	<b>KAYALAR KIMYA SAN.VE TIC.A.S.</b>	Revision nr. 3  Dated 15/02/2024  Printed on 26/02/2024
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# 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

<b>1.1. Product identifier</b> Code: Product name	<b>GRP1013.00.0001 POLYURETHANE PRIMER WHITE</b>
<b>1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against</b> Intended use	<b>Wood coatings</b>
<b>1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet</b> Name Full address District and Country  e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet Supplier:	<b>KAYALAR KIMYA SAN.VE TIC.A.S. Tepeören Kimya Sanayicileri O.S.B, Tem Yanyol F1 Blok 34956 İstanbul (Tuzla) TURKEY  Tel. +90 216-5930727 Fax +90 216-5931850  <b>help@kayalarkimya.com.tr Kayalar Kimya San. Ve Tic. A.S.</b></b>
<b>1.4. Emergency telephone number</b> For urgent inquiries refer to	<b>HEADQUARTERS: KAYALAR KIMYA SAN.VE TIC. A.Ş. TURKEY TEL:+90 216-5930727</b>


## SECTION 2. Hazards identification

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Hazard classification and indication:		
Flammable liquid, category 2	H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Reproductive toxicity, category 2	H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2	H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### 2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words:                    Danger

Hazard statements:

- H225**                                    Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
- H361d**                                   Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- H373**                                   May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- H315**                                   Causes skin irritation.
- H336**                                   May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- EUH211**                                Warning! Hazardous respirable droplets may be formed when sprayed. Do not breathe spray or mist.

Precautionary statements:


- P210**                                    Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- P280**                                    Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
- P370+P378**                            In case of fire: use foam, fire-extinguishing powder, carbonsioxide to extinguish.
- P261**                                    Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
- P201**                                    Obtain special instructions before use.
- P233**                                    Keep container tightly closed.

Contains:                            TOLUENE  
ACETONE

2.3. Other hazards

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

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

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SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:


Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
<b>TOLUENE</b>		
INDEX 601-021-00-3	$10 \leq x < 20$	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Repr. 2 H361d, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412
EC 203-625-9		
CAS 108-88-3		
REACH Reg. 01-2119471310-51-XXXX		
<b>TITANIUM DIOXIDE [in powder form contain ng 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic dia meter ≤ 10 µm]</b>		
INDEX 022-006-00-2	$5 \leq x < 10$	Carc. 2 H351, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: 10, V, W
EC 236-675-5		
CAS 13463-67-7		
REACH Reg. 01-2119489379-17-XXXX		
<b>XYLENE</b>		
INDEX 601-022-00-9	$1 \leq x < 3$	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C ATE Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation vapours: 11 mg/l
EC 215-535-7		
CAS 1330-20-7		
REACH Reg. 01-2119488216-32-XXXX		
<b>ACETONE</b>		
INDEX 606-001-00-8	$1 \leq x < 3$	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC 200-662-2		
CAS 67-64-1		
REACH Reg. 01-2119471330-49-XXXX		
<b>TRIETHYLAMINE</b>		
INDEX 612-004-00-5	$0,1 \leq x < 0,2$	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Skin Corr. 1A H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318, STOT SE 3 H335 STOT SE 3 H335: ≥ 1% LD50 Oral: 460 mg/kg, ATE Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, LC50 Inhalation vapours: 14,5 mg/l/4h
EC 204-469-4		
CAS 121-44-8		

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

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.  
SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention immediately. Wash contaminated clothing

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before using it again.  
INHALATION: Remove to open air. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention immediately.  
INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by a doctor.

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

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

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

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

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

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

5.3. Advice for firefighters

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


SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.  
Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.  
  
Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Use explosion-proof equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site.

6.2. Environmental precautions

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

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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.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory references:

BGR	България	НАРЕДБА № 13 ОТ 30 ДЕКЕМВРИ 2003 Г. ЗА ЗАЩИТА НА РАБОТЕЩИТЕ ОТ РИСКОВЕ, СВЪРЗАНИ С ЕКСПОЗИЦИЯ НА ХИМИЧНИ АГЕНТИ ПРИ РАБОТА (изм. ДВ. бр.5 от 17 Януари 2020г.)
ESP	España	Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2021
EST	Eesti	Ohtlike kemikaalide ja neid sisaldavate materjalide kasutamise tööturvisehoiu ja tööohutuse nõuded ning töökeskkonna keemiliste ohutegurite piirnormid [RT I, 17.10.2019, 1 - jõust. 17.01.2020]
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
PRT	Portugal	Decreto-Lei n.º 1/2021 de 6 de janeiro, valores-limite de exposição profissional indicativos para os agentes químicos. Decreto-Lei n.º 35/2020 de 13 de julho, proteção dos trabalhadores contra os riscos ligados à exposição durante o trabalho a agentes cancerígenos ou mutagénicos
POL	Polska	Rozporządzenie ministra rozwoju, pracy i technologii z dnia 18 lutego 2021 r. Zmieniające rozporządzenie w sprawie najwyższych dopuszczalnych stężeń i natężeń czynników szkodliwych dla zdrowia w środowisku pracy
ROU	România	Hotărârea nr. 53/2021 pentru modificarea hotărârii guvernului nr. 1.218/2006, precum și pentru modificarea și completarea hotărârii guvernului nr. 1.093/2006
TUR	Türkiye	Kimyasal Maddelerle Çalışmalarda Sağlık ve Güvenlik Önlemleri Hakkında Yönetmelik 12.08.2013 / 28733
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)

EU

OEL EU

TLV-ACGIH

Directive (EU) 2022/431; Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.  
ACGIH 2022

XYLENE						
Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	221	50	442	100	SKIN
VLA	ESP	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV	EST	200	50	450	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
VLE	PRT	221	50	442	100	SKIN
NDS/NDSch	POL	100		200		SKIN
TLV	ROU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
ESD	TUR	221	50	442	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH			20			
TOLUENE						
Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	192	50	384	100	SKIN
VLA	ESP	192	50	384	100	SKIN
TLV	EST	192	50	384	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	192	50			SKIN
VLE	PRT	192	50	384	100	SKIN
NDS/NDSch	POL	100		200		SKIN
TLV	ROU	192	50	384	100	SKIN
ESD	TUR	192	50	384	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	191	50	384	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	192	50	384	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH			20			
ACETONE						
Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	600		1400		
VLA	ESP	1210	500			

TLV	EST	1210	500		
VLEP	ITA	1210	500		
VLE	PRT	1210	500		
NDS/NDSch	POL	600		1800	
TLV	ROU	1210	500		
ESD	TUR	1210	500		
WEL	GBR	1210	500	3620	1500
OEL	EU	1210	500		
TLV-ACGIH			250		500

TRIETHYLAMINE						
Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	8,4	2	12,6	3	SKIN
VLA	ESP	8,4	2	12,6	3	SKIN
TLV	EST	8,4	2	12,6	3	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	8,4	2	12,6	3	SKIN
VLE	PRT	8,4	2	12,6	3	SKIN
NDS/NDSch	POL	3		9		SKIN
TLV	ROU	8,4	2	12,6	3	SKIN
ESD	TUR	8,4	2	12,6	3	SKIN
WEL	GBR	8	2	17	4	SKIN
OEL	EU	8,4	2	12,6	3	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH			0,5		1	SKIN

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

8.2. Exposure controls


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

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

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

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

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

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**HAND PROTECTION**  
Protect hands with category III work gloves.  
The following should be considered when choosing work glove material (see standard EN 374): compatibility, degradation, permeability time.  
The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

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

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

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

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**  
Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. Use a mask with a type AX filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387).  
If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.


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

**SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties**

**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	liquid	
Colour	white	
Odour	not available	
Melting point / freezing point	not available	
Initial boiling point	> 35 °C	
Flammability	not available	
Lower explosive limit	not available	
Upper explosive limit	not available	
Flash point	< 23 °C	
Auto-ignition temperature	not available	
Decomposition temperature	not available	
pH	not available	
Kinematic viscosity	>20,5 mm2/sec (40°C)	
Solubility	not available	



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Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not available
Vapour pressure	not available
Density and/or relative density	1,63 ± 0,03    Kg/l
Relative vapour density	not available
Particle characteristics	not applicable

9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Information not available

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :                      19,35 %   -   315,40                      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.

TOLUENE

Avoid exposure to: light.

ACETONE

Decomposes under the effect of heat.

10.2. Chemical stability

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions


The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

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.

TOLUENE

Risk of explosion on contact with: fuming sulphuric acid,nitric acid,silver perchlorate,nitrogen dioxide,non-metal halogenates,acetic acid,organic nitrocompounds.May form explosive mixtures with: air.May react dangerously with: strong oxidising agents,strong acids,sulphur.

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ACETONE

Risk of explosion on contact with: bromine trifluoride,fluorine dioxide,hydrogen peroxide,nitrosyl chloride,2-methyl-1,3 butadiene,nitromethane,nitrosyl perchlorate.May react dangerously with: potassium tert-butoxide,alkaline hydroxides,bromine,bromoform,isoprene,sodium,sulphur dioxide,chromium trioxide,chromyl chloride,nitric acid,chloroform,peroxymonosulphuric acid,phosphoryl oxychloride,chromosulphuric acid,fluorine,strong oxidising agents,strong reducing agents.Develops flammable gas on contact with: nitrosyl perchlorate.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

ACETONE

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat,naked flames.

10.5. Incompatible materials

ACETONE

Incompatible with: acids,oxidising substances.

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.

ACETONE

May develop: ketenes,irritant substances.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

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

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure


Warning! Hazardous respirable droplets may be formed when sprayed. Do not breathe spray or mist.

XYLENE

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

TOLUENE

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

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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.

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

Interactive effects

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

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

<u>ACUTE TOXICITY</u> 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

<b>XYLENE</b>	
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)


<b>TITANIUM DIOXIDE</b> [in powder form contain ing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic dia meter ≤ 10 µm]	
LD50 (Oral):	> 10000 mg/kg Rat

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

<b>TRIETHYLAMINE</b>	
LD50 (Dermal):	580 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):	460 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	14,5 mg/l/4h Rat

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

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SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

**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.

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

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Suspected of damaging the unborn child

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

May cause damage to organs

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class Viscosity: >20,5 mm2/sec (40°C)

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

Information not available


12.2. Persistence and degradability

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		
TOLUENE		
Solubility in water		100 - 1000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable		
ACETONE		
Rapidly degradable		
TRIETHYLAMINE		
Solubility in water		> 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable		

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

XYLENE		
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water		3,12
BCF		25,9
TOLUENE		
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water		2,73
BCF		90
ACETONE		
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water		-0,23
BCF		3
TRIETHYLAMINE		
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water		1,45
BCF		< 0,5

12.4. Mobility in soil

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XYLENE  
Partition coefficient: soil/water 2,73

TRIETHYLAMINE  
Partition coefficient: soil/water 2,57

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

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

12.7. Other adverse effects

Information not available

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.  
Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.  
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: 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)

Contained substance
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Point	75	
Point	48	TOLUENE REACH Reg.: 01-2119471310-51-XXXX

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

Regulated explosives precursor  
The acquisition, introduction, possession or use of that regulated explosives precursor by members of the general public is subject to reporting obligations as set out in Article 9.  
All suspicious transactions and significant disappearances and thefts must be reported to the relevant national contact point.

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:



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Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity, category 2
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
Skin Corr. 1A	Skin corrosion, category 1A
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
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
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.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
EUH211	Warning! Hazardous respirable droplets may be formed when sprayed. Do not breathe spray or mist.

- 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%

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- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY


1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
  2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
  3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (II Annex of REACH Regulation)
  4. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
  5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
  6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
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  19. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/1182 (XV Atp. CLP)
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- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
  - Handling Chemical Safety
  - INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
  - Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
  - N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
  - IFA GESTIS website
  - ECHA website
  - Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

Note for users:

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

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.

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Health hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 3, unless determined otherwise in Section 11.  
Environmental hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 4, unless determined otherwise in Section 12.

Changes to previous review:  
The following sections were modified:  
01 / 02 / 03 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 14 / 15 / 16.