according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

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PUR 840-M

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: 1.2 26.01.2018 H52439

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : PUR 840-M

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

Use of the : Clear coating

Substance/Mixture

Recommended restrictions : For use in industrial installations or professional treatment

on use or

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Roberlo s.a.

Ctra. Nacional II, Km. 706,5 17457 Riudellots de la Selva

Spain

Telephone : +34972478060

Telefax : +34972477394

E-mail address of person

responsible for the SDS

: msds@roberlo.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+34 972 478060 (8:00-12:45 / 14:15-17:30 h) ROBERLO (Spain) (GMT + 1:00)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 3 H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.

Skin irritation, Category 2 H315: Causes skin irritation.

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

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory

exposure, Category 5

system

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated

exposure, Category 2

H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Chronic aquatic toxicity, Category 2 H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :









Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or

repeated exposure if inhaled.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open

flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P260 Do not breathe vapours. P260 Do not breathe spray.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye

protection/ face protection.

Response:

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or

alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

xylene (mixture of isomers)

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics

Additional Labelling

EUH208 Contains butanone oxime. May produce an allergic reaction.

2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

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Chemical nature : Paint

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
xylene (mixture of isomers)	1330-20-7 215-535-7 601-022-00-9 01-2119488216-32	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT RE 2; H373 Asp. Tox. 1; H304	>= 30 - < 50
Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	Not Assigned 918-668-5 01-2119455851-35	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT SE 3; H336, EUH066 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 2.5 - < 10
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	7779-90-0 231-944-3 030-011-00-6 01-2119485044-40	Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	>= 2.5 - < 10
ethylbenzene	100-41-4 202-849-4 601-023-00-4 01-2119489370-35	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Acute Tox. 4; H332 STOT RE 2; H373 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	>= 2.5 - < 10
butanone oxime	96-29-7 202-496-6 616-014-00-0 01-2119539477-28	Acute Tox. 4; H312 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Carc. 2; H351	>= 0.1 - < 1
zinc oxide	1314-13-2 215-222-5 030-013-00-7 01-2119463881-32	Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	>= 0.1 - < 0.25

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : Move out of dangerous area.

Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Do not leave the victim unattended.

If inhaled : If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical

advice.

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If symptoms persist, call a physician.

In case of skin contact : If skin irritation persists, call a physician.

If on skin, rinse well with water. If on clothes, remove clothes.

In case of eye contact : Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

Remove contact lenses. Protect unharmed eye.

Keep eye wide open while rinsing.

If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.

If swallowed : Keep respiratory tract clear.

Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If symptoms persist, call a physician. Take victim immediately to hospital.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms : Inhalation may provoke the following symptoms:

Headache Vertigo Fatigue Weakness

Skin contact may provoke the following symptoms:

Redness Pain

Ingestion may provoke the following symptoms:

Abdominal pain

Nausea Vomiting Diarrhoea

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : No information available.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Alcohol-resistant foam

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

High volume water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during

firefighting

Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water

courses.

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Hazardous combustion

products

: No hazardous combustion products are known

5.3 Advice for firefighters

for firefighters

Special protective equipment : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Further information Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This

must not be discharged into drains.

Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must

be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. For safety reasons in case of fire, cans should be stored

separately in closed containments.

Use a water spray to cool fully closed containers.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Use personal protective equipment.

> Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains. Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform

respective authorities.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible

> absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to

local / national regulations (see section 13).

6.4 Reference to other sections

For contact information in case of emergency, see section 1. For information on safe handling, see section 7. For exposure controls and personal protection measures, see section 8. For subsequent waste disposal, follow the recommendations in section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling Avoid formation of aerosol.

Do not breathe vapours/dust.

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. For personal protection see section 8.

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Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the

application area.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Open drum carefully as content may be under pressure. Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national

regulations.

Advice on protection against

fire and explosion

Do not spray on a naked flame or any incandescent material. Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge (which might cause ignition of organic vapours). Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.

Hygiene measures : When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke.

Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

No smoking. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Observe label precautions. Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety

standards.

Storage period : 12 Months

Further information on

storage stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : For the use of this product do not exist particular

recommendations apart from that already indicated.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form	Control parameters	Basis
		of exposure)		
xylene (mixture of	1330-20-7	TWA	50 ppm	GB EH40
isomers)			220 mg/m3	
Further information	Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which			
	there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
		STEL	100 ppm	GB EH40
			441 mg/m3	
Further information	Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which			
	there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
		TWA	50 ppm	2000/39/EC
			221 mg/m3	
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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		STEL	100 ppm 442 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
Further information	Identifies the	possibility of significa	ant uptake through the skin, I	ndicative
barium sulfate	7727-43-7	TWA (Inhalable)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be			
	used			
		TWA (Respirable)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
		TWA (inhalable	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
		dust)		

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
		TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	fractions of airlin accordance sampling and of COSHH definit kind when press shour TWA of This means the above these le exposure to the dusts contain pand fate of any and the body reparticle. HSE of 'inhalable' and airborne mater therefore avail approximates to lung. Fuller def Where dusts or relevant limits exposure limit used	borne dust which wi with the methods de gravimetric analysis tion of a substance of sent at a concentrate inhalable dust or 4 at any dust will be sevels. Some dusts have ese must comply with particles of a wide ray particular particle at esponse that it elicited distinguishes two size 'respirable'., Inhalatical that enters the nable for deposition in to the fraction that particles and the particular particular particular particular in the fraction that particular in the fraction that particular in components should be complied is listed, a figure thr	espirable dust and inhalable II be collected when sampling escribed in MDHS14/3 General of respirable and inhalable that hazardous to health includes ion in air equal to or greater mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respubject to COSHH if people at ave been assigned specific that the appropriate limit., Most ange of sizes. The behaviour after entry into the human reast, depend on the nature and the fractions for limit-setting puble dust approximates to the ose and mouth during breath in the respiratory tract. Responent atory material are given in Mathat have their own assigned with., Where no specific shore times the long-term exponents.	ing is undertaken deral methods for dust, The so dust of any than 10 mg.m-3 pirable dust. The exposed WELs and st industrial right of the furposes termed a fraction of the lumber of th
silica amorphous	112926-00- 8	TWA (inhalable dust)	6 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The			

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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Version **Revision Date:** SDS Number: 26.01.2018 H52439 1.2 COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used TWA (Respirable 2.4 mg/m3 GB EH40 dust) Further information For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used ethylbenzene 100-41-4 **TWA** 100 ppm 2000/39/EC 442 mg/m3 Further information Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative 200 ppm 2000/39/EC **STEL** 884 mg/m3 Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative Further information TWA 100 ppm GB EH40 441 mg/m3 Further information Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.

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		STEL	125 ppm	GB EH40
			552 mg/m3	
Further information	Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which			
	there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			

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

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
xylene	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	77 mg/m3
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	5 mg/m3
ethylbenzene	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	77 mg/m3
2-butanone oxime	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	9 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	3.33 mg/m3
zinc oxide	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	5 mg/m3

8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection Eye wash bottle with pure water

Tightly fitting safety goggles

Hand protection

Material : Solvent-resistant gloves

Skin and body protection : Impervious clothing

Choose body protection according to the amount and

concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

Respiratory protection In the case of vapour formation use a respirator with an

approved filter.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance : viscous liquid

Colour yellow

Odour characteristic

pН : Not applicable

not determined Melting point/range

Boiling point/boiling range not determined

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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: 26 °C Flash point

Method: ISO 1523, closed cup

Setaflash

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

: not determined

Lower explosion limit / Lower : not determined

flammability limit

Vapour pressure : not determined

Density : 1.08 g/cm3 (20 °C)

Method: ISO 2811-1

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : immiscible

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 522 mPa.s (20 °C)

Method: ISO 2555

Viscosity, kinematic $> 20.5 \text{ mm2/s} (40 ^{\circ}\text{C})$

9.2 Other information

No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.2 Chemical stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : No data available

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No data available

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 20 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Calculation method

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

Components:

xylene (mixture of isomers):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 4,300 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 22.08 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 1,100 mg/kg

Method: Converted acute toxicity point estimate

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 8,400 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 3400 ppm

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

trizinc bis(orthophosphate):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.41 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

ethylbenzene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 3,500 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 17.4 mg/l

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Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: gas

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 15,400 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

butanone oxime:

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 1,100 mg/kg

Method: Converted acute toxicity point estimate

zinc oxide:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 5,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 5.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: gas

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Result: Skin irritation

Remarks: May cause skin irritation in susceptible persons.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Severe eye irritation

Remarks: Vapours may cause irritation to the eyes, respiratory system and the skin.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

Germ cell mutagenicity-

: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Assessment

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Carcinogenicity - : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Assessment

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Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Reproductive toxicity -

: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Assessment

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Assessment: The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3 with respiratory tract irritation.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Assessment: The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure, category 2.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Solvents may degrease the skin.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

xylene (mixture of isomers):

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Fish): 14 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 16 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Algae): > 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics:

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

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Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Fish): 9.22 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 6.14 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

trizinc bis(orthophosphate):

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Fish): 0.27 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 0.14 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Algae): 0.26 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

ethylbenzene:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Fish): 12 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 1.8 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Algae): 33 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

zinc oxide:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Fish): 1.8 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 1.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Algae): 0.17 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

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12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment : This substance/mixture contains no components considered

to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of

0.1% or higher...

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological

information

: An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of

unprofessional handling or disposal.

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water

courses or the soil.

Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with

chemical or used container.

Send to a licensed waste management company.

Contaminated packaging : Empty remaining contents.

Dispose of as unused product. Do not re-use empty containers.

Do not burn, or use a cutting torch on, the empty drum.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

 ADR
 : 1263

 IMDG
 : UN 1263

 IATA (Cargo)
 : UN 1263

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR : PAINT IMDG : PAINT IATA (Cargo) : Paint

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR : 3 **IMDG** : 3

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

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IATA (Cargo) : 3

14.4 Packing group

ADR

Packing group : III
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 30
Labels : 3

IMDG

Packing group : III
Labels : 3
EmS Code : F-E, S-E

IATA (Cargo)

Packing instruction (cargo : 366

aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y344
Packing group : III

Labels : Flammable Liquids

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : yes

IMDG

Marine pollutant : yes

14.6 Special precautions for user

Not applicable

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

P5c FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS Quantity 1 Quantity 2 50,000 t

E2 ENVIRONMENTAL 200 t 500 t

HAZARDS

Other regulations:

The product is classified and labelled in accordance with EC directives or respective national laws.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

The supplier has not carried out evaluation of chemical safety.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

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SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

EUH066 : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

H225 : Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226 : Flammable liquid and vapour.

H304 : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H312 : Harmful in contact with skin. H315 : Causes skin irritation.

H317 : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 : Causes serious eye damage.
H319 : Causes serious eye irritation.

H332 : Harmful if inhaled.

H335 : May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351 : Suspected of causing cancer.

H373 : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

H373 : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure if inhaled.

H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
 H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
 H412 : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. : Acute toxicity

Aquatic Acute
Aquatic Chronic
Asp. Tox.
Carc.
Carc.
Eye Dam.
Eye Irrit.
Flam. Liq.
Skip Irrit

Acute aquatic toxicity
Chronic aquatic toxicity
Carcinogenicity
Serious eye damage
Eye irritation
Flammable liquids
Skip Irrit
Skip irritation

Skin Irrit. : Skin irritation
Skin Sens. : Skin sensitisation

STOT RE : Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure STOT SE : Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

2000/39/EC : Europe. Commission Directive 2000/39/EC establishing a first

list of indicative occupational exposure limit values

GB EH40 : UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits

2000/39/EC / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours 2000/39/EC / STEL : Short term exposure limit

GB EH40 / TWA : Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)
GB EH40 / STEL : Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



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x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO -International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO -International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID -Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Further information

compile the Safety Data

Sources of key data used to : http://echa.europa.eu, http://eur-lex.europa.eu

Sheet

Classification of the mixture: Classification procedure:

Flam. Liq. 3	H226	Based on product data or assessment
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	Based on product data or assessment
Eye Irrit. 2	H319	Calculation method
STOT SE 3	H335	Based on product data or assessment
STOT RE 2	H373	Based on product data or assessment
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411	Calculation method

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GB / EN