W-LACK END 145 PES BLUE 40731 MONOCOMPONENT

Safety Data Sheet

According to ABNT NBR 14725: 2023

Issue date: 1/22/2026 Revision date: 1/22/2026 Version: 2.0

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. GHS Product identifier

Product form	:	Mixture
Trade name	:	W-LACK END 145 PES BLUE 40731 MONOCOMPONENT
Product code	:	19151115
Type of product	:	Paint
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 : Coating providing surfaces with protection, waterproofing, finishing and resistance, etc.

1.4. Supplier's details

WEG TINTAS LTDA - GRUPO WEG

Guaramirim - Santa Catarina / Brasil
Rodovia BR 280 – Km 50, 6.918 – Bloco A. Caixa D'Água – 89270-000 - +55 (47) 3276-4000

Mauá - São Paulo / Brasil
Rua Dr. Ulysses Guimarães, nº 918 – Bloco A. Loteamento Industrial Coral 09372-050 – Fone: +55 (11) 4547-6100

Cabo de Santo Agostinho - Pernambuco / Brasil
Via VII, 314 Distrito Industrial DIPER – 54590-000 - Fone: +55 (81) 3512-3000

Betim - Minas Gerais / Brasil
Avenida Juiz Marco Tulio Isaac, 2994 Betim Industrial – 32671-198, Fone: +55 (31) 3268-0687 / +55 (31) 3268-0686

Macaé - Rio de Janeiro / Brasil
Rua Itacolomi, 528 – Quadra H – Lote 11 Cabiúnas – 27977-340

Atotonilco de Tula - Estado de Hidalgo / México
Av. Hidalgo, lote 40, 41, 42 y 43 - Parque Industrial Bicentenario, CP 42980 - Fone: +52 (55) 5321-4231

Buenos Aires - Provincia de Buenos Aires / Argentina
Av. José Melián, 2983 - Parque Industrial Burzaco, B1852 - Fone: +54 (11) 4299-8000

1.5. Emergency phone number

Emergency number :

24-HOUR EMERGENCY - AMBIPAR 0800 117 2020

CHEMTREC international number +1-703-527-3887 e 1-800-424-9300

Country	City	Local Number	Toll-Free Number
Austria	Vienna	+43-1-3649237	
Austria			0800 293702
China		400 120 4937	
France		+33-975181407	
Germany			0800-181-7059

India	Bangalore	+91 8071 279 207	
India			000 800 1007 141
Italy	Milan	+39-02 4555 7031	
Italy			800 789 767
Netherlands		+31-85 888 0596	
South Africa			080-001-4676
United Kingdom	London	+44 20 3807 3798	
South korea			080-880-0454
Japan			0800-300-5842

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to GHS BR (ABNT NBR 14725: 2023)

Acute toxicity (oral), Category 5
Acute toxicity (dermal), Category 5
Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 1
Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B
Carcinogenicity, Category 1A
Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory tract irritation
Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Category 2
Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard, Category 2
Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard, Category 2

2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS BR labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS BR) :

Signal word (GHS BR) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS BR) : H303+H313 - May be harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin
H315 - Causes skin irritation
H318 - Causes serious eye damage
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation
H340 - May cause genetic defects.
H350 - May cause cancer.
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements (GHS BR) : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 - Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours or spray.
P264 - Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

2.3. Other hazards which do not result in classification

No additional information available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Not applicable

3.2. Mixtures

Name	GHS Product identifier	Conc. (% w/w)	Classification according to GHS BR (ABNT NBR 14725: 2023)
CALCIUM CARBONATE	CAS-No.: 471-34-1	10 – 20	Acute Tox. 5 (Oral), H303
MIXED XYLENES	CAS-No.: 1330-20-7	10 – 20	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 5 (Oral), H303 Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal), H312 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:vapour), H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
Light aromatic naphtha (petroleum) solvent	CAS-No.: 64742-95-6	5 – 10	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 5 (Dermal), H313 Muta. 1B, H340 Carc. 1B, H350 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
ZINC OXIDE	CAS-No.: 1314-13-2	5 – 10	Acute Tox. 5 (Dermal), H313 STOT RE 2, H373 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410
HEAVY AROMATIC NAPHTA	CAS-No.: 64742-94-5	5 – 10	Flam. Liq. 4, H227 Acute Tox. 5 (Dermal), H313 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410
Steam-cracked petroleum distillates	CAS-No.: 68477-39-4	1 – 5	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Acute Tox. 5 (Dermal), H313 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Carc. 1A, H350 Repr. 2, H361 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT SE 3, H335 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410
SOLVENT BUTANOL	CAS-No.: 71-36-3	1 – 5	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Acute Tox. 5 (Dermal), H313 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H336

Name	GHS Product identifier	Conc. (% w/w)	Classification according to GHS BR (ABNT NBR 14725: 2023)
			STOT SE 3, H335
2-methylpropan-1-ol; iso-butanol	CAS-No.: 78-83-1	1 – 5	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 5 (Oral), H303 Acute Tox. 5 (Dermal), H313 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT SE 3, H335
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	CAS-No.: 22464-99-9	0.1 – 0.25	Acute Tox. 5 (Dermal), H313 Repr. 2, H361 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410
naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90°C to 230°C (194°F to 446 °F).]	CAS-No.: 64742-82-1	0.1 – 0.25	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 5 (Dermal), H313 Muta. 1B, H340 Carc. 1B, H350 STOT RE 1, H372 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1. Description of necessary first-aid measures

First-aid measures general : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Give oxygen or artificial respiration if necessary. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

First-aid measures after skin contact : After contact with skin, take off immediately all contaminated clothing, and wash immediately with plenty of water. Be careful, the product may remain trapped under clothing, footwear or a wrist-watch.

First-aid measures after eye contact : IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

First-aid measures after ingestion : If you feel unwell, seek medical advice.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, acute and delayed

Symptoms/effects : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Causes serious eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation.

Symptoms/effects after inhalation : Inhalation may cause irritation (cough, short breathing, difficulty in breathing).

Symptoms/effects after skin contact : May be harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. irritation (itching, redness, blistering).

Symptoms/effects after eye contact : Causes serious eye damage. stinging. redness, itching, tears.

Symptoms/effects after ingestion : May be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may cause nausea and vomiting.

Chronic symptoms : May cause cancer. May cause heritable genetic damage.

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

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Suitable extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray. dry chemical powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO2).
Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use a heavy water stream.

5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire hazard : In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes.
Explosion hazard : No direct explosion hazard.

5.3. Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Firefighting instructions : Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.
Protection during firefighting : Use self-contained breathing apparatus and chemically protective clothing.
Other information : In case of fire, corrosive and harmful gases come free.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures : Avoid contact with skin and eyes. May be harmful to aquatic organisms, to flora, to soil organisms. Clean up any spills as soon as possible, using an absorbent material to collect it. Stop leak if safe to do so. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters. Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment : Wear recommended personal protective equipment.
Emergency procedures : Evacuate area. Only qualified personnel equipped with suitable protective equipment may intervene. Notify fire brigade and environmental authorities.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Self-contained breathing apparatus. Total impervious protective suits, gloves, and boots must be worn to prevent any contact with the product. Corrosionproof suit. Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.
Emergency procedures : Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not allow to enter drains or water courses. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Do not allow product to spread into the environment. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

For containment : Stop leak without risks if possible. Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.
Methods for cleaning up : Absorb spilled material with sand or earth. Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water. Absorb spillage to prevent material damage. Take up liquid spill into absorbent material.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Additional hazards when processed : Not expected to present a significant hazard under anticipated conditions of normal use.
Precautions for safe handling : Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Obtain special instructions before use. Take all necessary technical measures to avoid or minimize the release of the product on the workplace. Limit quantities of product at the minimum necessary for handling and limit the

number of exposed workers. Wear personal protective equipment. When heated, material emits highly irritating vapours, affecting the eyes. Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Keep only in original container. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Hygiene measures : Always wash hands after handling the product. Remove contaminated clothes. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions : Keep cool. Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Packaging materials : Always store product in container of same material as original container.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

ZINC OXIDE 1314-13-2	
USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Zinc oxide
ACGIH® TLV® TWA	2 mg/m³ (R - Respirable particulate matter)
ACGIH® TLV® STEL	10 mg/m³ (R - Respirable particulate matter)
Remark (ACGIH®)	TLV® Basis: Metal fume fever
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2024
USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Zinc oxide
OSHA PEL TWA	5 mg/m³ (Fume) 15 mg/m³ (Total dust) 5 mg/m³ (Respirable fraction)
Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-1

SOLVENT BUTANOL 71-36-3	
USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	n-Butanol
ACGIH® TLV® TWA	20 ppm
Remark (ACGIH®)	TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2024
USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	n-Butyl alcohol
OSHA PEL TWA	300 mg/m³
	100 ppm
Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-1

2-methylpropan-1-ol; iso-butanol 78-83-1	
USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Isobutanol
ACGIH® TLV® TWA	50 ppm

2-methylpropan-1-ol; iso-butanol 78-83-1	
Remark (ACGIH®)	TLV® Basis: Skin & eye irr
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2024
USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Isobutyl alcohol
OSHA PEL TWA	300 mg/m³
	100 ppm
Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-1

MIXED XYLENES 1330-20-7	
USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Xylene, mixed isomers (Dimethylbenzene)
ACGIH® TLV® TWA	20 ppm
Remark (ACGIH®)	TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr; CNS impair; Hematologic eff; Ototoxicity (p-xylene). Notations: OTO (Ototoxicant) (p isomer); A4 (Not classifiable as a Human Carcinogen); BEI
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2025
USA - ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices	
Local name	Xylene, all isomers (Dimethylbenzene)
BEI	0.3 g/g creatinine Parameter: Methylhippuric acids - Medium: urine - Sampling time: End of shift
Remark	Commercial or technical grade xylenes consist of mixtures of isomers and significant amounts of ethyl benzene as indicated under "Properties." Because ethyl benzene is known to reduce the metabolism of xylenes to methylhippuric acids, the BEI applies to technical or commercial grades of xylenes only. The determinants refer to the total of all isomers of methylhippuric acids
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2025
USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Xylenes (o-, m-, p-isomers)
OSHA PEL TWA	435 mg/m³
	100 ppm
Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-1

8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure.

8.3. Individual protection measures

Personal protective equipment:
Wear recommended personal protective equipment.

Hand protection:
Protective gloves made of PVC. Nitrile rubber gloves

Eye protection:
Wear closed safety glasses

Skin and body protection:
Safety shoes

Respiratory protection:
Where exposure through inhalation may occur from use, respiratory protection equipment is recommended

Personal protective equipment symbol(s):

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	:	Liquid
Appearance	:	Liquid.
Colour	:	Blue
Odour	:	characteristic
Odour threshold	:	Not available
pH	:	Not available
Melting point	:	Not available
Freezing point	:	Not available
Boiling point	:	Not available
Flash point	:	97 °C
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	:	Not available
Flammability	:	Not available
Explosive limits	:	Not available
Vapour pressure	:	Not available
Relative vapour density at 20°C	:	Not available
Relative density	:	Not available
Density	:	1.35 – 1.45 g/cm³
Solubility	:	In water, material soluble.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	:	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	Not available
Decomposition temperature	:	Not available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	70 – 75 CF4
Particle size	:	Not applicable
Particle size distribution	:	Not applicable
Particle shape	:	Not applicable
Particle aspect ratio	:	Not applicable
Particle specific surface area	:	Not applicable

Light aromatic naphtha (petroleum) solvent64742-95-6	
Boiling point	135 – 210 °C Source: NLM
Flash point	< 41 °C Source: IUCLID
Vapour pressure	≤ 240 kPa Temp.: 37,8 °C

ZINC OXIDE1314-13-2	
Vapour pressure	0 mm Hg Source: HSDB

SOLVENT BUTANOL71-36-3	
Boiling point	117 °C Source: HSDB
Flash point	29.9 °C Source: ICSC
Auto-ignition temperature	345 °C Source: ICSC
Vapour pressure	9.31 hPa at 20°C Source: ECHA

2-methylpropan-1-ol; iso-butanol78-83-1	
Boiling point	108 °C Atm. press.: 1013 hPa
Flash point	31 °C Atm. press.: 1013 hPa
Auto-ignition temperature	415 °C Source: ECHA
Vapour pressure	< 16 hPa Temp.: 20 °C

MIXED XYLENES1330-20-7	
Boiling point	138 °C Source: ICSC
Flash point	30 °C (ASTM D 93)
Auto-ignition temperature	≥ 528 °C Source: SRC
Vapour pressure	8.84 mm Hg at 25°C Source: SRC

HEAVY AROMATIC NAPHTA64742-94-5	
Boiling point	174 – 193 °C
Flash point	≥ 62 °C Source: IUCLID
Auto-ignition temperature	461 °C
Vapour pressure	4100 Pa Temp.: 25 °C

naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90°C to 230°C (194°F to 446 °F).]64742-82-1	
Boiling point	-20 – 260 °C Atm. press.: 101,325 kPa
Flash point	< -40 °C Atm. press.: 101,325 other:
Vapour pressure	≤ 240 kPa Temp.: 37,8 °C

Steam-cracked petroleum distillates68477-39-4	
Boiling point	145 – 300 °C at 1013 hPa Source: IUCLID
Vapour pressure	2133 Pa Temp.: 20 °C

2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt22464-99-9	
Flash point	40 °C Source: ECHA

9.2. Data relevant with regard to physical hazard classes

VOC Total (g/l) : 351.88 g/l
VOC Total (lb/gal) : 2.94 lb/gal

9.3. Further safety characteristics

No additional information available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions of use.
Conditions to avoid : Extremely high or low temperatures. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Hazardous decomposition products : On exposure to high temperature, may decompose, releasing corrosive gases.
Incompatible materials : No additional information available.
Possibility of hazardous reactions : None under normal use.
Reactivity : The product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
Handling temperature : No additional information available

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral) : May be harmful if swallowed.
Acute toxicity (dermal) : May be harmful in contact with skin.
Acute toxicity (inhalation) : Not available

W-LACK END 145 PES BLUE 40731 MONOCOMPONENT	
ATE BR (oral)	4840.144 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE BR (dermal)	4569.292 mg/kg bodyweight

Light aromatic naphtha (petroleum) solvent (64742-95-6)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity)
LD50 dermal rat	> 2000 mg/kg Source: ECHA
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation - Rat (Vapours)	5.16 mg/l Source: ECHA

ZINC OXIDE (1314-13-2)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg Source: ECHA
LD50 dermal rat	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 5700 mg/m³ Source: ECHA

SOLVENT BUTANOL (71-36-3)	
LD50 dermal rabbit	3430 mg/kg Source: ECHA
LC50 Inhalation - Rat [ppm]	8000 ppm Source: ECHA

2-methylpropan-1-ol; iso-butanol (78-83-1)	
LD50 oral rat	2460 mg/kg Source: ECHA
LD50 dermal rabbit	2460 mg/kg Source: ECHA

2-methylpropan-1-ol; iso-butanol (78-83-1)	
LC50 Inhalation - Rat (Vapours)	19.6 mg/l Source: ECHA
MIXED XYLENES (1330-20-7)	
LD50 oral rat	3523 mg/kg Source: ECHA
LD50 dermal rabbit	12126 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rabbit, Animal sex: male
LC50 Inhalation - Rat [ppm]	5922 ppm
HEAVY AROMATIC NAPHTA (64742-94-5)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg Source: IUCLID
LD50 dermal rat	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity), Guideline: other:
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rabbit, Guideline: EPA OTS 798.1100 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat (Dust/Mist)	> 0.59 mg/l Source: RTECS
CALCIUM CARBONATE (471-34-1)	
LD50 oral rat	6450 mg/kg Source: International Uniform ChemicaL Information Database
LD50 dermal rat	> 2000 mg/kg Source: ECHA
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	3 mg/m³ Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity), Guideline: EU Method B.2 (Acute Toxicity (Inhalation)), Guideline: EPA OPPTS 870.1300 (Acute inhalation toxicity)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat (Dust/Mist)	> 3 mg/l Source: ECHA
naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90°C to 230°C (194°F to 446 °F).] (64742-82-1)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity)
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 3160 mg/kg Source: IUCLID
Steam-cracked petroleum distillates (68477-39-4)	
LD50 oral rat	> 2000 mg/kg Source: IUCLID
LD50 dermal rat	> 2000 mg/kg Source: IUCLID
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rabbit, Guideline: EPA OTS 798.1100 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	Animal: rat, Guideline: EPA OTS 798.1150 (Acute inhalation toxicity)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat (Vapours)	7.5 mg/l Source: IUCLID
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt (22464-99-9)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 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)
LD50 dermal rat	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)

Skin corrosion/irritation : Causes skin irritation.

ZINC OXIDE (1314-13-2)	
pH	6.95 Source: HSDB

MIXED XYLENES (1330-20-7)	
pH	7

CALCIUM CARBONATE (471-34-1)	
pH	8 – 9 Source: HSDB

Serious eye damage/irritation : Causes serious eye damage.

ZINC OXIDE (1314-13-2)	
pH	6.95 Source: HSDB

MIXED XYLENES (1330-20-7)	
pH	7

CALCIUM CARBONATE (471-34-1)	
pH	8 – 9 Source: HSDB

Respiratory or skin sensitisation : Not available

Germ cell mutagenicity : May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity : May cause cancer.

MIXED XYLENES (1330-20-7)	
IARC group	3 - Not classifiable

HEAVY AROMATIC NAPHTA (64742-94-5)	
NOAEL (animal/male, F0/P)	35 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: male, Guideline: OECD Guideline 422 (Combined Repeated Dose Toxicity Study with the Reproduction / Developmental Toxicity Screening Test), Guideline: other:
NOAEL (animal/female, F0/P)	125 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: female, Guideline: OECD Guideline 422 (Combined Repeated Dose Toxicity Study with the Reproduction / Developmental Toxicity Screening Test), Guideline: other:

Reproductive toxicity : Not available

STOT-single exposure : May cause respiratory irritation.

SOLVENT BUTANOL (71-36-3)	
STOT-single exposure	May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.

2-methylpropan-1-ol; iso-butanol (78-83-1)	
STOT-single exposure	May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.

MIXED XYLENES (1330-20-7)	
STOT-single exposure	May cause respiratory irritation.

Steam-cracked petroleum distillates (68477-39-4)	
STOT-single exposure	May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT-repeated exposure : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

ZINC OXIDE (1314-13-2)	
LOAEL (dermal, rat/rabbit, 90 days)	75 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 410 (Repeated Dose Dermal Toxicity: 21/28-Day Study)
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	31.52 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents)

ZINC OXIDE (1314-13-2)	
STOT-repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

2-methylpropan-1-ol; iso-butanol (78-83-1)	
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	> 1450 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents)

MIXED XYLENES (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)
STOT-repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

HEAVY AROMATIC NAPHTA (64742-94-5)	
LOAEC (inhalation, rat, vapour, 90 days)	4.71 mg/l air Animal: rat, Guideline: EU Method B.29 (Sub-Chronic Inhalation Toxicity:90-Day Study)
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)

CALCIUM CARBONATE (471-34-1)	
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	1000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 422 (Combined Repeated Dose Toxicity Study with the Reproduction / Developmental Toxicity Screening Test)
NOAEC (inhalation, rat, dust/mist/fume, 90 days)	≥ 0.212 mg/l air Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 413 (Subchronic Inhalation Toxicity: 90-Day Study)

naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90°C to 230°C (194°F to 446 °F).] (64742-82-1)	
STOT-repeated exposure	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Steam-cracked petroleum distillates (68477-39-4)	
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)

2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt (22464-99-9)	
NOAEL (subchronic, oral, animal/male, 90 days)	180 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: mouse, Animal sex: male, Guideline: other:
NOAEL (subchronic, oral, animal/female, 90 days)	205 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: mouse, Animal sex: female, Guideline: other:

Aspiration hazard : Not classified.

W-LACK END 145 PES BLUE 40731 MONOCOMPONENT	
Viscosity, kinematic	280 – 300 mm²/s

Light aromatic naphtha (petroleum) solvent (64742-95-6)	
Viscosity, kinematic	< 1 mm²/s Temp.: 'other:' Parameter: 'kinematic viscosity (in mm²/s)'

SOLVENT BUTANOL (71-36-3)	
Viscosity, kinematic	3.684 mm²/s

2-methylpropan-1-ol; iso-butanol (78-83-1)	
Viscosity, kinematic	3.87 mm²/s

MIXED XYLENES (1330-20-7)	
Viscosity, kinematic	≈ 0.76 mm²/s Temp.: '20°C' Parameter: 'kinematic viscosity (in mm²/s)'

naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90°C to 230°C (194°F to 446 °F).] (64742-82-1)	
Viscosity, kinematic	< 1 mm²/s Temp.: 'other:' Parameter: 'kinematic viscosity (in mm²/s)'

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

Symptoms/effects : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Causes serious eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation.
Symptoms/effects after inhalation : Inhalation may cause irritation (cough, short breathing, difficulty in breathing).
Symptoms/effects after skin contact : May be harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. irritation (itching, redness, blistering).
Symptoms/effects after eye contact : Causes serious eye damage. stinging. redness, itching, tears.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion : May be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may cause nausea and vomiting.
Chronic symptoms : May cause cancer. May cause heritable genetic damage.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Toxic to aquatic life.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short–term (acute) : Toxic to aquatic life.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long–term (chronic) : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Light aromatic naphtha (petroleum) solvent64742-95-6	
LC50 - Fish [1]	9.22 mg/l Source: IUCLID
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	6.14 mg/l Source: IUCLID
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	19 mg/l Source: IUCLID

SOLVENT BUTANOL71-36-3	
LC50 - Fish [1]	1376 mg/l Source: ECHA
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	1983 mg/l Source: ECHA
EC50 96h - Algae [1]	225 mg/l Source: ECHA

2-methylpropan-1-ol; iso-butanol78-83-1	
LC50 - Fish [1]	1430 mg/l Test organisms (species): Pimephales promelas
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	1100 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia pulex
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	593 mg/l Source: ECHA
NOEC (chronic)	20 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna Duration: '21 d'

MIXED XYLENES1330-20-7	
LC50 - Fish [1]	2.6 mg/l Source: ECHA
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	3.4 mg/l Test organisms (species): Ceriodaphnia dubia
ErC50 algae	2.2 mg/l
LOEC (chronic)	3.16 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna Duration: '21 d'

MIXED XYLENES1330-20-7	
NOEC chronic fish	> 1.3 mg/l Test organisms (species): Oncorhynchus mykiss (previous name: Salmo gairdneri) Duration: '56 d'

HEAVY AROMATIC NAPHTA64742-94-5	
LC50 - Fish [1]	0.58 mg/l Test organisms (species): Oncorhynchus mykiss (previous name: Salmo gairdneri)
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	0.76 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna
EC50 - Other aquatic organisms [1]	2.9 mg/l Test organisms (species): other:
LC50 - Fish [2]	6.1 mg/l Test organisms (species): Oncorhynchus mykiss (previous name: Salmo gairdneri)
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	2.5 mg/l Source: IUCLID

CALCIUM CARBONATE471-34-1	
LC50 - Fish [1]	> 56000 mg/l Source: ECOTOX
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	> 14 mg/l Test organisms (species): Desmodesmus subspicatus (previous name: Scenedesmus subspicatus)
EC50 96h - Algae [1]	22000 mg/l Source: Ecological Structure Activity Relationships

naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90°C to 230°C (194°F to 446 °F).]64742-82-1	
LC50 - Other aquatic organisms [1]	4.3 mg/l Source: IUCLID

Steam-cracked petroleum distillates68477-39-4	
LC50 - Fish [1]	13.5 mg/l Source: IUCLID
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	1.2 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	2 mg/l Test organisms (species): Raphidocelis subcapitata (previous names: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata, Selenastrum capricornutum)
EC50 72h - Algae [2]	1.3 mg/l Test organisms (species): Raphidocelis subcapitata (previous names: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata, Selenastrum capricornutum)

2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt22464-99-9	
LC50 - Fish [1]	100 mg/l Test organisms (species): Oryzias latipes
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	0.17 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	49.3 mg/l Source: ECHA
LOEC (chronic)	63 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna Duration: '21 d'
NOEC (chronic)	25 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna Duration: '21 d'

12.2. Persistence and degradability

W-LACK END 145 PES BLUE 40731 MONOCOMPONENT	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable

Light aromatic naphtha (petroleum) solvent64742-95-6	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable

ZINC OXIDE1314-13-2	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable

SOLVENT BUTANOL71-36-3	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable

2-methylpropan-1-ol; iso-butanol78-83-1	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable

MIXED XYLENES1330-20-7	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable

HEAVY AROMATIC NAPHTA64742-94-5	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable

CALCIUM CARBONATE471-34-1	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable

naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90°C to 230°C (194°F to 446 °F).]64742-82-1	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable

Steam-cracked petroleum distillates68477-39-4	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable

2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt22464-99-9	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Light aromatic naphtha (petroleum) solvent64742-95-6	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	2.1 – 6 Source: IUCLID

SOLVENT BUTANOL71-36-3	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	1 Source: ECHA

2-methylpropan-1-ol; iso-butanol78-83-1	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	0.8 Source: ChemIDPlus

MIXED XYLENES1330-20-7	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	3.15 Source: HSDB

HEAVY AROMATIC NAPHTA64742-94-5	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	2.9 – 6.1 Source: IUCLID

naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from a catalytic hydrodesulfurization process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 90°C to 230°C (194°F to 446 °F).]64742-82-1	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	2.1 – 6 Source: IUCLID

12.4. Mobility in soil

CALCIUM CARBONATE471-34-1	
Mobility in soil	4.971 Source: Quantitative Structure Activity Relation

12.5. Other adverse effects

Hazardous to the ozone layer : Not available
Other adverse effects : May cause pH changes in aqueous ecological systems. Before neutralisation, the product may represent a danger to aquatic organisms.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods : Must follow special treatment according to local regulation.
Sewage disposal recommendations : Disposal must be done according to official regulations.
Product/Packaging disposal recommendations : Disposal must be done according to official regulations.
Additional information : Do not re-use empty containers.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 National and international Regulations

In accordance with IMDG / IATA / ANTT

ANTT	IMDG	IATA
UN number		
Not regulated for transport		
UN Proper Shipping Name		
Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
Transport hazard class(es)		
Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
Danger labels		
Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
Subsidiary risk		
Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
Risk Number		
Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
Packing group		
Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
Special provisions		
Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
Dangerous for the environment		
Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated

14.2 Other informations

No additional information available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. National regulations

Brazil Local Regulations : Standard ABNT NBR 14725.
Federal Decree no. 10.088, of 5 November 2019 – Promulgates Convention no. 170 of the WLO, relating to Safety in the Use of Chemicals in the Workplace, ratified by the Federative Republic of Brazil.
Ministerial Order no. 2.770, of 5 September 2022 – Approves the new wording of Regulatory Standard No. 26
Federal Decree no. 96.044, of 18 May 1988 - Approves Regulations for Road Transportation of Hazardous Materials
Resolution no. 5998, of 03 November 2022, updates the regulation for road transport of dangerous goods, approves its Complementary Instructions, and other measures.
Law No. 12.305, of August 2, 2010 (National Policy on Solid Waste)

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms : CAS-No. - Chemical Abstracts Service number
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
BCF - Bioconcentration factor
EC50 - Median effective concentration
LC50 - Median lethal concentration
VOC - Volatile Organic Compounds
LD50 - Median lethal dose
DMEL - Derived Minimal Effect level
DNEL - Derived-No Effect Level
COD - Chemical oxygen demand (COD)
ATE - Acute Toxicity Estimate
IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods
IATA - International Air Transport Association
EC-No. - European Community number
vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative
WGK - Water Hazard Class
IOELV - Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Value
BLV - Biological limit value
TRGS - Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances
TLM - Median Tolerance Limit
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer

Important information, but not specifically described in the previous sections: This MSDS was prepared based on current knowledge about the handling of the product under normal conditions of use, according to the application specified on the packaging and recommended usage in Section 1 of this MSDS. Any other use of the product involving its combination with other materials, as well as forms of use different from those indicated, are the user's responsibility. The company advises that the handling of any chemical substance requires prior knowledge of its hazards by the user. In the workplace it is responsibility of the company user of the product to provide training of its employees and contractors about the possible risks arising from exposure to the chemical. We reserve the right to change the information contained in this document without prior notice, due to the improvement and continuous evolution of the product and technical knowledge.