

Revision nr. 1

Dated 23/04/2022 First compilation Printed on 26/02/2024

KVP5013.25.0001 (COLORING) POLYURETHANE PAINT SPECIAL MATT WHITE

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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

1.1. Product identifier

KVP5013.25.0001 Code:

Product name (COLORING) POLYURETHANE PAINT SPECIAL MATT WHITE

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

Intended use Wood coatings

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

KAYALAR KIMYA SAN.VE TIC.A.S. Name

Full address Tepeören Kimya Sanayicileri O.S.B, Tem Yanyol F1 Blok District and Country 34956 Istanbul (Tuzla)

TURKEY

Tel. +90 216-5930727 Fax +90 216-5931850

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet help@kayalarkimya.com.tr Supplier: Kayalar Kimya San. Ve Tic. A.S.

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to HEADQUARTERS: KAYALAR KIMYA SAN.VE TIC. A.Ş. TURKEY TEL:+90 216-5930727

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.
Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.



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2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:





Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

EUH211 Warning! Hazardous respirable droplets may be formed when sprayed. Do not breathe spray or mist.

EUH208 Contains: 2-BUTANONE OXIME

May produce an allergic reaction.

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.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice / attention.

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

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)

XYLENE

CAS 1330-20-7 $20 \le x < 30$ 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

INDEX 601-022-00-9

EC 215-535-7

REACH Reg. 01-2119488216-32-XXXX

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

CAS 13463-67-7 Carc. 2 H351, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP $10 \le x < 20$

Regulation: 10, V, W

EC 236-675-5

INDEX 022-006-00-2

REACH Reg. 01-2119489379-17-XXXX

4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE

CAS 108-10-1 $5 \le x < 10$ Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H335,

EUH066

EC 203-550-1 ATE Inhalation vapours: 11 mg/l

INDEX 606-004-00-4

REACH Reg. 01-2119473980-30-XXXX

DIACETONE ALCOHOL

CAS 123-42-2 $1 \le x < 2$ Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Eye Irrit. 2 H319

EC 204-626-7 INDEX 603-016-00-1

REACH Reg. 01-2119473975-21-XXXX

2-BUTANONE OXIME

CAS 96-29-7 Carc. 2 H351, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Sens. 1 H317 $0,1 \le x < 0,3$

EC 202-496-6 LD50 Dermal: 1000 mg/kg

INDEX 616-014-00-0

REACH Reg. 01-2119539477-28-XXXX

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



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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. Wash immediately with plenty of water. If irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. In the event of breathing difficulties, get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person, unless 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.



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

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 ЗАШИТА НА РАБОТЕШИТЕ ОТ РИСКОВЕ.

СВЪРЗАНИ С ЕКСПОЗИЦИЯ НА ХИМИЧНИ АГЕНТИ ПРИ РАБОТА (изм. ДВ. бр.5 от 17 Януари

2020г.)

Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2021 ESP España Eesti

Ohtlike kemikaalide ja neid sisaldavate materjalide kasutamise töötervishoiu 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

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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

ΕU

Hotărârea nr. 53/2021 pentru modificarea hotărârii guvernului nr. 1.218/2006, precum și pentru modificarea

și completarea hotărârii guvernului nr. 1.093/2006 . Kimyasal Maddelerle Çalışmalarda Sağlık ve Güvenlik Önlemleri Hakkında Yönetmelik 12.08.2013 / 28733

TUR Türkiye GBR United Kingdom

EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)

OEL EU

Directive (EU) 2022/431; Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive

2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.

TLV-ACGIH ACGIH 2022

4-METHYLPEN	ΓAN-2-ONE						
Threshold Limit	t Value						
Туре	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
VLA	ESP		20		50		
TLV	EST	100	25	200	50		
ESD	TUR	83	20	208	50		
WEL	GBR		50		100		
OEL	EU	83	20	208	50		
TLV-ACGIH			50		75		

Туре	Country TWA/8h		STEL/15min			Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	Observations
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		434	100	651	150	

DIACETONE Threshold Li							
Туре	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		



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VLA	ESP	241	50			
TLV	EST	120	25	240	50	
NDS/NDSCh	POL	240				
TLV	ROU	150	32	250	53	
WEL	GBR	241	50	362	75	
TLV-ACGIH	•	238	50	•		

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.

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.



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SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties Value Information Appearance liquid

Colour white Odour characteristic Melting point / freezing point not available > 35 °C Initial boiling point Flammability not available Lower explosive limit not available Upper explosive limit not available Flash point < 23 °C Auto-ignition temperature not available not available На Kinematic viscosity not available not available Solubility Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water not available

Vapour pressure not available Density and/or relative density $1,37 \pm 0,03$ 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): 31.06 % - 425.49 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-BUTANONE OXIME



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2-BUTANONE OXIME: decomposes under the effect of heat.

4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE

4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE: reacts violently with light metals, such as aluminium; attacks different types of plastic.

DIACETONE ALCOHOL

Decomposes at temperatures above 90°C/194°F.

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-BUTANONE OXIME

2-BUTANONE OXIME: thermal decomposition can have an explosive course. It reacts violently with strong oxidising agents and acids. Above the flash point (69°C), explosive mixtures can form with air.

4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE

4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE: can react violently with oxidising agents. In the presence of air it forms peroxides. Forms explosive mixtures with air when

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.

DIACETONE ALCOHOL

Risk of explosion on contact with: air,sources of heat. May react dangerously with: alkaline metals, amines, oxidising agents, acids.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE

4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE: avoid exposure to sources of heat.



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DIACETONE ALCOHOL

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

10.5. Incompatible materials

2-BUTANONE OXIME

2-BUTANONE OXIME: oxidising substances and strong acids.

4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE

4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE: oxidising substances, reducing 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.

2-BUTANONE OXIME

2-BUTANONE OXIME: nitrogen oxides, carbon oxides.

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.

DIACETONE ALCOHOL

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.



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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.

DIACETONE ALCOHOL

Acute toxicity causes irritation of the eyes, nose and throat in humans at 100 ppm (476 mg/kg) and pulmonary disorders at 400 ppm. No chronic effects on humans have been reported. The substance may have a depressive effect on the respiratory centres and cause death from respiratory failure.

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.

ACUTE TOXICITY ATE (Inhalation - vapours) of the mixture: > 20 mg/l

Not classified (no significant component) ATE (Oral) of the mixture:

ATE (Dermal) of the mixture: >2000 mg/kg

2-BUTANONE OXIME

1000 mg/kg Rabbit LD50 (Dermal): LD50 (Oral): 2400 mg/kg Rat LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 20 mg/l/4h Rat

4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE

> 16000 mg/kg Rabbit LD50 (Dermal): LD50 (Oral): 2080 mg/kg Rat LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 8,2 mg/l/4h Rat

11 mg/l estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP ATE (Inhalation vapours):

(figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)

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

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

DIACETONE ALCOHOL

LD50 (Oral): 4000 mg/kg Rat

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation



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SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

May produce an allergic reaction.

Contains:

2-BUTANONE OXIME

Respiratory sensitization

Information not available

Skin sensitization

Information not available

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

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility

Information not available

Adverse effects on development of the offspring

Information not available

Effects on or via lactation

Information not available



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STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Target organs

Information not available

Route of exposure

Information not available

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Target organs

Information not available

Route of exposure

Information not available

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

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

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

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Solubility in water < 0,001 mg/l

Degradability: information not available

DIACETONE ALCOHOL

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

XYLENE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,12 BCF 25,9

DIACETONE ALCOHOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -0,09

12.4. Mobility in soil

XYLENE

Partition coefficient: soil/water 2,73

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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



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Packaging instructions: 364

Packaging instructions: 353

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)

ADR / RID: Class: 3 Label: 3

IMDG: Class: 3 Label: 3

IATA: Class: 3 Label: 3



14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA:

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO IMDG: NO IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID: HIN - Kemler: 33 Limited Quantities: 5 L Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)

Special provision: 163, 367, 640D, 650

IMDG: EMS: F-E, <u>S-E</u> Limited Quantities: 5 L

IATA: Maximum quantity: 60 L Cargo:

> Passengers: Maximum quantity: 5 L

Special provision: A3, A72, A192

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments



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Information not relevant

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EU: P5c

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

<u>Product</u>

Point 3 - 40

Contained substance

75 Point

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 ≥ 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.



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VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :

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

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has 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
Carc. 2 Carcinogenicity, category 2
Acute Tox. 4 Acute toxicity, category 4
Eye Dam. 1 Serious eye damage, category 1

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
H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

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

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LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%

LD50: Lethal dose 50%

OEL: Occupational Exposure Level

PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation

PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration

PEL: Predicted exposure level

PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration

REACH: Regulation (EC) 1907/2006

RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.

TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit

TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit

VOC: Volatile organic Compounds

vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation

WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
- 2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
- 3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (II Annex of REACH Regulation)
- 4. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- 5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament 6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- 7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament 8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- 9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- 10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament 11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- 12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)

- 13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
 14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
 15. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
- 16. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
- 17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
- 18. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)
- 19. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/1182 (XV Atp. CLP)
- 20. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/643 (XVI Atp. CLP)
- 21. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/849 (XVII Atp. CLP)
- 22. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2022/692 (XVIII Atp. CLP)
- 23. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2023/707
- 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.



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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.