

Safety Data Sheet

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

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: P10995
Product name: RESINFIP COAT PU 370 EL COMP. A
Chemical name and synonym: UFI: DAE0-D0HH-X007-6427

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

Intended use: not available

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: Licata S.p.A.
Full address: Via De Gasperi,155
District and Country: 92024 Canicatti (AG)
Italia
Tel.: +39 0922 856088
Fax: +39 0922 831427
e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: controllo-qualita@licataspa.it

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to:
NHS111in England: 111
NHS24in Scotland: 111
NHS Direct in Wales: 111 or 0845 4647
In an emergency, if the patient has collapsed or is not breathing properly, call 999

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2020/878.

Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

| | | |
|--|------|--|
| Flammable liquid, category 3 | H226 | Flammable liquid and vapour. |
| Acute toxicity, category 4 | H332 | Harmful if inhaled. |
| Aspiration hazard, category 1 | H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2 | H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| Eye irritation, category 2 | H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| Skin irritation, category 2 | H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 | H335 | May cause respiratory irritation. |
| Skin sensitization, category 1 | H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |

2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:



EPY 11.7.1 - SDS 1004.14

P10995 - RESINFIP COAT PU 370 EL COMP. A**SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients ... / >>****2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**INDEX 607-195-00-7 $2 \leq x < 2,5$

EC 203-603-9

CAS 108-65-6

Flam. Liq. 3 H226

2-BUTOXYETHANOLINDEX 603-014-00-0 $0 < x < 0,05$

EC 203-905-0

CAS 111-76-2

Acute Tox. 3 H331, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315

LD50 Oral: 1200 mg/kg, LC50 Inhalation vapours: 3 mg/l/4h

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

SECTION 4. First aid measures**4.1. Description of first aid measures**

In case of doubt or in the presence of symptoms contact a doctor and show him this document.

In case of more severe symptoms, ask for immediate medical aid.

EYES: Remove, if present, contact lenses if the situation allows you to do so easily. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

SKIN: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water (and soap if possible). Get medical advice/attention. Avoid further contact with contaminated clothing.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical advice/attention.

INHALATION: Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. In the event of respiratory symptoms (coughing, wheezing, breathing difficulty, asthma) keep the victim in a comfortable position for breathing. If necessary administer oxygen. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention.

Rescuer protection

It is good practice for rescuers lending support to a person who has been exposed to a chemical substance or to a mixture to wear personal protective equipment. The nature of such protection depends on the hazard level of the substance or mixture, on the type of exposure and on the extent of the contamination. In the absence of other more specific indications, use of disposable gloves in the event of possible contact with body fluids is recommended. For the type of PPE suitable for the characteristics of the substance or mixture, see section 8.

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

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

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

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

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . .

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

Running water for skin and eye wash.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures**5.1. Extinguishing media**

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION

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Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures**6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

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

6.2. Environmental precautions

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

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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

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

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7. Handling and storage**7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

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

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Store in an inert atmosphere, sheltered from moisture because it hydrolyses easily.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

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

| XYLENE | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Threshold Limit Value | | | | | | | | |
| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations | | |
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | | | |
| AGW | DEU | 220 | 50 | 440 | 100 | SKIN | | |
| MAK | DEU | 220 | 50 | 440 | 100 | SKIN | | |
| VLA | ESP | 221 | 50 | 442 | 100 | SKIN | | |
| VLEP | FRA | 221 | 50 | 442 | 100 | SKIN | | |
| GVI/KGVI | HRV | 221 | 50 | 442 | 100 | SKIN | | |
| VLEP | ITA | 221 | 50 | 442 | 100 | SKIN | | |
| MV | SVN | 221 | 50 | 442 | 100 | SKIN | | |
| WEL | GBR | 220 | 50 | 441 | 100 | SKIN | | |
| OEL | EU | 221 | 50 | 442 | 100 | SKIN | | |
| TLV-ACGIH | | | 20 | | | | | |
| Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC | | | | | | | | |
| Normal value in fresh water | | | | | | 0,327 | mg/l | |
| Normal value in marine water | | | | | | 0,327 | mg/l | |
| Normal value for fresh water sediment | | | | | | 12,46 | mg/kg | |
| Normal value for marine water sediment | | | | | | 12,46 | mg/kg | |
| Normal value of STP microorganisms | | | | | | 6,58 | mg/l | |
| Normal value for the terrestrial compartment | | | | | | 2,31 | mg/kg | |
| Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL | | | | | | | | |
| Route of exposure | Effects on consumers | | | Chronic systemic | Effects on workers | | | |
| | Acute local | Acute systemic | Chronic local | | Acute local | Acute systemic | Chronic local | Chronic systemic |
| Inhalation | | | | | 442 mg/m3 | 442 mg/m3 | 221 mg/m3 | 221 mg/m3 |
| Skin | | | | | | | | 212 mg/kg bw/d |

| TITANIUM DIOXIDE [in powder form contain-ing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic dia-meter ≤ 10 μm] | | | | | | |
|---|---------|--------|-----|------------|-----|------------------------|
| Threshold Limit Value | | | | | | |
| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| MAK | DEU | 0,3 | | 2,4 | | RESP Hinweis |
| VLA | ESP | 10 | | | | |
| VLEP | FRA | 10 | | | | |
| GVI/KGVI | HRV | 10 | | | | INHAL |
| GVI/KGVI | HRV | 4 | | | | RESP |
| WEL | GBR | 10 | | | | INHAL |
| WEL | GBR | 4 | | | | RESP |
| TLV-ACGIH | | 0,2 | | | | RESP |

| 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|--------|-----|------------|-----|------------------------|--|--|
| Threshold Limit Value | | | | | | | | |
| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations | | |
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | | | |
| AGW | DEU | 270 | 50 | 270 | 50 | | | |
| MAK | DEU | 270 | 50 | 270 | 50 | | | |
| VLA | ESP | 275 | 50 | 550 | 100 | SKIN | | |
| VLEP | FRA | 275 | 50 | 550 | 100 | SKIN | | |
| GVI/KGVI | HRV | 275 | 50 | 550 | 100 | SKIN | | |
| VLEP | ITA | 275 | 50 | 550 | 100 | SKIN | | |
| MV | SVN | 275 | 50 | 550 | 100 | SKIN | | |
| WEL | GBR | 274 | 50 | 548 | 100 | SKIN | | |
| OEL | EU | 275 | 50 | 550 | 100 | SKIN | | |

| N-BUTYL ACETATE | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|--------|-----|------------|-----|------------------------|
| Threshold Limit Value | | | | | | |
| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| AGW | DEU | 300 | 62 | 600 | 124 | |
| MAK | DEU | 480 | 100 | 960 | 200 | |
| VLA | ESP | 241 | 50 | 723 | 150 | |
| VLEP | FRA | 241 | 50 | 723 | 150 | |
| GVI/KGVI | HRV | 241 | 50 | 723 | 150 | |
| VLEP | ITA | 241 | 50 | 723 | 150 | |
| MV | SVN | 300 | 62 | 600 | 124 | |
| WEL | GBR | 724 | 150 | 966 | 200 | |
| OEL | EU | 241 | 50 | 723 | 150 | |
| TLV-ACGIH | | | 50 | | 150 | |

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

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

Exposure levels must be kept as low as possible to avoid significant build-up in the organism. Manage personal protective equipment so as to guarantee maximum protection (e.g. reduction in replacement times).

Protect hands with category III work gloves.

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Regulation 2016/425 and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN ISO 16321).

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. Use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387).

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

EPY 11.7.1 - SDS 1004.14

P10995 - RESINFIP COAT PU 370 EL COMP. A**SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties** ... / >>

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Decomposition temperature | not available |
| pH | not available |
| Kinematic viscosity | not available |
| Solubility | not available |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | not available |
| Vapour pressure | not available |
| Density and/or relative density | 1,073 |
| Relative vapour density | not available |
| Particle characteristics | not applicable |

9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Information not available

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|----------|---------|
| Total solids | 73,33 % | | |
| VOC (Directive 2010/75/EU) | 20,32 % | - 218,01 | g/litre |
| VOC (volatile carbon) | 16,49 % | - 176,92 | g/litre |

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity**10.1. Reactivity**

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

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Decomposes under the effect of heat.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

With the air it may slowly develop peroxides that explode with an increase in temperature.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Decomposes on contact with: water.

10.2. Chemical stability

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

May react dangerously with: aluminium, oxidising agents. Forms peroxides with: air.

XYLENE

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

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Risk of explosion on contact with: strong oxidising agents. May react dangerously with: alkaline hydroxides, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

10.5. Incompatible materials

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

P10995 - RESINFIP COAT PU 370 EL COMP. A**SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity** ... / >>

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

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

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

May develop: hydrogen.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information**11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008**Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

The main route of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory route is less important due to the low vapour pressure of the product.

Information on likely routes of exposure

XYLENE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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

XYLENE

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

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

Interactive effects

XYLENE

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation - mists / powders) of the mixture:

> 5 mg/l

ATE (Inhalation - vapours) of the mixture:

> 20 mg/l

ATE (Oral) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:

>2000 mg/kg

P10995 - RESINFIP COAT PU 370 EL COMP. A**SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>****TALC**

ATE (Inhalation mists/powders): 1,5 mg/l estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP
(figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

LD50 (Oral): 1200 mg/kg Guinea pig
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 3 mg/l/4h Rat

XYLENE

LD50 (Dermal): 4350 mg/kg Rabbit
ATE (Dermal): 1100 mg/kg estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP
(figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)

LD50 (Oral): 3523 mg/kg Rat

LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 26 mg/l/4h Rat

ATE (Inhalation vapours): 11 mg/l estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP
(figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)

TITANIUM DIOXIDE [in powder form contain-ing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic dia-meter ≤ 10 µm]

LD50 (Oral): > 10000 mg/kg Rat

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

LD50 (Dermal): > 5000 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Oral): 8530 mg/kg Rat

N-BUTYL ACETATE

LD50 (Dermal): > 5000 mg/kg Rabbit

LD50 (Oral): > 6400 mg/kg Rat

LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 21,1 mg/l/4h Rat

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Sensitising for the skin

May produce an allergic reaction.

Contains:

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

XYLENE

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

TITANIUM DIOXIDE [in powder form contain-ing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic dia-meter ≤ 10 µm]

The classification as a carcinogen by inhalation applies only to mixtures in powder form containing 1% or more of titanium dioxide which is in the form of or incorporated in particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause respiratory irritation

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

| | | | |
|---|--|---|----|
| Licata S.p.A. | | Revision nr.4 Dated 17/09/2024 Printed on 01/10/2024 Page n. 11 / 15 Replaced revision:3 (Dated 12/09/2024) | EN |
| P10995 - RESINFIP COAT PU 370 EL COMP. A | | | |
| SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >> | | | |
| May cause damage to organs | | | |
| ASPIRATION HAZARD | | | |
| Toxic for aspiration | | | |
| 11.2. Information on other hazards | | | |
| Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with human health effects under evaluation. | | | |
| SECTION 12. Ecological information | | | |
| Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation. | | | |
| 12.1. Toxicity | | | |
| 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE | | | |
| LC50 - for Fish | | > 100 mg/l/96h | |
| EC50 - for Crustacea | | 373 mg/l/48h | |
| 12.2. Persistence and degradability | | | |
| TALC | | | |
| Solubility in water | | < 0,1 mg/l | |
| 2-BUTOXYETHANOL | | | |
| Solubility in water | | 1000 - 10000 mg/l | |
| Rapidly degradable | | | |
| XYLENE | | | |
| Solubility in water | | 100-1000 mg/l | |
| Rapidly degradable | | | |
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE [in powder form contain-ing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic dia-meter ≤ 10 µm] | | | |
| Solubility in water | | < 0,001 mg/l | |
| Degradability: information not available | | | |
| N-BUTYL ACETATE | | | |
| Solubility in water | | 1000 - 10000 mg/l | |
| 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential | | | |
| 2-BUTOXYETHANOL | | | |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | | 0,81 | |
| XYLENE | | | |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | | 3,12 | |
| BCF | | 25,9 | |
| N-BUTYL ACETATE | | | |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | | 2,3 | |
| BCF | | 15,3 | |
| 12.4. Mobility in soil | | | |
| Information not available | | | |
| 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment | | | |
| On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage ≥ than 0,1%. | | | |
| 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties | | | |
| Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine | | | |
| EPY 11.7.1 - SDS 1004.14 | | | |

P10995 - RESINFIP COAT PU 370 EL COMP. A**SECTION 12. Ecological information** ... / >>

disruptors with environmental effects under evaluation.

12.7. Other adverse effects

Information not available

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

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

SECTION 14. Transport information**14.1. UN number or ID number**

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: UN 1263

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

IMDG: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

IATA: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID: Class: 3 Label: 3

IMDG: Class: 3 Label: 3

IATA: Class: 3 Label: 3

**14.4. Packing group**

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: III

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO

IMDG: not marine pollutant

IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID: HIN - Kemler: 30 Limited Quantities: 5 L

Special provision: 163, 367, 650

Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)

IMDG: EMS: F-E, S-E

Limited Quantities: 5 L

IATA: Cargo:

Maximum quantity: 220 L

Passengers:

Maximum quantity: 60 L

Special provision:

A3, A72, A192

Packaging instructions: 366

Packaging instructions: 355

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Information not relevant

P10995 - RESINFIP COAT PU 370 EL COMP. A**SECTION 15. Regulatory information****15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EU:

P5c

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

Product

Point 3 - 40

Contained substance

Point 75

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

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

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

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to Regulation (EU) 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Healthcare controls

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

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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

SECTION 16. Other information

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

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Flam. Liq. 2 | Flammable liquid, category 2 |
| Flam. Liq. 3 | Flammable liquid, category 3 |
| Carc. 2 | Carcinogenicity, category 2 |
| Acute Tox. 3 | Acute toxicity, category 3 |
| Acute Tox. 4 | Acute toxicity, category 4 |
| Asp. Tox. 1 | Aspiration hazard, category 1 |
| STOT RE 2 | Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2 |
| Eye Irrit. 2 | Eye irritation, category 2 |
| Skin Irrit. 2 | Skin irritation, category 2 |
| STOT SE 3 | Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 |
| Skin Sens. 1 | Skin sensitization, category 1 |
| Aquatic Chronic 3 | Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3 |
| H225 | Highly flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H226 | Flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H351 | Suspected of causing cancer. |
| H331 | Toxic if inhaled. |
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed. |
| H312 | Harmful in contact with skin. |
| H332 | Harmful if inhaled. |
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |

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| | |
|---------------|---|
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| EUH066 | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. |
| EUH204 | Contains isocyanates. May produce an allergic reaction. |

LEGEND:

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

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (II Annex of REACH Regulation)
4. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
15. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
16. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
18. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)
19. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/1182 (XV Atp. CLP)
20. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/643 (XVI Atp. CLP)
21. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/849 (XVII Atp. CLP)
22. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2022/692 (XVIII Atp. CLP)
23. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2023/707
24. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2023/1434 (XIX Atp. CLP)
24. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2023/1435 (XX Atp. CLP)

- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety

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- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION

Chemical and physical hazards: Product classification derives from criteria established by the CLP Regulation, Annex I, Part 2. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Health hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 3, unless determined otherwise in Section 11.

Environmental hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 4, unless determined otherwise in Section 12.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

01.