Safety Data Sheets

According to Annex II of REACH - Regulation (EU) 2020/878

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

1.1. Product ID

Code	**DB1PM08**
Product Name	**FAST POLYURETHANE THINNER - DILUENTE PM 08M**

1.2. Identified uses of the substance or mixture that are relevant and uses that are not recommended

Application Description	**solvent for professional use, suitable for Dilution and/or washing**

1.3. Details of the safety data sheet provider

Manufacturer: BRENNA SRL
Address: VIA ARNO 48
20831 SEREGNO (mb)
Tel: +39 0362239819
Fax: +39 0362 244726
Web: www.brennachim.com
Email: brennachim@gmail.com

Distributor : Ada Color Ltd.
176 Brezovsko Shose st.
4003 Plovdiv, Bulgaria
Mobile: +359896663052
Tel: +35932940456
Fax +35932940457
Web: adacolor-bg.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent information, please contact

Additional information: Bulgaria:
Toxicology Clinic at the Pirogov Hospital for Active Treatment
Emergency phone:
+359 02 9154 409 (standard time excluding the weekend)
+359 02 9154 346 (24/7 support)

SECTION 2. Hazard description

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous under the provisions of Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and corrections). The product requires a safety data sheet in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2020/878.
Any additional information regarding health and/or environmental risks is noted in Sections 11 and 12.

Hazard classification and designation:

Flammable liquid, category 2	H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapors.
Acute toxicity, category 4	H312	Harmful in contact with the skin.
Acute toxicity, category 4	H332	Harmful if inhaled.
Inhalation hazard, category 1	H304	It can be deadly if ingested and enters the respiratory tract.
Specific toxicity for certain organs - category 2	H373	May cause organ damage repeated exposure, by means of prolonged or repetitive exposition.
Eye irritation, category 2	H319	It causes serious eye irritation.
Skin irritation category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation. Specific toxicity for certain
organs - category 3	H335	May cause respiratory irritation Single exposure, Roads.
Specific toxicity for certain organs - exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness. single

2.2. Label elements

Hazard labelling according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and corrections.

Hazard pictograms:

SECTION 2. Hazard description ... / >>

Signal words: Dangerous

Hazard Warnings:

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapors.
H312+H332	Harmful in contact with skin or inhalation.
H304	It can be deadly if ingested and enters the respiratory tract.
H373	It can cause organ damage through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	It causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause irritation of the respiratory tract.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Safety recommendations:

P331	DO NOT induce vomiting.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Call EVALUATION CENTER/PHYSICIAN immediately
P370+P378	In case of fire: use a fire extinguisher to extinguish.
P280	Use protective gloves and face protection.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other sources of ignition. Smoking is prohibited.
P261	Avoid inhaling dust/vapours/gases/mist/vapours/aerosols.
P241	Use [electrical/ventilation/lighting/systems). , ,] explosion-proof.
P242	Use tools that do not cause sparks.
P243	Take action to prevent the release of static electricity.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P303+P361+P353	In case of contact with skins (or hair): immediately remove all contaminated clothing. Rinse the skin [or take a shower].
P304+P340	IF INHALED: take the face to fresh air and place it in a position that facilitates breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IN CASE OF EYE CONTACT: Rinse gently with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if any, and as much as possible. Continue rinsing.

Contains: CLEAN ACETON
N - BUTYL ACETATE

2.3. Other hazards

Based on the available data, it is evident that the product does not contain PBT or vPvB substances at a rate ≥ of 0,1%. The

product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties with a concentration ≥ 0.1%.

SECTION 3. Ingredients/Ingredient Information

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification		x = Conc. %	Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
PURE ACETON			
INDEX	*606-001-00-8*	78 ≤ x < 82	**Flam. Liq. 2:225 a.m., Eye Irritates. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066**
EEC	*200-662-2*		
CASE	*67-64-1*		
N - BUTYL ACETATE			
INDEX	*607-025-00-1*	10 ≤ x < 11.5	**Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066**
EEC	*204-658-1*		
CASE	*123-86-4*		
Xylene (mixture of isomers)			
INDEX	*601-022-00-9*	10 ≤ x < 11.5	**Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C**
EEC	*215-535-7*		**STA Leather: 1100 mg/kg, STA Inhalation clouds/dust: 1.5 mg/l, STA Inhalation vapor: 11 mg/l**
CASE	*1330-20-7*		

The full text of hazard instructions (H) is in Section 16.

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: Eliminate possible contact lenses. Wash immediately and thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids well. If the problem persists, consult a doctor.
SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse slowly and thoroughly with water. If irritation persists, consult a doctor. Before new use, dirty clothes should be washed.
INHALATION: Take the subject to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, call a doctor immediately.
INGESTION: Consult a doctor immediately. Induce vomiting only with a doctor's prescription. If the subject is unconscious or if there is no doctor's prescription, do not give anything oral.

4.2. The most significant acute symptoms and effects occurring after a certain period of time

No specific information is known about the symptoms and effects caused by the product.

4.3. Indication of the need for any emergency medical care and special treatment

No information available

SECTION 5. Fire prevention measures

5.1. Fire extinguishers

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING AGENTS
Extinguishing agents are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powders. In the event of leaks or spills of the product that have not ignited, the nebulised water may be used to disperse flammable vapours and to protect persons engaged in the activity of stopping the leakage.
INAPPROPRIATE EXTINGUISHING AGENTS
Do not use a water jet. Water is not effective for extinguishing fire, but it can be used to cool closed vessels that are exposed to flames in order to prevent explosions and explosions.

5.2. Particular hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS OF EXPOSURE TO SUCHAI FIRE
Overpressure can be created in vessels exposed to fire with a risk of explosion. Avoid inhalation of products resulting from ignition.

5.3. Tips for firefighters

BACKGROUND
Cool the dishes with a water jet to avoid degradation of the product and the formation of potentially hazardous substances. Always wear full protective firefighting equipment. Collect the water used to extinguish the fire, which should not be poured down the drain. The contaminated water used in extinguishing the fire and fire should be disposed of in accordance with the current regulations.
EQUIPPING
Normal firefighting clothing, such as one open-chain compressed air respirator (EN 137), fire kit (EN469), fire gloves (EN 659) and firefighting boots (HO A29 or A30).

SECTION 6. Emergency release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

In the absence of danger, stop the source of leakage or spillage of the product.
Use appropriate protective equipment (including personal protective equipment specified in Section 8 of the Safety Data Sheet) to avoid contact with skin and eyes and contamination of personal clothing. These guidelines apply to both product handlers and emergency interventions.

Persons without the necessary equipment should be distant. Use anti-flammable equipment. Remove any incendiary or heat source (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the area where the product was spilled.

6.2. Precautions to protect the environment

Do not allow the product to enter sewers, surface waters, groundwater.

6.3. Methods and materials for restraint and cleaning

Aspirate the leaked product in a suitable container. Assess the compatibility of the vessel to be used for the product by

SECTION 6. Emergency release measures ... / >>

Check Section 10. Absorb the substrates with absorbent inert material.
Carry out the necessary ventilation of the room where the product was spilled. The disposal of the contaminated material must be carried out in accordance with the provisions in item 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information regarding personal protective equipment and waste disposal is given in Sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. Operation and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe operation

Keep away from heat, sparks and flames, do not smoke and do not use matches and lighters. Without proper ventilation, fumes can accumulate above the ground and even from a distance, if a spark is triggered, they can ignite again. Avoid the accumulation of electrostatic loads. In the case of large-sized packages during transfer operations, connect with a plug in an earthed socket and wear anti-static shoes. Its strong shaking and vigorous leakage of liquid through pipes and appliances can lead to the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. To avoid the risk of fire and explosion, never use pressurized air during transport. To avoid the risk of fire and explosion, never use pressurized air during transport. Do not eat, drink or smoke during the use of the product. Avoid spraying the product into the environment.

7.2. Safe storage conditions, including incompatibilities

Store only in the original containers. Store in closed containers, in a well-ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Store in a cool and ventilated place, keep away from heat, flame, sparks and other incendiary sources. Containers should be stored away from possibly incompatible materials, consult section 10.

7.3. Specific end-use(s)

No information available

SECTION 8. Exposure control/personal protective equipment

8.1. Control parameters

Reference Standards:

BGR	Bulgaria	ORDINANCE NO. 13 OF 30 DECEMBER 2003 ON THE PROTECTION OF WORKERS FROM RISKS, RELATED TO EXPOSURE TO CHEMICAL AGENTS AT WORK (amended SG No. 5 of 17 January 2020)
ITA	Italy	Legislative Decree 9 April 2008, n.81
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)
HAD	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2022/431; Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EC; Directive 2006/15/EO; Directive 2004/37/EO; Directive 2000/39/EO; Directive 98/24/EO; Directive 91/322/EIO.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2022

SECTION 8. Exposure control/personal protective equipment ... / >>

Xylene (mixture of isomers)

Limit value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Notes / Monitoring
		mg/kg	ppm	mg/kg	ppm	
TLV	BGR	221	50	442	100	KOZHA
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	KOZHA
WELL	GBR	220	50	441	100	KOZHA
OIL	HAD	221	50	442	100	
OIL	HAD	221	50	442	100	KOZHA
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150	

Intended concentration at which there is no environmental impact - PNEC

Reference value in freshwater	32	mg/L
Reference value in seawater	32	mg/L
Reference value for freshwater sedimentation	1246	mg/kg
Reference value for seawater sedimentation	1246	mg/kg
Reference value for water, intermittent release	32	mg/L
Reference value for STP micro-organisms	658	mg/L
Land reference value	231	mg/kg

Orally	12.5 mg/kg/day		221 mg/kg/day
Inhalation	65.3 mg/m3	442 mg/kg	
Everyone	125 mg/kg/day		212 mg/kg/day

PURE ACETONE

Limit value

Type	Country	TWA/8ч		STEL/15min		Notes / Monitoring
		mg/kg	ppm	mg/kg	ppm	
TLV	BGR	600		1400		
VLEP	ITA	1210	500			
WELL	GBR	1210	500	3620	1500	
OIL	HAD	1210	500			
TLV-ACGIH			250		500	

Intended concentration at which there is no environmental impact - PNEC

Reference value in freshwater	10,6	mg/L
Reference value in seawater	1,06	mg/L
Reference value for freshwater sedimentation	30,4	mg/kg
Reference value for seawater sedimentation	3,04	mg/kg
Reference value for water, intermittent release	21	mg/L
Reference value for STP micro-organisms	100	mg/L
Land reference value	29,5	mg/kg

Orally	62 mg/kg/day		
Inhalation	200 mg/m3	2420 mg/m3	1210 mg/m3
Everyone	62 mg/kg/day		186 mg/kg/day

SECTION 8. Exposure control/personal protective equipment ... / >>

N - BUTYL ACETATE

Limit value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Notes / Monitoring
		mg/kg	ppm	mg/kg	ppm	
TLV	BGR	710		950		
WELL	GBR	724	150	966	200	
OIL	HAD		50		150	
TLV-ACGIH			50		150	

Intended concentration at which there is no environmental impact - PNEC

Reference value in freshwater	18	mg/L
Reference value in seawater	1	mg/L
Reference value for freshwater sedimentation	98	mg/kg
Reference value for seawater sedimentation	9	mg/kg
Reference value for water, intermittent release	36	mg/L
Reference value for STP micro-organisms	356	mg/L
Land reference value	9	mg/kg

Orally		2 mg/kg Bodily weight/day		2 mg/kg Bodily weight/day					
Inhalation	300 mg/m3	300 mg/m3	35.7 mg/m3	35.7 mg/m3	600 mg/m3	600 mg/m3	300 mg/m3	300 mg/m3	
Dermal				6 mg/kg Bodily weight/day		550 mg/kg Body Weight/de y N		550 mg/kg Body weight/da	

Legend:
(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable fraction ; BREATH = Inhalable fraction ; CHEST = Thoracic fraction.
VND = identified hazard, but no DNEL/PNEC room; NEA = no expected discharge; NPI = any particular hazard ; LOW = low danger ; MED = medium hazard ; HIGH = high danger.

8.2. Exposure control

Given that the use of appropriate technical measures should always take precedence over the use of personal protective equipment, ensure good ventilation in the workplace through efficient local aspiration.
When choosing personal protective equipment, ask for advice from your chemical suppliers. Personal protective equipment must bear the CE marking, which certifies that it complies with the standards in force.
Provide an emergency shower with an eye wash bath.
It is necessary to maintain the lowest possible levels of exposure to avoid significant accumulations in the body. Use personal protective equipment in such a way as to ensure maximum protection (e.g. reduction of replacement time).
HAND PROTECTION
Protect hands with category III work gloves.
When choosing a material for work gloves (see EN 374 standard), the following must be taken into account: compatibility, degradation, breakage time and penetration.
In the case of handling detergents, the durability of the work gloves must be checked before use, as it cannot be predicted. Gloves have a wear time, which depends on the duration and how they are used.
SKIN PROTECTION
Wear long-sleeved work clothes and protective shoes for professional use of category II (according to Regulation 2016/425 and EN ISO 20344). Wash with soap and water after removing protective clothing.
Consider whether it is necessary to provide anti-static clothing in case the work environment carries a risk of explosion. EYE PROTECTION
The use of airtight safety glasses is recommended (see standard EN 166).
In case of exposure to the risk of spraying during operation, appropriate protection of the mucous membranes (mouth, nose, eyes) should be undertaken in order to avoid accidental absorption.
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
In case of exceeding the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) of the substance or of one or more substances present in the product, we advise the use of a mask with an AX filter, the limit of use of which will be determined by the manufacturer (see standard EN 14387). In case there are gases or vapors of different nature and/or gases or vapors with particles (aerosol, smoke, fogs, etc.), it is necessary to use combined filters.
The use of respiratory protective equipment is necessary in case the technical measures taken are not sufficient to limit the worker's exposure to the threshold values taken into account. The protection provided by the

SECTION 8. Exposure control/personal protective equipment ... / >>

Masks are limited.
In the event that the substance in question is odourless or its olfative threshold is greater than the corresponding TLV-TWA, and in the event of an emergency, insert an open-circuit self-contained compressed air breathing apparatus (see EN 137) or an external air intake breathing apparatus (see EN 138). For the right choice of respiratory protective equipment, refer to EN 529.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE VERIFICATION
Emissions from manufacturing processes, including those from ventilation systems, must be controlled in order to comply with environmental regulations.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties		Value	Information
Physical aspect		liquid	
Colour		achromatic	
Smell		Characteristic	
Melting point / freezing point		Missing	
Boiling Point	>	35 °C	
Flammability		Missing	
Lower Limit Explosion		Missing	
Upper limit explosion		Missing	
Ignition Point	<	23 °C	
Self-ignition temperature		Missing	
Decay temperature		Missing	
pH		Missing	
Kinematic viscosity		Missing	
Solubility		partially soluble	
Distribution coefficient:			
n-octanol/water		Missing	
Vapor pressure		Missing	
Density and/or relative density		0,81	
Relative Density of Money		>2	
Characteristics of particles		Not applicable	

9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information on physical hazard classes No information

available

9.2.2. Other safety features

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EC)	100,00 %	- 805,13	gram/liter
VOC (Volatile Carbon)	64,83 %	- 521,94	gram/liter
Explosive properties	The product is not explosive		

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Under normal conditions of use, there are no particular dangers of reaction with other substances. Xylene

(mixture of isomers)
Stable under normal conditions of use and storage.
CLEAN ACETON
Reacts with: basics.
N - BUTYL ACETATE
Stable under normal conditions of use and storage.

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable under normal conditions of use and storage. Xylene

(mixture of isomers)

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity ... / >>

Stable under normal conditions of use and storage.
CLEAN ACETON
Stable under normal conditions of use and storage.
N - BUTYL ACETATE
Stable under normal conditions of use and storage.

10.3. Possibility of dangerous reactions

Fumes can form explosive mixtures when mixed with air. Xylene (mixture of

isomers)
Stable under normal conditions of use and storage. It reacts violently with: strong oxidants, strong acids, nitric acid, perchlorates.
CLEAN ACETON
..
Forms: There is no dangerous reaction with proper use and use.
N - BUTYL ACETATE
Risk of explosion in contact with: highly oxidizing agents.May react dangerously with: alkaline hydroxides,potassium tert-butoxide.Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating. Avoid the accumulation of electrostatic loads. Avoid any source of ignition.

Xylene (mixture of isomers)
Avoid exposure to: heating sources, open flames, ash.
CLEAN ACETON
Avoid exposure to: heating sources, open flames.Avoid exposure to: ignition sources.May react dangerously to exposure to: air.
N - BUTYL ACETATE
Avoid exposure to: moisture, sources of heating, open flames.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Xylene (mixture of isomers) Incompatible
with: acids, oxidizing.
CLEAN ACETON
Incompatible with: acids, oxidizing substances. Incompatible with: bases, amines.
N - BUTYL ACETATE
Incompatible with: water, nitrates, strong oxidants, acids, bases, zinc.

10.6. Hazardous decay products

In the event of thermal decay or in the event of a fire, gases and fumes can calve, which are potentially hazardous to health. Xylene (mixture

of isomers)
It can form: Carbon monoxide.
CLEAN ACETON
When heated above the melting point, it can release: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.
N - BUTYL ACETATE
It can form: Carbon monoxide.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

11.1. Information on the hazard classes set out in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information No

information available

Information on likely routes of exposure

Xylene (mixture of isomers) WORKERS:
inhalation; skin contact.
POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; breathing air into the room.

N - BUTYL ACETATE
WORKERS: inhalation; skin contact.

Immediate effects occurring after a certain period of time, as well as chronic consequences of short-term and long-term exposure

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

Xylene (mixture of isomers)
Toxic effect on the central nervous system (encephalopathies); irritating effect on the skin, conjunctiva, cornea and respiratory system.

N - BUTYL ACETATE
In humans, the vapors of the substance cause irritation of the eyes and nose. In case of repeated exposure, skin irritation, dermatitis (dryness and cracking of the skin) and keratitis occur.

Interaction

Xylene (mixture of isomers)
Alcohol intake interferes with the metabolism of the substance, inhibits it. Ethanol consumption (0.8 g / kg) before 4-hour exposure to xylene vapor (145 and 280 ppm) causes a 50% decrease in methyluric acid excretion, while the concentration of xylenes in the blood increases. about 1.5-2 times. At the same time, there is an increase in the side effects of ethanol. Xylone metabolism is increased by phenobarbital and 3-methylcolantrene enzyme inducers.
Aspirin and xylene mutually inhibit their conjugation with glycine, which leads to a decrease in the excretion of urine with methylpuric acid in the urine. Other industrial products can interfere with xylene metabolism.

N - BUTYL ACETATE
A case of acute intoxication was reported involving a 33-year-old worker during the cleaning of a tank with a detergent containing xylenes, butyl acetate and ethylene glycol acetate. The person had irritation of the conjunctiva and upper respiratory tract, drowsiness and motor coordination disorders, which disappeared within 5 hours.
The symptoms are explained by poisoning with a mixture of xylenes and butyl acetate, with a possible synergistic effect responsible for the neurological effects. Cases of vacuolar keratitis have been reported in workers exposed to a mixture of butyl acetate and isobutanool vapors, but with uncertainty regarding the liability of a particular solvent (INRC, 2011).

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation - Clouds / Dust) of the mixture:	> 5 mg/l
ATE (Inhalation - Vapor) of the mixture:	> 20 mg/l
ATE (oral) of the mixture:	Unclassified (no significant component)
ATE (Leather) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg

Xylene (mixture of isomers)

STA (Each):	1100 mg/kg estimate from Table 3.1.2 of Annex I of CLP (graph used to calculate the acute toxicity assessment of the mixture)
LD50 (Usten):	5626 mg/kg Rat

CLEAN ACETON

LD50 (each):	> 20 ml/kg rabbit
LD50 (Usten):	5800 mg/kg rat
LC50 (Vapor Inhalation):	76 mg/l/4 ч rat

N - BUTYL ACETATE

LD50 (each):	> 5000 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Usten):	> 6400 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Vapor Inhalation):	> 234 mg/l/4 ч

Rat SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / EYE IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

SENSITISATION OF THE RESPIRATORY TRACT OR SKIN

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class GERM

CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

Xylene (mixture of isomers)
Classified in group 3 (cannot be classified as a human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) argues that "the data were not sufficient to assess carcinogenic potential."

TOXICITY FOR REPRODUCTION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SPECIFIC ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause irritation of the respiratory tract May cause drowsiness or dizziness

SPECIFIC ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE

May cause organ damage INHALATION

HAZARD

Toxic if inhaled

11.2. Information on other hazards

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances included in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors affecting human health that are under evaluation.

SECTION 12. Environmental information

To be used, according to normal working practice, avoiding the disposal of the product into the environment. Notify the competent authorities in case the product reaches water sources or if it has contaminated the soil and/or vegetation.

12.1. Toxicity

Xylene (mixture of isomers)	
LC50 - Pisces	26 mg/l/96 h
EC10 Algae / Aquatic Plants	44 mg/l/72 ч pseudokirchneriella subcapitata
Chronic NOEC Pisces	> 13 mg/l
CLEAN ACETON	
EC50 - Algae / Aquatic Plants	8800 mg/l/72 ч daphnia
LC10 Pisces	8120 mg/l/96 h pimephales
promelas Chronic NOEC Algae/Aquatic plants	530 mg/l algae
N - BUTYL ACETATE	
LC50 - Pisces	18 mg/l/96 h
EC50 - Crustaceans	674.7 mg/l/48 Ч Desmodesmus subspicatus
EC50 - Algae / Aquatic Plants	44 mg/l/72 ч daphnia magna

12.2. Durability and degradability

Xylene (mixture of isomers)	
Solubility in water	100 - 1000
mg/l Degradability: data not available	
CLEAN ACETON	
Quickly degradable	
N - BUTYL ACETATE	
Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l

12.3. Bioaccumulative capacity

Xylene (mixture of isomers)	
Partition coefficient: n-otonol/water	3,12
BCF	25,9

SECTION 12. Environmental information ... / >>

CLEAN ACETON

Partition coefficient: n-otonol/water	-0,23
BCF	3

N - BUTYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-otonol/water	2,3
BCF	15,3

12.4. Soil Portability

Xylene (mixture of isomers)

Distribution coefficient: soil/water	2,73

N - BUTYL ACETATE

Distribution coefficient: soil/water	< 3

12.5. PBT and vPvB assessment results

Based on the available data, it is evident that the product does not contain PBT or vPvB substances at a rate ≥ of 0,1%.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances included in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors affecting the environment that are under evaluation.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No information available

SECTION 13. Waste disposal

13.1. Waste treatment methods

If possible, reuse. Product residues should be considered as special and hazardous waste materials. The degree of hazard of the waste of this product must be assessed on the basis of the current legal regulations.
The disposal of the product must be undertaken by a specialized company authorized to handle waste materials in accordance with national and local regulations.
The transport of the product should be considered an
ADR. SOILED PACKAGING
Contaminated packaging should be sent for recycling or disposal in accordance with national waste material treatment regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN List Number or Identification Number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1263

14.2. Exact name of the consignment on the UN list

ADR / RID:	PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
IMDG:	PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
IATA:	PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

SECTION 14. Transport information ... / >>

14.3. Transport hazard class(s)

ADR / RID:	Grade: 3	Tag: 3	
IMDG:	Grade: 3	Tag: 3	
IATA:	Grade: 3	Tag: 3	

14.4. Packaging Group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: II

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO
IMDG: NO
IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for consumers

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 33	Limited quantities: 5 L	Tunnel Restriction Code: (D/E)
	Special Notes: 163, 367, 640D, 650		
IMDG:	EMS: F-E, S-E	Limited quantities: 5 L	
IATA:	Load:	Maximum quantity: 60 L	Packing Instructions: 364
	Passengers:	Maximum quantity: 5 L	Packing Instructions: 353 kW
	Special Instructions:	A3, A72, A192	

14.7. Maritime transport of bulk cargo according to International Maritime Organization instruments

Irrelevant information

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

15.1. Substance- or mixture-specific safety, health and environmental legislation/legislation

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EC: P5c

Restrictions on the product or on the substances contained, according to Annex XVII Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 Product
Point 3 - 40
Substances contained
Point 75

Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 - on the marketing and use of explosives precursors Regulated explosives precursor
The acquisition, introduction, possession or use of that regulated precursor by the general public shall be subject to reporting obligations pursuant to Article 9.
All suspicious transactions and significant disappearances and thefts must be reported to the relevant National Contact Point.

Substances in Candidate Lis (Art. 59 REACH)
Based on the available data, it appears that the product does not contain SVHC substances at a rate ≥ of 0,1%.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH) None

Substances subject to export notification obligation Regulation (EC) 649/2012:
Any

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:
Any

SECTION 15. Regulatory information ... / >>

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention None

Sanitary checks
Workers who are exposed to this chemical product hazardous to health should not be subjected to medical supervision in cases where it is demonstrated that the risks to their safety and health are limited and that the measures provided for in Directive 98/24/EC are sufficient to reduce such a risk.

15.2. Safety assessment of a chemical substance or mixture

A chemical safety assessment has been made for the following substances contained
Xylene (a mixture of isomers)
PURE AKETONE
N - BUTYL ACETATE

SECTION 16. Other information

The text with the instructions for (H) quoted in sections 2-3 of the map:

Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	Inhalation hazard, category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure, Category 2
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapors.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapors.
H312	Harmful in contact with the skin.
H312+H332	Harmful in contact with skin or inhalation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H304	It can be deadly if ingested and enters the respiratory tract.
H373	It can cause organ damage through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	It causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause irritation of the respiratory tract.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
EUH066	Repeated exposure can cause dryness or cracking of the skin.

LEGEND:
- ADR: European Agreement on the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road.
- CAS: Номер на Chemical Abstract Service
- CE50: Concentration that affects 50% of the population to be tested
- CE: ESIS (European Archive of Existing Substances) identification number
- CLP: Regulation (EC) 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived level without impact
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemical Products
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulations
- IC50: Concentration of immobilization of 50% of the population to be tested
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX: Identification number in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Professional Exposure Degree
- OOT: Acute toxicity assessment
- PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic according to REACH
- PEC: Foreseeable concentration in the environment
- PEL: Predictable Exposure Level
- PNEC: Predictable concentration without consequences
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 1907/2006
- RID: Regulations for the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Train
- TLV: Cut-off value
- TLV MAXIMUM VALUE: Concentration that should not be passed at any point during exposure during operation.
- TWA: Weighted Average Exposure Limit
- TWA STEL: Short-Term Exposure Limit

SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

- VOC: Volatile Organic Compound
- vPvB: Very persistent and highly bioaccumulative according to REACH
- WGK: Water hazard classes (Germany).

MAIN BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. European Parliament Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH)
2. European Parliament Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)
3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (Annex II to the REACH Regulation)
4. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 of the European Parliament (I Atp. CLP)
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 of the European Parliament (II Atp. CLP)
6. Regulation (EU) No 618/2012 of the European Parliament (III Atp. CLP)
7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 of the European Parliament (IV Atp. CLP)
8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 of the European Parliament (V Atp. CLP)
9. Rules (EU) 605/2014 of the European Parliament (VI Atp. CLP)
10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 of the European Parliament (VII Atp. CLP)
11. European Parliament Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP)
12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
15. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
16. Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
18. Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)
19. Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1182 (XV Atp. CLP)
20. Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/643 (XVI Atp. CLP)
21. Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/849 (XVII Atp. CLP)
22. Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/692 (XVIII Atp. CLP)

- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS - Toxicological sheet
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- Уеб сайт IFA GESTIS
- Website ECHA Agency
- SDS Model Database for Chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

Note to the user:
The information contained in this manual is based on knowledge we have up to the date of the latest version. The user must be convinced of the accuracy and completeness of the information depending on the type of use of the product. This document should not be considered as a guarantee regarding the specific properties of the product.
As the use of the product is not under our direct control, the User is obliged to comply at his own risk with the Law and the current regulations in relation to hygiene and safety. No responsibility is taken for improper use of the product.
Provide appropriate information for personnel working on the use of chemical products.

CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION
Chemical and Physical Hazards: Product classification is based on criteria established by the Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) Regulation, Annex I, Part 2. The data for the assessment of chemical and physical properties are referred to in Article 9.
Health hazards: The classification of the product shall be based on calculation methods according to Annex I of CLP, Part 3, unless otherwise specified in Section 11.
Environmental hazards: The classification of the product shall be based on calculation methods according to Annex I of CLP, Part 4, unless otherwise specified in Section 12.

Changes compared to the previous edition:
Changes have been made in the following parts:
02 / 03 / 09 / 11 / 12 / 14 / 15 / 16.