger of cutaneous absorption)
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R 904
South Africa - Biological limit values	
Local name	Xylenes
BEI	1.5 g/g creatinine Parameter: Methylhippuric acids - Medium: urine - Sampling time: End of shift
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R. 280, 2021

Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate) (136-52-7)	
South Africa - Occupational Exposure Limits (Restricted Limits)	
OEL eight hour TWA	≈ 0.02 mg/m³ Source: Chemicalbook.com

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
South Africa - Occupational Exposure Limits (Restricted Limits)	
Local name	Naphthalene
OEL eight hour TWA	15 ppm
	75 mg/m³
RHCA - STEL/C	20 ppm 10 ppm
	50 mg/m³
Remark	CARC (denotes carcinogenicity, which is based on GHS categorisation, including category 1A, 1B), SKIN (danger of cutaneous absorption)
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R. 280, 2021 Government Notice. R: 1179
South Africa - Occupational Exposure Limits (Airborne Pollutants)	
Local name	Naphthalene
OEL TWA	50 mg/m³
	10 ppm
OEL STEL	75 mg/m³
	15 ppm
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R 904

Toluene (108-88-3)	
South Africa - Occupational Exposure Limits (Restricted Limits)	
Local name	Toluene
OEL eight hour TWA	150 ppm
	560 mg/m³
RHCA - STEL/C	40 ppm 50 ppm
	188 mg/m³
Remark	SKIN (danger of cutaneous absorption) Sk
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R. 280, 2021 Government Notice. R: 1179
South Africa - Occupational Exposure Limits (Airborne Pollutants)	
Local name	Toluene
OEL TWA	188 mg/m³
	50 ppm
OEL STEL	560 mg/m³
	150 ppm
Remark	Sk (Danger of cutaneous absorption)
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R 904
South Africa - Biological limit values	
Local name	Toluene

Toluene (108-88-3)	
BEI	0.02 mg/l Parameter: Toluene - Medium: blood - Sampling time: Prior to last shift of workweek 0.03 mg/l Parameter: Toluene - Medium: urine - Sampling time: End of shift 0.3 mg/g creatinine Parameter: o-Cresol - Medium: urine - Sampling time: End of shift - Notations: B (background)
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R. 280, 2021

Cumene (98-82-8)	
South Africa - Occupational Exposure Limits (Restricted Limits)	
Local name	Cumene [isopropyl benzene]
RHCA - STEL/C	100 ppm
Remark	CARC (denotes carcinogenicity, which is based on GHS categorisation, including category 1A, 1B), SKIN (danger of cutaneous absorption)
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R. 280, 2021
South Africa - Occupational Exposure Limits (Airborne Pollutants)	
Local name	Cumene (Isopropyl benzene)
OEL TWA	120 mg/m³
	25 ppm
OEL STEL	370 mg/m³
	75 ppm
Remark	Sk (Danger of cutaneous absorption)
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R 904

Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)	
South Africa - Occupational Exposure Limits (Restricted Limits)	
Local name	Titanium dioxide
RHCA - STEL/C	10 mg/m³ 10 mg/m³ total inhalable dust 5 mg/m³ respirable dust
Remark	CARC (denotes carcinogenicity, which is based on GHS categorisation, including category 1A, 1B)
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R. 280, 2021 Government Notice. R: 1179
South Africa - Occupational Exposure Limits (Airborne Pollutants)	
Local name	Titanium dioxide
OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ inhalable particulate 5 mg/m³ respirable particulate
Regulatory reference	Government Notice No. R 904

OEL Sources : LISAM.
BLV Sources : LISAM.

8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Ensure good ventilation of the work station.
Environmental exposure controls : Avoid release to the environment.
Consumer exposure controls : Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing.

8.3. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Materials for protective clothing : Chemical resistant overalls

Hand protection	:	Protective gloves
Eye protection	:	Wear security glasses which protect from splashes
Skin and body protection	:	Wear suitable protective clothing
Respiratory protection	:	[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.

Personal protective equipment symbol(s)



8.4. Exposure limit values for the other components

No additional information available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	:	Liquid
Appearance	:	Viscous liquid.
Colour	:	Light grey,white
Odour	:	Aromatic solvent like odour
Odour threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	Not applicable (solvent-borne coating)
pH solution	:	No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	:	No data available
Relative evaporation rate (ether=1)	:	No data available
Melting point	:	Not applicable
Freezing point	:	< -30 °C Estimated
Boiling point	:	> 135 – < 145 °C Initial boiling point; Estimated
Flash point	:	> 25 – < 35 °C Estimated
Auto-ignition temperature	:	> 430 – < 500 °C Estimated
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Flammability	:	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Vapour pressure	:	> 3 – < 10 hPa Estimated
Vapour pressure at 50°C	:	No data available
Relative vapour density at 20°C	:	> 3.5 – < 4.5 Estimated
Relative density	:	≈ 1.1 Standard - varies by colour
Relative density of saturated gas/air mixture	:	No data available
Density	:	No data available
Relative gas density	:	No data available
Solubility	:	soluble in most organic solvents. Material insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	:	No data available
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	> 70 – < 180 mm²/s Estimated
Viscosity, dynamic	:	> 240 – < 500 cP Uncatalysed; Standard
Explosive properties	:	Product is not explosive.
Oxidising properties	:	Non oxidizing.
Explosive limits	:	No data available
Lower explosion limit	:	≈ 1 Vol-% Estimated
Upper explosion limit	:	≈ 12.3 Vol-% Derived form Xylene Valute; Source: Supplier SDS
Physical state	:	Liquid
Appearance	:	Viscous liquid.

9.2. Data relevant with regard to physical hazard classes (supplemental)

VOC content	:	> 50 % See formulation

SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Flammable liquid and vapour.

10.2. Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid contact with hot surfaces. Heat. No flames, no sparks. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Direct sunlight.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents. Strong acids. Strong bases.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Likely routes of exposure : Dermal. Ingestion. Inhalation.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral) : Not classified
Acute toxicity (dermal) : Not classified
Acute toxicity (inhalation) : Inhalation:vapour: Harmful if inhaled.

Dura Paints - Floorkote LF - Navy Light Grey & White	
ATE ZA (vapours)	15.05 mg/l/4h

Butanone oxime (96-29-7)	
LD50 oral rat	> 900 – < 2326 mg/kg bodyweight Source: Echa
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 1000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rabbit, Guideline: OECD Guideline 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 4.83 mg/l/4h Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity)

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph. (64742-88-7)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: EPA OTS 798.1175 (Acute Oral Toxicity), Guideline: OECD Guideline 420 (Acute Oral Toxicity - Fixed Dose Method), Remarks on results: other:
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rabbit, Guideline: EPA OTS 798.1100 (Acute Dermal Toxicity), Guideline: OECD Guideline 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity), Remarks on results: other:
LC50 Inhalation - Rat (Vapours)	> 5.28 mg/l/4h Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity), Remarks on results: other:, 95% CL: 0,42 -

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
LD50 oral rat	≈ 3500 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat
LD50 dermal rabbit	≥ 15400 mg/kg bodyweight Source: ECHA
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	≥ 17.629 mg/l Source: ECHA

Xylene (1330-20-7)	
LD50 oral rat	> 3523 – < 6631 mg/kg bodyweight XYLENE : ECHA
LD50 dermal rabbit	12126 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rabbit, Animal sex: male, Remarks on results: other:
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	≥ 27.124 mg/l XYLENE : ECHA

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (64742-95-6)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity)
LD50 dermal rabbit	≈ 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Source : ECHA

Fatty acids, tall-oil, compds. with oleylamine (85711-55-3)	
LD50 oral rat	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: female, Guideline: OECD Guideline 423 (Acute Oral toxicity - Acute Toxic Class Method), Guideline: EU Method B.1 tris (Acute Oral Toxicity - Acute Toxic Class Method), Guideline: EPA OPPTS 870.1100 (Acute Oral Toxicity), Guideline: other:, Remarks on results: other:

Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate) (136-52-7)	
LD50 oral rat	3129 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: female, Guideline: OECD Guideline 425 (Acute Oral Toxicity: Up-and-Down Procedure), 95% CL: 1750 - 5000
LD50 dermal rat	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)

Kerosine (petroleum) [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (320°F to 554°F).] (8008-20-6)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: EPA OTS 798.1175 (Acute Oral Toxicity), Guideline: OECD Guideline 420 (Acute Oral Toxicity - Fixed Dose Method)
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rabbit, Guideline: EPA OTS 798.1100 (Acute Dermal Toxicity), Guideline: OECD Guideline 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 5.28 mg/l air Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity), 95% CL: 0,42 -

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
LD50 oral rat	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 0.4 mg/l air Animal: rat, Guideline: other:, Guideline: OECD Guideline 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity), Guideline: EPA OPPTS 870.1300 (Acute inhalation toxicity)

Toluene (108-88-3)	
LD50 oral rat	5580 mg/kg Source: ECHA
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 5000 mg/kg Source: ECHA
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 25.7 – < 30 mg/l Source: ECHA
LC50 Inhalation - Rat (Vapours)	> 20 mg/l Source: ECHA

Cumene (98-82-8)	
LD50 oral rat	> 2260 – < 2700 mg/kg Source: ECHA
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 3160 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rabbit

Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)	
LD50 oral rat	> 2000 – < 25000 mg/kg bodyweight Practically nontoxic; Source: ECHA
LC50 Inhalation - Rat (Dust/Mist)	> 3.43 – < 6.82 mg/l/4h Source: ECHA

Skin corrosion/irritation : Causes skin irritation.
pH: Not applicable (solvent-borne coating)

Serious eye damage/irritation : Not classified
pH: Not applicable (solvent-borne coating)

Respiratory or skin sensitization : May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Germ cell mutagenicity : May cause genetic defects (Dermal, Inhalation).

Carcinogenicity : May cause cancer (Dermal, Inhalation, Oral).

Toluene (108-88-3)	
IARC group	3 - Not classifiable

Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)	
IARC group	2B - Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Reproductive toxicity : Suspected of damaging fertility, Suspected of damaging the unborn child. (Dermal, Inhalation, Oral).

Butanone oxime (96-29-7)	
NOAEL (animal/male, F0/P)	> 200 mg/kg bodyweight Source: ECHA

Kerosine (petroleum) [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (320°F to 554°F).] (8008-20-6)	
NOAEL (animal/male, F0/P)	≥ 3000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: male, Guideline: OECD Guideline 415 [One-Generation Reproduction Toxicity Study (before 9 October 2017)]

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
LOAEL (animal/female, F0/P)	50 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: female, Guideline: other:
LOAEL (animal/female, F1)	450 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: female, Guideline: other:
NOAEL (animal/female, F0/P)	120 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rabbit, Animal sex: female, Guideline: other:

Reproductive toxicity : Suspected of damaging fertility, Suspected of damaging the unborn child. (Dermal, Inhalation, Oral).

STOT-single exposure : Causes damage to organs (central nervous system, kidneys, liver, Skin, Respiratory tract) (Dermal, Oral, Inhalation).

Butanone oxime (96-29-7)	
STOT-single exposure	Causes damage to organs. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Xylene (1330-20-7)	
LOAEL (oral, rat)	≈ 150 mg/kg bodyweight XYLENE : ECHA
NOAEL (oral, rat)	≈ 250 mg/kg bodyweight XYLENE : ECHA
NOAEC (inhalation, rat, gas)	> 450 – < 1800 ppmv/4h XYLENE : 12H : ECHA
STOT-single exposure	Causes damage to organs (central nervous system) (Inhalation).

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (64742-95-6)	
STOT-single exposure	May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.

Toluene (108-88-3)	
STOT-single exposure	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Cumene (98-82-8)	
STOT-single exposure	May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT-repeated exposure : May cause damage to organs (central nervous system, peripheral nervous system, kidneys, liver, hearing sense) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Dermal, Inhalation).

Butanone oxime (96-29-7)	
LOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	40 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: other:
NOAEC (inhalation, rat, 28 days)	≈ 0.054 mg/l Source: ECHA

Butanone oxime (96-29-7)	
NOAEC (inhalation, rat, vapour, 90 days)	0.09 mg/l air Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 412 (Subacute Inhalation Toxicity: 28-Day Study)
NOAEL (subchronic, oral, animal/male, 90 days)	110 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: mouse, Animal sex: male, Guideline: EPA OPPTS 870.3100 (90-Day Oral Toxicity in Rodents)
STOT-repeated exposure	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph. (64742-88-7)	
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	750 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: female
NOAEC (inhalation, rat, vapour, 90 days)	≥ 0.024 mg/l air Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 412 (Subacute Inhalation Toxicity: 28-Day Study)
STOT-repeated exposure	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
NOAEL (oral, rat, 28 days)	≈ 75 mg/kg bodyweight/day Source: ECHA
NOAEC (inhalation, rat, gas, 28 days)	> 250 – < 1000 ppmv/6h/day Source: ECHA
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	75 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 407 (Repeated Dose 28-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents)
STOT-repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs (hearing organs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation, Dermal).

Xylene (1330-20-7)	
LOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	150 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: male, Guideline: OECD Guideline 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents), Guideline: EPA OPP 82-1 (90-Day Oral Toxicity)

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (64742-95-6)	
LOAEC (inhalation, rat, vapour, 90 days)	≈ 1.402 mg/l Source : ECHA

Fatty acids, tall-oil, compds. with oleylamine (85711-55-3)	
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	7.1 – 21.9 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 422 (Combined Repeated Dose Toxicity Study with the Reproduction / Developmental Toxicity Screening Test)
STOT-repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate) (136-52-7)	
LOAEC (inhalation, rat, dust/mist/fume, 90 days)	0.31 mg/l air Animal: rat
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	3 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents)
STOT-repeated exposure	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Kerosine (petroleum) [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (320°F to 554°F).] (8008-20-6)	
LOAEL (dermal, rat/rabbit, 90 days)	≈ 165 mg/kg bodyweight/day Rat; Source: ECHA
NOAEL (oral, rat, 28 days)	> 750 mg/kg bodyweight/day Source: ECHA
NOAEL (dermal, rat/rabbit, 28 days)	≈ 495 mg/kg bodyweight/day Rat; Source: ECHA
NOAEC (inhalation, rat, 28 days)	< 1 mg/l Source: ECHA
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	750 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: female, Guideline: OECD Guideline 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents)
NOAEL (dermal, rat/rabbit, 90 days)	≥ 495 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 411 (Subchronic Dermal Toxicity: 90-Day Study)

Kerosine (petroleum) [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (320°F to 554°F).] (8008-20-6)	
STOT-repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
LOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	400 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents)
LOAEC (inhalation, rat, vapour, 90 days)	0.011 mg/l air Animal: rat, Guideline: EPA OPP 82-4 (90-Day Inhalation Toxicity), Guideline: OECD Guideline 413 (Subchronic Inhalation Toxicity: 90-Day Study)
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	200 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents)
NOAEL (dermal, rat/rabbit, 90 days)	1000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 411 (Subchronic Dermal Toxicity: 90-Day Study)

Toluene (108-88-3)	
LOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	≈ 1250 mg/kg bodyweight/day Source: ECHA
LOAEC (inhalation, rat, gas, 90 days)	≈ 2.261 mg/l Source: ECHA
NOAEL (oral, rat, 28 days)	≥ 625 mg/kg bodyweight/day
NOAEC (inhalation, rat, 28 days)	> 2.261 – < 4.71 mg/l Source : ECHA
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	≈ 625 mg/kg bodyweight/day Rat
NOAEC (inhalation, rat, gas, 90 days)	1.131 – 2.355 mg/l Air, Source: ECHA
NOAEC (inhalation, rat, vapour, 90 days)	2.355 mg/l air Animal: rat, Guideline: EU Method B.29 (Sub-Chronic Inhalation Toxicity:90-Day Study)
STOT-repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs (central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

Cumene (98-82-8)	
NOAEL (oral, rat, 28 days)	≥ 535.8 mg/kg bodyweight/day Source: ECHA

Aspiration hazard : Not classified.

Dura Paints - Floorkote LF - Navy Light Grey & White	
Viscosity, kinematic	> 70 – < 180 mm²/s Estimated

Potential adverse human health effects and symptoms : Causes skin and eye irritation. High concentration of vapours may induce: headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting and in severe cases, loss of consciousness. Harmful if swallowed.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short–term (acute) : Not classified

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long–term (chronic) : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Butanone oxime (96-29-7)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	> 100 mg/l Test organisms (species): Oryzias latipes
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	≈ 201 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	≈ 11.8 mg/l Test organisms (species): Scenedesmus capricornutum
EC50 72h - Algae [2]	≈ 6.09 mg/l Test organisms (species): Scenedesmus capricornutum

Butanone oxime (96-29-7)	
NOEC (chronic)	≥ 100 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna Duration: '21 d'
NOEC chronic fish	> 50 – < 100 mg/l Source: Echa
NOEC chronic algae	≥ 2.56 mg/l Freshwater Algae; Source: Echa

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	5.1 mg/l Test organisms (species): Menidia menidia
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	> 1.8 – < 2.4 mg/l Source: ECHA
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	5.4 mg/l Test organisms (species): Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (previous names: Raphidocelis subcapitata, Selenastrum capricornutum)
EC50 72h - Algae [2]	4.9 mg/l Test organisms (species): Skeletonema costatum
EC50 96h - Algae [1]	3.6 mg/l Test organisms (species): Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (previous names: Raphidocelis subcapitata, Selenastrum capricornutum)
EC50 96h - Algae [2]	7.7 mg/l Test organisms (species): Skeletonema costatum
LOEC (chronic)	1.7 mg/l Test organisms (species): Ceriodaphnia dubia Duration: '7 d'
NOEC (chronic)	0.96 mg/l Test organisms (species): Ceriodaphnia dubia Duration: '7 d'
NOEC chronic algae	≈ 3.4 mg/l Fresh water algae; Source: ECHA

Xylene (1330-20-7)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	> 2.6 – < 9.6 mg/l Source: ECHA
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	≥ 10.389 mg/l Source: Echa
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	> 4.6 – < 4.9 mg/l XYLENE : Aquatic Algae : ECHA
LOEC (chronic)	3.16 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna Duration: '21 d'
NOEC chronic fish	> 1.3 mg/l Test organisms (species): Oncorhynchus mykiss (previous name: Salmo gairdneri) Duration: '56 d'
NOEC chronic algae	≈ 0.44 mg/l XYLENE : Aquatic Algae 73H : ECHA

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (64742-95-6)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	> 8.2 – < 10 mg/l Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss; Source : ECHA
ErC50 algae	≈ 3.1 mg/l Source : Echa
NOEC chronic fish	≈ 10 mg/l Source : ECHA

Fatty acids, tall-oil, compds. with oleylamine (85711-55-3)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	≥ 100 mg/l Source : ECHA
LOEC (chronic)	4.6 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna Duration: '21 d'

Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate) (136-52-7)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	> 1.406 – < 180 mg/l 4 days; Source: ECHA
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	5.89 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna
ErC50 algae	0.31 mg/l freshwater algae; Source: ECHA
ErC50 other aquatic plants	0.0241 mg/l marinewater algae; Source: ECHA
NOEC (chronic)	> 0.00683 – < 3.73 mg/l 28 days; Source: ECHA
NOEC chronic fish	≥ 31.196 mg/l 28 Days; Source: ECHA

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	> 1.6 – < 7.9 mg/l Source: ECHA
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	2.16 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
NOEC (chronic)	0.59 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia pulex Duration: '125 d'
NOEC chronic fish	> 0.12 – < 0.37 mg/l Source: ECHA

Toluene (108-88-3)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	5.5 mg/l Source: ECHA
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	3.78 mg/l Source: ECHA
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	≥ 134 mg/l Source: ECHA
ErC50 algae	≥ 84 mg/l Source : ECHA
LOEC (chronic)	≥ 2.76 mg/l 7 Days - Source : ECHA
NOEC (chronic)	0.74 mg/l Test organisms (species): Ceriodaphnia dubia Duration: '7 d'
NOEC chronic fish	≥ 1.39 mg/l Source : ECHA
NOEC chronic crustacea	≈ 0.74 mg/l Source: ECHA
NOEC chronic algae	≥ 10 mg/l Sourc: ECHA

Cumene (98-82-8)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	≈ 4.7 mg/l Test organisms (species): Cyprinodon variegatus
LC50 - Fish [2]	≈ 4.8 mg/l Test organisms (species): Oncorhynchus mykiss (previous name: Salmo gairdneri)
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	≈ 2.14 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna
EC50 - Crustacea [2]	≈ 2.45 mg/l Source: ECHA
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	≈ 2.01 mg/l Test organisms (species): Desmodesmus subspicatus (previous name: Scenedesmus subspicatus)
EC50 72h - Algae [2]	≈ 1.29 mg/l Test organisms (species): Desmodesmus subspicatus (previous name: Scenedesmus subspicatus)
NOEC (chronic)	≈ 0.35 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna Duration: '21 d'
NOEC chronic fish	≈ 0.38 mg/l Test organisms (species): other: Duration: '28 d'
NOEC chronic algae	≈ 1.49 mg/l Source: ECHA

Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)	
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	> 2.41 – < 103.9 mg/l Source: ECHA
EC50 - Other aquatic organisms [1]	> 100 mg/l Test organisms (species):
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	≥ 100 mg/l Source: ECHA
LOEC (acute)	≈ 160 mg/l Fish, 4 Days; Source: ECHA
LOEC (chronic)	≈ 5 mg/l Crustacea, 21 Days; Source: ECHA
NOEC (acute)	0.004 – 0.08 mg/l 28 Dday, fish; Source: Echa
NOEC (chronic)	≥ 100 mg/l 28 days; Source: ECHA
NOEC chronic fish	> 80 – < 160 mg/l 6 days; Source: ECHA

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Dura Paints - Floorkote LF - Navy Light Grey & White	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable

Butanone oxime (96-29-7)	
Persistence and degradability	

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph. (64742-88-7)	
Persistence and degradability	

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
Persistence and degradability	

Xylene (1330-20-7)	
Persistence and degradability	
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	> 2.56 – < 2.91 g O_2/g substance

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (64742-95-6)	
Persistence and degradability	

Fatty acids, tall-oil, compds. with oleylamine (85711-55-3)	
Persistence and degradability	

Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate) (136-52-7)	
Persistence and degradability	

Kerosine (petroleum) [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 150°C to 290°C (320°F to 554°F).] (8008-20-6)	
Persistence and degradability	

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
Persistence and degradability	

Toluene (108-88-3)	
Persistence and degradability	

Cumene (98-82-8)	
Persistence and degradability	

Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)	
Persistence and degradability	

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Dura Paints - Floorkote LF - Navy Light Grey & White	
Bioaccumulative potential	No additional information available

Butanone oxime (96-29-7)	
Bioconcentration factor (BCF REACH)	≈ 5.8 Source: ECHA
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	≈ 0.63 @ 25 °C; Source: Echa
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	≈ 0.63 Source: Echa
Bioaccumulative potential	Not readily biodegradable.

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
BCF - Fish [1]	≈ 110 l/kg Source: ECHA
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	> 3.03 – < 3.6 @ 20 °C and pH 7.84; Source: ECHA

Xylene (1330-20-7)	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	> 3.155 – < 3.16 XYLENE @ 20 °C : ECHA
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	> 3.12 – < 3.2 XYLENE @ 20 °C and pH 7: ECHA

Fatty acids, tall-oil, compds. with oleylamine (85711-55-3)	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	> 1 – < 6.2 @ 25 °C and pH 4 - 9; Source : ECHA

Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate) (136-52-7)	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	≈ 2.96 @ 20 °C and pH 7; Source: ECHA
Bioaccumulative potential	Not biodegradable.

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	≈ 3.7 At 25 °C; Source: ECHA
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	≈ 3.4 At 25 °C and pH 7 - 7.5; Source: ECHA

Toluene (108-88-3)	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	2.73 Source: HSDB

Cumene (98-82-8)	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	≈ 3.55 @ 20 °C; Source: ECHA

12.4. Mobility in soil

Dura Paints - Floorkote LF - Navy Light Grey & White	
Mobility in soil	No additional information available

Butanone oxime (96-29-7)	
Organic Carbon Normalized Adsorption Coefficient (Log Koc)	≈ 3.52 at 20°C; Source: Echa

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
Organic Carbon Normalized Adsorption Coefficient (Log Koc)	≈ 1331 at 20°C : ECHA

Xylene (1330-20-7)	
Organic Carbon Normalized Adsorption Coefficient (Log Koc)	≈ 537 XYLENE: @ 20 °C : ECHA

Fatty acids, tall-oil, compds. with oleylamine (85711-55-3)	
Organic Carbon Normalized Adsorption Coefficient (Log Koc)	≈ 4.6 20°C; Source : ECHA

Toluene (108-88-3)	
Surface tension	≈ 27.73 mN/m

12.5. Other adverse effects

Ozone : Not classified
Other adverse effects : No additional information available

SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations

13.1. Disposal methods

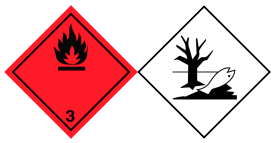
Regional waste regulation : HCA Regulations under OHSA (2021). South Africa's Waste Act (Act 59 of 2008).
Waste treatment methods : Unwanted product may be brushed onto absorbent material, such as newspaper or cardboard, allowed to dry completely in a well-ventilated area, and disposed of via waste collection. Incineration at licensed facilities must occur in a hazardous waste incinerator with air pollution control systems.
Sewage disposal recommendations : Do not dispose of waste into sewer or stormwater systems.
Product/Packaging disposal recommendations : Recycle or dispose of in compliance with current legislation.

Ecological waste information : The waste of the product should be considered as hazardous as the product itself, with the likelihood of impacting the environment in the same way. Consider the handling and disposal of the waste as defined by the product itself.

Additional information : Flammable vapours may accumulate in the container.

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with SANS / UN RTDG / IMDG / IATA

SANS	UN RTDG	IMDG	IATA
14.1. UN number			
1263	1263	1263	1263
14.2. UN Proper Shipping Name			
PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	Paint
Transport document description			
Not applicable	UN 1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, 3, III	UN 1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, 3, III, MARINE POLLUTANT/ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS	UN 1263 Paint, 3, III, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)			
3	3	3	3
	 Not applicable		
14.4. Packing group, if applicable			
III	III	III	III
14.5. Environmental hazards			
Dangerous for the environment : Yes	Dangerous for the environment : Yes	Dangerous for the environment : Yes Marine pollutant : Yes	Dangerous for the environment : Yes
No supplementary information available			

14.6. Special precautions for user

SANS

Special provisions (SANS) : 163, 187, 223
Limited quantities (SANS) : 5 L
Excepted quantities (SANS) : E1
Packagings, large packagings and IBCs Packing instructions (SANS) : P001, IBC03, LP01
Packagings, large packagings and IBCs Special packing instructions (SANS) : PP1
Portable tank and bulk containers instructions (SANS) : T2
Portable tank and bulk container special provisions (SANS) : TP1, TP29

UN RTDG

Special provisions (UN RTDG) : 163, 367
Limited quantities (UN RTDG) : 5L
Excepted quantities (UN RTDG) : E2
Packing instruction (UN RTDG) : P001, IBC02
Special packing provisions (UN RTDG) : PP1

Portable tank and bulk container special instructions (UN RTDG)	:	T4
Portable tank and bulk container special provisions (UN RTDG)	:	TP1, TP8, TP28

IMDG

Special provisions (IMDG)	:	163, 223, 367, 955
Limited quantities (IMDG)	:	5 L
Excepted quantities (IMDG)	:	E1
Packing instructions (IMDG)	:	P001, LP01
Special packing provisions (IMDG)	:	PP1
IBC packing instructions (IMDG)	:	IBC03
Tank instructions (IMDG)	:	T2
Tank special provisions (IMDG)	:	TP1, TP29
EmS-No. (Fire)	:	F-E - FIRE SCHEDULE Echo - NON-WATER-REACTIVE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS
EmS-No. (Spillage)	:	S-E - SPILLAGE SCHEDULE Echo - FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, FLOATING ON WATER
Stowage category (IMDG)	:	A
Properties and observations (IMDG)	:	Miscibility with water depends upon the composition.

IATA

PCA Excepted quantities (IATA)	:	E1
PCA Limited quantities (IATA)	:	Y344
PCA limited quantity max net quantity (IATA)	:	10L
PCA packing instructions (IATA)	:	355
PCA max net quantity (IATA)	:	60L
CAO packing instructions (IATA)	:	366
CAO max net quantity (IATA)	:	220L
Special provisions (IATA)	:	A3, A72, A192
ERG code (IATA)	:	3L

14.7. Transport in bulk according to IMO instructions

Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. National regulations

15.1.1. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT, 1993

Prohibited Hazardous Chemical Agents
Not regulated

15.1.2. National Environmental Management Act, 1998

Regulation No. 51358 (Prior Informed Consent Procedure Regulations, 2024)
Not regulated

15.2. Safety, health, and environmental national regulations specific for the product

State or local regulations : This product complies with South African legal lead limit of 90ppm or less.

SECTION 16: Other information

Issue date	:	03/07/2024
Revision date	:	28/10/2026
Supersedes	:	02/07/2026

Full text of H-statements:	
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour

Full text of H-statements:	
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H330	Fatal if inhaled
H331	Toxic if inhaled
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H340	May cause genetic defects
H350	May cause cancer
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H370	Causes damage to organs
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Safety Data Sheet (SDS), South Africa (HCA)

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.