

## Safety Data Sheet

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

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

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Code: **208**  
Product name: **TIPEWALL (A)**

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

Intended use: **POLYURETHANE FINISH.**

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: **NORD RESINE S.p.A.**  
Full address: **Via Fornace Vecchia, 79**  
District and Country: **31058 Susegana (TV) Italia**  
Tel.: **+39 0438-437511**  
Fax: **+39 0438-435155**  
e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: **annabreda@nordresine.com**  
Supplier: **NORD RESINE S.p.A.**

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to: **+39 0438 437511**

### 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 3	H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Aspiration hazard, category 1	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.

#### 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:

<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.

### SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / >>

**H315**

Causes skin irritation.

Precautionary statements:

**P210**

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

**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 carbon anhydride, foam, nebulized water to extinguish.

**P337+P313**

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice / attention.

**Contains:**

Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene  
MIXED XYLENES, ETHYLBENZENE

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :

Two-pack reactive performance coatings for specific end use such as floors.

VOC given in g/litre of product in a ready-to-use condition :

496,43

Limit value:

500,00

- Catalysed with :

33,33 %

TIPEWALL (B)

- Thinned with :

10,00 %

SOLVENTE PER TIPEWALL

### 2.3. Other hazards

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

The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties in concentration  $\geq$  0.1%.

### SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

#### 3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification

x = Conc. %

Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)

**TITANIUM DIOXIDE**

INDEX

 $8 \leq x < 12$ 
**EUH212**

EC

236-675-5

CAS

13463-67-7

REACH Reg. 01-2119489379-17

**Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene**

INDEX

 $8 \leq x < 10$ 

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C  
STA Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, STA Inhalation vapours: 11 mg/l

EC

905-562-9

CAS

REACH Reg. 01-2119555267-33

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

INDEX

607-025-00-1

 $4 \leq x < 8$ 
**Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066**

EC

204-658-1

CAS

123-86-4

REACH Reg. 01-2119485493-29

**MIXED XYLENES, ETHYLBENZENE**

INDEX

601-022-00-9

 $4 \leq x < 8$ 

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C  
STA Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, STA Inhalation vapours: 11 mg/l

EC

215-535-7

CAS

1330-20-7

REACH Reg. 01-2119488216-32

**CELITE**

INDEX

272-489-0

 $4 \leq x < 8$ 
**STOT RE 2 H373**

EC

68855-54-9

CAS

REACH Reg. 01-2119488518-22

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

#### 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

INDEX 607-195-00-7 1 ≤ x < 4  
EC 203-603-9  
CAS 108-65-6  
REACH Reg. 01-2119475791-29

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336

#### ETHYL ACETATE

INDEX 607-022-00-5 1 ≤ x < 4  
EC 205-500-4  
CAS 141-78-6  
REACH Reg. 01-2119475103-46

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066

#### ETHYLENE GLYCOL

INDEX 603-027-00-1 0 ≤ x < 1  
EC 203-473-3  
CAS 107-21-1  
REACH Reg. 01-2119456816-28

Acute Tox. 4 H302, STOT RE 2 H373  
STA Oral: 500 mg/kg

#### Propyldynetrimehanol

INDEX 201-074-9 0 ≤ x < 1  
EC 201-074-9  
CAS 77-99-6  
REACH Reg. 01-2119486799-10

Repr. 2 H361fd

#### XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

INDEX 601-022-00-9 0 ≤ x < 1

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C STA Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, STA Inhalation vapours: 11 mg/l

EC 215-535-7  
CAS 1330-20-7  
REACH Reg. 01-2119488216-32

#### ETHYLBENZENE

INDEX 601-023-00-4 0 ≤ x < 1  
EC 202-849-4  
CAS 100-41-4  
REACH Reg. 01-2119489370-35

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412  
LC50 Inhalation vapours: 17,2 mg/l/4h

#### Hydrocarbons, C10-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics

INDEX 923-037-2 0 ≤ x < 1  
EC 923-037-2  
CAS  
REACH Reg. 01-2119471991-29

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411, EUH066  
EUH066: ≥ 0%

#### QUARTZ

INDEX 238-878-4 0 ≤ x < 1  
EC 238-878-4  
CAS 14808-60-7

STOT RE 1 H372

#### ETHYL METHYL KETONE

INDEX 606-002-00-3 0 ≤ x < 1  
EC 201-159-0  
CAS 78-93-3  
REACH Reg. 01-2119457290-43

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066

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

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.  
SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.  
INHALATION: Remove to open air. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention immediately.  
INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by a doctor.

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

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

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

Information not available

## 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.

### 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.

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

### SECTION 7. Handling and storage ... / >>

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:

CZE	Česká Republika	Nářízení vlády č. 41/2020 Sb. Nářízení vlády, kterým se mění nařízení vlády č. 361/2007 Sb., kterým se stanoví podmínky ochrany zdraví při práci, ve znění pozdějších předpisů
DEU	Deutschland	Technischen Regeln für Gefahrstoffe (TRGS 900) - Liste der Arbeitsplatzgrenzwerte und Kurzzeitwerte. MAK- und BAT-Werte-Liste 2020, Ständige Senatskommission zur Prüfung gesundheitsschädlicher Arbeitsstoffe, Mitteilung 56
ESP	España	Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2021
FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France. ED 984 - INRS
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 μεταλλαξιογόνους 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 (NN 1/2021)
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
NLD	Nederland	Arbeidsomstandighedenregeling. Lijst van wettelijke grenswaarden op grond van de artikelen 4.3, eerste lid, en 4.16, eerste lid, van het Arbeidsomstandighedenbesluit
PRT	Portugal	Decreto-Lei n.º 1/2021 de 6 de janeiro, valores-limite de exposição profissional indicativos para os agentes químicos. Decreto-Lei n.º 35/2020 de 13 de julho, proteção dos trabalhadores contra os riscos ligados à exposição durante o trabalho a agentes cancerígenos ou mutagénicos
POL	Polska	Rozporządzenie ministra rozwoju, pracy i technologii z dnia 18 lutego 2021 r. Zmieniające rozporządzenie w sprawie najwyższych dopuszczalnych stężeń i natężeń czynników szkodliwych dla zdrowia w środowisku pracy
ROU	România	Hotărârea nr. 53/2021 pentru modificarea hotărârii guvernului nr. 1.218/2006, precum și pentru modificarea și completarea hotărârii guvernului nr. 1.093/2006
SVN	Slovenija	Pravilnik o varovanju delavcev pred tveganji zaradi izpostavljenosti kemičnim snovem pri delu (Uradni list RS, št. 100/01, 39/05, 53/07, 102/10, 43/11 – ZVZD-1, 38/15, 78/18 in 78/19)
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.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2022

### TITANIUM DIOXIDE

#### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min	Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	10		
VLEP	FRA	10		
TLV	GRC		10	
GVI/KGVI	HRV	10		INHAL
GVI/KGVI	HRV	4		RESP
NDS/NDSch	POL	10		INHAL
TLV	ROU	10	15	
WEL	GBR	10		INHAL
WEL	GBR	4		RESP
TLV-ACGIH		2,5		RESP

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

#### Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150	

##### Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,25	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,25	mg/l
Normal value for marine water sediment	14,33	mg/kg
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2,41	mg/kg

#### N-BUTYL ACETATE

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	CZE	950	196,65	1200	248,4	
AGW	DEU	300	62	600 (C)	124 (C)	
VLA	ESP	241	50	724	150	
VLEP	FRA	710	150	940	200	
TLV	GRC	710	150	950	200	
AK	HUN	241		723		
GVI/KGVI	HRV	241	50	723	150	
VLEP	ITA	241	50	723	150	
TGG	NLD	150				
VLE	PRT	241	50	723	150	
NDS/NDSch	POL	240		720		
TLV	ROU	241	50	723	150	
MV	SVN	300	62	600	124	
WEL	GBR	724	150	966	200	
OEL	EU	241	50	723	150	
TLV-ACGIH			50		150	

#### MIXED XYLENES, ETHYLBENZENE

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	CZE	200		400		SKIN
AGW	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN
MAK	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN
VLA	ESP	221	50	442	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV	GRC	435	100	650	150	
AK	HUN	221		442		SKIN
GVI/KGVI	HRV	221	50	442	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TGG	NLD	210		442		SKIN
VLE	PRT	221	50	442	100	SKIN
NDS/NDSch	POL	100				
MV	SVN	221	50			SKIN
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150	

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

#### 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	CZE	270	49,14	550	100,1	SKIN
AGW	DEU	270	50	270	50	
MAK	DEU	270	50	270	50	
VLA	ESP	275	50	550	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
TLV	GRC	275	50	550	100	
AK	HUN	275		550		
GVI/KGVI	HRV	275	50	550	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
TGG	NLD	550				
VLE	PRT	275	50	550	100	SKIN
NDS/NDSch	POL	260		520		SKIN
TLV	ROU	275	50	550	100	SKIN
MV	SVN	275	50	550	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	274	50	548	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	SKIN

##### Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,635	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,0635	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	3,29	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,329	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	6,35	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	100	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,29	mg/kg

##### Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers		Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic			Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				1,67 mg/kg/d				
Inhalation				33 mg/m3				275 mg/m3
Skin				54,8 mg/kg/d				153,5 mg/kg/d

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

#### ETHYL ACETATE

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	CZE	700	191,1	900	245,7	
AGW	DEU	730	200	1460	400	
MAK	DEU	750	200	1500	400	
VLA	ESP	734	200	1468	400	
VLEP	FRA	734	200	1468	400	
TLV	GRC	734	200	1468	400	
AK	HUN	734		1468		
GVI/KGVI	HRV	734	200	1468	400	
VLEP	ITA	734	200	1468	400	
TGG	NLD	734		1468		
VLE	PRT	734	200	1468	400	
NDS/NDSch	POL	734		1468		
TLV	ROU	734	200	1468	400	
MV	SVN	734	200	1468	400	
WEL	GBR	734	200	1468	400	
OEL	EU	734	200	1468	400	
TLV-ACGIH		1441	400			

##### Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,26	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,026	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	1,25	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,125	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	1,65	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	650	mg/l
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)	200	mg/kg
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,24	mg/kg



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

#### ETHYLENE GLYCOL

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	CZE	50	19,4	100	38,8	SKIN
AGW	DEU	26	10	52	20	SKIN
MAK	DEU	26	10	52	20	SKIN
VLA	ESP	52	20	104	40	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	52	20	104	40	SKIN
TLV	GRC	125	50	125	50	
AK	HUN	52		104		SKIN
GVI/KGVI	HRV	52	20	104	40	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	52	20	104	40	SKIN
TGG	NLD	52		104		SKIN damp
VLE	PRT	52	20	104	40	SKIN
NDS/NDSch	POL	15		50		SKIN
TLV	ROU	52	20	104	40	SKIN
MV	SVN	52	20	104	40	SKIN
WEL	GBR	52	20	104	40	SKIN
OEL	EU	52	20	104	40	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH			25		50	
TLV-ACGIH				10		INHAL

##### Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	10	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	1	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	37	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	3,7	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	10	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	199,5	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	1,53	mg/kg/d

##### Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers		Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic			Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation			7 mg/m3				35 mg/m3	
Skin				53 mg/kg bw/d				106 mg/kg bw/d

#### Propylidynetrimethanol

##### Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers		Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic			Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation				0,58 mg/m3				3,3 mg/m3
Skin				0,34 mg/kg bw/d				0,94 mg/kg bw/d

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

#### XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	CZE	200	46	400	92	SKIN
AGW	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN
MAK	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN
VLA	ESP	221	50	442	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV	GRC	435	100	650	150	
GVI/KGVI	HRV	221	50	442	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TGG	NLD	210		442		SKIN
VLE	PRT	221	50	442	100	SKIN
NDS/NDSch	POL	100		200		SKIN
TLV	ROU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
MV	SVN	221	50	442	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150	

##### Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,327	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,327	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	12,46	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	12,46	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,327	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	6,58	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2,31	mg/kg

##### Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic	Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic
	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic
Oral								1,6 mg/kg/d
Inhalation				14,8 mg/m3	289 mg/m3	289 mg/m3		77 mg/m3
Skin				108 mg/kg/d				180 mg/kg/d

#### ETHYLBENZENE

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	CZE	200	45,4	500	113,5	SKIN
AGW	DEU	88	20	176	40	SKIN
MAK	DEU	88	20	176	40	SKIN
VLA	ESP	441	100	884	200	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	88,4	20	442	100	SKIN
TLV	GRC	435	100	545	125	
AK	HUN	442		884		SKIN
GVI/KGVI	HRV	442	100	884	200	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	442	100	884	200	SKIN
TGG	NLD	215		430		SKIN
VLE	PRT	442	100	884	200	SKIN
NDS/NDSch	POL	200		400		SKIN
TLV	ROU	442	100	884	200	SKIN
MV	SVN	442	100	884	200	SKIN
WEL	GBR	441	100	552	125	SKIN
OEL	EU	442	100	884	200	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		87	20			

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

#### QUARTZ

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP		0,05			RESP
VLEP	FRA	0,1				RESP
GVI/KGVI	HRV	0,1				
VLEP	ITA	0,1				RESP
TGG	NLD	0,075				RESP
VLE	PRT	0,025				RESP
NDS/NDSch	POL	0,1				RESP
TLV	ROU	0,1				RESP
MV	SVN	0,15				RESP
OEL	EU	0,1				RESP
TLV-ACGIH		0,025				RESP

#### ETHYL METHYL KETONE

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	CZE	600	200,4	900	300,6	
AGW	DEU	600	200	600	200	SKIN
MAK	DEU	600	200	600	200	SKIN
VLA	ESP	600	200	900	300	
VLEP	FRA	600	200	900	300	SKIN
TLV	GRC	600	200	900	300	
AK	HUN	600		900		SKIN
GVI/KGVI	HRV	600	200	900	300	
VLEP	ITA	600	200	900	300	
TGG	NLD	590		500		SKIN
VLE	PRT	600	200	900	300	
NDS/NDSch	POL	450		900		SKIN
TLV	ROU	600	200	900	300	
MV	SVN	600	200	900	300	SKIN
WEL	GBR	600	200	899	300	SKIN
OEL	EU	600	200	900	300	
TLV-ACGIH		590	200	885	300	

##### Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	55,8	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	55,8	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	284,74	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	709	mg/l
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)	100	mg/kg
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	22,5	mg/kg

##### Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers			Effects on workers				
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				31 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				106 mg/m3				600 mg/m3
Skin				412 mg/kg bw/d				1161 mg/kg bw/d

##### 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.

### 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.

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

#### 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, failure time and permeability.

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

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 166).

#### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

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. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

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	liquid	
Colour	TYPICAL	
Odour	characteristic of solvent	
Odour threshold	not determined	
Melting point / freezing point	not determined	
Initial boiling point	110 °C	
Boiling range	not determined	
Flammability	flammable liquid	
Lower explosive limit	not determined	
Upper explosive limit	not determined	
Flash point	23 °C	
Auto-ignition temperature	not determined	
Decomposition temperature	not determined	
Self-accelerating decomposition temperature (SADT)	not determined	
pH	not available	
Kinematic viscosity	not determined	
Dynamic viscosity	not determined	
Solubility	insoluble in water	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not determined	
Vapour pressure	not available	
Density and/or relative density	1,41 kg/l	
Relative vapour density	not determined	
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

**SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties** ... / >>

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :	31,95 %	-	450,50	g/litre
VOC (volatile carbon)	23,41 %	-	330,14	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.

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

Decomposes on contact with: water.

**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.

**ETHYL ACETATE**

Decomposes slowly into acetic acid and ethanol under the effect of light, air and water.

**ETHYLENE GLYCOL**

In the air absorbs moisture. Decomposes at temperatures above 200°C/392°F.

**ETHYL METHYL KETONE**

Reacts with: light metals, strong oxidants. Attacks various types of plastic materials. Decomposes under the effect of heat.

**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.

**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.

**MIXED XYLENES, ETHYLBENZENE**

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage. Reacts violently with: strong oxidants, strong acids, nitric acid, perchlorates. May form explosive mixtures with: air.

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

May react violently with: oxidising substances, strong acids, alkaline metals.

**ETHYL ACETATE**

Risk of explosion on contact with: alkaline metals, hydrides, oleum. May react violently with: fluorine, strong oxidising agents, chlorosulphuric acid, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

**ETHYLENE GLYCOL**

Risk of explosion on contact with: perchloric acid. May react dangerously with: chlorosulphuric acid, sodium hydroxide, sulphuric acid, phosphorus pentasulphide, chromium (III) oxide, chromyl chloride, potassium perchlorate, potassium dichromate, sodium peroxide, aluminium. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

**XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)**

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage. Reacts violently with: strong oxidants, strong acids, nitric acid, perchlorates. May form explosive mixtures with: air.

**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.

**10.4. Conditions to avoid**

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

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

Avoid exposure to: moisture, sources of heat, naked flames.

**ETHYL ACETATE**

Avoid exposure to: light, sources of heat, naked flames.

**ETHYLENE GLYCOL**

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames.

**ETHYL METHYL KETONE**

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat.

**10.5. Incompatible materials****N-BUTYL ACETATE**

Incompatible with: water, nitrates, strong oxidants, acids, alkalis, zinc.

**SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity** ... / >>**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

Incompatible with: oxidising substances, strong acids, alkaline metals.

**ETHYL ACETATE**

Incompatible with: acids, bases, strong oxidants, chlorosulphuric acid.

**ETHYL METHYL KETONE**

Incompatible with: strong oxidants, inorganic acids, ammonia, copper, chloroform.

**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.

**ETHYLENE GLYCOL**

May develop: hydroxyacetaldehyde, glyoxal, acetaldehyde, methane, carbon monoxide, hydrogen.

**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****MIXED XYLENES, ETHYLBENZENE**

Has a toxic effect on the CNS (encephalopathies). Irritating to the skin, conjunctivae, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

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.

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

**ETHYLENE GLYCOL**

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: inhalation of ambient air; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

**XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)**

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of environmental air.

**ETHYLBENZENE**

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; 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.

**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).

**ETHYLENE GLYCOL**

Ingestion initially stimulates the central nervous system; later replaced by a phase of depression. There may be kidney damage, with anuria and uremia. Over-exposure symptoms are: vomiting, drowsiness, difficulty in breathing, convulsions. The lethal dose for humans is approx. 1.4 ml/kg.

### SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

#### XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

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.

#### 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).

#### XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

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.

#### 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

#### TITANIUM DIOXIDE

LD50 (Oral):	> 10000 mg/kg Rat
--------------	-------------------

#### Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene

LD50 (Dermal):	12126 mg/kg Rabbit
STA (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/l Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	27,124 mg/l/4h Rat
STA (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)

#### N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

#### MIXED XYLENES, ETHYLBENZENE

LD50 (Dermal):	4350 mg/kg Rabbit
STA (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
STA (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)

#### 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

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

#### ETHYLENE GLYCOL

LD50 (Dermal):	9530 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	> 2000 mg/kg Rat

**SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>**

Propylidynetrimethanol  
LD50 (Dermal): > 10000 mg/kg Rabbit  
LD50 (Oral): 14700 mg/kg Rat  
LC50 (Inhalation mists/powders): > 0,85 mg/l/4h Rat

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)  
LD50 (Dermal): 4350 mg/kg Rabbit  
STA (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

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

Hydrocarbons, C10-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics  
LD50 (Dermal): > 5000 mg/kg Rabbit  
LD50 (Oral): > 5000 mg/kg Rat  
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): > 4951 mg/l/4h Rat

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

**SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION**

Causes skin irritation

**SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION**

Causes serious eye irritation

**RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION**

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

**GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY**

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

**CARCINOGENICITY**

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

**ETHYLENE GLYCOL**

Available studies have shown no carcinogenic potential. In a carcinogenicity study lasting two years, carried out by the US National Toxicology Program (NTP), in which ethylene glycol was administered in the feed, "no evidence of carcinogenic activity" in male and female B6C3F1 mice was observed (NTP, 1993).

**XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)**

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).

**REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY**

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

**STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE**

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class



**SECTION 11. Toxicological information** ... / >>STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration

**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**

Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene  
LC50 - for Fish 2,6 mg/l/96h p-xylene

Propylidynetrimethanol  
LC50 - for Fish 1000 mg/l/96h  
EC50 - for Crustacea 13000 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna  
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea > 1000 mg/l Daphnia magna

**12.2. Persistence and degradability**

TITANIUM DIOXIDE  
Solubility in water < 0,001 mg/l  
Degradability: information not available

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE  
Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l  
Rapidly degradable

ETHYLBENZENE  
Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l  
Rapidly degradable

ETHYLENE GLYCOL  
Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l  
Rapidly degradable

ETHYL METHYL KETONE  
Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l  
Rapidly degradable

ETHYL ACETATE  
Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l  
Rapidly degradable

N-BUTYL ACETATE  
Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene  
Rapidly degradable

MIXED XYLENES, ETHYLBENZENE  
Solubility in water 100 - 1000 mg/l  
Degradability: information not available

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)  
Solubility in water 100 - 1000 mg/l  
Degradability: information not available

### SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

#### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	1,2
ETHYLBENZENE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	3,6
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	-1,36
ETHYL METHYL KETONE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	0,3
ETHYL ACETATE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	0,68
BCF	30
N-BUTYL ACETATE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	2,3
BCF	15,3
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene	
BCF	25,9
MIXED XYLENES, ETHYLBENZENE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	3,12
BCF	25,9
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	3,12
BCF	25,9
Propylidynetrimethanol	
BCF	< 17 Cyprinus carpio

#### 12.4. Mobility in soil

N-BUTYL ACETATE	
Partition coefficient: soil/water	< 3
MIXED XYLENES, ETHYLBENZENE	
Partition coefficient: soil/water	2,73
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)	
Partition coefficient: soil/water	2,73

#### 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  $\geq$  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.

### SECTION 13. Disposal considerations ... / >>

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.  
**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: 1866

#### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: RESIN SOLUTION  
 IMDG: RESIN SOLUTION  
 IATA: RESIN SOLUTION

#### 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: III

#### 14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO  
 IMDG: NO  
 IATA: NO

#### 14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 30 Special provision: -	Limited Quantities: 5 L	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
IMDG:	EMS: F-E, S-E	Limited Quantities: 5 L	
IATA:	Cargo: Passengers: Special provision:	Maximum quantity: 220 L Maximum quantity: 60 L A3	Packaging instructions: 366 Packaging instructions: 355

#### 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

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

### SECTION 15. Regulatory information ... / >>

#### Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage  $\geq$  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.

#### VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :

Two-pack reactive performance coatings for specific end use such as floors.

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been performed for the following contained substances

N-BUTYL ACETATE

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

ETHYL METHYL KETONE

### SECTION 16. Other information

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

<b>Flam. Liq. 2</b>	Flammable liquid, category 2
<b>Flam. Liq. 3</b>	Flammable liquid, category 3
<b>Repr. 2</b>	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
<b>Acute Tox. 4</b>	Acute toxicity, category 4
<b>STOT RE 1</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1
<b>Asp. Tox. 1</b>	Aspiration hazard, category 1
<b>STOT RE 2</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
<b>Eye Irrit. 2</b>	Eye irritation, category 2
<b>Skin Irrit. 2</b>	Skin irritation, category 2
<b>STOT SE 3</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
<b>Aquatic Chronic 2</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
<b>Aquatic Chronic 3</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H361fd</b>	Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin.
<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled.
<b>H372</b>	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>H411</b>	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>H412</b>	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>EUH066</b>	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
<b>EUH212</b>	Warning! Hazardous respirable dust may be formed when used. Do not breathe dust.

#### 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)

**SECTION 16. Other information** ... / >>

- 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 as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- 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 as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

**GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY**

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
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
9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
15. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
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)
21. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/849 (XVII Atp. CLP)
22. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2022/692 (XVIII 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
- 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.

**SECTION 16. Other information** ... / >>**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:

02.