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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Sample metal primer grey 400 ml 17-7001
Material number : 08093505Z

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

This information is not available.

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

GBK Gefahrgut Büro GmbH, Ingelheim, Germany:
From outside US: (001) 352-323-3500
(First call in English, response in your language is possible)
US & Canada (toll free) : 1-800-5355-053

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
Aerosols, Category 1
- H222: Extremely flammable aerosol.
- H229: Pressurised container: May burst if heated.

Eye irritation, Category 2
- H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Central nervous system
- H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2
- H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Chronic aquatic toxicity, Category 3
- H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
effects.

**Classification (67/548/EEC, 1999/45/EC)**

Extremely flammable
R12: Extremely flammable.
R67: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Dangerous for the environment
R52/53: Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**2.2 Label elements**

**Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)**

Signal word: Danger

Hazard pictograms:

- 
- 

Hazard statements:

- H222: Extremely flammable aerosol.
- H229: Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
- H319: Causes serious eye 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:

- P101: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
- P102: Keep out of reach of children.
- **Prevention:**
  - P210: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
  - P211: Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
  - P251: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
  - P260: Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
  - P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- **Storage:**
  - P405: Store locked up.
  - P410 + P412: Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/ 122 °F.
- **Disposal:**
  - P501: Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.
Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

- 67-64-1 acetone
- 123-86-4 n-butyl acetate
- 64742-82-1 naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy
- 71-36-3 butan-1-ol

Additional Labelling:

EUH208 Contains 2-butanone oxime. May produce an allergic reaction.

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.

No information available.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Hazardous components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number</th>
<th>Classification (67/548/EEC)</th>
<th>Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propane</td>
<td>74-98-6 200-827-9 01-2119486944-21</td>
<td>F+; R12</td>
<td>Flam. Gas 1; H220 Press. Gas C; H280</td>
<td>&gt;= 20 - &lt; 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>butane</td>
<td>106-97-8 203-448-7 01-2119474691-32</td>
<td>F+; R12</td>
<td>Flam. Gas 1; H220 Press. Gas C; H280</td>
<td>&gt;= 20 - &lt; 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acetone</td>
<td>67-64-1 200-662-2 01-2119471330-49</td>
<td>F; R11 Xi; R36 R66 R67</td>
<td>Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H336</td>
<td>&gt;= 10 - &lt; 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>123-86-4 204-658-1 01-2119485493-29</td>
<td>R10 R66 R67</td>
<td>Flam. Liq. 3; H226 STOT SE 3; H336</td>
<td>&gt;= 1 - &lt; 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulphurized heavy</td>
<td>64742-82-1 265-185-4 01-2119458049-33</td>
<td>Xn; R65 R10 N; R51/53 R66 R67</td>
<td>Flam. Liq. 3; H226 STOT SE 3; H336 STOT RE 1; H372 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411</td>
<td>&gt;= 2.5 - &lt; 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>butan-1-ol</td>
<td>71-36-3</td>
<td>R10</td>
<td>Flam. Liq. 3; H226</td>
<td>&gt;= 1 - &lt; 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice: Move out of dangerous area. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled: Consult a physician after significant exposure. If unconscious place in recovery position and seek medical advice.

In case of skin contact: 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. Remove contact lenses. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.

If swallowed: Keep respiratory tract clear. 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

This information is not available.

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
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Alcohol-resistant foam
- ABC powder
- Alcohol-resistant foam
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing media:
- Water
- High volume water jet

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. Use a water spray to cool fully closed containers.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions:
- Use personal protective equipment.
- Avoid breathing dust.
- 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

Environmental precautions:
- 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...
SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
Advice on safe handling: 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.
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: BEWARE: Aerosol is pressurized. Keep away from direct sun exposure and temperatures over 50 °C. Do not open by force or throw into fire even after use. Do not spray on flames or red-hot objects. 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. Observe label precautions. Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards.

Other data: No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

7.3 Specific end use(s)
This information is not available.
### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1 Control parameters

**Occupational Exposure Limits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis (Version Date)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>butane</td>
<td>106-97-8</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>750 ppm 1,810 mg/m³</td>
<td>GB EH40 (2007-08-01)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Further information**

Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage. The identified substances include those which: - are assigned the risk phrases 'R45: May cause cancer'; 'R46: may cause heritable genetic damage'; 'R49: May cause cancer by inhalation' or - a substance or process listed in Schedule 1 of COSHH.; Carcinogenic only applies if butane contains more than 0.1% of buta-1,3-diene

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis (Version Date)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>butane</td>
<td>106-97-8</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>600 ppm 1,450 mg/m³</td>
<td>GB EH40 (2007-08-01)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Further information**

Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage. The identified substances include those which: - are assigned the risk phrases 'R45: May cause cancer'; 'R46: may cause heritable genetic damage'; 'R49: May cause cancer by inhalation' or - a substance or process listed in Schedule 1 of COSHH.; Carcinogenic only applies if butane contains more than 0.1% of buta-1,3-diene

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis (Version Date)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acetone</td>
<td>67-64-1</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>500 ppm 1,210 mg/m³</td>
<td>2000/39/EC (2000-06-16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Further information**

Indicative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis (Version Date)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acetone</td>
<td>67-64-1</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>500 ppm 1,210 mg/m³</td>
<td>GB EH40 (2005-04-06)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis (Version Date)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acetone</td>
<td>67-64-1</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>1,500 ppm 3,620 mg/m³</td>
<td>GB EH40 (2005-04-06)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis (Version Date)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>123-86-4</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>150 ppm 724 mg/m³</td>
<td>GB EH40 (2005-04-06)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis (Version Date)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate</td>
<td>123-86-4</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>200 ppm 966 mg/m³</td>
<td>GB EH40 (2005-04-06)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis (Version Date)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>titanium dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>TWA (Inhalable)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>GB EH40 (2011-12-01)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Further information**

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/m³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg/m³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis (Version Date)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>titanium dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>TWA (Respirable)</td>
<td>4 mg/m³</td>
<td>GB EH40 (2011-12-01)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Further information**

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/m³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg/m³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs
### 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 MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust. 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 above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. 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 MDHS14/3. 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 should be used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Limit (TWA)</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Titanium dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>GB EH40 (2011-12-01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz (SiO₂)</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³</td>
<td>GB EH40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Quartz (SiO₂)**

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 MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust. 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 above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. 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 MDHS14/3. 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 should be used.
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 MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust. 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 above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. 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 MDHS14/3. 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 should be used.

Further information:
Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance name</th>
<th>End Use</th>
<th>Exposure routes</th>
<th>Potential health effects</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acetone (67-64-1)</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>186 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>1210 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>62 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>62 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>200 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>short term – local effects</td>
<td>2420 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate (123-86-4)</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>short term – local effects</td>
<td>600 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>long term – local effects</td>
<td>300 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>long term – local effects</td>
<td>35.7 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>11 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>2 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>6 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>short term – systemic effects</td>
<td>2 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>short term – systemic effects</td>
<td>6 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>short term – systemic effects</td>
<td>11 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>titania dioixide (13463-67-7)</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>long term – local effects</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>700 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphtha (petroleum), hydodesulfurized heavy (64742-82-1)</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>44 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>330 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>26 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>26 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>71 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>butan-1-ol (71-36-3)</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>long term – local effects</td>
<td>310 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>55 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>3.125 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zinc oxide (1314-13-2)</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>83 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>83 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>long term – systemic effects</td>
<td>2.5 mg/m³</td>
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</table>
### Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance name</th>
<th>Environmental Compartment</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acetone (67-64-1)</td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>29.5 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>10.6 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td>30.4 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>1.06 mg/l</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine sediment</td>
<td>3.04 mg/kg</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STP</td>
<td>100 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-butyl acetate (123-86-4)</td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>0.0903 mg/kg</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.18 mg/l</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td>0.981 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STP</td>
<td>35.6 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>0.018 mg/l</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine sediment</td>
<td>0.0981 mg/kg</td>
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<tr>
<td>titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)</td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>100 mg/kg</td>
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<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.127 mg/l</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td>1000 mg/kg</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>1 mg/l</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine sediment</td>
<td>100 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STP</td>
<td>100 mg/l</td>
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<tr>
<td>butan-1-ol (71-36-3)</td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>0.015 mg/kg</td>
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<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.082 mg/l</td>
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<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td>0.178 mg/kg</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STP</td>
<td>2476 mg/l</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>0.0082 mg/l</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Marine sediment</td>
<td>0.0178 mg/kg</td>
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<td>Sporadic Release</td>
<td>2.25 mg/l</td>
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<td>zinc oxide (1314-13-2)</td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
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<td>Marine water</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td>117.8 mg/kg</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine sediment</td>
<td>56.5 mg/kg</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>35.6 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STP</td>
<td>0.1 mg/l</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

**Eye protection**
- Tightly fitting safety goggles

**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
- In the case of vapour formation use a respirator with an approved filter.
- In the case of dust or aerosol formation use respirator with an approved filter.

Environmental exposure controls
- This information is not available.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

**Appearance**: aerosol
**Colour**: grey
**Odour**: characteristic
**Odour Threshold**: No data available
**pH**: No data available
**Freezing point**: No data available
**Boiling point/boiling range**: -44.5 °C
**Flash point**: -97 °C
**Evaporation rate**: No data available
**Flammability (solid, gas)**: No data available
**Auto-flammability**: No data available
**Upper explosion limit**: Upper flammability limit
Sample metal primer grey 400 ml 17-7001

13 % (V)

Lower explosion limit : lower flammability limit
1.5 % (V)

Vapour pressure : No data available
Relative vapour density : No data available
Relative density : No data available
Density : No data available
Bulk density : No data available
Water solubility : No data available
Solubility in other solvents : No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : No data available
Ignition temperature : No data available
Decomposition temperature : No data available
Viscosity, dynamic : No data available
Viscosity, kinematic : No data available
Flow time : No data available
Explosive properties : No data available
Oxidizing properties : 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 : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.
Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Materials to avoid : This information is not available.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Contact with water or humid air : This information is not available.

Thermal decomposition : This information is not available.
SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

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

**Components:**
74-98-6:
Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 800000 ppm
   Exposure time: 0.25 h

67-64-1:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 4,700 - 5,800 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 76 mg/l
   Exposure time: 4 h
Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

64742-82-1:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

71-36-3:
Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 500 mg/kg
   Method: Converted acute toxicity point estimate

96-29-7:
Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 1,100 mg/kg
   Method: Converted acute toxicity point estimate

Skin corrosion/irritation

**Product:**
Remarks: May cause skin irritation and/or dermatitis.

**Components:**
67-64-1:
Remarks: Repeated or prolonged contact with the mixture may cause removal of natural fat from the skin resulting in desiccation of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

**Product:**
Remarks: Eye irritation

**Components:**
Germ cell mutagenicity

**Components:**

64742-82-1:
Germ cell mutagenicity-Assessment: Classified based on benzene content < 0.1% (Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, Annex VI, Part 3, Note P)

Carcinogenicity

**Components:**

64742-82-1:
Carcinogenicity -Assessment: Classified based on benzene content < 0.1% (Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, Annex VI, Part 3, Note P)

STOT - single exposure

**Components:**

64742-82-1:
Assessment: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure

**Components:**

64742-82-1:
Assessment: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration toxicity

**Components:**

64742-82-1:
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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.

**Components:**

1314-13-2:
Remarks: No data available
SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicty

Components:
64742-82-1:
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

Components:
123-86-4:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 2.3

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 Other adverse effects

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

Components:
1314-13-2:
Additional ecological information: Remarks: An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

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
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
ADR : UN 1950
IMDG: UN 1950
IATA: UN 1950

14.2 UN proper shipping name
ADR : AEROSOLS
IMDG: AEROSOLS
IATA: Aerosols, flammable

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)
ADR : 2.1
IMDG: 2.1
IATA: 2.1

14.4 Packing group
ADR
Packing group: Not assigned by regulation
Classification Code: 5F
Labels: 2.1
Tunnel restriction code: (D)

IMDG
Packing group: Not assigned by regulation
Labels: 2.1
EmS Number: F-D,S-U

IATA
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft): 203
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft): 203
Packing instruction (LQ): Y203
Packing group: Not assigned by regulation
Labels: Flammable gas
14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR
Environmentally hazardous : no

IMDG
Marine pollutant : no

14.6 Special precautions for user
Not applicable

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59). : Not applicable

15.2 Chemical safety assessment
This information is not available.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of R-Phrases

R10 : Flammable.
R11 : Highly flammable.
R12 : Extremely flammable.
R21 : Harmful in contact with skin.
R22 : Harmful if swallowed.
R36 : Irritating to eyes.
R37/38 : Irritating to respiratory system and skin.
R40 : Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R41 : Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R43 : May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
R50 : Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
R51/53 : Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R53 : May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R65 : Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66 : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67 : Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Full text of H-Statements

H220 : Extremely flammable gas.
H225 : Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226 : Flammable liquid and vapour.
H280 : Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H302 : Harmful if swallowed.
H304 : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312 : Harmful in contact with skin.
H315 : Causes skin irritation.
H317 : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 : Causes serious eye damage.
H319 : Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 : May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351 : Suspected of causing cancer.
H372 : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. : Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute : Acute aquatic toxicity
Aquatic Chronic : Chronic aquatic toxicity
Asp. Tox. : Aspiration hazard
Carc. : Carcinogenicity
Eye Dam. : Serious eye damage
Eye Irrit. : Eye irritation
Flam. Gas : Flammable gases
Flam. Liq. : Flammable liquids
Press. Gas : Gases under pressure
Skin Irrit. : Skin irritation
Skin Sens. : Skin sensitisation
STOT RE : Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE : Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; EC - 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); ERx - 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; 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 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; 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
Further information

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