# 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: **KVP5015.20.0001**
Product name **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**

Name **KAYALAR KIMYA SAN.VE TIC.A.S.**
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 3 | H226 | Flammable liquid and vapour. |
| Skin irritation, category 2 | H315 | Causes skin irritation. |

**2.2. Label elements**

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

Hazard pictograms:

Signal words: Warning

Hazard statements:

**H226** Flammable liquid and vapour.

**H315** Causes skin irritation.

**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.

**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%.

## SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**3.2. Mixtures**

Contains:

| **Identification** | **x = Conc. %** | **Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)** |
|---|---|---|
| **TITANIUM DIOXIDE [in powder form contain ing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic dia meter ≤ 10 µm]** | | |
| INDEX 022-006-00-2<br>EC 236-675-5<br>CAS 13463-67-7<br>REACH Reg. 01-2119489379-17-XXXX | 30 ≤ x < 40 | Carc. 2 H351, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: 10, V, W |

**XYLENE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| INDEX 601-022-00-9 | 20 ≤ 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 |
| EC 215-535-7 | | ATE Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation vapours: 11 mg/l |
| CAS 1330-20-7 | | |
| REACH Reg. 01-2119488216-32-XXXX | | |

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| INDEX 607-195-00-7 | 1 ≤ x < 3 | Flam. Liq. 3 H226 |
| EC 203-603-9 | | |
| CAS 108-65-6 | | |
| REACH Reg. 01-2119475791-29-XXXX | | |

**reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| INDEX - | 1 ≤ x < 3 | Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Skin Irrit. 2 H315 |
| EC 905-588-0 | | ATE Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation mists/powders: 1,5 mg/l, ATE Inhalation vapours: 11 mg/l |
| CAS - | | |
| REACH Reg. 01-2119539452-40-XXXX | | |

**ETHYL METHYL KETONE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| INDEX 606-002-00-3 | 1 ≤ x < 3 | Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066 |
| EC 201-159-0 | | |
| CAS 78-93-3 | | |
| REACH Reg. 01-2119457290-43-XXXX | | |

**TOLUENE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| INDEX 601-021-00-3 | 0,5 ≤ x < 1 | 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 | | |

**METHANOL**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| INDEX 603-001-00-X | 0,1 ≤ x < 0,2 | Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 3 H301, Acute Tox. 3 H311, Acute Tox. 3 H331, STOT SE 1 H370 |
| EC 200-659-6 | | STOT SE 2 H371: ≥ 3% - < 10% |
| CAS 67-56-1 | | ATE Oral: 100 mg/kg, ATE Dermal: 300 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation vapours: 3 mg/l |

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 contaminated clothing. Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water (and soap if possible). Get medical advice. 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 symptoms occur, whether acute or delayed, consult a 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
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, sheletered from moisture because it hydrolises easily.

**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 2023 |
| EST | Eesti | Ohtlike kemikaalide ja neid sisaldavate materjalide kasutamise töötervishoiu ja tööohutuse nõuded ning töökeskkonna keemiliste ohutegurite piirnormid [RT I, 21.12.2022, 14] |
| 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; 20.10.2023 / 32345. |
| GBR | United Kingdom | EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020) |
| EU | 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 2023 |

**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 | | | |

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**
**Threshold Limit Value**

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| TLV | BGR | 275 | 50 | 550 | 100 | SKIN |
| VLA | ESP | 275 | 50 | 550 | 100 | SKIN |
| TLV | EST | 275 | 50 | 550 | 100 | SKIN |
| VLEP | ITA | 275 | 50 | 550 | 100 | SKIN |
| VLE | PRT | 275 | 50 | 550 | 100 | SKIN |
| NDS/NDSCh | POL | 260 | | 520 | | SKIN |
| TLV | ROU | 275 | 50 | 550 | 100 | SKIN |
| ESD | TUR | 275 | 50 | 550 | 100 | SKIN |
| WEL | GBR | 274 | 50 | 548 | 100 | SKIN |
| OEL | EU | 275 | 50 | 550 | 100 | SKIN |

**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 | | | |

**METHANOL**
**Threshold Limit Value**

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| TLV | BGR | 260 | 200 | | | SKIN |
| VLA | ESP | 266 | 200 | | | SKIN |
| TLV | EST | 250 | 200 | 350 | 250 | SKIN |
| VLEP | ITA | 260 | 200 | | | SKIN |
| VLE | PRT | 260 | 200 | | | SKIN |
| NDS/NDSCh | POL | 100 | | 300 | | SKIN |
| TLV | ROU | 260 | 200 | | | SKIN |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ESD | TUR | 260 | 200 | | | SKIN |
| WEL | GBR | 266 | 200 | 333 | 250 | SKIN |
| OEL | EU | 260 | 200 | | | |
| TLV-ACGIH | | 262 | 200 | 328 | 250 | SKIN |

**ETHYL METHYL KETONE**
**Threshold Limit Value**

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| TLV | BGR | 590 | | 885 | | |
| VLA | ESP | 600 | 200 | 900 | 300 | |
| TLV | EST | 600 | 200 | 900 | 300 | |
| VLEP | ITA | 600 | 200 | 900 | 300 | |
| VLE | PRT | 600 | 200 | 900 | 300 | |
| NDS/NDSCh | POL | 450 | | 900 | | SKIN |
| TLV | ROU | 600 | 200 | 900 | 300 | |
| ESD | TUR | 600 | 200 | 900 | 300 | |
| WEL | GBR | 600 | 200 | 899 | 300 | SKIN |
| OEL | EU | 600 | 200 | 900 | 300 | |
| TLV-ACGIH | | 590 | 200 | 885 | 300 | |

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 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.

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 | characteristic of solvent | |
| Melting point / freezing point | not available | |
| Initial boiling point | not available | |
| Flammability | not available | |
| Lower explosive limit | not available | |
| Upper explosive limit | not available | |
| Flash point | 23 ≤ T ≤ 60 °C | |
| Auto-ignition temperature | not available | |
| Decomposition temperature | not available | |
| pH | not available | |
| Kinematic viscosity | not available | |
| Dynamic viscosity | 100-105 KU | |
| Solubility | soluble in organic solvents | |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | not available | |
| Vapour pressure | not available | |
| Density and/or relative density | 1,40-1,43 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) : 27,23 % - 381,20 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-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.

TOLUENE

Avoid exposure to: light.

ETHYL METHYL KETONE

Reacts with: light metals,strong oxidants.Attacks various types of plastic materials.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.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

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

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.

ETHYL METHYL KETONE

May form peroxides with: air,light,strong oxidising agents.Risk of explosion on contact with: hydrogen peroxide,nitric acid,sulphuric acid.May react dangerously with: oxidising agents,trichloromethane,alkalis.Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

**10.4. Conditions to avoid**

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

ETHYL METHYL KETONE

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat.

**10.5. Incompatible materials**

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

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

ETHYL METHYL KETONE

Incompatible with: strong oxidants,inorganic acids,ammonia,copper,chloroform.

**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.

## 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

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

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.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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.

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

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).

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

METHANOL
The minimum lethal dose for humans by ingestion is considered to be in the range from 300 to 1000 mg/kg. Ingestion of 4-10 ml of the substance may cause permanent blindness in adult humans (IPCS).

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.

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

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 containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 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 |

TOLUENE

| | |
|---|---|
| LD50 (Dermal): | 12124 mg/kg Rabbit |
| LD50 (Oral): | 5580 mg/kg Rat |
| LC50 (Inhalation vapours): | 28,1 mg/l/4h Rat |

METHANOL

| | |
|---|---|
| ATE (Dermal): | 300 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) |
| ATE (Oral): | 100 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) |
| LC50 (Inhalation vapours): | > 87,6 mg/l/4h Rat |
| ATE (Inhalation vapours): | 3 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) |

ETHYL METHYL KETONE

| | |
|---|---|
| LD50 (Dermal): | 6480 mg/kg Rabbit |
| LD50 (Oral): | 2737 mg/kg Rat |
| LC50 (Inhalation vapours): | 23,5 mg/l/8h Rat |

reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene

| | |
|---|---|
| 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) |
| 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) |
| 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) |

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

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

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

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 |

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

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

| | |
|---|---|
| Solubility in water | > 10000 mg/l |

Rapidly degradable

TOLUENE

| | |
|---|---|
| Solubility in water | 100 - 1000 mg/l |

Rapidly degradable

METHANOL

| | |
|---|---|
| Solubility in water | 1000 - 10000 mg/l |

Rapidly degradable

ETHYL METHYL KETONE

| | |
|---|---|
| Solubility in water | > 10000 mg/l |

Rapidly degradable

**12.3. Bioaccumulative potential**

XYLENE

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

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

| | |
|---|---|
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | 1,2 |

TOLUENE

| | |
|---|---|
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | 2,73 |
| BCF | 90 |

METHANOL

| | |
|---|---|
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | -0,77 |
| BCF | 0,2 |

ETHYL METHYL KETONE
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,3

**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 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 lt | Tunnel restriction code: (D/E) |
| | Special provision: 163, 367, 650 | | |
| IMDG: | EMS: F-E, S-E | Limited Quantities: 5 lt | |
| IATA: | Cargo: | Maximum quantity: 220 L | Packaging instructions: 366 |
| | Passengers: | Maximum quantity: 60 L | Packaging instructions: 355 |
| | Special provision: | A3, A72, A192 | |

**14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**

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

Product
Point 3 - 40

Contained substance

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

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.

**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 |
| **Repr. 2** | Reproductive toxicity, category 2 |
| **Acute Tox. 3** | Acute toxicity, category 3 |
| **STOT SE 1** | Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 1 |
| **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 |
| **STOT SE 2** | Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 2 |
| **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. |
| **H301** | Toxic if swallowed. |
| **H311** | Toxic in contact with skin. |
| **H331** | Toxic if inhaled. |
| **H370** | Causes damage to organs. |
| **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. |
| **H336** | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| **H371** | May cause damage to organs. |
| **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%
- 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

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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
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- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
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- 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 / 02 / 03 / 04 / 07 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 14 / 15 / 16.