LAVA 20 SUPER QUICK PRIMER
Safety Data Sheet
According to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) with its Amendment Regulation (EC) No.1272/2008 (CLP) and EU 2020/878

Printing date 12.10.2021 **Version number 5 (replaces version 4)** **Revision: 12.10.2021**

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name: LAVA 20 SUPER QUICK PRIMER

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against Professional use
Application of the substance / the mixture: Polyisocyanate hardener

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
Manufacturer/Supplier:
OWL WATERPROOFING SOLUTIONS
135 Slaney Road, Dublin Industrial Estate
Glasnevin, Dublin 11
Tel: +353 01 830 2250
Email: info@owlwaterproofing.co.uk
Website: www.owlwaterproofing.co.uk

1.4 Emergency telephone number:

European Emergency Tel.: +353 01 830 2250

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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture
Classification according to Regulation EC No 1272/2008 CLP:

GHS02 flame

Flam. Liq. 2	H225 Flammable liquid and vapour.

GHS08 health hazard

Resp. Sens. 1	H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Repr. Tox. 2	H316d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
STOT RE 2	H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Asp. Tox. 1	H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

GHS07

Skin Irrit. 2	H315 Causes skin irritation.
Eye Irrit. 2	H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin Sens. 1	H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
STOT SE 3	H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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2.2 Label elements
Labelling according to Regulation EC No 1272/2008 CLP:
The product is classified and labelled according to the CLP regulation.
Hazard pictograms:

GHS02 GHS07 GHS08

Signal word: Danger

Hazard-determining components of labelling:
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene
diphenylmethane diisocyanate,isomeres and homologues
maleic anhydride
m-tolylidene diisocyanate
Addition reaction products of conjugated sunflower-oil fatty acids and tall-oil fatty acids with maleic anhydride

Hazard statements:
H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
EUH208 Contains:TOLUENE-2,4-DI-ISOCYANATE. May produce an allergic reaction.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
EUH204 Contains isocyanates. May produce an allergic reaction.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary statements

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P261 Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.P280Wear protective gloves / clothing and eye / face protection.
P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . .
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P342+P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . .
Contains:TOLUENEPOLYOXY(METHYL-1,2-ETHANEDIYL), .ALPHA.-HYDRO-.OMEGA.-HYDROXY-, POLYMER WITH2,4-DIISOCYANATO-1-METHYLBENZENETOLUENE-2,4-DI-ISOCYANATEETHYL ACETATE
VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :
Binding primers.VOC given in g/litre of product in a ready-to-use condition : 661,05
Limit value: 750,00

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2.3 Other hazards
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
PBT: Not applicable.
vPvB: Not applicable.

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SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures
Description: Mixture: consisting of the following components.

Ingredients according Regulation (EU) 2020/878:		
CAS EC 203-625-9 INDEX 601-021-00-3	**TOLUENE** Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Repr. 2 H361d, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Irrit. 2 H315,STOT SE 3 H336	35 ≤ x < 37,5
CAS 37273-56-6 EC 609-378-7 INDEX	**POLYOXY(METHYL-1,2-ETHANEDIYL), ALPHA.-HYDRO-.OMEGA.-HYDROXY-, POLYMER WITH 2,4-DIISOCYANATO-1-METHYLBENZENE** Acute Tox. 4 H332, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Resp. Sens. 1 H334, Skin Sens. 1 H317	28,5 ≤ x < 30
CAS 1330-20-7 EC 215-535-7 INDEX 601-022-00-9	**XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)** Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Note C	10 ≤ x < 11,5
CAS 108-65-6 EC 203-603-9 INDEX 607-195-00-7	**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE** Flam. Liq. 3 H226	9 ≤ x < 10,5

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CAS 141-78-6 EC 205-500-4 INDEX 607-022-00-5	**ETHYL ACETATE** Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066	10 ≤ x < 11,5
CAS 110-19-0 EC 203-745-1 INDEX 607-026-00-7	**ISOBUTYL ACETATE** Flam. Liq. 2 H225, EUH066, Note C	4 ≤ x < 4,5
CAS 91-08-7 EC 202-039-0 INDEX 615-006-00-4	**TOLUENE-2,4-DI-ISOCYANATE** Carc. 2 H351, Acute Tox. 2 H330, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335,Resp. Sens. 1 H334, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412, Note 2 C	0,25 ≤ x < 0,3

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

After inhalation:
Remove to open air.
If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration.
Get medical advice/attention immediately.

After skin contact:
Remove contaminated clothing.
Rinse skin with a shower immediately.
Get medical advice/attention immediately.
Wash contaminatedclothing before using it again.

After eye contact:
Remove contact lenses, if present.
Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully.
If problem persists, seek medical advice.

After swallowing:
Get medical advice/attention immediately.
Do not induce vomiting.
Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by adoctor.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
No further relevant information available.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
No further relevant information available.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder.
For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray canbe 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 preventexplosions.

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.

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5.3. Advice for firefighters: Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous forhealth. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose ofcontaminated 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 withself-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. Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakagesite.

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. If the product is flammable, use explosion-proof equipment. 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 point13.

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. Vapours may catch fire and an explosion may occur; vapour accumulation is therefore to be avoided by leaving windows and doors open and ensuring good cross ventilation. Withoutadequate 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 andwear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation ofelectrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers withcaution 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 wellventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away fromany incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

7.3 Specific end use(s) No further relevant information available.

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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

ESP	España	INSHT - Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2015
FIN	Suomi	HTP-arvot 2012. Haitallisiksi tunnetut pitoisuudet - Sosiaali- ja terveysministeriön julkaisuja 2012:5
FRA	France	JORF n°0109 du 10 mai 2012 page 8773 texte n° 102
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81EUOEL EUDirective (EU) 2017/164; Directive
EU	OEL EU	2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC;Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2016

TOLUENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h mg/m3	TWA/8h ppm	STEL/15min mg/m3	STEL/15min ppm	
VLA	ESP	192	50	384	100	SKIN
HTP	FIN	81	25	380	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	76,8	20	384	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	191	50	384	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	192	50			SKIN
OEL	EU	192	50	384	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		75,4	20			

ETHYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h mg/m3	TWA/8h ppm	STEL/15min mg/m3	STEL/15min ppm
VLA	ESP	1460	400		
HTP	FIN	1100	300	1800	500
VLEP	FRA	1400	400		
WEL	GBR		200		400
OEL	EU	734	200	1468	400
TLV-ACGIH		1441	400		

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATET

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h mg/m3	TWA/8h ppm	STEL/15min mg/m3	STEL/15min ppm	
VLA	ESP	275	50	550	100	SKIN
HTP	FIN	270	50	550	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	274	50	548	100	
VLEP	ITA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	SKIN

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XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	221	50	442	100	SKIN
HTP	FIN	220	50	440	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150	

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	0,036	0,005	0,14	0,02	
WEL	GBR	0,02		0,07		
TLV-ACGIH			0,001		0,003	SKIN

Legend:

TOLUENE-2,4-DI-ISOCYANATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	0,036	0,005	0,14	0,02	
WEL	GBR	0,02		0,07		
TLV-ACGIH			0,001		0,003	SKIN

Legend:

8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.
When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice. Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.
Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station. Exposure levels must be kept as low as possible to avoid significant build-up in the organism.
Manage personal protective equipment so asto guarantee maximum protection (e.g. reduction in replacement times).
HAND PROTECTION: Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374). The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time dependson the duration and type of use.
SKIN PROTECTION: Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Washbody 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.

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* EYE PROTECTION: Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, wear a mask with atype AX filter, whose limit of use will be defined by the manufacturer (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours ofvarious kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to thethreshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of anemergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathingapparatus (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 ensurecompliance with environmental standards.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

General Information	
Physical state	Liquid
Colour:	Straw-coloured
Odour:	Characteristic
Odour threshold:	Not determined
Melting point/freezing point:	Not determined
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	Not determined
Flammability	Not applicable
Lower and upper explosion limit	
Lower:	Not determined
Upper:	Not determined
Flash point:	-4° C
Auto-ignition temperature:	Product is not selfigniting.
Decomposition temperature:	Not determined
Viscosity:	
Kinematic viscosity	Not determined
Kinematic viscosity	
Solubility	Reacts with water developing Carbon Dioxide
water:	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	Not determined
Vapour pressure:	Not determined
Density and/or relative density	
Density at 20 °C:	0.94
Relative density	Not determined
Vapour density	Not determined

9.2. Other information

Total solids (250°C / 482°F)	29,75%

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* **VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :** 70,25 % - 661,05g/litre
VOC (volatile carbon) : 55,39 % - 521,24g/litre

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity
There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.
TOLUENE: Avoid exposure to: light.
ETHYL ACETATE: Decomposes slowly into acetic acid and ethanol under the effect of light, air and water.
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.
ISOBUTYL ACETATE: Decomposes under the effect of heat.Attacks various types of plastic materials.
TOLUENE-2,4-DI-ISOCYANATE: Polymerises developing heat on contact with: amines,strong bases.Reacts with hot water and alcohols, decomposing and releasing carbon dioxide.

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.
TOLUENE: Risk of explosion on contact with: fuming sulphuric acid,nitric acid,silver perchlorate,nitrogen dioxide,non-metal halogenates,aceticacid,organic nitrocompounds.May form explosive mixtures with: air. May react dangerously with: strong oxidising agents,strongacids,sulphur.
ETHYL ACETATE: Risk of explosion on contact with: alkaline metals,hydrides,oleum.May react violently with: fluorine,strong oxidisingagents, explosion on contact with: fuming sulphuric acid,nitric acid,silver perchlorate,nitrogen dioxide,non-metal halogenates,aceticacid,organic nitrocompounds.May form explosive mixtures with: air. May react dangerously with: strong oxidising agents,strongacids,sulphur.
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE: May react violently with: oxidising substances,strong acids,alkaline metals.
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS): Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.Reacts violently with: strong oxidants,strong acids,nitric acid,perchlorates.May form explosive mixtures with: air.
ISOBUTYL ACETATE: Risk of explosion on contact with: strong oxidising agents.May react violently with: alkaline hydroxides,potassium tert-butoxide.Forms explosive mixtures with: air.
TOLUENE-2,4-DI-ISOCYANATE: Polymerises developing heat on contact with: amines,strong bases.Reacts violently developing heat on contact with: acetylchloride,amines,bases,ethanol,methanol,oxidising substances,phenoles. Forms explosive mixtures with: hot air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid
Avoid overheating.
Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges.
Avoid all sources of ignition.
ETHYL ACETATE: Avoid exposure to: light,sources of heat,naked flames.
ISOBUTYL ACETATE: Avoid exposure to: sources of heat,naked flames.
TOLUENE-2,4-DI-ISOCYANATE: Avoid exposure to: sources of heat,naked flames.

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* **10.5. Incompatible materials**
ETHYL ACETATE: Incompatible with: acids,bases,strong oxidants,aluminium,nitrates,chlorosulphuric acid.Incompatible materials: plastic materials.
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE: Incompatible with: oxidising substances,strong acids,alkaline metals.
ISOBUTYL ACETATE: Incompatible with: strong oxidants,nitrates,strong acids,strong bases.
TOLUENE-2,4-DI-ISOCYANATE: Incompatible with: water,acids,alkalis,amines,strong oxidants.

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.
TOLUENE-2,4-DI-ISOCYANATE: May develop: carbon oxides,hydrogen cyanide,nitrous gases.

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 itcontains, 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 thetoxicological effects of exposure to the product.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects
Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information:
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATEThe 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:
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
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.
ETHYL ACETATE
Risk of explosion on contact with: alkaline metals,hydrides,oleum.May react violently with: fluorine,strong oxidisingagents,chlorosulphuric acid,potassium tert-butoxide.Forms explosive mixtures with: air.
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
May react violently with: oxidising substances,strong acids,alkaline metals.
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.Reacts violently with: strong oxidants,strong acids,nitric acid,perchlorates.May formexplosive mixtures with: air.
ISOBUTYL ACETATE
Risk of explosion on contact with: strong oxidising agents.May react violently with: alkaline hydroxides,potassium tert-butoxide.Formsexplosive mixtures with: air.
TOLUENE-2,4-DI-ISOCYANATE
Polymerises developing heat on contact with: amines,strong bases.Reacts violently developing heat on contact with: acetylchloride,amines,bases,ethanol,methanol,oxidising substances,phenoles.Forms explosive mixtures with: hot air.

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* **XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)**
Intake of alcohol interferes with the metabolism of the substance, inhibiting it. Ethanol consumption (0.8 g/kg) before a 4-hourexposure to xylene vapours (145 and 280 ppm) causes a 50% reduction in the excretion of methyl hippuric acid, whereas theconcentration of xylenes in the blood increases approx. 1.5-2 times. At the same time there is an increase in the secondary sideeffects 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 methylhippuric 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	
LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture: LD50 (Oral) of the mixture: LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:	> 20 mg/l Not classified (no significant component) >2000 mg/kg
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS) LD50 (Oral) LD50 (Dermal) LC50 (Inhalation)	 3523 mg/kg Rat 4350 mg/kg Rabbit 26 mg/l/4h Rat
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE LD50 (Oral) LD50 (Dermal)	 8530 mg/kg Rat >5000 mg/kg Rat
TOLUENE LD50 (Oral) LD50 (Dermal) LC50 (Inhalation)	 5580 mg/kg Rat 12124 mg/kg Rabbit 28.1 mg/l/4h Rat

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION: Causes skin irritation
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION: Causes serious eye irritation
RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION: Sensitising for the skinSensitising for the respiratory system. May produce an allergic reaction.
Contains:
TOLUENE-2,4-DI-ISOCYANATE 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 (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS): 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 carcinogenicpotential".
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 carcinogenicpotential".
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: Suspected of damaging the unborn child

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* **STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE:** May cause drowsiness or dizziness
STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE: May cause damage to organs
ASPIRATION HAZARD: Toxic for aspiration

SECTION 12: Ecological information

No specific data are available for this product. Handle it according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Do not contaminate soil andwaterways. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation. Please take all theproper measures to reduce harmful effects on aquifers.

12.1. Toxicity
Information not available

12.2. Persistence and degradability

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS) Solubility in water Biodegradability:	 100 - 1000 mg/l Information not available
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE Solubility in water Rapidly biodegradable	 > 10000 mg/l
TOLUENE Solubility in water Rapidly biodegradable	 100 - 1000 mg/l
ETHYL ACETATE Solubility in water Rapidly biodegradable	 > 10000 mg/l
ISOBUTYL ACETATE Solubility in water Rapidly biodegradable	 1000 - 10000 mg/l
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water BCF	 3.12 25.9
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	 1,2
TOLUENE Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water BCF	 2,73 90

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ETHYL ACETATE Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water BCF	 0,68 30
ISOBUTYL ACETATE Partition co efficient: n-octanol/water BCF	 2,3 15,3

12.4. Mobility in soil

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS) Partition coefficient: soil/water.	2.73

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects
Information not available

SECTION 13: Disposal consideration

13.1. Waste treatment methods
Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this productshould 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
ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1263

14.2. UN proper shipping name
ADR / RID: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
IMDG: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
IATA: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)
ADR / RID: Class: 3 Label: 3 
IMDG: Class: 3 Label: 3 
IATA: Class: 3 Label: 3 

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* **14.4. Packing group**
ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: II
The product, if packed in packages of less than 450 litres, can be assigned to P.G. III as provided for by 2.2.3.1.4 of the ADR.
The product, if packed in packages of less than 30 litres, can be assigned to P.G. III as provided for by 2.3.2.2 of the IMDG Code.
The product, if packed in packages of less than 30 litres, can be assigned to P.G. III as provided for by 3.3.3.1.1 of the DGR IATA.

14.5. Environmental hazards
ADR / RID: NO
IMDG: NO
IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 33 Special Provision: 640D	Limited Quantities: 5 L	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
IMDG:EMS:	F-E, S-E	Limited Quantities: 5 L	
IATA:	Cargo: Pass.: Special Instructions:	Maximum quantity: 220 L Maximum quantity: 60 L A3, A72, A192	Packaging instructions: 366 Packaging instructions: 355

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code
Information not relevant

SECTION 15: Regulatory iinformation

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EC: 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: 48 TOLUENE
Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH): On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage greater than 0,1%.
Substances subject to authorisarion (Annex XIV REACH): None
Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 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 risksrelated to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.
VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC): Binding primers.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment
No chemical safety assessment has been processed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

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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. 2	Acute toxicity, category 2
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
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
Resp. Sens. 1	Respiratory sensitization, category 1
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, category 1
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.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
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.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
EUH204	Contains isocyanates. May produce an allergic reaction.

LEGEND:
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 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%

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SECTION 16: Other information

- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 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 STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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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 thesuitability 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 currenthealth 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.