

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

POR-15 TOP COAT WHITE

Version number: GHS 1.1 Date of compilation: 2022-03-28

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name POR-15 TOP COAT WHITE

Product code(s) 46801, 46804, 46805, 46808, 46855, 42238

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses Paint

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer: P.O.R. Products: 38 Portman Road: New Rochelle:

NY 10801: United States:

support@porproducts.com: www.porproducts.com:

Supplier of Product: Sydney Automotive Paints &

Equipment Pty Ltd A3/ 366 Edgar Street

Condell Park, NSW 2200 Australia +61 2 9772 9000:

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Australia (Mon - Fri, 08:00-16:00 AEST)

General Medical Information: +61 2 9772 9000 Transport Information: +61 2 9772 9000

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification acc. to GHS

Section	Hazard class	Category	Hazard class and cat- egory	Hazard state- ment
2.6	flammable liquid	1	Flam. Liq. 1	H224
3.1I	acute toxicity (inhal.)	4	Acute Tox. 4	H332
3.5	germ cell mutagenicity	1B	Muta. 1B	H340
3.6	carcinogenicity	1A	Carc. 1A	H350
3.9	specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	1	STOT RE 1	H372
3.10	aspiration hazard	1	Asp. Tox. 1	H304

For full text of abbreviations: see SECTION 16.

The most important adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

Delayed or immediate effects can be expected after short or long-term exposure. The product is combustible and can be ignited by potential ignition sources.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling

- Signal word danger

Australia: en Page: 1 / 13



acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

POR-15 TOP COAT WHITE

Version number: GHS 1.1 Date of compilation: 2022-03-28

- Pictograms

GHS02, GHS07, GHS08



- Hazard statements

H224 Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H340 May cause genetic defects.

H350 May cause cancer.

H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

- Precautionary statements

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use sand, carbon dioxide or powder extinguisher for extinction.

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

- Hazardous ingredients for labelling

stoddard solvent, Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy, Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light, 2-butanone oxime

2.3 Other hazards

of no significance

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Not relevant (mixture)

3.2 Mixtures

Description of the mixture

Name of substance	Identifier	Wt%	Classification acc. to GHS
stoddard solvent	CAS No 8052-41-3	25 - < 50	Flam. Liq. 3 / H226 Acute Tox. 3 / H331 Muta. 1B / H340 Carc. 1A / H350 STOT RE 1 / H372 Asp. Tox. 1 / H304
Titanium dioxide (excluding nano- particle)	CAS No 13463-67-7	5 – < 10	Carc. 2 / H351
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	CAS No 64742-48-9	5 – < 10	Flam. Liq. 1 / H224 Muta. 1B / H340 Carc. 1A / H350 Asp. Tox. 1 / H304

Australia: en Page: 2 / 13



acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

POR-15 TOP COAT WHITE

Version number: GHS 1.1 Date of compilation: 2022-03-28

Name of substance	Identifier	Wt%	Classification acc. to GHS
Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light	CAS No 64742-47-8	0.1 - < 1	Flam. Liq. 3 / H226 Acute Tox. 3 / H331 Asp. Tox. 1 / H304
2-butanone oxime	CAS No 96-29-7	0.1 - < 1	Flam. Liq. 4 / H227 Acute Tox. 4 / H312 Acute Tox. 3 / H331 Eye Dam. 1 / H318 Skin Sens. 1 / H317 Carc. 2 / H351

For full text of abbreviations: see SECTION 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General notes

Do not leave affected person unattended. Remove victim out of the danger area. Keep affected person warm, still and covered. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical advice. In case of unconsciousness place person in the recovery position. Never give anything by mouth.

Following inhalation

If breathing is irregular or stopped, immediately seek medical assistance and start first aid actions. Provide fresh air.

Following skin contact

Wash with plenty of soap and water.

Following eye contact

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 10 minutes, holding the eyelids apart.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). Do NOT induce vomiting.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms and effects are not known to date.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

none

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Water spray, BC-powder, Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

In case of insufficient ventilation and/or in use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. Solvent vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Places which are not ventilated, e.g. unventilated below ground level areas such as trenches, conduits and shafts, are particularly prone to the presence of flammable substances or mixtures.

Australia: en Page: 3 / 13



acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

POR-15 TOP COAT WHITE

Version number: GHS 1.1 Date of compilation: 2022-03-28

Hazardous combustion products

Nitrogen oxides (NOx), Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO2)

5.3 Advice for firefighters

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Co-ordinate firefighting measures to the fire surroundings. Do not allow firefighting water to enter drains or water courses. Collect contaminated firefighting water separately. Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel

Remove persons to safety.

For emergency responders

Wear breathing apparatus if exposed to vapours/dust/spray/gases.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water. Retain contaminated washing water and dispose of it. If substance has entered a water course or sewer, inform the responsible authority.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Advice on how to contain a spill

Covering of drains

Advice on how to clean up a spill

Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Collect spillage: sawdust, kieselgur (diatomite), sand, universal binder

Appropriate containment techniques

Use of adsorbent materials.

Other information relating to spills and releases

Place in appropriate containers for disposal. Ventilate affected area.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5. Personal protective equipment: see section 8. Incompatible materials: see section 10. Disposal considerations: see section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Recommendations

- Measures to prevent fire as well as aerosol and dust generation

Use local and general ventilation. Avoidance of ignition sources. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Due to danger of explosion, prevent leakage of vapours into cellars, flues and ditches. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment. Use only non-sparking tools.

- Specific notes/details

Places which are not ventilated, e.g. unventilated below ground level areas such as trenches, conduits and shafts, are particularly prone to the presence of flammable substances or mixtures. Vapours are heavier than air, spread along floors and form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

Australia: en Page: 4 / 13



acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

POR-15 TOP COAT WHITE

Version number: GHS 1.1 Date of compilation: 2022-03-28

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash hands after use. Do not eat, drink and smoke in work areas. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Never keep food or drink in the vicinity of chemicals. Never place chemicals in containers that are normally used for food or drink. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Managing of associated risks

- Explosive atmospheres

Keep container tightly closed and in a well-ventilated place. Use local and general ventilation. Keep cool. Protect from sunlight.

- Flammability hazards

Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Protect from sunlight.

- Ventilation requirements

Keep any substance that emits harmful vapours or gases in a place that allows these to be permanently extracted. Use local and general ventilation. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

- Packaging compatibilities

Only packagings which are approved (e.g. acc. to the Dangerous Goods Regulations) may be used.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

See section 16 for a general overview.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limit values (Workplace Exposure Limits)

Coun- try	Name of agent	CAS No	Identi- fier	TWA [mg/m³]	STEL [ppm]	STEL [mg/m³]	Ceiling-C [mg/m³]		Source
AU	titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	WES	10				i, noAsb_l ess1Sil	WES
AU	white spirit (miner- al turpentine)	64742-48-9	WES	480					WES
AU	stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	WES	790					WES

Notation

Ceiling-C ceiling value is a limit value above which exposure should not occur

inhalable fraction

noAsb_less1S contains no asbestos and less than 1% free crystalline silica

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)

TWA time-weighted average (long-term exposure limit): measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of 8 hours time-

weighted average (unless otherwise specified)

Australia: en Page: 5 / 13



acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

POR-15 TOP COAT WHITE

Version number: GHS 1.1 Date of compilation: 2022-03-28

Relevant DNELs of components of the mixture

Name of substance	CAS No	Endpoint	Threshold level	Protection goal, route of exposure	Used in	Exposure time
stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	DNEL	44 mg/m³	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic ef- fects
stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	DNEL	55 mg/m ³	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	acute - systemic ef- fects
stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	DNEL	44 mg/m³	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	chronic - local effects
stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	DNEL	55 mg/m ³	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	acute - local effects
stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	DNEL	80 mg/kg bw/ day	human, dermal	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic ef- fects
stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	DNEL	30 mg/kg bw/ day	human, dermal	worker (industry)	acute - systemic ef- fects
2-butanone oxime	96-29-7	DNEL	9 mg/m³	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic ef- fects
2-butanone oxime	96-29-7	DNEL	3.33 mg/m ³	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	chronic - local effects
2-butanone oxime	96-29-7	DNEL	1.3 mg/kg bw/day	human, dermal	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic ef- fects
2-butanone oxime	96-29-7	DNEL	2.5 mg/kg bw/day	human, dermal	worker (industry)	acute - systemic ef- fects

Relevant PNECs of components of the mixture

Name of substance	CAS No	Endpoint	Threshold level	Organism	Environmental compartment	Exposure time
stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	PNEC	0.14 ^{mg} / _l	aquatic organisms	freshwater	short-term (single in- stance)
stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	PNEC	0.35 ^{mg} / _l	aquatic organisms	marine water	short-term (single in- stance)
stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	PNEC	1.14 ^{mg} / _{kg}	aquatic organisms	freshwater sediment	short-term (single in- stance)
stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	PNEC	0.14 ^{mg} / _{kg}	aquatic organisms	marine sediment	short-term (single instance)
2-butanone oxime	96-29-7	PNEC	0.256 ^{mg} / _l	aquatic organisms	freshwater	short-term (single instance)
2-butanone oxime	96-29-7	PNEC	177 ^{mg} / _l	aquatic organisms	sewage treatment plant (STP)	short-term (single in- stance)

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls General ventilation.

Australia: en Page: 6 / 13



acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

POR-15 TOP COAT WHITE

Version number: GHS 1.1 Date of compilation: 2022-03-28

Individual protection measures (personal protective equipment)

Eye/face protection

Wear eye/face protection.

Skin protection

- Hand protection

Wear suitable gloves. Chemical protection gloves are suitable, which are tested according to EN 374. Check leak-tightness/impermeability prior to use. In the case of wanting to use the gloves again, clean them before taking off and air them well. For special purposes, it is recommended to check the resistance to chemicals of the protective gloves mentioned above together with the supplier of these gloves.

- Other protection measures

Take recovery periods for skin regeneration. Preventive skin protection (barrier creams/ointments) is recommended. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Respiratory protection

In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Environmental exposure controls

Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination. Keep away from drains, surface and ground water.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	liquid
Colour	not determined
Odour	characteristic
Melting point/freezing point	not determined
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	≥-20 °C at 101.3 kPa
Flammability	flammable liquid in accordance with GHS criteria
Lower and upper explosion limit	1.4 vol% - 7.6 vol%
Flash point	<-40 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	232 °C (auto-ignition temperature (liquids and gases))
Decomposition temperature	not relevant
pH (value)	not determined
Kinematic viscosity	not determined
Solubility(ies)	not determined

Australia: en Page: 7 / 13



acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

POR-15 TOP COAT WHITE

Version number: GHS 1.1 Date of compilation: 2022-03-28

Partition coefficient

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	this information is not available	
Vapour pressure	≤240 kPa at 37.8 °C	

Density and/or relative density

Density	not determined
Relative vapour density	information on this property is not available

Particle characteristics	not relevant (liquid)

9.2 Other information

Information with regard to physical hazard classes	there is no additional information
Other safety characteristics	
Solid content	8.827 %

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Concerning incompatibility: see below "Conditions to avoid" and "Incompatible materials". The mixture contains reactive substance(s). Risk of ignition.

If heated:

Risk of ignition

10.2 Chemical stability

See below "Conditions to avoid".

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No known hazardous reactions.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

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

Hints to prevent fire or explosion

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Oxidisers

Australia: en Page: 8 / 13



acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

POR-15 TOP COAT WHITE

Version number: GHS 1.1 Date of compilation: 2022-03-28

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Reasonably anticipated hazardous decomposition products produced as a result of use, storage, spill and heating are not known. Hazardous combustion products: see section 5.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Test data are not available for the complete mixture.

Classification procedure

The method for classification of the mixture is based on ingredients of the mixture (additivity formula).

Classification acc. to GHS

Acute toxicity

Harmful if inhaled.

- Acute toxicity estimate (ATE)

Inhalation: vapour 16.4 ^{mg}/_I/4h

Acute toxicity estimate (ATE) of components of the mixture

Name of substance	CAS No	Exposure route	ATE
stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	inhalation: vapour	>5.5 ^{mg} / _l /4h
Distillates (petroleum), hydro-treated light	64742-47-8	inhalation: vapour	>5.28 ^{mg} / _l /4h
2-butanone oxime	96-29-7	dermal	>1,000 ^{mg} / _{kg}
2-butanone oxime	96-29-7	inhalation: vapour	>4.83 ^{mg} / _l /4h

Skin corrosion/irritation

Shall not be classified as corrosive/irritant to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Shall not be classified as seriously damaging to the eye or eye irritant.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Shall not be classified as a respiratory or skin sensitiser.

Germ cell mutagenicity

May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer.

Reproductive toxicity

Shall not be classified as a reproductive toxicant.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (single exposure).

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Australia: en Page: 9 / 13



acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

POR-15 TOP COAT WHITE

Version number: GHS 1.1 Date of compilation: 2022-03-28

Aspiration hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Data are not available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Data are not available.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Data are not available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Data are not available.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Information on this property is not available.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Data are not available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste treatment-relevant information

Solvent reclamation/regeneration.

Sewage disposal-relevant information

Do not empty into drains. Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.

Waste treatment of containers/packagings

Only packagings which are approved (e.g. acc. to the Dangerous Goods Regulations) may be used. Completely emptied packages can be recycled. Handle contaminated packages in the same way as the substance itself.

Remarks

Please consider the relevant national or regional provisions. Waste shall be separated into the categories that can be handled separately by the local or national waste management facilities.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

UN RTDG	UN 1263
IMDG-Code	UN 1263
ICAO-TI	UN 1263

Australia: en Page: 10 / 13



acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

POR-15 TOP COAT WHITE

Version number: GHS 1.1 Date of compilation: 2022-03-28

14.2 UN proper shipping name

UN RTDG PAINT IMDG-Code PAINT ICAO-TI Paint

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

UN RTDG 3
IMDG-Code 3
ICAO-TI 3

14.4 Packing group

UN RTDG I
IMDG-Code I
ICAO-TI I

14.5 Environmental hazards hazardous to the aquatic environment

Environmentally hazardous substance (aquatic stoddard solvent environment)

14.6 Special precautions for user

There is no additional information.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

The cargo is not intended to be carried in bulk.

Information for each of the UN Model Regulations

Transport information - National regulations - Additional information (UN RTDG)

UN number 1263 Class 3

Environmental hazards yes (hazardous to the aquatic environment)

Packing group I

Danger label(s) 3, fish and tree



Special provisions (SP) 163, 367 (UN RTDG)

Excepted quantities (EQ) E3 (UN RTDG)
Limited quantities (LQ) 500 ml (UN RTDG)

Australia: en Page: 11 / 13



acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

POR-15 TOP COAT WHITE

Version number: GHS 1.1 Date of compilation: 2022-03-28

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG) - Additional information

Marine pollutant yes (hazardous to the aquatic environment)

Danger label(s) 3, fish and tree



Stowage category

Special provisions (SP) 163, 367

Excepted quantities (EQ) E3

Limited quantities (LQ) 500 mL

EmS F-E, S-E

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO-IATA/DGR) - Additional information

Ε

Environmental hazards Yes (hazardous to the aquatic environment)

Danger label(s) 3



Special provisions (SP) A3, A72, A192

Excepted quantities (EQ) E3

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

There is no additional information.

National regulations (Australia)

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICIS)

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemical Substances	
Name acc. to inventory	CAS No
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

Chemical safety assessments for substances in this mixture were not carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

Key literature references and sources for data

Safe Work Australia's Code of Practice for Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals (under WHS Regulations).

UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Good. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG). Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA).

Australia: en Page: 12 / 13



acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

POR-15 TOP COAT WHITE

Version number: GHS 1.1 Date of compilation: 2022-03-28

Classification procedure

Physical and chemical properties: The classification is based on tested mixture. Health hazards, Environmental hazards: The method for classification of the mixture is based on ingredients of the mixture (additivity formula).

Disclaimer

This information is based upon the present state of our knowledge. This SDS has been compiled and is solely intended for this product.

Australia: en Page: 13 / 13