

Code: 5011-006020



Version: 1 Date of issue: 21/09/2023 Date of printing: 21/09/2023

## SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

## 1.1 PRODUCT IDENTIFIER:

QUICK CLEAR LACQUER SATIN

Code: 5011-006020 UFI: 9W48-2Q4K-701R-X358

1.2 RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND USES ADVISED AGAINST:

Intended uses (main technical functions): [X] Industrial [X] Professional [] Consumers

Aerosol

Sectors of use:

Professional uses (SU22).

Types of PCN use:

Chemical products: uncategorised.

Uses advised against:

This product is not recommended for any use or sector of use (industrial, professional or consumer) other than those previously listed as "Intended or identified uses". This product is for the professional painting of vehicles only after reference to the manufacturer"s data sheet.

Restrictions on manufacture, placing on market and use, according to Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Not restricted.

## 1.3 DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET:

CAR REPAIR SYSTEM S.A.

Pol.Ind. 2 de Octubre, c/ José Muñoz 6 - 18320 Santa Fe - Granada ESPAÑA

Phone number: (+34) 95 8431792 - www.carrepairsystem.eu

- E-mail address of the person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet:

info@carrepairsystem.eu

#### 1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER:

(+34) 95 8431792 L-J 8:30-14 / 15-18 h. V 8:30-14:30 h.



National Poisons Information Service (NPIS) - In England, Wales or Scotland: dial 111 - In N Ireland: contact your local GP or pharmacist during normal hours.

#### SECTION 2 : HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

## 2.1 CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE:

Classification of mixtures is carried out in accordance with the following principles: a) when data (tests) for the classification of mixtures are available, generally is carried out based on these data, b) in the absence of data (tests) for mixtures are generally used interpolation or extrapolation methods of assessing the risk, using the available data for mixtures similarly classified, and c) in the absence of tests and information which would allow to apply interpolation or extrapolation techniques, methods are used to classify risk assessment based on the data of the individual components in the mixture.

Classification in accordance with Regulation (EU) No. 1272/2008~2021/849 (CLP):

DANGER:Aerosol 1:H222|Eye Irrit. 2:H319|STOT SE (narcosis) 3:H336|EUH066|Aerosol 3:H229

Danger class		Classification of the mixture	Cat.	Routes of exposure	Target organs	Effects
Physicochemical:		Aerosol 1:H222 c) Aerosol 3:H229 c)	Cat.1 -	- -	-	-
Human health:	<b>V</b>	Eye Irrit. 2:H319 c) STOT SE (narcosis) 3:H336 c) EUH066 c)	Cat.2 Cat.3 -	Inhalation	CŃS	Irritation Narcosis Dryness, Cracking
Environment: Not classified						

Full text of hazard statements mentioned is indicated in section 16.

Note: When in section 3 a range of percentages is used, the health and environmental hazards describe the effects of the highest concentration of each component, but below the maximum value.

## 2.2 LABEL ELEMENTS:



This product is labelled with the signal word DANGER in accordance with Regulation (EU) No. 1272/2008~2021/849 (CLP).

## - Hazard statements:

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H229 Pressurised container: may burst if heated.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

## - Precautionary statements:

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 Keep out of reach of children. P103 Read label before use.

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

P251 Do not pierce or burn, even after use.



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P261 Avoid breathing spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.

P501 Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point.

- Supplementary statements:

## - Substances that contribute to classification:

Ethyl acetate n-butyl acetate

2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate

Methyl isobutyl ketone

## 2.3 OTHER HAZARDS:

Hazards which do not result in classification but which may contribute to the overall hazards of the mixture:

Other physicochemical hazards:

No other relevant adverse effects are known.

Other adverse human health effects:

No other relevant adverse effects are known.

- Other negative environmental effects:

Does not contain substances that fulfil the PBT/vPvB criteria.

Endocrine disrupting properties:

This product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties identified or under evaluation.

#### SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

## 3.1 SUBSTANCES:

Not applicable (mixture).

#### 3.2 MIXTURES:

This product is a mixture.

**Chemical description:** 

Aerosol.

## **HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS:**

Substances taking part in a percentage higher than the exemption limit:

50 < C ≤ 60 %	Dimethyl ether CAS: 115-10-6, EC: 204-065-8, REACH: 01-2119472128-37 CLP: Danger: Flam. Gas 1:H220   Press. Gas (Liq.):H280	REACH	
10 < C < 15 %	Ethyl acetate CAS: 141-78-6, EC: 205-500-4, REACH: 01-2119475103-46 CLP: Danger: Flam. Liq. 2:H225   Eye Irrit. 2:H319   STOT SE (narcosis) 3:H336   EUH066	REACH / ATP01	
10 < C < 15 %	n-butyl acetate CAS: 123-86-4, EC: 204-658-1, REACH: 01-2119485493-29 CLP: Warning: Flam. Liq. 3:H226   STOT SE (narcosis) 3:H336   EUH066	REACH / ATP01	
5 < C < 10 %	Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene CAS: , EC: 905-562-9, REACH: 01-2119555267-33 CLP: Danger: Flam. Liq. 3:H226   Acute Tox. (inh.) 4:H332 (ATE=11000 mg/m3)   Acute Tox. (skin) 4:H312 (ATE=1100 mg/kg)   Skin Irrit. 2:H315   Eye Irrit. 2:H319   STOT SE (irrit.) 3:H335   STOT RE 2:H373   Asp. Tox. 1:H304   Aquatic Chronic 3:H412	Autoclassified REACH	STOT RE 2, H373: C ≥10 %
2,5 < C < 5 %	2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate CAS: 108-65-6, EC: 203-603-9, REACH: 01-2119475791-29 CLP: Warning: Flam. Liq. 3:H226   STOT SE (narcosis) 3:H336	REACH	
C < 1 %	Methyl isobutyl ketone CAS: 108-10-1, EC: 203-550-1, REACH: 01-2119473980-30 CLP: Danger: Flam. Liq. 2:H225   Acute Tox. (inh.) 4:H332 (ATE=11000 mg/m3)   Eye Irrit. 2:H319   Carc. 2:H351   STOT SE (narcosis) 3:H336   EUH066	REACH / ATP17	

#### <u>Impurities</u>

Does not contain other components or impurities which will influence the classification of the product.

## Stabilizers:

None.

## Reference to other sections:

For more information on hazardous ingredients, see sections 8, 11, 12 and 16.

SUBSTANCES OF VERY HIGH CONCERN (SVHC):

List updated by ECHA on 14/06/2023.

Substances SVHC subject to authorisation, included in Annex XIV of Regulation (EC) no. 1907/2006:

None.

Substances SVHC candidate to be included in Annex XIV of Regulation (EC) no. 1907/2006:

None.



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PERSISTENT, BIOACCUMULABLE AND TOXIC PBT, OR VERY PERSISTENT AND VERY BIOACCUMULABLE VPVB SUBSTANCES:

Does not contain substances that fulfil the PBT/vPvB criteria.

#### SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

#### 4.1 DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES:



Symptoms may occur after exposure, so that in case of direct exposure to the product, when in doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Lifeguards should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective equipment if there is a possibility of exposure. Wear protective gloves when administering first aid

Route of exposure	Symptoms and effects, acute and delayed	Description of first-aid measures
Inhalation:	Inhalation of solvent vapours may produce headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, unconsciousness.	Remove the patient out of the contaminated area into the fresh air. If breathing is irregular or stops, administer artificial respiration. If the person is unconscious, place in appropriate recovery position. Keep the patient warm and at rest until medical attention arrives.
Skin:	Prolonged contact may cause skin dryness.	Remove immediately contaminated clothing.Wash thoroughly the affected area with plenty of cold or lukewarm water and neutral soap, or use a suitable skin cleanser.
Eyes:	Contact with the eyes produces redness and pain.	Remove contact lenses.Rinse eyes copiously by irrigation with plenty of clean, fresh water, holding the eyelids apart.Call a physician immediately.
Ingestion:	If swallowed, may cause irritation of the throat, abdominal pain, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show container or label. Do not induce vomiting, due to the risk of aspiration.Keep the patient at rest.

#### 4.2 MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED:

The main symptoms and effects are indicated in sections 4.1 and 11.1

4.3 INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED:

Notes to physician:

Treatment should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient...

Antidotes and contraindications:

Specific antidote not known.

#### SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

## 5.1 <u>EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:</u>)

Extinguishing powder or CO2.

## 5.2 SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE:

As consequence of combustion or thermal decomposition, hazardous products may be produced: carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, formaldehyde. Exposure to combustion or decomposition products may be a hazard to health.

# 5.3 ADVICE FOR FIREFIGHTERS:

#### Special protective equipment:

Depending on magnitude of fire, heat-proof protective clothing may be required, appropriate independent breathing apparatus, gloves, protective glasses or face masks and boots. If the fire-proof protective equipment is not available or is not being used, combat fire from a sheltered position or from a safe distance. The standard EN469 provides a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

## Other recommendations:

Cool with water the tanks, cisterns or containers close to sources of heat or fire. Bear in mind the direction of the wind. Do not allow fire-fighting residue to enter drains, sewers or water courses.



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#### SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: Avoid direct contact with this product. Avoid breathing vapours. Keep people without protection in opposition to the wind direction. **ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:** 6.2 Avoid contamination of drains, surface or subterranean water and soil. In the case of large scale spills or when the product contaminates lakes, rivers or sewages, inform the appropriate authorities in accordance with local regulations. METHODS AND MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP: 6.3 Contain and mop up spills with absorbent materials (sawdust, earth, sand, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth, etc..). Keep the remains in a closed container. REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS: 6.4 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.

#### SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING:

Comply with the existing legislation on health and safety at work.

For waste disposal, follow the recommendations in section 13.

- General recommendations:

Avoid any type of leakage or escape. Keep the container tightly closed.

- Recommendations for the prevention of fire and explosion risks:

Not applicable.

Ventilation requirement:

Not available.

- Recommendations for the prevention of toxicological risks:

Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling. After handling, wash hands with soap and water. For exposure controls and personal protection measures, see section 8.

- Recommendations for the prevention of environmental contamination:

It is not considered a danger to the environment. In the case of accidental spillage, follow the instructions indicated in section 6.

## 7.2 CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES:

Forbid the entry to unauthorized persons. Keep out of reach of children. Keep away from sources of heat. If possible, avoid direct contact with sunlight. Avoid extreme humidity conditions. In order to avoid leakages, the containers, after use, should be closed carefully and placed in a vertical position. For more information, see section 10.

- Class of store:

According to current legislation.

- Maximum storage period:

120 Months.

- Temperature interval:

min:5 °C, max:30 °C (recommended).

- Incompatible materials:

Keep away from oxidizing agents, acids, metals, alkalis, amines, peroxides, anhydrides, reducing agents.

- Type of packaging:

According to current legislation.

- Limit quantity (Seveso III): Directive 2012/18/EU:
- Named dangerous substances/mixtures:None
- Hazard categories and lower-/upperthreshold quantities in tonnes (t):
- · Physical hazards:Extremely flammable aerosol. (P3a) (150t/500t neto).
- · Health hazards:Not applicable
- · Environmental hazards:Not applicable
- · Other hazards:Not applicable
- Threshold quantity for the application of lower-tier requirements:150 (neto) tons
- Threshold quantity for the application of upper-tier requirements:500 (neto) tons
- Remarks:

The qualifying quantities set out above relate to each establishment. The quantities to be considered for the application of the relevant Articles are the maximum quantities which are present or are likely to be present at any one time. Dangerous substances present at an establishment only in quantities equal to or less than 2 % of the relevant qualifying quantity shall be ignored for the purposes of calculating the total quantity present, if their location within an establishment is such that it cannot act as an initiator of a major accident elsewhere at that establishment. For more details, see note 4 of Annex I of the Seveso Directive.

## 7.3 SPECIFIC END USE(S):

For the use of this product particular recommendations apart from that already indicated are not available.



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## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### 8.1 CONTROL PARAMETERS:

If a product contains ingredients with exposure limits, may be necessary a personnel monitoring, work place or biological, to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to EN689, EN14042 and EN482 standard concerning methods for assessing the exposure by inhalation to chemical agents, and exposure to chemical and biological agents. Reference should be also made to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of dangerous substances.

#### - OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES (WEL)

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
EH40/2005 WELs (United	Year	WEL-TWA		WEL-STEL		Remarks
Kingdom) 2018		ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	
Dimethyl ether	-	1000	1920	-	-	Recommended
Ethyl acetate	1979	400	1440	-	-	
n-butyl acetate	2015	50	237	150	713	
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-	1996	100	434	150	651	BMGV, A4
xylene and p-xylene						
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	-	50	275	100	550	Sk, Recommended
Methyl isobutyl ketone	1981	50	205	75	307	BMGV

WEL - Workplace Exposure Limit, TWA - Time Weighted Average (8 hours), STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit (15 min).

BMGV - Biological monitoring guidance value. BMGVs are non-statutory and any biological monitoring undertaken in association with a guidance value needs to be conducted on a voluntary basis (ie with the fully informed consent of all concerned).

Sk - Can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.

A4 - Non classified as carcinogenic in humans.

#### - Dermal (Sk):

Means that, in exposures to this substance, the contribution by the cutaneous route, including the mucous membranes and eyes, may result significant for the overall body content if no measures are taken to prevent absorption. There are some chemicals for which dermal absorption, both in liquid and vapour phases, can be very high, and this route of entry may be or equal or greater importance even that inhalation pathway. In these situations, the use of a biological control is essential in order to quantify the overall amount of contaminant absorbed.

## - BIOLOGICAL LIMIT VALUES:

Biological monitoring can be a very useful complementary technique to air monitoring when air sampling techniques alone may not give a reliable indication of exposure. Biological monitoring is the measurement and assessment of hazardous substances or their metabolites in tissues, secretions, excreta or expired air, or any combination of these, in exposed workers. Measurements reflect absorption of a substance by all routes. Biological monitoring may be particularly useful in circumstances where there is likely to be significant skin absorption and/or gastrointestinal tract uptake following ingestion, where control of exposure depends on respiratory protective equipment, where there is a reasonably well-defined relationship between biological monitoring and effect, or where it gives information on accumulated dose and target organ body burden which is related to toxicity.

This preparation contains the following substances that have established a biological limit value:

- Ethylbenzene (2013): Biological determinant: sum of mandelic acid and phenylglycolic acid in urine, BEI: 0.15 g/g creatinine Sampling time: end of shift (2), Notation: (Ns).

-

These indicators accumulate in the body during the work week, therefore the sampling time is critical in relation to previous exposures. (2) When the end of the exposition not coincide with the end of the working day, the sample will be taken as soon as possible after the real exposition ceases. Once the steady state that depends on each biological indicator (weeks, months) has been reached, sampling of these can be done at any time. &The biological determinant is an indicator of exposure to the chemical, but the quantitative interpretation of the measurement is ambiguous. &(CDC: Guidelines for the identification and management of lead exposure in pregnant and lactating women, 2010).

## - DERIVED NO-EFFECT LEVEL (DNEL):

Derived no-effect level (DNEL) is a level of exposure that is considered safe, derived from toxicity data according to specific guidances included in REACH. DNEL values may differ from a occupational exposure limit (OEL) for the same chemical. OEL values may come recommended by a particular company, a government regulatory agency or an organization of experts. Although considered protective of health, the OEL values are derived by a process different of REACH.

- DERIVED NO-EFFECT LEVEL, WORKERS:- Systemic effects, acute and chronic:	DNEL Inhalation mg/m3		DNEL Cutaneous mg/kg bw/d	DNEL Oral mg/kg bw/d
Methyl isobutyl ketone	208 (a)	83 (c)	s/r (a) 11,8 (c)	- (a) - (c)
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene	289 (a)	77 (c)	s/r (a) 180 (c)	- (a) - (c)
Dimethyl ether	s/r (a)	1894 (c)	s/r (a) s/r (c)	- (a) - (c)
n-butyl acetate	960 (a)	480 (c)	11 (a) 11 (c)	- (a) - (c)
Ethyl acetate	1468 (a)	734 (c)	s/r (a) 63 (c)	- (a) - (c)
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	- (a)	275 (c)	- (a) 153,5 (c)	- (a) - (c)
- DERIVED NO-EFFECT LEVEL, WORKERS:- Local effects, acute and chronic:	DNEL Inhalation mg/m3		DNEL Cutaneous mg/cm2	DNEL Eyes mg/cm2
Methyl isobutyl ketone	208 (a)	83 (c)	s/r (a) - (c)	b/r (a) - (c)
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene	289 (a)	s/r (c)	s/r (a) s/r (c)	- (a) - (c)



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	Dimethyl ether		s/r (a)	s/r (c)	s/r <b>(a)</b>	s/r (c)	s/r (a)	- (c)
	n hutul acotato		960 (a)	480 (c)	s/r (a)	e/r (c)	s/r (a)	- (c)

Dimethyl ether	s/r (a)	s/r (c)	s/r <b>(a)</b>	s/r (c)	s/r (a)	- (c)
n-butyl acetate	960 (a)	480 (c)	s/r <b>(a)</b>	s/r (c)	s/r <b>(a)</b>	- (c)
Ethyl acetate	1468 (a)	734 (c)	s/r <b>(a)</b>	s/r (c)	b/r <b>(a)</b>	- (c)
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	- (a)	- (c)	- (a)	- (c)	- (a)	- (c)

## - Derived no-effect level, general population:

Not applicable (product for professional or industrial use).

- (a) Acute, short-term exposure, (c) Chronic, long-term or repeated exposure.
- (-) DNEL not available (without data of registration REACH).
- s/r DNEL not derived (not identified hazard).
- b/r DNEL not derived (low hazard).

## - PREDICTED NO-EFFECT CONCENTRATION (PNEC):

- PREDICTED NO-EFFECT CONCENTRATION,	PNEC Fresh water	PNEC Marine	PNEC Intermittent
AQUATIC ORGANISMS:- Fresh water, marine	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l
water and intermittent release:			
Methyl isobutyl ketone	0.6	0.06	1.5
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene	0.327	0.327	0.327
and p-xylene			
Dimethyl ether	0.155	0.016	1.549
n-butyl acetate	0.18	0.018	0.36
Ethyl acetate	0.26	0.026	1.65
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	0.635	0.0635	6.35
- WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS (STP)	PNEC STP	PNEC Sediments	PNEC Sediments
AND SEDIMENTS IN FRESH- AND MARINE	mg/l	mg/kg dw/d	mg/kg dw/d
WATER:			
Methyl isobutyl ketone	27.5	8.27	0.83
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene	6.58	12.46	12.46
and p-xylene			
Dimethyl ether	160	0.681	0.069
n-butyl acetate	35.6	0.981	0.0981
Ethyl acetate	650	1.25	0.125
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	100	3.29	0.329
- PREDICTED NO-EFFECT CONCENTRATION,	PNEC Air	PNEC Soil	PNEC Oral
TERRESTRIAL ORGANISMS:- Air, soil and	mg/m3	mg/kg dw/d	mg/kg dw/d
effects for predators and humans:			
Methyl isobutyl ketone	s/r	1.3	n/b
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene	-	2.31	-
and p-xylene			
Dimethyl ether	s/r	0.045	n/b
n-butyl acetate	s/r	0.0903	n/b
Ethyl acetate	-	0.24	200
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	-	0.29	-

- (-) PNEC not available (without data of registration REACH).
- n/b PNEC not derived (not bioaccumulative potential).
- s/r PNEC not derived (not identified hazard).

## 8.2 EXPOSURE CONTROLS:

## **ENGINEERING MEASURES:**











Provide adequate ventilation. Where reasonably practicable, this should be achieved by the use of local exhaust ventilation and good general extraction. If these measures are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours below the Occupational Exposure Limits, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

#### - Protection of respiratory system:

Avoid the inhalation of solvents.

#### - Protection of eyes and face:

It is recommended to install water taps, sources or eyewash bottles with clean water close to the working area.

## - Protection of hands and skin:

It is recommended to install water taps or sources with clean water close to the working area.Barrier creams may help to protect the exposed areas of the skin.Barrier creams should not be applied once exposure has occurred.

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS: REGULATION (EU) NO. 2016/425:

As a general measure on prevention and safety in the work place, we recommend the use of a basic personal protection equipment (PPE), with the corresponding marking. For more information on personal protective equipment (storage, use, cleaning, maintenance, type and characteristics of the PPE, protection class, marking, category, CEN norm, etc..), you should consult the informative brochures provided by the manufacturers of PPE.



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Mask:	<b>√</b>	Mask for gases and vapours of organic compounds (EN14387).Class 1: low capacity up to 1000 ppm, Class 2: medium capacity up to 5000 ppm, Class 3: high capacity up to 10000 ppm.In order to obtain a suitable protection level, the filter class must be selected depending on the type and concentration of the contaminating agents present, in accordance with the specifications supplied by the filter producers. The respiratory equipment with filters does not work satisfactorily when the air contains high concentrations of vapour or oxygen content less than 18% in volume. In presence of high concentrations of vapour, use independent breathing apparatus.
Safety goggles:		Safety goggles with suitable lateral protection (EN166).Clean daily and disinfect at regular intervals in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer.
Face shield:		No.
Gloves:	<b>√</b>	Solvent-resistant gloves (EN374). There are several factors (for example, temperature), they do in practice the period of use of a protective gloves resistant against chemicals is clearly lower than the established standard EN374. Due to the wide variety of circumstances and possibilities, the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier should be taken into account. Use the proper technique of removing gloves (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid contact of the product with the skin. The gloves should be immediately replaced when any sign of degradation is noted.
Boots:		No.
Apron:		No.
Clothing:	,	Advisable.

## - Thermal hazards:

Not applicable (the product is handled at room temperature).

## **ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS:**

Avoid any spillage in the environment of the product, wastes, packages or spraybooth sewages.

## - Spills on the soil:

Prevent contamination of soil.

## - Spills in water:

Do not allow to escape into drains, sewers or water courses.

## -Water Management Act:

This product does not contain any substance included in the list of priority substances in the field of water policy under Directive 2000/60/EC~2013/39/EU.

### - Emissions to the atmosphere:

Because of volatility, emissions to the atmosphere while handling and use may result, in special when it is used as a solvent. Avoid any solvent release into the atmosphere.

## VOC (product ready for use\*):

It is applicable the Directive 2004/42/EC, on the limitation of emissions of volatile compounds due to the use of organic solvents: VEHICLE REFINISHING PRODUCTS (defined in the Directive 2004/42/EC, Annex I.2): Emission subcategory D) Clearcoat. VOC (product ready for use\*): (QUICK CLEAR LACQUER SATIN Cod. 5011-006020 = 100 in volume): 1185,4 g/l\* (VOC max.420 g/l\* starting from 01.01.2010)

## VOC (industrial installations):

If this product is used in an industrial installation, it must be verified if it is applicable the Directive 2010/75/CE (DL.127/2013, on the limitation of emissions of volatile compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations: Solvents: 106,14 % Weight, VOC (supply): 91,00 % Weight, VOC: 57,00 % C (expressed as carbon), Molecular weight (average): 84,23 , Number C atoms (average): 4,40



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## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### 9.1 INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

<u>Appearance</u>

Physical state: Aerosol Colour: Black

Odour: Characteristic
Odour threshold: Not available (mixture).

Change of state

Melting point:

Not available (mixture).

Initial boiling point:

-25 °C at 760 mmHg

- Flammability:

Flashpoint: Not applicable.

Lower/upper flammability or explosive limits: Not available

Autoignition temperature: 240 °C

Stability

Decomposition temperature: Not available (technical impossibility to obtain the

data)

pH-value

pH: Not applicable (non-aqueous media).

- Viscosity:

Dynamic viscosity: Not available. Kinematic viscosity: Not available.

- Solubility(ies):

Solubility in water Inmiscible

Liposolubility: Not applicable (inorganic product).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:

Volatility:

Evaporation rate: Not available (lack of data).

**Density** 

Relative density: 0,761 at 20/4°C Relative water

Not available.

Relative vapour density: Not available.

Particle characteristics

Particle size:

- Explosive properties:

Not available.

- Oxidizing properties:

Not classified as oxidizing product.

\*Estimated values based on the substances composing the mixture.

## 9.2 OTHER INFORMATION:

Information regarding physical hazard classes

Aerosol sprays: Extremely flammable aerosol.

Other security features:

The values indicated do not always coincide with product specifications. The data for the product specifications can be found in the corresponding technical data sheet. For additional information concerning physical and chemical properties related to safety and environment, see sections 7 and 12.



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SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY REACTIVITY: 10.1 Corrosivity to metals: It is not corrosive to metals. Pyrophorical properties: It is not pyrophoric. CHEMICAL STABILITY: 10.2 Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions. POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS 10.3 Possible dangerous reaction with oxidizing agents, acids, metals, alkalis, amines, peroxides, anhydrides, reducing agents. **CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** 10.4 Heat: Keep away from sources of heat. If possible, avoid direct contact with sunlight. The product is not affected by exposure to air, but should not be left the containers open. Avoid extreme humidity conditions. Pressure: Not relevant. Shock: The product is not sensitive to shocks, but as a recommendation of a general nature should be avoided bumps and rough handling to avoid dents and breakage of packaging, especially when the product is handled in large quantities, and during loading and download operations. 10.5 **INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS** Keep away from oxidizing agents, acids, metals, alkalis, amines, peroxides, anhydrides, reducing agents. HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: 10.6 As consequence of thermal decomposition, hazardous products may be produced: formaldehyde. SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION No experimental toxicological data on the preparation is available. The toxicological classification for these mixture has been carried out by using the conventional calculation method of the Regulation (EU) No. 1272/2008~2021/849 (CLP). INFORMATION ON HAZARD CLASSES AS DEFINED IN REGULATION (EC) NO 1272/2008: 11.1 ACUTE TOXICITY: Dose and lethal concentrations DL50 (OECD401 DL50 (OECD402) CL50 (OECD403) for individual ingredients: mg/m3·4h Inhalation mg/kg bw Ora mg/kg bw Cutaneous Methyl isobutyl ketone 2080 Rat > 20000 Rabbit > 8200 Rat Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene 4300 Rat 1700 Rabbit > 2250 Rat and p-xylene Dimethyl ether > 100000 Rat n-butyl acetate 10768 Rat 17600 Rabbit > 23400 Rat Ethyl acetate 5620 Rat 18000 Rabbit > 44000 Rat 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate 8532 Rat > 5000 Rat > 35700 Rat

(\*) - Point estimates of acute toxicity corresponding to the classification category (see GHS/CLP Table 3.1.2). These values are designed to be used in the calculation of the ATE for classification of a mixture based on its components and do not represent test results.

ATE

mg/kg bw Ora

ATE

\*1100

mg/m3·4h Inhalation

\*11000 Vapours

\*11000 Vapours

23400 Vapours

44000 Vapours

35700 Vapours

> 100000 Vapours

mg/kg bw Cutaneous

(-) - The components that are assumed to have no acute toxicity at the upper threshold of category 4 for the corresponding exposure route are ignored.

- No observed adverse effect level	NOAEL Oral mg/kg bw/d	NOAEL Cutaneous mg/kg bw/d	NOAEC Inhalation mg/m3
Methyl isobutyl ketone	250 Rat		1843 Rat
Dimethyl ether			47106 Rat

Lowest observed adverse effect level

Estimates of acute toxicity (ATE)

2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate

Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene

for individual ingredients:

Methyl isobutyl ketone

and p-xylene Dimethyl ether

n-butyl acetate

Ethyl acetate

Not available

INFORMATION ON LIKELY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: ACUTE TOXICITY:



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Routes of exposure	Acute toxicity	Cat.	Main effects, acute and/or delayed	Criteria
Inhalation: Not classified	ATE > 20000 mg/m3	-	Not classified as a product with acute toxicity if inhaled (based on available data, the classification criteria are not met).	GHS/CLP 3.1.3.6.
Skin: Not classified	ATE > 5000 mg/kg bw	-	Not classified as a product with acute toxicity in contact with skin (based on available data, the classification criteria are not met).	
Eyes: Not classified	Not available.	-	Not classified as a product with acute toxicity by eye contact (lack of data).	GHS/CLP 1.2.5.
Ingestion: Not classified	ATE > 2000 mg/kg bw	Not available.	Not classified as a product with acute toxicity if swallowed (based on available data, the classification criteria are not met).	GHS/CLP 3.1.3.6.

GHS/CLP 3.1.3.6: Classification of mixtures based on ingredients of the mixture (additivity formula).

#### CORROSION / IRRITATION / SENSITISATION:

Danger class	Target organs	Cat.	Main effects, acute and/or delayed	Criteria
- Respiratory corrosion/irritation: Not classified	-	-	Not classified as a product corrosive or irritant by inhalation (based on available data the classification criteria are not met).	GHS/CLP ,1.2.6. 3.8.3.4.
- Skin corrosion/irritation: Not classified		-	Not classified as a product corrosive or irritant in contact with skin (based on available data, the classification criteria are not met).	GHS/CLP 3.2.3.3.
- Serious eye damage/irritation:	Eyes	Cat.2	IRRITANT: Causes serious eye irritation.	GHS/CLP 3.3.3.3.
- Respiratory sensitisation: Not classified	-	-	Not classified as a product sensitising by inhalation (based on available data, the classification criteria are not met).	GHS/CLP 3.4.3.3.
- Skin sensitisation: Not classified	-	-	Not classified as a product sensitising by skir contact (based on available data, the classification criteria are not met).	GHS/CLP 3.4.3.3.

GHS/CLP 3.2.3.3: Classification of the mixture when data are available for all components or only for some components. GHS/CLP 3.3.3.3: Classification of the mixture when data are available for all components or only for some components. GHS/CLP 3.4.3.3: Classification of the mixture when data are available for all components or only for some components. GHS/CLP 3.8.3.4: Classification of the mixture when data are available for all components or only for some components.

## - ASPIRATION HAZARD:

Danger class	Target organs	Cat.	Main effects, acute and/or delayed	Criteria
- Aspiration hazard: Not classified	-		,	GHS/CLP 3.10.3.3.

GHS/CLP 3.10.3.3: Classification of the mixture when data are available for all components or only for some components.

## SPECIFIC TARGET ORGANS TOXICITY (STOT): Single exposure (SE) and/or Repeated exposure (RE):

ĺ	Effects SE/RE Target organs		Cat.	Main effects, acute and/or delayed	Criteria	
	· Cutaneous:	RE	Skin		- 1 1	GHS/CLP 1.2.4.
	· Neurological:	SE (!)	CNS		,	GHS/CLP 3.8.3.4.

GHS/CLP 3.8.3.4: Classification of the mixture when data are available for all components or only for some components.

## **CMR EFFECTS:**

- Carcinogenic effects:

It is not considered as a carcinogenic product.

- Genotoxicity:

It is not considered as a mutagenic product.

Toxicity for reproduction:

Does not harm fertility. Does not harm the unborn child.

- Effects via lactation:

Not classified as a hazardous product for children breast-fed.



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## DELAYED AND IMMEDIATE EFFECTS AS WELL AS CHRONIC EFFECTS FROM SHORT AND LONG-TERM EXPOSURE: Routes of exposure

May be absorbed by inhalation of vapour, through the skin and by ingestion.

#### - Short-term exposure:

May irritate the eyes and skin. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

#### - Long-term or repeated exposure:

Repeated or prolonged contact may cause removal of natural fat from the skin, resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

#### **INTERACTIVE EFFECTS:**

Not available.

#### INFORMATION ABOUT TOXICOCINETICS, METABOLISM AND DISTRIBUTION:

#### - Dermal absorption:

This preparation contains the following substances for which dermal absorption can be very high: Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and mxylene and p-xylene, 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate.

#### - Basic toxicokinetics:

Not available.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Not available.

#### 11.2 **INFORMATION ON OTHER HAZARDS:**

#### Endocrine disrupting properties:

This product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties identified or under evaluation.

Other information:

No additional information available.

#### SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No experimental ecotoxicological data on the preparation as such is available. The ecotoxicological classification for these mixture has been carried out by using the conventional calculation method of the Regulation (EU) No. 1272/2008~2021/849 (CLP).

#### **TOXICITY:** 12.1

- Acute toxicity in aquatic environment	CL50 (OECD 203)	CE50 (OECD 202)	
for individual ingredients	mg/l·96hours	mg/l·48hours	mg/l·72hours
Methyl isobutyl ketone	179 - Fishes	200 - Daphniae	146 - Algae
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene	14 - Fishes	16 - Daphniae	10 - Algae
and p-xylene			
Dimethyl ether	4100 - Fishes	4400 - Daphniae	
n-butyl acetate	18 - Fishes	44 - Daphniae	675 - Algae
Ethyl acetate	212 - Fishes	164 - Daphniae	100 - Algae
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	134 - Fishes	408 - Daphniae	1000 - Algae

- No observed effect concentration	NOEC (OECD 210)	NOEC (OECD 211)	NOEC (OECD 201)
	mg/l · 28 days	mg/l · 21 days	mg/l · 72 hours
Methyl isobutyl ketone		30 - Daphniae	146 - Algae
n-butyl acetate		23 - Daphniae	
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate		100 - Daphniae	

#### - Lowest observed effect concentration

Not available

## ASSESSMENT OF AQUATIC TOXICITY:

Aquatic toxicity	Cat.	Main hazards to the aquatic environment	Criteria
- Acute aquatic toxicity: Not classified		L	GHS/CLP 4.1.3.5.5.3.
- Chronic aquatic toxicity:		Not classified as a dangerous product with chronic toxicity to aquatic life with long lasting effects (based on available data, the classification criteria are not met).	GHS/CLP 4.1.3.5.5.4.

CLP 4.1.3.5.5.3: Classification of a mixture for acute hazards, based on summation of classified components.

CLP 4.1.3.5.5.4: Classification of a mixture for chronic (long term) hazards, based on summation of classified components.

#### PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY: 12.2

## - Biodegradability:

Not readily biodegradable

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Aerobic biodegradation	COD	%DBO/DQO	Biodegradabilidad
for individual ingredients	mgO2/g	5 days 14 days 28 days	



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	Methyl isobutyl ketone	2716	76 - 83	Easy	
	Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene	2620	97	Easy	
	and p-xylene	2020	97	Lasy	
	• •	1011	4.0.5	Not I	
	Dimethyl ether	1041	1 3 5	Not easy	
	n-butyl acetate	2204	80 82 83	Easy	
	Ethyl acetate	1540	62 69 94	Easy	
	2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	1520	22 78 90	Easy	
	Note: Biodegradability data correspond to an avera	ge of data from various bibliogra	aphic sources.		
	- Hydrolysis:				
	Not available.				
	- Photodegradability:				
	Not available.				
12.3	BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:				
	May bioaccumulate.				
	Bioaccumulation	logPow	BCF	Potential	
	for individual ingredients	G	L/kg		
	Methyl isobutyl ketone	1.9	3.5 (calculated)	No bioaccumulable	
	Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene	3.16	56 (calculated)	Low	
	and p-xylene	3.10	50 (Galculated)	Low	
	Dimethyl ether	0.07	1.7 (calculated)	Unlikely, low	
	n-butyl acetate	1.81	6.9 (calculated)	No bioaccumulable	
	Ethyl acetate	0.73	3.2 (calculated)	No bioaccumulable	
	2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	0.56	3.2 (calculated)	No bioaccumulable	
12.4	MOBILITY IN SOIL:		·	·	
	Not available				
	Mobility	log Pod	Constant of Henry	Potential	
	for individual ingredients	_	Pa·m3/mol 20°C		
	Methyl isobutyl ketone	1,8		No bioaccumulable	
	Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene	2,25	660 (calculated)	Low	
	and p-xylene	, -	,		
	Dimethyl ether	0,89	518,6 (calculated)	Unlikely, low	
	n-butyl acetate	1,84	28,5 (calculated)	No bioaccumulable	
	Ethyl acetate	1,26	13,6 (calculated)	No bioaccumulable	
	2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	0,23	0,42 (calculated)	No bioaccumulable	
12.5	RESULTS OF PBT AND VPVB ASSESMENT:			140 biododamaidbio	
12.0	Does not contain substances that fulfil the PBT/vPv	,	<u>,,, 110. 1001/2000.</u> ,		
12.6	ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING PROPERTIES:	ontona.			
12.0	This product does not contain substances with ende	ocrine disrunting properties iden	atified or under evaluation		
12.7	OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS:	estine disturbing properties iden	timed of under evaluation.		
12.7	- Ozone depletion potential:				
	Not available.				
	- Photochemical ozone creation potential:				
	Not available.				
	- Earth global warming potential: In case of fire or incineration liberates CO2.				
OFOTICE					
SECTION	13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS				

WASTE TREATMENT METHODS:Directive 2008/98/EC~Regulation (EU) no. 1357/2014: 13.1

Take all necessary measures to prevent the production of waste whenever possible. Analyse possible methods for revaluation or recycling. Do not discharge into drains or the environment, dispose at an authorised waste collection point. Waste should be handled and disposed in accordance with current local and national regulations. For exposure controls and personal protection measures, see section 8.

Disposal of empty containers:Directive 94/62/EC~2015/720/EU, Decision 2000/532/EC~2014/955/EU:

Emptied containers and packaging should be disposed in accordance with currently local and national regulations. The classification of packaging as hazardous waste will depend on the degree of empting of the same, being the holder of the residue responsible for their classification, in accordance with Chapter 15 01 of Decision 2000/532/EC, and forwarding to the appropriate final destination. With contaminated containers and packaging, adopt the same measures as for the product in itself.

Procedures for neutralising or destroying the product:

Controlled incineration in special facilities for chemical waste, in accordance with local regulations.



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SECTIO	N 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION			
14.1	UN NUMBER OR ID NUMBER:			
	1950			
14.2	UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME:			
	AEROSOLS			
14.3	TRANSPORT HAZARD CLASS(E	ES):		
	Transport by road (ADR 2023) an	d		
	Transport by rail (RID 2023):			
	- Class:	2		
	- Packing group:			
	- Classification code:	5F		
	- Tunnel restriction code:	(D) 3		
	- Transport category:	2, max. ADR 1.1.3.6. 333 L		
	- Limited quantities: - Transport document:	1 L (see total exemptions ADR 3.4) Consignment paper.		
	- Instructions in writing:	ADR 5.4.3.4		
	Transport by sea (IMDG 40-20):			
	- Class:	2		
	- Packing group:			
	- Emergency Sheet (EmS):	F-D,S-U		
	- First Aid Guide (MFAG):	620*		
	- Marine pollutant:	No.		
	- Transport document:	Shipping Bill of lading.		
	Transport by air (ICAO/IATA 2021			
	- Class:	2		
	- Packing group: - Transport document:	Air Bill of lading.		
	- Transport document.	All bill of lauling.		
	Transport by inland waterways (A	<u>DN):</u>		
	Not available			
14.4	PACKING GROUP:			
	See section 14.3			
14.5	ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:			
	Not applicable (not classified as haza			
14.6	SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR U			
		product know what to do in case of accident or spill. Always transport in closed containers that are		
14.7	upright and secure. Ensure adequate ventilation.  MARITIME TRANSPORT IN BULK ACCORDING TO IMO INSTRUMENTS:			
14.7	Not available.	ICAGORDING TO IMO INOTROMENTO.		
CECTION	N 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION			
		NIMENTAL DECLIFATIONO/LEGICLATION OPENING CONTURE OUROTANGE OR MINTURE		
15.1		NMENTAL REGULATIONS/LEGISLATION SPECIFIC FOR THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE:		
		oduct generally are listed throughout this Safety Data Sheet.		
	Restrictions on manufacture, placing on market and use:			

See section 1.2

Tactile warning of danger:

Not applicable (the classification criteria are not met).

Child safety protection:

Not applicable (the classification criteria are not met).

VOC information on the label:

Contains VOC max. 1185,4 g/l\* for the product ready for use - The limit value 2004/42/EC-IIB cat. D) Clearcoat. is VOC max. 420 g/l **OTHER REGULATIONS:** 

Not available.

Control of the risks inherent in major accidents (Seveso III):

See section 7.2

Other local legislations:

The receiver should verify the possible existence of local regulations applicable to the chemical.

15.2 **CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT:** 

A chemical safety assessment has not been carried out for this mixture.



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#### SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

#### 16.1 TEXT OF THE PHRASES AND NOTES REFERENCED IN SECTIONS 2 AND/OR 3:

## Hazard statements according the Regulation (EU) No. 1272/2008~2021/849 (CLP), Annex III:

H220 Extremely flammable gas. H222 Extremely flammable aerosol. H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H280 Contains gas under pressure: may explode if heated. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H312 Harmful in contact with skin. H315 Causes skin irritation. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H332 Harmful if inhaled. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. H351 Suspected of causing cancer. H373 May cause damage to hearing organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled. H229 Pressurised container: may burst if heated.

## Notes related to the identification, classification and labelling of the substances or mixtures:

Note U (Table 3): When put on the market gases have to be classified as 'Gases under pressure', in one of the groups compressed gas, liquefied gas, refrigerated liquefied gas or dissolved gas. The group depends on the physical state in which the gas is packaged and therefore has to be assigned case by case. The following codes are assigned: Press. Gas (Comp.); Press. Gas (Liq.); Press. Gas (Ref. Liq.); Press. Gas (Diss.). Aerosols shall not be classified as gases under pressure (See Annex I, Part 2, Section 2.3.2.1, Note 2).

EVALUATION OF THE INFORMATION ON THE DANGER OF MIXTURES:

See sections 9.1, 11.1 and 12.1.

## ADVICES ON ANY TRAINING APPROPRIATE FOR WORKERS:

It is recommended for all staff that will handle this product to carry out a basic training in occupational risk and prevention, in order to provide understanding and interpretation of Safety Data Sheets and labelling of products as well.

## MAIN LITERATURE REFERENCES AND SOURCES FOR DATA:

- · European Chemicals Agency: ECHA, http://echa.europa.eu/
- · Access to European Union Law, http://eur-lex.europa.eu/
- · Industrial Solvents Handbook, Ibert Mellan (Noyes Data Co., 1970).
- · Threshold Limit Values, (AGCIH, 2021).
- · European agreement on the international carriage of dangerous goods by road, (ADR 2023).
- International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code IMDG including Amendment 40-20 (IMO, 2020).

## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS:**

List of abbreviations and acronyms that can be used (but not necessarily used) in this Safety Data Sheet:

- · REACH: Regulation concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals.
- · GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals of the United Nations.
- CLP: European regularion on Classificatin, Labelling amd Packaging of substances and chemical mixtures.
- · EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.
- · ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances.
- $\cdot$  CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (Division of the American Chemical Society).
- · UVCB: Substances of Unknown or Variable composition, complex reaction products or biological materials.
- · SVHC: Substances of Very High Concern.
- · PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulable and toxic substances.
- · vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulable substances.
- · VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds.
- · DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level (REACH).
- · PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration (REACH).
- $\cdot$  LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent.
- · LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent.
- UN: United Nations Organisation.
- · ADR: European agreement concerning the international carriage of dangeous goods by road.
- · RID: Regulations concerning the international transport of dangeous goods by rail.
- · IMDG: International Maritime code for Dangerous Goods.
- · IATA: International Air Transport Association.
- ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization.

#### SAFETY DATA SHEET REGULATIONS:

Safety Data Sheet in accordance with Article 31 of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) and Annex of Regulation (EU) No. 2020/878.

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The information of this Safety Data Sheet, is based on the present state of knowledge and on current UE and national laws, as the users" working conditions are beyond our knowledge and control. The product is not to be used for other purposes than those specified, without first obtaining written handling instruction. It is always the responsibility of the user to take all necessary steps in order to fulfil the demand laid down in the local rules and legislation. The information in this Safety Data Sheet is meant as a description of the safety requirements of the product and it is not to be considered as a guarantee of the product"s properties.