Agent Wheel Rim Silver high gloss 180 kgs 17-09006

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6.0	18.12.2024	102000005023	Date of first issue: 30.01.2014

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Agent Wheel Rim Silver high gloss 180 kgs 17-09006

Product code : 08850725V

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Colorant; Printing ink related material; Printing ink, Colouring agents, dyes

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : ECKART GmbH
Guentersthal 4
91235 Hartenstein

Telephone : +499152770

Telefax : +499152777008

E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS : msds.eckart@altana.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

NCEC: +44 1235 239670 (Europe)
Call and response in your language is possible.
Contract no.: ECKART29003-NCEC.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 2	H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Skin irritation, Category 2	H315: Causes skin irritation.
Eye irritation, Category 2	H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin sensitisation, Category 1	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Central nervous system	H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Specific target organ toxicity - single	H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

exposure, Category 3, Respiratory system	
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2	H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration hazard, Category 1	H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 3	H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements :	H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
	H315	Causes skin irritation.
	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
	H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
	H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
	H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements :	**Prevention:**	
	P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
	P260	Do not breathe mist or vapours.
	P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection/ hearing protection.
	Response:	
	P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
	P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
	P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
ethyl acetate
acetone

xylene
n-butyl acetate
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha
butan-1-ol
xylene
methyl 2-methylprop-2-enoate
n-butyl methacrylate
Fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18-unsatd., maleated
maleic anhydride

2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	ClassificationREGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008	Concentration (% w/w)
ethyl acetate	141-78-6 205-500-4 607-022-00-5 01-2119475103-46	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H336 (Central nervous system) EUH066	>= 20 - < 25
acetone	67-64-1 200-662-2 606-001-00-8 01-2119471330-49	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H336 (Central nervous system) EUH066	>= 20 - < 25
xylene	1330-20-7 215-535-7 601-022-00-9 01-2119488216-32	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system) STOT RE 2; H373 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 3;	>= 10 - < 20

		H412	
aluminium powder (stabilised)	7429-90-5 231-072-3 013-002-00-1 01-2119529243-45	Flam. Sol. 1; H228	>= 1 - < 10
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4 204-658-1 607-025-00-1 01-2119485493-29	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 STOT SE 3; H336 (Central nervous system) EUH066	>= 1 - < 10
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	64742-95-6 918-668-5	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 STOT SE 3; H336 (Central nervous system) STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system) Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411 EUH066	>= 2.5 - < 10
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha	64742-48-9 918-481-9 01-2119457273-39	Asp. Tox. 1; H304 EUH066	>= 1 - < 10
butan-1-ol	71-36-3 200-751-6 603-004-00-6 01-2119484630-38	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 STOT SE 3; H336 (Central nervous system) STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system)	>= 1 - < 3
xylene	1330-20-7 215-535-7 601-022-00-9 01-2119488216-32	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system) STOT RE 2; H373 (Central nervous system) Asp. Tox. 1; H304	>= 1 - < 10
methyl 2-methylprop-2-enoate	80-62-6 201-297-1	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Skin Irrit. 2; H315	>= 0.1 - < 1

	607-035-00-6 01-2119452498-28	Skin Sens. 1; H317 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system)	
n-butyl methacrylate	97-88-1 202-615-1 607-033-00-5 01-2119486394-28	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Skin Sens. 1; H317 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system)	>= 0.1 - < 1
Fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18-unsatd., maleated	85711-46-2 288-306-2 01-2119976378-19	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Skin Sens. 1; H317	>= 0.1 - < 1
maleic anhydride	108-31-6 203-571-6 607-096-00-9 01-2119472428-31	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Corr. 1B; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1A; H317 STOT RE 1; H372 (Respiratory system) EUH071 specific concentration limit Skin Sens. 1A; H317 >= 0.001 % Skin Sens. 1A; H317 >= 0.001 % Acute toxicity estimate Acute oral toxicity: 500 mg/kg	>= 0.001 - < 0.1

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : Move the victim to fresh air.

Move out of dangerous area.
Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
Symptoms of poisoning may appear several hours later.

If inhaled : Consult a physician after significant exposure.

If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical advice.

In case of skin contact : Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water.

If skin irritation persists, call a physician.
If on skin, rinse well with water.
If on clothes, remove clothes.

In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.

Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.
Remove contact lenses.
Keep eye wide open while rinsing.
If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.

If swallowed : Keep respiratory tract clear.
Do NOT induce vomiting.
Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If symptoms persist, call a physician.
Take victim immediately to hospital.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Risks : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes skin irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

This information is not available.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Dry sand
ABC powder
Foam

Unsuitable extinguishing media : High volume water jet
Carbon dioxide (CO2)

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during firefighting : Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters : Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

Further information : Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.
Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
For safety reasons in case of fire, cans should be stored separately in closed containments.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Evacuate personnel to safe areas.
Use personal protective equipment.
Ensure adequate ventilation.
Remove all sources of ignition.
Evacuate personnel to safe areas.
Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.

6.2 Environmental precautions

General advice : The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.
Prevent product from entering drains.
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Use mechanical handling equipment.
Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).

Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).
Do not flush with water.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For personal protection see section 8.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling	:	Avoid formation of aerosol. Do not breathe vapours/dust. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. For personal protection see section 8. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Open drum carefully as content may be under pressure. Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national regulations.
Advice on protection against fire and explosion	:	Do not spray on a naked flame or any incandescent material. Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge (which might cause ignition of organic vapours). Use only explosion-proof equipment. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.
Hygiene measures	:	When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers	:	Earthing of containers and apparatuses is essential. Reaction with water liberates extremely flammable gas (hydrogen) Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge. Use explosion-proof equipment. Store in original container. Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Keep container closed when not in use. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards.
Further information on storage conditions	:	Protect from humidity and water.
Advice on common storage	:	Do not store near acids. Do not store together with oxidizing and self-igniting products. Never allow product to get in contact with water during

storage.
Keep away from oxidizing agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials in order to avoid exothermic reactions.

Further information on storage stability : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
ethyl acetate	141-78-6	TWA	200 ppm 734 mg/m3	GB EH40
		STEL	400 ppm 1,468 mg/m3	GB EH40
		STEL	400 ppm 1,468 mg/m3	2017/164/EU
	Further information: Indicative			
		TWA	200 ppm 734 mg/m3	2017/164/EU
	Further information: Indicative			
acetone	67-64-1	TWA	500 ppm 1,210 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
	Further information: Indicative			
		TWA	500 ppm 1,210 mg/m3	GB EH40
		STEL	1,500 ppm 3,620 mg/m3	GB EH40
xylene	1330-20-7	TWA	50 ppm 221 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
	Further information: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
		STEL	100 ppm 442 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
	Further information: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
		TWA	50 ppm 220 mg/m3	GB EH40
	Further information: Can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
		STEL	100 ppm 441 mg/m3	GB EH40

	Further information: Can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
aluminium powder (stabilised)	7429-90-5	TWA (Inhalable)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
		TWA (Respirable fraction)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
		TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
	Further information: For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols., The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.			
		TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
	Further information: For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols., The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable'			

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n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	TWA	150 ppm 724 mg/m3	GB EH40
		STEL	200 ppm 966 mg/m3	GB EH40
		STEL	150 ppm 723 mg/m3	2019/1831/EU
	Further information: Indicative			
		TWA	50 ppm 241 mg/m3	2019/1831/EU
	Further information: Indicative			
butan-1-ol	71-36-3	STEL	50 ppm 154 mg/m3	GB EH40
	Further information: Can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
xylene	1330-20-7	TWA	50 ppm 221 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
	Further information: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
		STEL	100 ppm 442 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
	Further information: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
		TWA	50 ppm 220 mg/m3	GB EH40
	Further information: Can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
		STEL	100 ppm 441 mg/m3	GB EH40
	Further information: Can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
methyl 2-methylprop-2-enoate	80-62-6	TWA	50 ppm	2009/161/EU
	Further information: Indicative			
		STEL	100 ppm	2009/161/EU
	Further information: Indicative			
		STEL	100 ppm	GB EH40

			416 mg/m3	
		TWA	50 ppm 208 mg/m3	GB EH40
maleic anhydride	108-31-6	TWA	1 mg/m3	GB EH40
	Further information: Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further information can be found in the HSE publication Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced to as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma in the categories shown in Table 1. It should be remembered that other substances not in these tables may cause occupational asthma. HSE's asthma web pages (www.hse.gov.uk/asthma) provide further information.				
		STEL	3 mg/m3	GB EH40
	Further information: Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further information			

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Biological occupational exposure limits

Substance name	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Sampling time	Basis
xylene	1330-20-7	methyl hippuric acid: 650 Millimoles per mole creatinine (Urine)	After shift	GB EH40 BAT
xylene	1330-20-7	methyl hippuric acid: 650 Millimoles per mole creatinine (Urine)	After shift	GB EH40 BAT

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
ethyl acetate	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	734 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	734 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	1468 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	1468 mg/m3
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	63 mg/kg
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term local effects	63 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	367 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local	367 mg/m3

			effects	
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	734 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	734 mg/m3
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	37 mg/kg
	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	4.5 mg/kg
acetone	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	1210 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	1210 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	2420 mg/m3
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	186 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	200 mg/m3
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	62 mg/kg
	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	62 mg/kg
xylene	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	77 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	77 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	289 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	289 mg/m3
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	180 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	14.8 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	174 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	65.3 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	174 mg/m3
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	108 mg/kg
	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	1.6 mg/kg
aluminium powder (stabilised)	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	3.72 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	3.72 mg/m3
	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	3.95 mg/kg
n-butyl acetate	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic	48 mg/m3

			effects	
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	300 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	600 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	600 mg/m3
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	7 mg/kg
	Workers	Dermal	Acute systemic effects	11 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	12 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	300 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	35.7 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	300 mg/m3
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	3.4 mg/kg
	Consumers	Dermal	Acute systemic effects	6 mg/kg
	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	2 mg/kg
	Consumers	Oral	Acute systemic effects	2 mg/kg
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	150 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	837.5 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	1286.4 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	1066.67 mg/m3
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	12.5 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	32 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	178.57 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	1152 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	640 mg/m3
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	7.5 mg/kg
	Consumers	Dermal	Acute systemic effects	11 mg/kg
	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic	7.5 mg/kg

			effects	
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	1500 mg/m3
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	300 mg/kg
	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	300 mg/kg
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	300 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	900 mg/m3
butan-1-ol	Workers	Inhalation	long term – systemic and local effects	310 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	55.357 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	155 mg/m3
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	3.125 mg/kg
	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	1.5625 mg/kg
xylene	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	77 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	221 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	289 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	293 mg/m3
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	180 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	14.8 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	65.3 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	260 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	260 mg/m3
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	108 mg/kg
	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	1.5 mg/kg
methyl 2-methylprop-2-enoate	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	208 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	208 mg/m3

	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	13.67 mg/kg
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term local effects	1.5 mg/cm2
	Workers	Dermal	Acute local effects	1.5 mg/cm2
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	74.3 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	104 mg/m3
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	8.2 mg/kg
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term local effects	1.5 mg/cm2
	Consumers	Dermal	Acute local effects	1.5 mg/cm2
n-butyl methacrylate	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	415.9 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	409 mg/m3
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	5 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	366.4 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	66.5 mg/m3
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	3 mg/kg
maleic anhydride	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	0.081 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	0.081 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	0.200 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	0.200 mg/m3
	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	0.200 mg/kg
	Workers	Dermal	Acute systemic effects	0.04 mg/kg
	Workers	Dermal	Acute local effects	0.04 mg/kg
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	0.05 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	0.08 mg/m3
	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	0.100 mg/kg
	Consumers	Dermal	Acute systemic effects	0.100 mg/kg
	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	0.06 mg/kg

	Consumers	Oral	Acute systemic effects	0.100 mg/kg

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
ethyl acetate	Fresh water	0.24 mg/l
	Marine water	0.024 mg/l
	STP	650 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	1.15 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	0.115 mg/kg
	Soil	0.148 mg/kg
	periodical release	1.65 mg/l
	Secondary Poisoning	200 mg/kg
acetone	Fresh water	10.6 mg/l
	Marine water	1.06 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	30.4 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	3.04 mg/kg
	STP	100 mg/l
	Soil	29.5 mg/kg
	periodical release	21 mg/l
xylene	Fresh water	0.327 mg/l
	Marine water	0.327 mg/l
	STP	6.58 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	12.46 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	12.46 mg/kg
	Soil	2.31 mg/kg
	Intermittent water release	0.327 mg/l
aluminium powder (stabilised)	Fresh water	0.0749 mg/l
	clarification plant	20 mg/l
n-butyl acetate	Fresh water	0.18 mg/l
	Marine water	0.018 mg/l
	STP	35.6 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0.981 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	0.098 mg/kg
	Soil	0.0903 mg/kg
butan-1-ol	Fresh water	0.082 mg/l
	Marine water	0.0082 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0.324 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	0.0324 mg/kg
	STP	2476 mg/l
	Soil	0.0166 mg/kg
	Intermittent Release	2.25 mg/l
xylene	Fresh water	0.044 mg/l
	Marine water	0.0044 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	2.52 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	0.252 mg/kg
	Soil	0.852 mg/kg
	STP	1.6 mg/l

	Intermittent Release	0.01 mg/l
methyl 2-methylprop-2-enoate	Fresh water	0.94 mg/l
	Marine water	0.094 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	5.74 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	10.2 mg/kg
	STP	9.6 mg/l
	Soil	1.47 mg/kg
n-butyl methacrylate	Fresh water	0.017 mg/l
	Marine water	0.002 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	4.73 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	0.473 mg/kg
	STP	31.7 mg/l
	Soil	0.935 mg/kg
maleic anhydride	Fresh water	0.04281 mg/l
	Marine water	0.004281 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0.344 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	0.0334 mg/kg
	STP	44.6 mg/l
	Soil	0.0415 mg/l
	periodical release	0.4281 mg/l

8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection : Goggles
Wear face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing problems.

Hand protection

Material : Solvent-resistant gloves (butyl-rubber)

Remarks : Take note of the information given by the producer concerning permeability and break through times, and of special workplace conditions (mechanical strain, duration of contact). The exact break through time can be obtained from the protective glove producer and this has to be observed. Please observe the instructions regarding permeability and breakthrough time which are provided by the supplier of the gloves. Also take into consideration the specific local conditions under which the product is used, such as the danger of cuts, abrasion, and the contact time. Recommended preventive skin protection Skin should be washed after contact. The suitability for a specific workplace should be discussed with the producers of the protective gloves.

Skin and body protection : Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

Respiratory protection : Use suitable breathing protection if workplace concentration

requires.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Form	:	liquid
Colour	:	silver
Odour	:	characteristic
Odour Threshold	:	No data available
Freezing point	:	No data available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	55 °C
Flammability	:	No data available
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	No data available
Flash point	:	-19 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
pH	:	substance/mixture is non-soluble (in water)
Viscosity Viscosity, dynamic	:	see user defined free text
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Flow time	:	10 - 13 s at 20 °C Cross section: 4 mm Method: DIN 53211
Water solubility	:	No data available
Solubility in other solvents	:	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	No data available

Vapour pressure	:	No data available
Vapor Pressure for Components:		
ethyl acetate	:	98.4 hPa (20 °C)
acetone	:	240 hPa (20 °C)
xylene	:	8.2 hPa (20 °C)
n-butyl acetate	:	10.7 hPa (20 °C)
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	:	2 hPa (20 °C)
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha	:	240 kPa (37.8 °C)
butan-1-ol	:	6.7 hPa (20 °C)
xylene	:	8.2 hPa (20 °C)
methyl 2-methylprop-2-enoate	:	37 hPa (20 °C)
n-butyl methacrylate	:	3 hPa (20 °C)
Fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18-unsatd., maleated	:	40 Pa (20 °C)
Relative density	:	No data available
Density	:	ca. 0.92 g/cm3
Relative vapour density	:	No data available
Particle characteristics		
Particle Size Distribution	:	No data available

9.2 Other information

No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.2 Chemical stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Contact with acids and alkalis may release hydrogen.

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Do not allow evaporation to dryness.

Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Acids
Bases
Oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

This information is not available.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 20 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Calculation method

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method

Components:

ethyl acetate:

Acute oral toxicity : (Rat): 5,620 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 56 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 18,000 mg/kg

acetone:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): 4,700 - 5,800 mg/kg (Mouse): 3,000 mg/kg (Rat): 9,800 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 76 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

xylene:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 3,500 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50: 11 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after short term inhalation.
Acute dermal toxicity	:	Assessment: The component/mixture is slightly toxic after single contact with skin.

aluminium powder (stabilised):

Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 3,492 mg/kg
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 3,160 mg/kg

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): Test atmosphere: vapour Remarks: An LC50/inhalation/4h/rat could not be determined because no mortality of rats was observed at the maximum achievable concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

xylene:

Acute inhalation toxicity : Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after short term inhalation.

Acute dermal toxicity : Assessment: The component/mixture is slightly toxic after single contact with skin.

maleic anhydride:

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 500 mg/kg
Method: Converted acute toxicity point estimate

Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after single ingestion.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Product:

Remarks : May cause skin irritation in susceptible persons.

Components:

acetone:

Remarks : Repeated or prolonged contact with the mixture may cause removal of natural fat from the skin resulting in desiccation of the skin.

xylene:

Result : Skin irritation

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Result : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha:

Result : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

butan-1-ol:

Result : Skin irritation

xylene:

Result : Skin irritation

methyl 2-methylprop-2-enoate:
Result : Skin irritation

n-butyl methacrylate:
Result : Skin irritation

Fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18-unsatd., maleated:
Result : Skin irritation

maleic anhydride:
Result : Corrosive after 3 minutes to 1 hour of exposure

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Causes serious eye irritation.

Product:
Remarks : Eye irritation

Components:

ethyl acetate:
Result : Eye irritation

acetone:
Result : Eye irritation

xylene:
Result : Eye irritation

butan-1-ol:
Result : Irreversible effects on the eye

xylene:
Result : Eye irritation

n-butyl methacrylate:
Result : Eye irritation

maleic anhydride:

Result : Irreversible effects on the eye

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation
May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

methyl 2-methylprop-2-enoate:
Result : May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

n-butyl methacrylate:
Result : May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

Fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18-unsatd., maleated:
Result : May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

maleic anhydride:
Assessment : The product is a skin sensitiser, sub-category 1A.

Assessment : May cause sensitisation by inhalation.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:
Germ cell mutagenicity-Assessment : Classified based on benzene content < 0.1% (Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, Annex VI, Part 3, Note P)

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha:
Germ cell mutagenicity-Assessment : Classified based on benzene content < 0.1% (Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, Annex VI, Part 3, Note P)

Carcinogenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:
Carcinogenicity - : Classified based on benzene content < 0.1% (Regulation (EC)

Assessment 1272/2008, Annex VI, Part 3, Note P)

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Classified based on benzene content < 0.1% (Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, Annex VI, Part 3, Note P)

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

STOT - single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Components:

ethyl acetate:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

acetone:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

xylene:

Assessment : The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3 with respiratory tract irritation.

n-butyl acetate:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation., May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

butan-1-ol:

Assessment : The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3 with narcotic effects., The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3 with respiratory tract irritation.

xylene:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

methyl 2-methylprop-2-enoate:
Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

n-butyl methacrylate:
Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

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

Components:

xylene:
Assessment : The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure, category 2.

xylene:
Target Organs : Central nervous system
Assessment : The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure, category 2.

maleic anhydride:
Assessment : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration toxicity
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Components:

xylene:
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha:
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

xylene:
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

11.2 Information on other hazards

Further information

Product:

Remarks : Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting.
Concentrations substantially above the TLV value may cause narcotic effects.
Solvents may degrease the skin.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

ethyl acetate:

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : (Daphnia (water flea)): 717 mg/l

acetone:

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 21,600 mg/l

xylene:

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Chronic aquatic toxicity : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Chronic aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment : This substance/mixture contains no components considered

to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

No data available

12.7 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information : An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Components:

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha:

Additional ecological information : No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

European Waste Catalogue : 16 05 04 - gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing dangerous substances

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.
Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container.
Send to a licensed waste management company.
In accordance with local and national regulations.

Contaminated packaging : Empty remaining contents.
Dispose of as unused product.
Do not re-use empty containers.
Do not burn, or use a cutting torch on, the empty drum.
In accordance with local and national regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number

ADR : UN 1263

IMDG : UN 1263

IATA : UN 1263

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR : PAINT

IMDG : PAINT

IATA : Paint

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

		Class	Subsidiary risks
ADR	:	3	
IMDG	:	3	
IATA	:	3	

14.4 Packing group

ADR

Packing group	:	II
Classification Code	:	F1
Hazard Identification Number	:	33
Labels	:	3
Tunnel restriction code	:	(D/E)

IMDG

Packing group	:	II
Labels	:	3
EmS Code	:	F-E, S-E

IATA (Cargo)

Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	:	364
Packing instruction (LQ)	:	Y341
Packing group	:	II
Labels	:	3

IATA (Passenger)

Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	:	353
Packing instruction (LQ)	:	Y341
Packing group	:	II
Labels	:	3

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR
Environmentally hazardous : no

IMDG
Marine pollutant : no

14.6 Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Relevant EU provisions transposed through retained EU law

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles (Annex XVII)	:	Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered: Number on list 3 ethyl acetate (Number on list 40, 3) acetone (Number on list 3) xylene (Number on list 40, 3) aluminium powder (stabilised) (Number on list 40) n-butyl acetate (Number on list 3) Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (Number on list 3) Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point ydrogen treated naphtha (Number on list 3) butan-1-ol (Number on list 3) xylene (Number on list 40, 3) methyl 2-methylprop-2-enoate (Number on list 40, 3) n-butyl methacrylate (Number on list 40, 3) Fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18-unsatd., maleated (Number on list 3)
UK REACH Candidate list of substances of very high concern (SVHC) for Authorisation	:	Not applicable
The Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulations (retained Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 as amended for Great Britain)	:	Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer	:	Not applicable
Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors	:	acetone

UK REACH List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV) : Not applicable

Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors

This product is regulated by Regulation (EU) 2019/1148: all suspicious transactions, and significant disappearances and thefts should be reported to the relevant national contact point. acetone (ANNEX II)

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.	P5c	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS
	34	Petroleum products: (a) gasolines and naphthas, (b) kerosenes (including jet fuels), (c) gas oils (including diesel fuels, home heating oils and gas oil blending streams),(d) heavy fuel oils (e) alternative fuels serving the same purposes and with similar properties as regards flammability and environmental hazards as the products referred to in points (a) to (d)

Volatile organic compounds : Directive 2004/42/EC
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content: 78.6 %, 723.09 g/l

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No data available

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

H225	:	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	:	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H228	:	Flammable solid.
H302	:	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	:	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312	:	Harmful in contact with skin.
H314	:	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315	:	Causes skin irritation.
H317	:	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	:	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	:	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	:	Harmful if inhaled.
H334	:	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing

		difficulties if inhaled.
H335	:	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	:	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H372	:	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H373	:	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411	:	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	:	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066	:	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
EUH071	:	Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	:	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	:	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Asp. Tox.	:	Aspiration hazard
Eye Dam.	:	Serious eye damage
Eye Irrit.	:	Eye irritation
Flam. Liq.	:	Flammable liquids
Flam. Sol.	:	Flammable solids
Resp. Sens.	:	Respiratory sensitisation
Skin Corr.	:	Skin corrosion
Skin Irrit.	:	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	:	Skin sensitisation
STOT RE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
2000/39/EC	:	Europe. Commission Directive 2000/39/EC establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values
2009/161/EU	:	Europe. COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2009/161/EU establishing a third list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC and amending Commission Directive 2000/39/EC
2017/164/EU	:	Europe. Commission Directive 2017/164/EU establishing a fourth list of indicative occupational exposure limit values
2019/1831/EU	:	Europe. Commission Directive 2019/1831/EU establishing a fifth list of indicative occupational exposure limit values
GB EH40	:	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
GB EH40 BAT	:	UK. Biological monitoring guidance values
2000/39/EC / TWA	:	Limit Value - eight hours
2000/39/EC / STEL	:	Short term exposure limit
2009/161/EU / TWA	:	Limit Value - eight hours
2009/161/EU / STEL	:	Short term exposure limit
2017/164/EU / STEL	:	Short term exposure limit
2017/164/EU / TWA	:	Limit Value - eight hours
2019/1831/EU / TWA	:	Limit Value - eight hours
2019/1831/EU / STEL	:	Short term exposure limit
GB EH40 / TWA	:	Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)
GB EH40 / STEL	:	Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Further information

Classification of the mixture:		**Classification procedure:**
Flam. Liq. 2	H225	Based on product data or assessment
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	Calculation method
Eye Irrit. 2	H319	Calculation method
Skin Sens. 1	H317	Calculation method
STOT SE 3	H336	Calculation method
STOT SE 3	H335	Calculation method
STOT RE 2	H373	Calculation method
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	Calculation method
Aquatic Chronic 3	H412	Calculation method

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

GB / EN