

This Safety Data Sheet is prepared in accordance with Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

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



1.1. Product identifier

SEAJET RIBCOAT PRIMER HARDENER

Product code: 238EE0000 - Version 1 - Date:12-08-2025

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against Paint and/or related product.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Chugoku Paints B.V., Sluisweg 12, 4794 SW Heijningen, Po Box 73, 4793 ZH Fijnaart, The Netherlands, Tel.+31-167-526100, E-mail: msdsregistration@cmpeurope.eu

1.4. Emergency telephone number

National Poisons Information Service: England & Wales / NHS dial 111, Scotland NHS 24, http://www.npis.org N.Ireland, Contact your local GP or pharmacist during normal hours, www.gpoutofhours.hscni.net for GP services Out-of-Hours.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP].

Flam. Liq. 3 H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Causes skin irritation.

Eye Dam. 1 H318 Causes serious eye damage.

STOT SE 3 H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT RE 2 H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aquatic Chronic 3 H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2. Label elements



GHS02



GHS05



GHS07



Hazard pictogram(s):

Signal word: Danger

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]:

Hazard statement(s):

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental hazard information (EU): Not applicable.

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Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention:

P101: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P210: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P260: Do not breathe vapours/spray.

P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection.

Response:

P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

Storage & Disposal:

P501: Dispose of contents, container to a hazardous or special waste collection point.

Contains (EC 1272/2008 18.3(b)):

Reaction mass of Ethylbenzene and Xylene.

Polyaminoamide Adduct.

N-Butanol.

Iso-Butanol.

Extended details regarding health and environment, see Section 11 & 12.

2.3. Other hazards

This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

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SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Substances presenting a health or environmental hazard within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008, assigned a Community workplace exposure limit, classified as PBT/vPvB or included in the Candidate List. (*) For full text of H-statements, see SECTION 16.

Substance name	Identification	 %	Hazard statement Co	de(s) (*) / Hazard
Substance name	number	[weight]	Class and Category C	Codes
Reaction Mass Of Ethylbenzene And Xylene.	EG-nr: 905-588-0	 !	H226 - Flam. Liq. 3	H319 - Eye Irrit. 2
	CAS-nr: -	45-50 %	H304 - Asp. Tox. 1	H335 - STOT SE 3
	Index: -	!	H312+H332 - Acute Tox. 4	H373 - STOT RE 2
	Reach#: 01-2119488216-3	32	H315 - Skin Irrit. 2	H412 - Aquatic Chronic 3
	\$ \$	· —	ISCL / M-factor / ATE: H312-ATE 1100), H332-ATE 29mg/l(Vap)
Polyaminoamide Adduct.	EG-nr: -	,— — I	H318 - Eye Dam. 1	r——
	CAS-nr: 157707-71-6	40-45 %		<u></u>
	Index: -			- -
	Reach#: -			<u>-</u>
			† :	
N-Butanol.	EG-nr: 200-751-6	<u> </u>	H226 - Flam. Liq. 3	H318 - Eye Dam. 1
	CAS-nr: 71-36-3	5-10 %	H302 - Acute Tox. 4	H336 - STOT SE 3
	Index: 603-004-00-6	1	H335 - STOT SE 3	T
	Reach#: 01-2119484630-3	88	H315 - Skin Irrit. 2	<u>!-</u>
	♦ ♦♦	,	SCL / M-factor / ATE: H302-ATE 500	
Iso-Butanol.	EG-nr: 201-148-0	<u> </u>	H226 - Flam. Liq. 3	H336 - STOT SE 3
	CAS-nr: 78-83-1	1-5 %	H315 - Skin Irrit. 2	i —
	Index: 603-108-00-1	'[I	H318 - Eye Dam. 1	r —
	Reach#: 01-2119484609-2	23	H335 - STOT SE 3	r —
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SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures



Pay attention to your own safety! In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious place in recovery position and seek medical advice.

following inhalation:



Remove to fresh air, keep patient warm and at rest. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration.

following skin contact:



Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners.

following eye contact:



Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water, holding the eyelids apart for at least 15 minutes and seek immediate medical advice.

following ingestion:



If accidentally swallowed rinse the mouth with plenty of water (only if the person is conscious) and obtain immediate medical attention. Keep at rest. Do NOT induce vomiting.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Potential acute symptoms and effects

following inhalation:

Exposure to vapours may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

May cause respiratory irritation.

following skin contact:

Causes skin irritation.

following eye contact:

Causes serious eye damage.

following ingestion:

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Potential delayed symptoms and effects

following inhalation:

No specific data.

following skin contact:

Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, redness

following eye contact:

Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, watering, redness

following ingestion:

No specific data.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician

In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Specific treatments

No specific treatment.

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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Recommended: alcohol resistant foam, CO2, powders.



Water jet. Zincdust containing products should not be extinguished with water.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire will produce dense black smoke. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. See Section 10.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

There is no one clothing material or combination of materials that will give unlimited resistance to any individual or combination of chemicals. Fire fighter's clothing conforming to European standard EN469 provides a basic level of protection for chemical incidents. Appropriate breathing apparatus may be required (Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)). Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel: Comply with company's emergency procedures. Exclude sources of ignition and ventilate the area. Use safety goggles or safety glasses, as well as any other appropriate personal protective equipment, at all times. Avoid breathing vapours. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.

For emergency responders: See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment. See also the information: "For non-emergency personnel".

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses. If the product contaminates lakes, rivers or sewage, inform appropriate authorities in accordance with local regulations.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible absorbent materials, e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Place in a suitable container. Clean preferably with a detergent - avoid use of solvents.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.

See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive concentrations of vapour in air and avoid vapour concentration 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. No sparking tools should be used. Mixture may charge electrostatically: always use earthing leads when transferring from one container to another. Operators should wear anti-static footwear and clothing and floors should be of the conducting type. Avoid skin and eye contact. Avoid the inhalation of particulates and spray mist arising from the application of this mixture. Avoid inhalation of dust from sanding. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in application area. For personal protection see Section 8. Never use pressure to empty: container is not a pressure vessel. Always keep in containers of same material as the original one. Comply with the health and safety at work laws. Do not allow to enter drains or water courses. Isolate from sources of heat, sparks and open flame.

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.

Information regarding fire and explosion hazard

Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations.

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Notes on joint storage

Store away from oxidising agents, from strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials.

Additional information on storage conditions

Observe label precautions. Store between 0°C and 40°C in a dry, well ventilated place away from sources of heat and direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking. Prevent unauthorised access. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Application: Airless spray, Brush, Roller (See also Technical Data Sheet.)

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.	1.	Coı	ntro	I pai	ram	eters
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Limits for occupational exposure and / or	(GB)	EU	
biological limit values	LIMIT VALUES TWA8h - STEL15 ppm-mg/m³	LIMIT VALUES TWA8h - STEL15 ppm-mg/m³	
Reaction Mass Of Ethylbenzene And Xylene.	TWA8h - ppm / - mg/m³	TWA8h - ppm / - mg/m³	
	STEL - ppm / - mg/m³	STEL15 - ppm / - mg/m³	
	Annotations -	Notation -	
Polyaminoamide Adduct.	TWA8h - ppm / - mg/m³	TWA8h - ppm / - mg/m³	
	STEL - ppm / - mg/m³	STEL15 - ppm / - mg/m³	
	Annotations -	Notation -	
N-Butanol.	TWA8h - ppm / - mg/m³	TWA8h - ppm / - mg/m³	
	STEL 50 ppm / 154 mg/m ³	STEL15 - ppm / - mg/m³	
	Annotations Sk	Notation -	
Iso-Butanol.	TWA8h 50 ppm / 154 mg/m ³	TWA8h - ppm / - mg/m³	
	STEL 75 ppm / 231 mg/m³	STEL15 - ppm / - mg/m³	
	Annotations -	Notation -	

U.K. - TWA=Time Weighted Average (8hr) - STEL=Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period) - H.S.E. Health and Safety Commission.

Europe - TWA = Time Weight Average (8hr) - Measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of 8 hours time-weighted average (TWA) - STEL = Short-term exposure limit - A limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period unless otherwise specified - SCOEL

Annotations / Notations:

BMGVs: Biological monitoring guidance values.

Carc: Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage.

Inh.: Inhalable fraction. Resp.: Respirable fraction.

Sen: Capable of causing occupational asthma.

Sk: Can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.

Skin: A skin notation assigned to the occupational exposure limit value indicates the possibility of significant uptake through the skin.

DNEL PNEC

DNEL - Not available. PNEC - Not available.

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8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

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 vapour below the OEL, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment **Personal Protection**

Respiratory protection



If workers could be exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit they should use a respirator to EN 140, fitted with a filter suitable for both particulates and vapours to EN14387, with an assigned protection factor of at least 10 (e.g. A2P3).

Dry sanding, flame cutting and/or welding of the dry paint film may give rise to dust and/or hazardous fumes. Wet sanding should be used wherever possible. If exposure cannot be avoided by the provision of local exhaust ventilation, suitable respiratory protective equipment should be used.

Hand protection



There is no one glove material or combination of materials that will give unlimited resistance to any individual or combination of chemicals. At repeated or prolonged contact; use gloves tested according to EN 374. Viton-gloves offer good protection for intense contact with most solvents, e.g. complete immersion in solvent.

Nitrile gloves offer good protection during spray application. The instructions and information provided by the glove manufacturer on use, storage, maintenance and replacement must be followed. The breakthrough time must be greater than the end use time of the product. Gloves should be replaced regularly and if there is any sign of damage to the glove material. Always ensure that gloves are free from defects and that they are stored and used correctly. The performance or effectiveness of the glove may be reduced by physical/ chemical damage and poor maintenance. Barrier creams may help to protect the exposed areas of the skin, they should however not be applied once exposure has occurred. Due to many conditions (e.g. temperature, abrasion) the practical usage of a chemical protective glove in practice may be much shorter than the permeation time determined through testing. USE PE gloves as under gloves for difficult situations like for instance: high exposure, unknown composition or unknown properties of the chemicals.

Gloves for repeated or prolonged exposure (Permeation breakthrough times > 480 min) - High Protection:				
Material:	Minimum Thickness:	Chemical resistance:		
Polyethylene (PF) Gloves	0.062mm	High		

Polyethylene (PE) Gloves

Butyl Viton Gloves 0,70mm High

Gloves for repeated or prolonged exposure (Permeation breakthrough times 240 - 480 min) - High Protection:

Material: Minimum Thickness: Chemical resistance:

0,062mm High Polyethylene (PE) Gloves

Butyl Viton Gloves 0.70mm High

Gloves for repeated or prolonged exposure (Permeation breakthrough times 120-240 min) - Medium Protection:

Material: Minimum Thickness: Chemical resistance:

Polyethylene (PE) Gloves 0,062mm High

Butyl Viton Gloves 0,70mm High

Gloves for repeated or prolonged exposure (Permeation breakthrough times 60 - 120 min) - Medium Protection: Minimum Thickness: Chemical resistance: Material:

Polyethylene (PE) Gloves 0.062mm High

Butyl Viton Gloves 0,70mm High

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Gloves for short term exposure / splash protection (Permeation breakthrough times 30 - 60 min):			
Material:	Minimum Thickness:	Chemical resistance:	
Polyethylene (PE) Gloves	0,062mm	High	
Butyl Viton Gloves	0,70mm	High	
Nitrile Gloves	0,31mm	High	
Gloves for short term exposure / splash	protection (Permeation breakthrough time	es 10 - 30 min):	
Material:	Minimum Thickness:	Chemical resistance:	
Polyethylene (PE) Gloves	0,062mm	High	
Butyl Viton Gloves	0,70mm	High	
Butyl Gloves	0,3mm	High	
Neoprene Gloves	<0,4mm	High	
Nitrile Gloves	0,175mm	High	
Non suitable Gloves - non exhaustive li	st (Permeation breakthrough times < 10 mi	n):	
Material:	Thickness (or less):		
Natural Rubber Gloves	0,75mm		
Nitrile Gloves	-		
Neoprene Gloves	0,75mm		
PVA Gloves	0,2-0,3mm		



Eye/face protection

Use safety eyewear tested according to EN 166 designed to protect against splash of liquids.



Skin protection

Personnel should wear anti-static clothing made of natural fibre or of high temperature resistant synthetic fibre.



Environmental exposure controls

Do not allow to enter drains or water courses.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

(a) Physical state

Liquid

(b) Colour

Colourless.

(c) Odour

Amine-like odour.

(d) Melting point/freezing point

Not applicable due to nature of the product.

(e) Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range

Not applicable due to nature of the product. Lowest Boiling Point: Iso-Butanol. - 108°C

(f) Flammability

Vapours are ignitable. See Flash point (h).

(g) Lower and upper explosion limit

The product itself is not explosive, but the formation of an explosive mixture of vapour or dust with air is possible.		
Reaction Mass Of Ethylbenzene And Xylene.	1.0-7.0%	
L	<u> </u>	
r organilloanilde Adduct.	Not available.	
N-Butanol.	 	
İ	1.4-11.3%	
Iso-Butanol.	1.2-10.9%	
i	1.2 10.070	

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(h) Flash point

25°C - Method: ISO13736:2021 (i) Auto-ignition temperature

Not applicable due to nature of the product.

Lowest auto ignition temperature: N-Butanol. - 355°C

(j) Decomposition temperature

Not applicable due to nature of the product.

Hq (k)

Not applicable due to nature of the product. Mixture is non-soluble (in water).

(I) Kinematic viscosity

251 mm²/s @40°C - Method: ISO3219

Non-Newtonian liquid - thixotropic behaviour.

(m) Solubility

Not Soluble (in water).

(n) Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)

Not applicable due to nature of the product.

(o) Vapour pressure

Reaction Mass Of Ethylbenzene And Xylene.	8.21 mbar
Polyaminoamide Adduct.	Not available.
N-Butanol.	5,6 mbar
Iso-Butanol.	12 mbar

(p) Density and/or relative density

Relative density 0,92 @ 20°C - Method: ASTM D1475-98

(q) Relative vapour density

1-2 @ 20°C - Method: Calculated.

(r) Particle characteristics

Not applicable due to nature of the product.

9.2. Other information

Information with regard to physical hazard classes No relevant information.

Other safety characteristics

No relevant information.

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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see Section 7).

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

In combination with oxidizing agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials, exothermic reactions and/or explosive reactions may occur or toxic vapours may arise.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Keep away from oxidising agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon monoxide and dioxide, smoke, oxides of nitrogen etc.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

There are no data available on the mixture itself.

The mixture has been assessed following the additivity method of the CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and classified for toxicological hazards accordingly. See Sections 2 and 3 for details.

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Exposure to component solvents vapours concentration 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 kidney, 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. The liquid splashed in the eyes may cause irritation and reversible damage. Ingestion may cause nausea, diarrhoea 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.

Substance name	
Reaction Mass Of Ethylbenzene And Xylene LD50 Oral - >2000 mg/kg, Rat - LD50 Dermal - >2000 mg/kg, Rat - LC50 Inhalation - 29 mg/lRat,4h	_ i
Polyaminoamide Adduct LD50 Oral - Not available LD50 Dermal - Not available LC50 Inhalation - Not available.	—-i
	i
N-Butanol LD50 Oral - >2000 mg/kg, Rat - LD50 Dermal - >2000 mg/kg, Rabbit - LC50 Inhalation - >17,76 mg/lRat,4h	 !
lso-Butanol LD50 Oral - 2460 mg/kg, Rat - LD50 Dermal - 3400 mg/kg, Rabbit - LC50 Inhalation - >24 mg/lRat,4h	— j
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Conclusion/Summary on mixture

Acute toxicity:

ATEmix (oral) : No specific data.
ATEmix (Dermal) : No specific data.
ATEmix (Inhalation) : No specific data.

Skin corrosion/irritation:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture: Causes skin irritation.

Method: Additivity approach, No testdata available.

Serious eye damage/irritation:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture: Causes serious eye damage.

Method: Additivity approach, no testdata available.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture

Respiratory sensitization Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Justification: Concentration limit, No testdata available.

Skin sensitization Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Justification: Concentration limit, No testdata available.

Germ cell mutagenicity:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Justification: Concentration limit, No testdata available.

Carcinogenicity:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Justification: Concentration limit, No testdata available.

Reproductive toxicity:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Justification: Concentration limit, No testdata available.

STOT - single exposure:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Justification: Concentration limit, No testdata available.

STOT - repeated exposure:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Method: Concentration Limit, no testdata available.

Aspiration hazard:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Justification: Additivity approach / Kinematic viscosity: 251 mm²/s @40°C - Measured

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation: Exposure to vapours may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

Ingestion: No specific data.

Skin exposure: Causes skin irritation.

Eye exposure: Causes serious eye damage.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following: Cough

Ingestion: No specific data.

Skin exposure: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, redness.

Eye exposure: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, watering, redness.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Short term exposure:

Potential immediate effects: No specific data. Potential delayed effects: No specific data.

Long term exposure:

Potential immediate effects: No specific data. Potential delayed effects: No specific data.

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Potential chronic health effects:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture

General: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Other information: No relevant information.

11.2 Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

No relevant information.

Other information

No relevant information.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

There are no data available on the mixture itself. Do not allow to enter drains or water courses.

The mixture has been assessed following the summation method of the CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and is not classified for eco-toxicological hazards.

12.1. Toxicity

Substance name - Species - Exposure - Results

Reaction Mass Of Ethylbenzene And Xylene. Acute (short-term) toxicity: Fish: LC50/96h - 2.6 mg/l, Crustacea: EC50/48h 1-10 mg/l (Daphnia magna), Algae/aquatic plants: EC50/72h 2.2 mg/L (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata), Other organisms: Not available. Chronic (long-term) toxicity: Fish: NOEC >1.3 mg/L (Salmo gairdneri), Crustacea: NOEC 0.96mg/L, Algae/aquatic plants: NOEC 0.44mg/L, Other organisms: Not available.

Polyaminoamide Adduct. Acute (short-term) toxicity: Fish: Not available., Crustacea: Not available., Algae/aquatic plants: Not available., Other organisms: Not available. Chronic (long-term) toxicity: Fish: Not available., Crustacea: Not available., Algae/aquatic plants: Not available., Other organisms: Not available.

N-Butanol. Acute (short-term) toxicity: Fish: LC50/96h 1376 mg/l (Pimephales promelas), Crustacea: EC50/48h 1328 mg/l (Daphnia magna), Algae/aquatic plants: EC50/96h 225 mg/l (Selenastrum capricornutum), Other organisms: Not available. Chronic (long-term) toxicity: Fish: Not available., Crustacea: NOEC 4,1 mg/l, Algae/aquatic plants: NOEC 129 mg/L, Other organisms: Not available.

Iso-Butanol. Acute (short-term) toxicity: Fish: LC50/96h 1430 mg/l (Pimephales promelas), Crustacea: EC50/48h 1100 mg/l (Daphnia pulex), Algae/aquatic plants: EC50/72h 1799 mg/l (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata), Other organisms: Not available. Chronic (long-term) toxicity: Fish: Not available., Crustacea: Not available., Algae/aquatic plants: Not available., Other organisms: Not available.

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2.2. Persistence and degradability	_
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Reaction Mass Of Ethylbenzene And Xylene Readily biodegradable.	_
Polyaminoamide Adduct Not available.	_
N-Butanol Readily biodegradable.	-
	,
Iso-Butanol Readily biodegradable.	-

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Substance name	log Kow	BCF
Reaction Mass Of Ethylbenzene And Xylene.	3,1	25,9
Polyaminoamide Adduct.	Not available.	Not available.
N-Butanol.	0,88	3,16
Iso-Butanol.	0,77	Not available.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (KOC) : Not available.

Mobility : No relevant information.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No relevant information.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No relevant information.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal: Dispose of containers contaminated by the product in accordance with local or national legal provisions. The European Waste Catalogue (2014/955/EC) classification of this product. Waste codes / waste designations according to LoW: 08 01 11* Waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other hazardous substances. If this product is mixed with other wastes, the original waste product code may no longer apply and the appropriate code should be assigned. For further information contact your local waste authority. Waste should not be disposed of by release to sewers. Using information provided in this safety data sheet, advice should be obtained from the local waste authority on the classification of empty containers.

Containers which are not properly cleaned may contain (highly) flammable or explosive vapours.

Special precautions: Use appropriate protective equipment for the removal and / or disposal of this product.

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SECTION 14: Transport information

	ADR / RID / ADN	IMDG-Code	IATA
14.1. UN number or ID number	UN 1263	UN 1263	UN 1263
ID number 14.2. UN proper shipping name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3
Label(s)	3	3	3
14.4. Packing group	III	III	
14.5. Environmental hazards	No	No Marine Pollutant: No	No
Additional information	Hazard Identification Number No.: 30	Emergency Schedule Number (EmS): F-E, S-E	

14.6. Special precautions for user

Transport within the 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.

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

The information in this Safety Data Sheet is required pursuant to

Annex II to regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and its amendments.

The provisions of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act [and the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations] apply to the use of this product at work.

The information contained in this safety data sheet does not constitute the user's own assessment of workplace risks, as required by other health and safety legislation.

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Seveso category (DIRECTIVE 2012/18/EU): P5c This product may add to the calculation for determining whether a site is within scope of the Seveso Directive on major accident hazards.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this mixture by the supplier.

SECTION 16: Other information

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008

[CLP]:

H226 Measured

H315 Additivity approach
H318 Additivity approach
H335 Additivity approach
H373 Concentration limit
H412 Summation method

Abbreviations and acronyms:

ADN : European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways

ADR : European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

ATE : Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF : Bioconcentration factor

CLP : Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

DNEL : Derived No Effect Level

IATA : International Air Transport Association IMDG- : International Maritime Dangerous Goods

Code

Kow : octanol-water partition coefficient

LC50 : Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population

LD50 : Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose)

PBT : Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance

PNEC : Predicted No Effect Concentration(s)

RID : Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

STOT : Specific Target Organ Toxicity

vPvB : Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

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H335

This Safety Data Sheet is prepared in accordance with Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. SEAJET RIBCOAT PRIMER HARDENER



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Full text of Hazard Statements appearing in Section 3.2.:

	11 0
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312+H332	Harmful in contact with skin or if inhaled.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

May cause respiratory irritation.

The information of this SDS is based on the present state of our knowledge and on current legislation. It provides guidance on health, safety and environmental aspects of the product and should not be construed as any guarantee of technical performance or suitability for particular applications. The product should not be used for purposes other than those shown in Section 1 without first referring to the supplier and obtaining written handling instructions. As the specific conditions of use of the product are outside the supplier's control, the user is responsible for ensuring that the requirements of relevant legislation are complied with.

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