Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation (EU) 2020/878

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code:	**594.20B.001**
Product name	**ACRIFILL 9004/20 BIANCO**
UFI :	**4T5K-R047-G002-NMNH**

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

Intended use	**PAINT - WHITE ACRYLIC BASECOAT FINISHES**

Identified Uses	Industrial	Professional	Consumer
SPRAY PAINTING	✓	✓	-

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name	**ASTRA VERNICI S.R.L.**		
Full address	**Via Della Industria, 4**		
District and Country	**24052**	**Azzano San Paolo**	**(BG)**
		Italia	
	Tel.	**+39 035 530019**	
	Fax	**+39 035 531714**	
e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet	**msds@astravernici.it**		

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND :
National Poisons Information Centre
24 hours per day and 365 days a year
01 837 9964
01 809 2566

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND :
National Health Service (NHS)
Telephone number: 111
Emergency number : 999

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2020/878.
Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Flammable liquid, category 2	H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Carcinogenicity, category 2	H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
Aspiration hazard, category 1	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2	H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / >>

2.2. Label elements

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:

Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
EUH208	Contains: METHYL METHACRYLATE May produce an allergic reaction.

Precautionary statements:

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use dry chemical or C02 to extinguish.

Contains: ISOBUTYL METHYL KETONE
XYLENE
N-BUTYL ACETATE
ETHYL METHYL KETONE

Product not intended for uses provided for by Directive 2004/42/EC.

2.3. Other hazards

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage ≥ than 0,1%.

The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties in concentration ≥ 0.1%.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification		x = Conc. %	Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
N-BUTYL ACETATE			
INDEX	*607-025-00-1*	25 ≤ x < 30	**Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066**
EC	*204-658-1*		
CAS	*123-86-4*		
REACH Reg.	*01-2119485493-29-xxxx*		

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients ... / >>

XYLENE

INDEX	*601-022-00-9*	10,9 ≤ x < 10,95	**Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C**
EC	*215-535-7*		**ATE Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation vapours: 11 mg/l**
CAS	*1330-20-7*		
REACH Reg.	*01-2119488216-32-xxxx*		

ETHYL METHYL KETONE

INDEX	*606-002-00-3*	9,35 ≤ x < 9,493999	**Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066**
EC	*201-159-0*		
CAS	*78-93-3*		
REACH Reg.	*01-2119457290-43-xxxx*		

ISOBUTYL METHYL KETONE

INDEX	*606-004-00-4*	2,59 ≤ x < 2,626	**Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Carc. 2 H351, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066**
EC	*203-550-1*		**LC50 Inhalation vapours: 11 mg/l/4h**
CAS	*108-10-1*		
REACH Reg.	*01-2119473980-30-xxxx*		

ETHYLBENZENE

INDEX	*601-023-00-4*	1,61 ≤ x < 1,63	**Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412**
EC	*202-849-4*		**LC50 Inhalation vapours: 17,2 mg/l/4h**
CAS	*100-41-4*		
REACH Reg.	*01-2119489370-35-xxxx*		

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

INDEX	*607-195-00-7*	0,3 ≤ x < 0,32	**Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336**
EC	*203-603-9*		
CAS	*108-65-6*		
REACH Reg.	*01-2119475791-29-xxxx*		

TOLUENE

INDEX	*601-021-00-3*	0,19 ≤ x < 0,21	**Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Repr. 2 H361d, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412**
EC	*203-625-9*		
CAS	*108-88-3*		
REACH Reg.	*01-2119471310-51-xxxx*		

PROPYLIDYNETRIMETHANOL

INDEX		0,19 ≤ x < 0,2	**Repr. 2 H361fd**
EC	*201-074-9*		
CAS	*77-99-6*		
REACH Reg.	*01-2119486799-10-XXXX*		

METHYL METHACRYLATE

INDEX	*607-035-00-6*	0,14 ≤ x < 0,15	**Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: D**
EC	*201-297-1*		
CAS	*80-62-6*		
REACH Reg.	*01-2119452498-28-xxxx*		

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

In case of doubt or in the presence of symptoms contact a doctor and show him this document.
In case of more severe symptoms, ask for immediate medical aid.
EYES: Remove, if present, contact lenses if the situation allows you to do so easily. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.
SKIN: Take off contaminated clothing. Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water (and soap if possible). Get medical advice. Avoid further contact with contaminated clothing.
INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical advice/attention.
INHALATION: Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. In the event of respiratory symptoms (coughing, wheezing, breathing difficulty, asthma) keep the victim in a comfortable position for breathing. If necessary administer oxygen. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention.

Rescuer protection

It is good practice for rescuers lending support to a person who has been exposed to a chemical substance or to a mixture to wear personal

SECTION 4. First aid measures ... / >>

protective equipment. The nature of such protection depends on the hazard level of the substance or mixture, on the type of exposure and on the extent of the contamination. In the absence of other more specific indications, use of disposable gloves in the event of possible contact with body fluids is recommended. For the type of PPE suitable for the characteristics of the substance or mixture, see section 8.

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

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

DELAYED EFFECTS: Based on the information currently available, there are no known cases of delayed effects following exposure to this product.

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

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention.

Means to have available in the workplace for specific and immediate treatment

Running water for skin and eye wash.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

METHYL METHACRYLATE
Heat may cause the product to polymerise, which could lead to explosion.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION
Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.
SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS
Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.
Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Use explosion-proof equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site.

6.2. Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures ... / >>

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Store in a cool and well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
Store in an inert atmosphere, sheletered from moisture because it hydrolises easily.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory references:

BGR	България	НАРЕДБА № 13 ОТ 30 ДЕКЕМВРИ 2003 Г. ЗА ЗАЩИТА НА РАБОТЕЩИТЕ ОТ РИСКОВЕ, СВЪРЗАНИ С ЕКСПОЗИЦИЯ НА ХИМИЧНИ АГЕНТИ ПРИ РАБОТА (изм. ДВ. бр.28 от 2 Април 2024г.)
CZE	Česká Republika	NAŘÍZENÍ VLÁDY ze dne 18. října 2023, kterým se mění nařízení vlády č. 361/2007 Sb., kterým se stanoví podmínky ochrany zdraví při práci, ve znění pozdějších předpisů
DEU	Deutschland	WirkungDosisNOAELMAK-und BAT-Werte-Liste 2024 Ständige Senatskommission zur Prüfung gesundheitsschädlicher Arbeitsstoffe
DNK	Danmark	BEK nr 291 af 19/03/2024 (Historisk) Bekendtgørelse om grænseværdier for stoffer og materialer (kemiske agenser) i arbejdsmiljøet
ESP	España	Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2024
FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en FranceDécret n° 2021-1849 du 28 décembre 2021
GRC	Ελλάδα	Π.Δ. 26/2020 (ΦΕΚ 50/Α` 6.3.2020) Εναρμόνιση της ελληνικής νομοθεσίας προς τις διατάξεις των οδηγιών 2017/2398/ΕΕ, 2019/130/ΕΕ και 2019/983/ΕΕ «για την τροποποίηση της οδηγίας 2004/37/ΕΚ ''σχετικά με την προστασία των εργαζομένων από τους κινδύνους που συνδέονται με την έκθεση σε καρκινογόνους ή μεταλλαξιγόνους παράγοντες κατά την εργασία''»
HUN	Magyarország	Az innovációért és technológiáért felelős miniszter 5/2020. (II. 6.) ITM rendelete a kémiai kóroki tényezők hatásának kitett munkavállalók egészségének és biztonságának védelméről
HRV	Hrvatska	PRAVILNIK O IZMJENAMA I DOPUNAMA PRAVILNIKA O ZAŠTITI RADNIKA OD IZLOŽENOSTI OPASNIM KEMIKALIJAMA NA RADU, GRANIČNIM VRIJEDNOSTIMA IZLOŽENOSTI I BIOLOŠKIM GRANIČNIM VRIJEDNOSTIMA
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
LTU	Lietuva	Jsakymas dėl lietuvos higienos normos hn 23:2011 „cheminių medžiagų profesinio poveikio ribiniai dydžiai. Matavimo ir poveikio vertinimo bendrieji reikalavimai“ patvirtinimo
PRT	Portugal	Decreto-Lei n.º 102/2024, de 4 de dezembro. Sumário: Transpõe para a ordem jurídica interna a Diretiva (UE) 2022/431, relativa à proteção dos trabalhadores contra riscos ligados à exposição a agentes cancerígenos ou mutagénicos e procede à quarta alteração
POL	Polska	ROZPORZĄDZENIE MINISTRA RODZINY, PRACY I POLITYKI SPOŁECZNEJ z dnia 24 czerwca 2024 r. zmieniające rozporządzenie w sprawie najwyższych dopuszczalnych stężeń i natężeń czynników szkodliwych dla zdrowia w środowisku pracy
ROU	România	HOTĂRÂRE nr. 179 din 28 februarie 2024 pentru modificarea şi completarea Hotărârii Guvernului

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

		nr. 1.093/2006 privind stabilirea cerinţelor minime de securitate şi sănătate pentru protecţia lucrătorilor împotriva riscurilor legate de expunerea la agenţi ca
RUS	Россия	ПОСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ от 13 февраля 2018 г. N 25 ОБ УТВЕРЖДЕНИИ ГИГИЕНИЧЕСКИХ НОРМАТИВОВ ГН 2.2.5.3532-18 "ПРЕДЕЛЬНО ДОПУСТИМЫЕ КОНЦЕНТРАЦИИ (ПДК) ВРЕДНЫХ ВЕЩЕСТВ В ВОЗДУХЕ РАБОЧЕЙ ЗОНЫ"
SVN	Slovenija	Pravilnik o varovanju delavcev pred tveganji zaradi izpostavljenosti rakotvornim, mutagenim ali reprotoksičnim snovem pri delu. Ljubljana, četrtek 4. 4. 2024
TUR	Türkiye	Kimyasal Maddelerle Çalışmalarda Sağlık ve Güvenlik Önlemleri Hakkında Yönetmelik 12.08.2013 / 28733; 20.10.2023 / 32345.
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2022/431; Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	ACGIH	ACGIH 2025

PROPYLIDYNETRIMETHANOL

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	NPI
Normal value in marine water	NPI
Normal value for fresh water sediment	NPI
Normal value for marine water sediment	NPI
Normal value for water, intermittent release	NPI
Normal value for marine water, intermittent release	NPI
Normal value of STP microorganisms	NPI
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	NPI
Normal value for the atmosphere	NPI

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral		340 µg/kg bw/day						
Inhalation				580 µg/m³				3,3 mg/m3
Skin				940 µg/kg bw/day				340 µg/kg bw/day

XYLENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
TLV	BGR	221	50	442	100	SKIN	
TLV	CZE	200	45,33	400	90,66	SKIN	
AGW	DEU	220	50	440	100	SKIN	
MAK	DEU	220	50	440	100	SKIN	
TLV	DNK	109	25	442	100	SKIN	E
VLA	ESP	221	50	442	100	SKIN	
VLEP	FRA	221	50	442	100	SKIN	
TLV	GRC	435	100	650	150		
AK	HUN	221	50	442	100	SKIN	
GVI/KGVI	HRV	221	50	442	100	SKIN	
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	SKIN	
RD	LTU	221	50	442	100	SKIN	
VLE	PRT	221	50	442	100	SKIN	
NDS/NDSCh	POL	100		200		SKIN	
TLV	ROU	221	50	442	100	SKIN	
ПДК	RUS	50		150			п
MV	SVN	221	50	442	100	SKIN	
ESD	TUR	221	50	442	100	SKIN	
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	SKIN	
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN	
ACGIH			20				

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

METHYL METHACRYLATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
TLV	BGR		50		100		
TLV	CZE	50	12	150	36		
AGW	DEU	210	50	420	100		
MAK	DEU	210	50	420	100		
TLV	DNK	102	25		100	SKIN	E
VLA	ESP		50		100		
VLEP	FRA	205	50	410	100		
TLV	GRC		50		100		
AK	HUN	208	50	415	100	SKIN	
GVI/KGVI	HRV	50		100		SKIN	
VLEP	ITA		50		100		
RD	LTU	208	50	416	100		
VLE	PRT		50		100		
NDS/NDSCh	POL	100		300			
TLV	ROU	205	50	410	100		
ПДК	RUS	10		20			п
MV	SVN	210	50	420	100		
ESD	TUR		50		100		
WEL	GBR	208	50	416	100		
OEL	EU		50		100		
ACGIH		205	50	410	100		

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
TLV	BGR	275	50	550	100	SKIN	
TLV	CZE	275	50	550	100	SKIN	
AGW	DEU	270	50	270	50		
MAK	DEU	270	50	270	50		
TLV	DNK	275	50	550	100	SKIN	E
VLA	ESP	275	50	550	100	SKIN	
VLEP	FRA	275	50	550	100	SKIN	
TLV	GRC	275	50	550	100		
AK	HUN	275	50	550	100		
GVI/KGVI	HRV	275	50	550	100	SKIN	
VLEP	ITA	275	50	550	100	SKIN	
RD	LTU	250	50	400	75	SKIN	
VLE	PRT	275	50	550	100	SKIN	
NDS/NDSCh	POL	260		520		SKIN	
TLV	ROU	275	50	550	100	SKIN	
ПДК	RUS			10			п
MV	SVN	275	50	550	100	SKIN	
ESD	TUR	275	50	550	100	SKIN	
WEL	GBR	274	50	548	100	SKIN	
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	SKIN	

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

TOLUENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
TLV	BGR	192	50	384	100	SKIN	
TLV	CZE	192	50	384	100	SKIN	
AGW	DEU	190	50	760	200	SKIN	
MAK	DEU	190	50	380	100	SKIN	
TLV	DNK	94	25	384	100	SKIN	E
VLA	ESP	192	50	384	100	SKIN	
VLEP	FRA	76,8	20	384	100	SKIN	
TLV	GRC	192	50	384	100		
AK	HUN	192	50	384	100	SKIN	
GVI/KGVI	HRV	192	50	384	100	SKIN	
VLEP	ITA	192	50	384	100	SKIN	
RD	LTU	192	50	384	100	SKIN	
VLE	PRT	192	50	384	100	SKIN	
NDS/NDSCh	POL	100		200		SKIN	
TLV	ROU	192	50	384	100	SKIN	
ПДК	RUS	50		150			п
MV	SVN	192	50	384	100	SKIN	
ESD	TUR	192	50	384	100	SKIN	
WEL	GBR	191	50	384	100	SKIN	
OEL	EU	192	50	384	100	SKIN	
ACGIH			20				

ETHYLBENZENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
TLV	BGR	435		545		SKIN	
TLV	CZE	200	45,33	500	113,32	SKIN	
AGW	DEU	88	20	176	40	SKIN	
MAK	DEU	88	20	176	40	SKIN	
TLV	DNK	217	50	434	100	SKIN	E
VLA	ESP	441	100	884	200	SKIN	
VLEP	FRA	88,4	20	442	100	SKIN	
TLV	GRC	435	100	545	125		
AK	HUN	442	100	884	200	SKIN	
GVI/KGVI	HRV	442	100	884	200	SKIN	
VLEP	ITA	442	100	884	200	SKIN	
RD	LTU	442	100	884	200	SKIN	
VLE	PRT	442	100	884	200	SKIN	
NDS/NDSCh	POL	200		400		SKIN	
TLV	ROU	442	100	884	200	SKIN	
ПДК	RUS	50		150			п
MV	SVN	442	100	884	200	SKIN	
ESD	TUR	442	100	884	200	SKIN	
WEL	GBR	441	100	552	125	SKIN	
OEL	EU	442	100	884	200	SKIN	
ACGIH		87	20				

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

ETHYL METHYL KETONE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
TLV	BGR	590		885			
TLV	CZE	600	200	900	300		
AGW	DEU	600	200	600	200	SKIN	
MAK	DEU	600	200	600	200	SKIN	
TLV	DNK	145	50	900	300	SKIN	E
VLA	ESP	600	200	900	300		
VLEP	FRA	600	200	900	300	SKIN	
TLV	GRC	600	200	900	300		
AK	HUN	600	200	900	300	SKIN	
GVI/KGVI	HRV	600	200	900	300		
VLEP	ITA	600	200	900	300		
RD	LTU	600	200	900	300		
VLE	PRT	600	200	900	300		
NDS/NDSCh	POL	450		900		SKIN	
TLV	ROU	600	200	900	300		
ПДК	RUS	200		400			п
MV	SVN	600	200	900	300	SKIN	
ESD	TUR	600	200	900	300		
WEL	GBR	600	200	899	300	SKIN	
OEL	EU	600	200	900	300		
ACGIH			75		150	SKIN	

ISOBUTYL METHYL KETONE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
TLV	BGR	50		200			
TLV	CZE	83	20	208	50	SKIN	
AGW	DEU	83	20	166	40	SKIN	
MAK	DEU	83	20	166	40	SKIN	
TLV	DNK	83	20	208	50	SKIN	E
VLA	ESP	83	20	208	50		
VLEP	FRA	83	20	208	50		
TLV	GRC	410	100	410	100		
AK	HUN	83	20	208	50		
GVI/KGVI	HRV	83	20	208	50		
VLEP	ITA	83	20	208	50		
RD	LTU	83	20	208	50		
VLE	PRT	83	20	208	50		
NDS/NDSCh	POL	83		200			
TLV	ROU	83	20	208	50		
ПДК	RUS			5			п
MV	SVN	83	20	208	50	SKIN	
ESD	TUR	83	20	208	50		
WEL	GBR	208	50	416	100	SKIN	
OEL	EU	83	20	208	50		
ACGIH		82	20	307	75		

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	241	50	723	150	
TLV	CZE	241	50	723	150	
AGW	DEU	300	62	600	124	
MAK	DEU	480	100	960	200	
TLV	DNK	241	50	723	150	E
VLA	ESP	241	50	723	150	
VLEP	FRA	241	50	723	150	
TLV	GRC	710	150	950	200	
AK	HUN	241	50	723	150	
GVI/KGVI	HRV	241	50	723	150	
VLEP	ITA	241	50	723	150	
RD	LTU	241	50	723	150	
VLE	PRT	241	50	723	150	
NDS/NDSCh	POL	240		720		
TLV	ROU	241	50	723	150	
ПДК	RUS			0,1		п
MV	SVN	241	50	723	150	
ESD	TUR	241	50	723	150	
WEL	GBR	724	150	966	200	
OEL	EU	241	50	723	150	
ACGIH			50		150	

Legend:
(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.
VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified ; LOW = low hazard ; MED = medium hazard ; HIGH = high hazard.

XYLENE
XILENE (MISCELA DI ISOMERI): Adopted Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) - ACGIH (2012): Determinant: Methylhippuric acids in urine / Sampling Time: End of shift / BEI®: 1,5 g/g creatinine / Notation: none.

ETHYL METHYL KETONE
METILETILCHETONE: Adopted Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) - ACGIH (2012): Determinant: MEK in urine / Sampling Time: End of shift end of workweek / BEI®: 40 mg/L / Notation: B =Backgound, NS = Nonspecific

ETHYLBENZENE
ETILBENZENE: Adopted Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) - ACGIH (2012): Determinant 1: Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid in urine / Sampling Time: End of shift at end of workweek / BEI®: 0,7 g/g / Notation: Sq =Semiquantitative - Determinant 2: (Ethyl benzene in end-exhaled air) / Sampling Time: Not critical / BEI®: - / Notation: Sq = Semiquantitative.

TOLUENE
TOLUENE: Adopted Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) - ACGIH (2012): Determinant 1: Toluene in blood / Sampling Time: Prior to last shift of workweek / BEI®: 0,02 mg/L. / Notation: none - Determinant 2: Toluene in urine / Sampling Time: End of shift / BEI®: 0,03 mg/L. / Notation: none - Determinant 3: o-Cresol in urine / Sampling Time: End of shift / BEI®: 0,3 mg/g. creatinine / Notation: B = Background. ETILBENZENE
Adopted Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) - ACGIH (2012): Determinant 1: Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid in urine / Sampling Time: End of shift at end of workweek / BEI®: 0,7 g/g / Notation: Sq (Semiquantitvative) - Determinant 2: (Ethyl benzene in end-exhaled air) / Sampling Time: Not critical / BEI®: - / Notation: Sq = Semiquantitvative.

8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.
When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.
Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.
Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.
Exposure levels must be kept as low as possible to avoid significant build-up in the organism. Manage personal protective equipment so as to guarantee maximum protection (e.g. reduction in replacement times).
HAND PROTECTION
Protect hands with category III work gloves.
The following should be considered when choosing work glove material (see standard EN 374): compatibility, degradation, permeability time.
The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.
SKIN PROTECTION

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Regulation 2016/425 and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.
Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.
EYE PROTECTION
Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN ISO 16321).
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. Use a mask with a type AX filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387).
If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.
ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS
The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties		Value		Information
Appearance		dense liquid		
Colour		white		
Odour		characteristic of solvent		
Melting point / freezing point		not available		
Initial boiling point	>	35	°C	
Flammability		flammable liquid		
Lower explosive limit		not available		
Upper explosive limit		not available		
Flash point	<	23	°C	
Auto-ignition temperature		not available		
Decomposition temperature		not available		
pH		not available		Reason for missing data:substance/mixture is non-polar/aprotic (eg: an organic solvent mixture)
Kinematic viscosity		> 20,5 mm2/s		Temperature: 20 °C
Dynamic viscosity		180"		Method:Ford Cup 4 Remark:100 cc. Temperature: 20 °C
Solubility		insoluble in water		
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water		not available		
Vapour pressure		not available		
Density and/or relative density		1,3	kg/l	
Relative vapour density		not available		
Particle characteristics		not applicable		

9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Information not available

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

Total solids (250°C / 482°F)	47,55 %			
VOC (Directive 2010/75/EU)	52,41 %	-	681,30	g/litre

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity ... / >>

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.
With the air it may slowly develop peroxides that explode with an increase in temperature.

TOLUENE
Avoid exposure to: light.
ETHYL METHYL KETONE
Reacts with: light metals,strong oxidants.Attacks various types of plastic materials.Decomposes under the effect of heat.
ISOBUTYL METHYL KETONE
Reacts violently with: light metals.Attacks various types of plastic materials.
N-BUTYL ACETATE
Decomposes on contact with: water.

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

XYLENE
Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.Reacts violently with: strong oxidants,strong acids,nitric acid,perchlorates.May form explosive mixtures with: air.
METHYL METHACRYLATE
May polymerise on contact with: ammonia,organic peroxides,persulphates.Risk of explosion on contact with: dibenzoyl peroxide,diterbutyl peroxide,propionaldehyde.May react dangerously with: strong oxidising agents.Forms explosive mixtures with: air.
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
May react violently with: oxidising substances,strong acids,alkaline metals.
TOLUENE
Risk of explosion on contact with: fuming sulphuric acid,nitric acid,silver perchlorate,nitrogen dioxide,non-metal halogenates,acetic acid,organic nitrocompounds.May form explosive mixtures with: air.May react dangerously with: strong oxidising agents,strong acids,sulphur.
ETHYLBENZENE
Reacts violently with: strong oxidants.Attacks various types of plastic materials.May form explosive mixtures with: air.
ETHYL METHYL KETONE
May form peroxides with: air,light,strong oxidising agents.Risk of explosion on contact with: hydrogen peroxide,nitric acid,sulphuric acid.May react dangerously with: oxidising agents,trichloromethane,alkalis.Forms explosive mixtures with: air.
ISOBUTYL METHYL KETONE
May react violently with: oxidising agents.Forms peroxides with: air.Forms explosive mixtures with: hot air.
N-BUTYL ACETATE
Risk of explosion on contact with: strong oxidising agents.May react dangerously with: alkaline hydroxides,potassium tert-butoxide.Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

METHYL METHACRYLATE
Avoid exposure to: heat,UV rays.Avoid contact with: oxidising substances,reducing substances,acids,bases.
ETHYL METHYL KETONE
Avoid exposure to: sources of heat.
ISOBUTYL METHYL KETONE
Avoid exposure to: sources of heat.
N-BUTYL ACETATE
Avoid exposure to: moisture,sources of heat,naked flames.

10.5. Incompatible materials

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
Incompatible with: oxidising substances,strong acids,alkaline metals.
ETHYL METHYL KETONE
Incompatible with: strong oxidants,inorganic acids,ammonia,copper,chloroform.
ISOBUTYL METHYL KETONE
Incompatible with: oxidising substances,reducing substances.
N-BUTYL ACETATE
Incompatible with: water,nitrates,strong oxidants,acids,alkalis,zinc.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

METHYL METHACRYLATE

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity ... / >>

When heated to decomposition releases: harsh fumes,zinc alloys.

ETHYLBENZENE

May develop: methane,styrene,hydrogen,ethane.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.
It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

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

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
The main route of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory route is less important due to the low vapour pressure of the product.

Information on likely routes of exposure

N-BUTYL ACETATE
WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

XYLENE
WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.
POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air.

ETHYLBENZENE
WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.
POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

TOLUENE
WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.
POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE
In humans, the substance's vapours cause irritation of the eyes and nose. In the event of repeated exposure, skin irritation, dermatitis (dryness and cracking of the skin) and keratitis appear.

XYLENE
Toxic effect on the central nervous system (encephalopathy); irritating for the skin, conjunctiva, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

ETHYLBENZENE
As the counterparts of benzene, may have an acute effect on the central nervous system, with depression, narcosis, often preceded by dizziness and associated with headache (Ispesl). Is irritating for skin, conjunctiva and respiratory tract.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
Above 100 ppm causes irritation of the eye, nose and oropharynx mucous membranes. At 1000 ppm, disturbance of equilibrium and severe eye irritation can be noticed. Clinical and biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and eye irritation with direct contact. No chronic effects on humans have been reported (INCR, 2010).

TOLUENE
Toxic effect on the central and peripheral nervous system with encephalopathy and polyneuritis; irritating for the skin, conjunctiva, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

Interactive effects

N-BUTYL ACETATE
A case of acute intoxication been reported involving a 33 year old worker while cleaning a tank with a preparation containing xylenes, butyl acetate and ethylene glycol acetate. The person had irritation of the conjunctiva and upper respiratory tract, drowsiness and motor coordination disorders, which disappeared within 5 hours. The symptoms are attributed to poisoning by mixed xylenes and butyl acetate, with a possible synergistic effect responsible for the neurological effects. Cases of vacuolar keratitis are reported in workers exposed to a mixture of butyl acetate and isobutanol vapours, but with uncertainty concerning the responsibility of a particular solvent (INRC, 2011).

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

XYLENE
Intake of alcohol interferes with the metabolism of the substance, inhibiting it. Ethanol consumption (0.8 g/kg) before a 4-hour exposure to xylene vapours (145 and 280 ppm) causes a 50% reduction in the excretion of methyl hippuric acid, whereas the concentration of xylenes in the blood increases approx. 1.5-2 times. At the same time there is an increase in the secondary side effects of the ethanol. The metabolism of the xylenes is increased by phenobarbital and 3-methyl-colantrene type enzyme inducers. Aspirin and xylenes mutually inhibit their conjugation with the glycine, which results in a decrease in urinary excretion of methyl hippuric acid. Other industrial products can interfere with the metabolism of xylenes.

TOLUENE
Certain drugs and other industrial products can interfere with the metabolism of the toluene.

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation - vapours) of the mixture:	> 20 mg/l
ATE (Oral) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg

N-BUTYL ACETATE

LD50 (Dermal):	> 5000 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	> 6400 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	21,1 mg/l/4h Rat

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

LD50 (Oral):	> 10000 mg/kg Rat

XYLENE

LD50 (Dermal):	4350 mg/kg Rabbit
ATE (Dermal):	1100 mg/kg estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP (figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)
LD50 (Oral):	3523 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	26 mg/l/4h Rat
ATE (Inhalation vapours):	11 mg/l estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP (figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)

ETHYL METHYL KETONE

LD50 (Dermal):	6480 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	2737 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	23,5 mg/l/8h Rat

ISOBUTYL METHYL KETONE

LD50 (Dermal):	> 16000 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	2080 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	11 mg/l/4h

ETHYLBENZENE

LD50 (Dermal):	15354 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	3500 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	17,2 mg/l/4h Rat

AMORPHOUS SILICATE HYDRATE

LD50 (Dermal):	> 2000 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Oral):	> 2000 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation mists/powders):	> 2,2 mg/l/1h Rat

ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE

LD50 (Oral):	2000 mg/kg bw (Rat)
LC50 (Inhalation mists/powders):	888 mg/m3 888 - 2 300 mg/m³ air Rat)

TALC

LC50 (Inhalation mists/powders):	> 2,1 mg/l/4h Rat

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

LD50 (Dermal):	> 5000 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Oral):	8530 mg/kg Rat

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

TOLUENE

LD50 (Dermal):	12124 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	5580 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	28,1 mg/l/4h Rat

PROPYLIDYNETRIMETHANOL

LD50 (Dermal):	10000 mg/kg bw Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	14700 mg/kg bw Rat
LC50 (Inhalation mists/powders):	850 mg/m³ air Rat

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

May produce an allergic reaction.
Contains:
METHYL METHACRYLATE

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

Suspected of causing cancer

XYLENE
Classified in Group 3 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) affirms that "the data is inadequate for an assessment of the carcinogenic potential".

ETHYLBENZENE
Classified in Group 2B (possible human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - (IARC, 2000).
Classified in Group D (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - (US EPA file on-line 2014).

TALC
Overall IARC evaluation: Perineal use of talc-based body powder is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group2B). Inhaled talc not containing asbestos or asbestiform fibres is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity (Group 3).

TOLUENE
Classified in Group 3 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - (IARC, 1999).
The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) affirms that "the data is inadequate for an assessment of the carcinogenic potential".

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

May cause damage to organs

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

11.2. Information on other hazards

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with human health effects under evaluation.

SECTION 12. Ecological information

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation.

12.1. Toxicity

ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE

EC50 - for Crustacea	1,5 mg/l/48h 1.5 - 2.56 mg/L
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	5,4 µg/L 5.4 - 570 µg/L

PROPYLIDYNETRIMETHANOL

LC50 - for Fish	1 g/l 1 - 10 g/L
EC50 - for Crustacea	13 g/l
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	1 g/l

12.2. Persistence and degradability

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Solubility in water	< 0,001 mg/l

Degradability: information not available

XYLENE

Solubility in water	100 - 1000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

ETHYL METHYL KETONE

Solubility in water	> 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

ISOBUTYL METHYL KETONE

Solubility in water	> 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

ETHYLBENZENE

Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

AMORPHOUS SILICATE HYDRATE

Solubility in water	0,1 - 100 mg/l

Degradability: information not available

TALC

Solubility in water	< 0,1 mg/l

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water	> 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

TOLUENE

Solubility in water	100 - 1000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

METHYL METHACRYLATE

Solubility in water	15300 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

N-BUTYL ACETATE
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2,3
BCF 15,3

XYLENE
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,12
BCF 25,9

ETHYL METHYL KETONE
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,3

ISOBUTYL METHYL KETONE
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1,9

ETHYLBENZENE
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,6

AMORPHOUS SILICATE HYDRATE
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,53

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1,2

TOLUENE
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2,73
BCF 90

METHYL METHACRYLATE
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1,38

12.4. Mobility in soil

N-BUTYL ACETATE
Partition coefficient: soil/water < 3

XYLENE
Partition coefficient: soil/water 2,73

ISOBUTYL METHYL KETONE
Partition coefficient: soil/water 2,008

METHYL METHACRYLATE
Partition coefficient: soil/water 0,94

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage ≥ than 0,1%.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with environmental effects under evaluation.

12.7. Other adverse effects

Information not available

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.
Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.
Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.
The management of waste arising from the use or dispersal of this product must be organised in accordance with occupational safety regulations. See section 8 for possible need for PPE.
CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number or ID number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: UN 1263

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: PAINT
IMDG: PAINT
IATA: PAINT

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID: Class: 3 Label: 3

IMDG: Class: 3 Label: 3

IATA: Class: 3 Label: 3

14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: II

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO
IMDG: not marine pollutant
IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 33	Limited Quantities: 5 lt	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
	Special provision: 163, 367, 640D, 650		
IMDG:	EMS: F-E, S-E	Limited Quantities: 5 lt	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 60 L	Packaging instructions: 364
	Passengers:	Maximum quantity: 5 L	Packaging instructions: 353
	Special provision:	A3, A72, A192	

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Information not relevant

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EU: P5c

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006

Product		
Point	3 - 40	
Contained substance		
Point	75	2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE REACH Reg.: 01-2119490169-29-0000
Point	75	XYLENE REACH Reg.: 01-2119488216-32-xxxx
Point	75	TITANIUM DIOXIDE REACH Reg.: 01-2119489379-17-xxxx

SECTION 15. Regulatory information ... / >>

Point	75	METHYL METHACRYLATE REACH Reg.: 01-2119452498-28-xxxx
Point	75	BUTAN-1-OL REACH Reg.: 01-2119484630-38-xxxx
Point	75	ETHYL METHYL KETONE REACH Reg.: 01-2119457290-43-xxxx
Point	75	ISOBUTYL METHYL KETONE REACH Reg.: 01-2119473980-30-xxxx
Point	48-75	TOLUENE REACH Reg.: 01-2119471310-51-xxxx

Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 - on the marketing and use of explosives precursors
not applicable

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)
On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage ≥ than 0,1%.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)
None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to Regulation (EU) 649/2012:
None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:
None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:
None

Healthcare controls
Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been performed for the preparation/for the substances indicated in section 3.

SECTION 16. Other information

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity, category 2
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H361fd	Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

LEGEND:
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: Regulation (EC) 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PMT: Persistent, mobile and toxic
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulative
- vPvM: Very persistent and very mobile
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY
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2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (II Annex of REACH Regulation)
4. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
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12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
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14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
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16. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
18. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)
19. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/1182 (XV Atp. CLP)
20. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/643 (XVI Atp. CLP)
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22. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2022/692 (XVIII Atp. CLP)
23. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2023/707
24. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2023/1434 (XIX Atp. CLP)
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27. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2024/2564 (XXII Atp. CLP)

- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition

SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

Note for users:
The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.
This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.
The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.
Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION
Chemical and physical hazards: Product classification derives from criteria established by the CLP Regulation, Annex I, Part 2. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.
Health hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 3, unless determined otherwise in Section 11.
Environmental hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 4, unless determined otherwise in Section 12.

Changes to previous review:
The following sections were modified:
01 / 02 / 03 / 08 / 09 / 11 / 15.