(in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2015/830)

## **KCS-SO-KCS Sunshine Orange**



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

### 1.1 Product identifier.

Product Name: KCS Sunshine Orange

Product Code: KCS-SO

### 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the mixture and uses advised against.

Solvent-based colors for airbrush painting

#### Uses advised against:

Uses other than those recommended.

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet.

Company: CUSTOM CREATIVE

Address: C/ SEVILLA 43

City: JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA

Province: CADIZ

Telephone: (+34) 956045939 E-mail: info@customcreative.es Web: customcreative.es

1.4 Emergency telephone number: (+34) 956045939 (Only available during office hours; Monday-Friday; 08:00-18:00)

### **SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION.**

### 2.1 Classification of the mixture.

In accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008:

Aquatic Chronic 2: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Eye Irrit. 2 : Causes serious eye irritation.

Flam. Liq. 2: Highly flammable liquid and vapour. STOT SE 3: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Skin Irrit. 2: Causes skin irritation.

#### 2.2 Label elements.

### Labelling in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008:

Pictograms:







### Signal Word:

### **Danger**

H statements:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

P statements:

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

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

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P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use... to extinguish.
P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

**EUH statements:** 

Restricted to professional users.

Contains:

butanone, ethyl methyl ketone

4-methylpentan-2-one, isobutyl methyl ketone

n-butyl acetate

#### 2.3 Other hazards.

In normal use conditions and in its original form, the product itself does not involve any other risk for health and the environment.

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

#### 3.1 Substances.

Not Applicable.

#### 3.2 Mixtures.

Substances posing a danger to health or the environment in accordance with the Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008, assigned a Community exposure limit in the workplace, and classified as PBT/vPvB or included in the Candidate List:

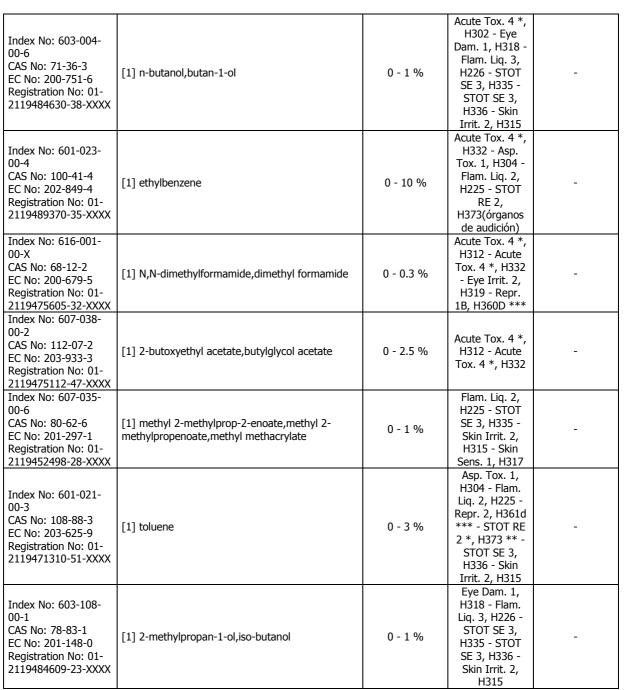
			(*)Classification - Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008		
Identifiers	Name	Concentrate	Classification	specific concentration limit	
Index No: 607-025- 00-1 CAS No: 123-86-4 EC No: 204-658-1 Registration No: 01- 2119485493-29-XXXX	[1] n-butyl acetate	20 - 50 %	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 - STOT SE 3, H336	-	
Index No: 606-002- 00-3 CAS No: 78-93-3 EC No: 201-159-0 Registration No: 01- 2119457290-43-XXXX	[1] butanone,ethyl methyl ketone	10 - 20 %	Eye Irrit. 2, H319 - Flam. Liq. 2, H225 - STOT SE 3, H336	-	
Index No: 606-004- 00-4 CAS No: 108-10-1 EC No: 203-550-1 Registration No: 01- 2119473980-30-XXXX	[1] 4-methylpentan-2-one,isobutyl methyl ketone	10 - 20 %	Acute Tox. 4 *, H332 - Eye Irrit. 2, H319 - Flam. Liq. 2, H225 - STOT SE 3, H335	-	
Index No: 601-022- 00-9 CAS No: 1330-20-7 EC No: 215-535-7 Registration No: 01- 2119488216-32-XXXX	[1] xylene (Mixture of isomers)	10 - 25 %	Acute Tox. 4 *, H312 - Acute Tox. 4 *, H332 - Flam. Liq. 3, H226 - Skin Irrit. 2, H315	-	
CAS No: 85029-58-9 EC No: 285-083-3	Amines, C10-14-branched and linear alkyl, bis[2-[(4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)azo]benzoato(2-)]chromate(1-)	2.5 - 25 %	Aquatic Acute 1, H400 - Aquatic Chronic 1, H410	-	

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<sup>(\*)</sup> The complete text of the H phrases is given in section 16 of this Safety Data Sheet.

### **SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES.**

IRRITANT PREPARATION. Its repeated or prolonged contact with the skin or mucous membranes can cause irritant symptoms such as reddening of the skin, blisters, or dermatitis. Some of the symptoms may not be immediate. They can cause allergic reactions on the skin.

<sup>\*, \*\*, \*\*\*</sup> See Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008, Annex VI, section 1.2.

<sup>[1]</sup> Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit (see section 8.1).

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#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures.

In case of doubt or when symptoms of feeling unwell persist, get medical attention. Never administer anything orally to persons who are unconscious.

#### Inhalation.

Take the victim into open air; keep them warm and calm. If breathing is irregular or stops, perform artificial respiration. Do not administer anything orally. If unconscious, place them in a suitable position and seek medical assistance.

#### Eye contact.

Remove contact lenses, if present and if it is easy to do. Wash eyes with plenty of clean and cool water for at least 10 minutes while pulling eyelids up, and seek medical assistance. Don't let the person to rub the affected eye.

#### Skin contact

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin vigorously with water and soap or a suitable skin cleaner. NEVER use solvents or thinners.

#### Ingestion.

If accidentally ingested, seek immediate medical attention. Keep calm. NEVER induce vomiting.

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed.

Irritant Product, repeated or prolonged contact with skin or mucous membranes can cause redness, blisters or dermatitis, inhalation of spray mist or particles in suspension may cause irritation of the respiratory tract, some symptoms may not be immediate.

### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.

In case of doubt or when symptoms of feeling unwell persist, get medical attention. Never administer anything orally to persons who are unconscious. Cover the affected area with a dry sterile bandage. Protect the affected area from pressure or friction.

### **SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES.**

The product is Highly inflammable, it can cause or considerably worsen a fire, the necessary prevention measures should be taken and risks avoided. In case of fire, the following measures are recommended:

### 5.1 Extinguishing media.

#### Suitable extinguishing media:

Extinguisher powder or CO2. In case of more serious fires, also alcohol-resistant foam and water spray.

#### Unsuitable extinguishing media:

Do not use a direct stream of water to extinguish. In the presence of electrical voltage, you cannot use water or foam as extinguishing media.

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the mixture.

### Special risks.

Fire can cause thick, black smoke. As a result of thermal decomposition, dangerous products can form: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide. Exposure to combustion or decomposition products can be harmful to your health.

During a fire and depending on its magnitude the following may occur:

- Flammable vapors or gases.

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters.

Use water to cool tanks, cisterns, or containers close to the heat source or fire. Take wind direction into account. Prevent the products used to fight the fire from going into drains, sewers, or waterways. Product residues and extinguishing media may contaminate the aquatic environment. Follow the instructions given in the emergency or fire evacuation plan or plans if available.

#### Fire protection equipment.

According to the size of the fire, it may be necessary to use protective suits against the heat, individual breathing equipment, gloves, protective goggles or facemasks, and boots. During extinction and depending on the magnitude and proximity to the fire, additional protective equipment such as chemical protection gloves, heat-reflecting suits or gas-tight suits may be required.

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### **SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES.**

#### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.

Eliminate possible ignition points and ventilate the area. No smoking. Avoid breathing fumes. For exposure control and individual protection measures, see section 8.

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions.

Product dangerous for the environment, in case of large spills or if the product contaminates lakes, rivers, or sewers, inform the responsible authorities according to local legislation. Prevent the contamination of drains, surface or subterranean waters, and the ground.

### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.

Pick up the spill with non-combustible absorbent materials (soil, sand, vermiculite, diatomite, etc.). Pour the product and the absorbent in an appropriate container. The contaminated area should be immediately cleaned with an appropriate decontaminator. Pour the decontaminator on the remains in an opened container and let it act various days until no further reaction is produced.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections.

For exposure control and individual protection measures, see section 8.

For later elimination of waste, follow the recommendations under section 13.

### **SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE.**

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling.

The fumes are heavier than air and can spread across the ground. They can form explosive mixtures with air. Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive fume concentrations in the air; prevent fume concentrations above work exposure limits. The product must only be used in areas where all unprotected flames and other ignition points have been eliminated. Electrical equipment has to be protected according to applicable standards.

The product can be electrostatically charged: always use earth grounds when transferring the product. Operators must use antistatic footwear and clothing, and floors must be conductors.

Keep the container tightly closed and isolated from heat sources, sparks, and fire. Do not use tools that can cause sparks. For personal protection, see section 8.

In the application area, smoking, eating, and drinking must be prohibited.

Follow legislation on occupational health and safety.

Never use pressure to empty the containers. They are not pressure-resistant containers. Keep the product in containers made of a material identical to the original.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Store according to local legislation. Observe indications on the label. Store the containers between 5 and 35° C, in a dry and well-ventilated place, far from sources of heat and direct solar light. Keep far away from ignition points. Keep away from oxidising agents and from highly acidic or alkaline materials. Do not smoke. Prevent the entry of non-authorised persons. Once the containers are open, they must be carefully closed and placed vertically to prevent spills.

The product is not affected by Directive 2012/18/EU (SEVESO III).

### 7.3 Specific end use(s).

Not available.

### **SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION.**

### 8.1 Control parameters.

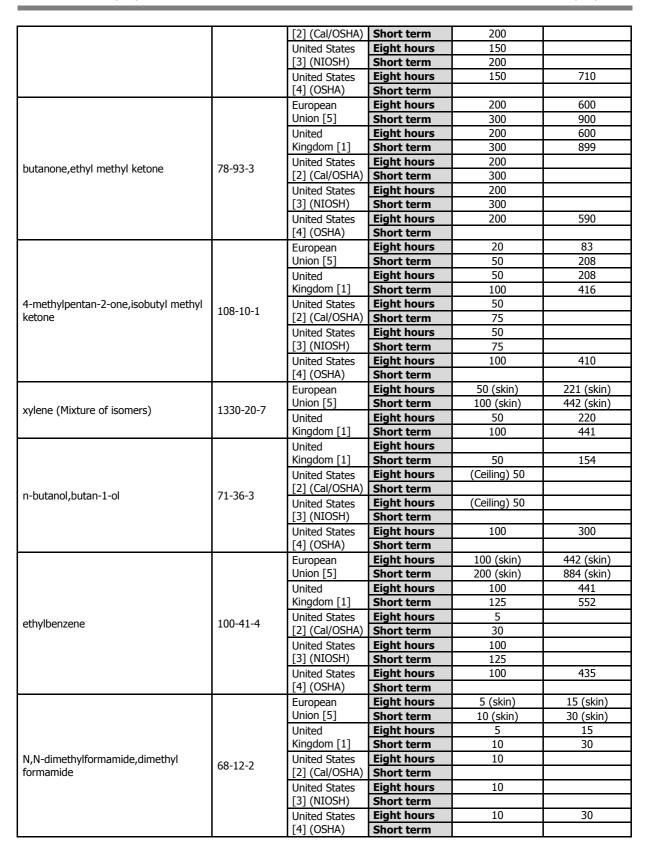
Work exposure limit for:

Name	CAS No.	Country	Limit value	ppm	mg/m³
		United	Eight hours	150	724
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	Kingdom [1]	Short term	200	966
		United States	Eight hours	150	

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	_		I		
		European	Eight hours	20 (skin)	133 (skin)
2-butoxyethyl acetate,butylglycol acetate	112-07-2	Union [5]	Short term	50 (skin)	333 (skin)
	112 07 2	United	Eight hours	20	133
		Kingdom [1]	Short term	50	332
		European	Eight hours	50	
		Union [5]	Short term	100	
		United	Eight hours	50	208
mothyd 2 mothydaran 2 anasta mothyd		Kingdom [1]	Short term	100	416
methyl 2-methylprop-2-enoate,methyl 2-methylpropenoate,methyl	80-62-6	United States	Eight hours	50	
methacrylate	00-02-0	[2] (Cal/OSHA)	Short term	100	
metriaer yidte		United States	Eight hours	100	
		[3] (NIOSH)	Short term		
		United States	Eight hours	100	410
		[4] (OSHA)	Short term		
		European	Eight hours	50 (skin)	192 (skin)
		Union [5]	Short term	100 (skin)	384 (skin)
		United	Eight hours	50	191
	108-88-3	Kingdom [1]	Short term	100	384
		United States	Eight hours	10	
		[2] (Cal/OSHA)	Short term	150 (Ceiling) 500	
		United States	Eight hours	100	
		[3] (NIOSH)	Short term	150	
toluene			Eight hours	200	
		United States [4] (OSHA)	Short term	300 Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hr shift: 500 [10 min]	
		United	Eight hours	50	154
		Kingdom [1]	Short term	75	231
	1	United States	Eight hours	50	
2 mothydpropon 1 olice butanel	78-83-1	[2] (Cal/OSHA)	Short term		
2-methylpropan-1-ol,iso-butanol	/8-83-1	United States	Eight hours	50	
		[3] (NIOSH)	Short term		
		United States	Eight hours	100	300
		[4] (OSHA)	Short term		

<sup>[1]</sup> According Limit Value (IOELV) list in 2nd Indicative Occupational Exposure adobted by Health and Safety Executive.

Concentration levels DNEL/DMEL:

Name	DNEL/DMEL	Туре	Value
	DNEL	Inhalation, Long-term, Systemic effects	480
	(Workers)		(mg/m³)
In hishal a catata	DNEL (General	Inhalation, Long-term, Systemic effects	102,34
n-butyl acetate CAS No: 123-86-4	population)		(mg/m³)
EC No: 204-658-1	DNEL	Inhalation, Acute, Systemic effects	960
EC No. 204-030-1	(Workers)	•	(mg/m³)
	DNEL (General	Inhalation, Acute, Systemic effects	859,7
	population)	-	(mg/m³)

<sup>[2]</sup> California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs).

<sup>[3]</sup> According Compendium of Policy Documents and Statements adopted by National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).

<sup>[4]</sup> According Occupational Health and Safety Standards and US Code of Federal Regulations adopted by US Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

<sup>[5]</sup> According both Binding Occupational Esposure Limits (BOELVs) and Indicative Occupational Exposure Limits (IOELVs) adopted by Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits to Chemical Agents (SCOEL).

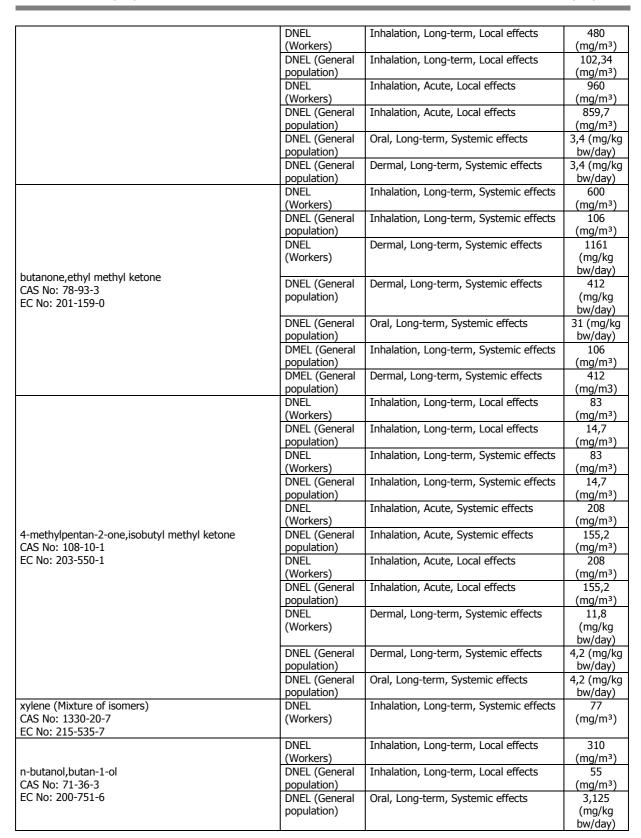
The product does NOT contain substances with Biological Limit Values.

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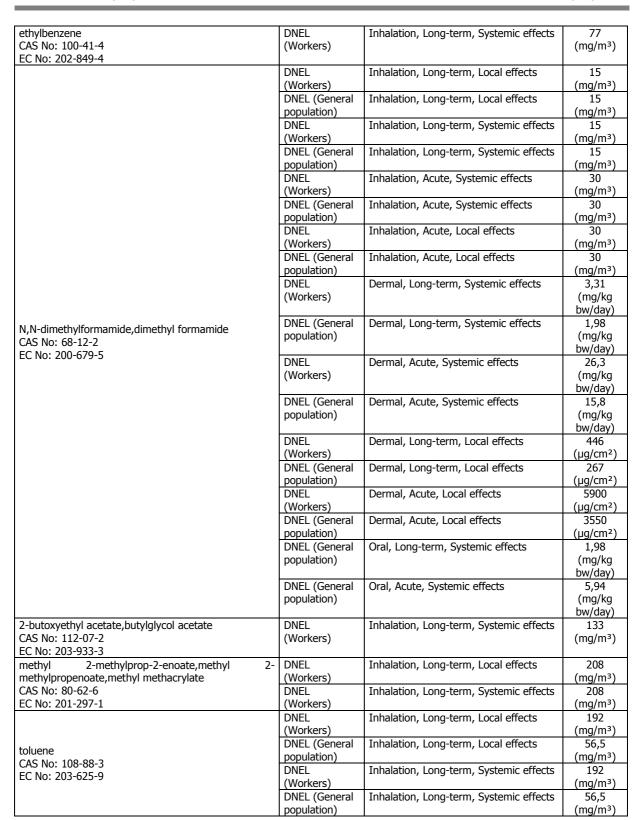


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	DNEL	Inhalation, Acute, Systemic effects	384
	(Workers)		(mg/m³)
	DNEL (General	Inhalation, Acute, Systemic effects	226
	population)		(mg/m³)
	DNEL	Inhalation, Acute, Local effects	384
	(Workers)		(mg/m³)
	DNEL (General	Inhalation, Acute, Local effects	226
	population)		(mg/m³)
	DNEL	Dermal, Long-term, Systemic effects	384
	(Workers)		(mg/kg
			bw/day)
	DNEL (General	Dermal, Long-term, Systemic effects	226
	population)		(mg/kg
			bw/day)
	DNEL (General	Oral, Long-term, Systemic effects	8,13
	population)		(mg/kg
			bw/day)
2-methylpropan-1-ol,iso-butanol	DNEL	Inhalation, Long-term, Local effects	310
z-metnyipropan-1-oi,iso-butanoi CAS No: 78-83-1	(Workers)		(mg/m³)
CAS NO. 70-03-1	DNFL (General	Inhalation Long-term Local effects	55

DNEL: Derived No Effect Level, level of exposure to the substance below which adverse effects are not anticipated.

DMEL: Derived Minimal Effect Level, exposure level corresponding to a low risk, that risk should be considered a tolerable minimum.

DNEL (General

population)

Inhalation, Long-term, Local effects

55

(mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

Concentration levels PNEC:

EC No: 201-148-0

Name	Details	Value
	aqua (freshwater)	0,18 (mg/l)
	aqua (marine water)	0,018 (mg/l)
	aqua (intermittent releases)	0,36 (mg/l)
n-butyl acetate	PNEC STP	35,6 (mg/l)
CAS No: 123-86-4	sediment (freshwater)	0,981 (mg/kg
EC No: 204-658-1		sediment dw)
	sediment (marine water)	0,0981
		(mg/kg
		sediment dw)
	aqua (freshwater)	55,8 (mg/L)
	aqua (marine water)	55,8 (mg/L)
	Soil	22,5 (mg/kg
		soil dw)
	aqua (intermittent releases)	55,8 (mg/L)
butanone,ethyl methyl ketone	PNEC STP	709 (mg/L)
CAS No: 78-93-3	sediment (freshwater)	284,74
EC No: 201-159-0		(mg/kg
		sediment dw)
	sediment (marine water)	284,7 (mg/kg
		sediment dw)
	oral (Hazard for predators)	1000 (mg/kg
		food)
	aqua (freshwater)	0,6 (mg/L)
	aqua (marine water)	0,06 (mg/L)
	aqua (intermittent releases)	1,5 (mg/L)
4-methylpentan-2-one,isobutyl methyl ketone	PNEC STP	27,5 (mg/L)
CAS No: 108-10-1	sediment (freshwater)	8,27 (mg/kg
EC No: 203-550-1		sediment dw)
120 10. 203 330 1	sediment (marine water)	0,83 (mg/kg
		sediment dw)
	soil	1,3 (mg/kg
		soil dw)
n-butanol,butan-1-ol	aqua (freshwater)	0,082 (mg/L)

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CAS No: 71-36-3	aqua (marine water)	0,0082
EC No: 200-751-6		(mg/L)
	aqua (intermittent releases)	2,25 (mg/L)
	PNEC STP	2476 (mg/L)
	sediment (freshwater)	0,178 (mg/kg
	, , ,	sediment dw)
	sediment (marine water)	0,0178
		(mg/kg
		sediment dw)
	soil	0,015 (mg/kg
		soil dw)
	aqua (freshwater)	30 (mg/L)
	aqua (marine water)	3 (mg/L)
	aqua (intermittent releases)	30 (mg/L)
	PNEC STP	123 (mg/L)
N,N-dimethylformamide,dimethyl formamide	sediment (freshwater)	115,18
CAS No: 68-12-2		(mg/kg
EC No: 200-679-5		sediment dw)
	sediment (marine water)	11,52 (mg/kg
		sediment dw)
	soil	56,97 (mg/kg
		soil dw)
	aqua (freshwater)	0,68 (mg/L)
	aqua (marine water)	0,68 (mg/L)
toluene	aqua (intermittent releases)	0,68 (mg/L)
CAS No: 108-88-3	PNEC STP	13,61 (mg/L)
EC No: 203-625-9	sediment (freshwater)	16,39 (mg/kg
20 1101 203 023 9		sediment dw)
	sediment (marine water)	16,39 (mg/kg
		sediment dw)
	aqua (freshwater)	0,4 (mg/L)
	aqua (marine water)	0,04 (mg/L)
	aqua (intermittent releases)	11 (mg/L)
	STP	10 (mg/L)
2-methylpropan-1-ol,iso-butanol	sediment (freshwater)	1,52 (mg/kg
CAS No: 78-83-1		sediment dw)
EC No: 201-148-0	sediment (marine water)	0,152 (mg/kg
		sediment dw)
	soil	0,0699
		(mg/kg soil
		dw)

PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration, concentration of the substance below which adverse effects are not expected in the environmental compartment.

### 8.2 Exposure controls.

### Measures of a technical nature:

Provide adequate ventilation, which can be achieved by using good local exhaust-ventilation and a good general exhaust system.

Concentration:	100 %
Uses:	Solvent-based colors for airbrush painting
Breathing protect	tion:
PPE:	Filter mask for protection against gases and particles.
Characteristics:	«CE» marking, category III. The mask must have a wide field of vision and an anatomically designed form in order to be sealed and watertight.
CEN standards:	EN 136, EN 140, EN 405
Maintenance:	Should not be stored in places exposed to high temperatures and damp environments before use. Special attention should be paid to the state of the inhalation and exhalation valves in the face adaptor.

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Read carefully the manufacturer's instructions regarding the equipment's use and maintenance. Attach the necessary filters to the equipment according to the specific nature of the risk (Particles and aerosols: Observations:

P1-P2-P3, Gases and vapours: A-B-E-K-AX), changing them as advised by the manufacturer.

Filter Type needed:

Hand protection:

PPE: Protective gloves.

Characteristics: «CE» marking, category II.

CEN standards: EN 374-1, En 374-2, EN 374-3, EN 420

Keep in a dry place, away from any sources of heat, and avoid exposure to sunlight as much as possible.

Do not make any changes to the gloves that may alter their resistance, or apply paints, solvents or

adhesives.

Gloves should be of the appropriate size and fit the user's hand well, not being too loose or too tight. Observations:

Always use with clean, dry hands.

Breakthrough time Material thickness PVC (polyvinyl chloride) 0,35 Material: > 480 (min.): (mm):

Eye protection:

Maintenance:

PPF: Face shield.

Characteristics: «CE» marking, category II. Face and eye protector against splashing liquid.

EN 165, EN 166, EN 167, EN 168 CFN standards:

Visibility through lenses should be ideal. Therefore, these parts should be cleaned daily. Protectors should Maintenance:

be disinfected periodically following the manufacturer's instructions. Make sure that mobile parts move

Face shields should offer a field of vision with a dimension in the central line of, at least, 150 mm Observations:

vertically once attached to the frame.

Skin protection: PPE: Anti-static protective clothing.

«CE» marking, category II. Protective clothing should not be too tight or loose in Characteristics:

order not to obstruct the user's movements.

CEN standards: EN 340, EN 1149-1, EN 1149-2, EN 1149-3, EN 1149-5 In order to guarantee uniform protection, follow the washing and maintenance instructions provided by Maintenance:

the manufacturer.

The protective clothing should offer a level of comfort in line with the level of protection provided in Observations:

terms of the hazard against which it protects, bearing in mind environmental conditions, the user's level

of activity and the expected time of use

PPE: Anti-static safety footwear. Characteristics: «CE» marking, category II.

CEN standards: EN ISO 13287, EN ISO 20344, EN ISO 20346

Maintenance: The footwear should be checked regularly

The level of comfort during use and acceptability are factors that are assessed very differently depending Observations:

on the user. Therefore, it is advisable to try on different footwear models and, if possible, different

widths.

### **SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES.**

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Appearance: Liquid with characteristic odour

Colour: rojo Odour: N.A./N.A.

Odour threshold: N.A./N.A.

pH:N.A./N.A.

Melting point: N.A./N.A. Boiling Point: 74 °C

Flash point: 7 °C Evaporation rate: N.A./N.A.

Inflammability (solid, gas): N.A./N.A. Lower Explosive Limit: N.A./N.A.

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Upper Explosive Limit: N.A./N.A. Vapour pressure: 37,361 Vapour density:N.A./N.A. Relative density:0,907 Solubility:N.A./N.A. Liposolubility: N.A./N.A. Hydrosolubility: N.A./N.A.

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): N.A./N.A.

Auto-ignition temperature: N.A./N.A. Decomposition temperature: N.A./N.A.

Viscosity: N.A./N.A.

Explosive properties: N.A./N.A. Oxidizing properties: N.A./N.A.

N.A./N.A.= Not Available/Not Applicable due to the nature of the product

# **9.2 Other information.** Pour point: N.A./N.A.

Blink: N.A./N.A.

Kinematic viscosity: N.A./N.A.

N.A./N.A. = Not Available/Not Applicable due to the nature of the product

### **SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY.**

#### 10.1 Reactivity.

The product does not present hazards by their reactivity.

### 10.2 Chemical stability.

Stable under the recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions.

The product does not present possibility of hazardous reactions.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid.

Avoid any improper handling.

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials.

Keep away from oxidising agents and from highly alkaline or acidic materials in order to prevent exothermic reactions.

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products.

No decomposition if used for the intended uses.

### **SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION.**

2-butoxyethanol and its acetate are easily absorbed by the skin and can cause noxious effects to the kidneys.

IRRITANT PREPARATION. Splatters in the eyes can cause irritation.

IRRITANT PREPARATION. The inhalation of spray mist or suspended particulates can irritate the respiratory tract. It can also cause serious respiratory difficulties, central nervous system disorders, and in extreme cases, unconsciousness.

IRRITANT PREPARATION. Its repeated or prolonged contact with the skin or mucous membranes can cause irritant symptoms such as reddening of the skin, blisters, or dermatitis. Some of the symptoms may not be immediate. They can cause allergic reactions on the skin.

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects.

Repeated or prolonged contact with the product can cause the elimination of oil from the skin, giving rise to non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption of the product through the skin.

Splatters in the eyes can cause irritation and reversible damage.

### Toxicological information about the substances present in the composition.

Name	Acute toxicity			
	Туре	Test	Kind	Value

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		LD50 Rat 10800 mg/kg bw [1]
	Oral	[1] Acute Toxicity Data. Journal of the American College of Toxicology, Part B. Vol. 1, Pg. 196, 1992
n-butyl acetate		LD50 Rabbit >17600 mg/kg bw [1]
	Dermal	[1] Raw Material Data Handbook, Vol.1: Organic Solvents, 1974. Vol. 1, Pg. 7, 1974
		LC50 Rat 1.85 mg/l/4 h [1]
CAS No: 123-86-4 EC No: 204-658-1	Inhalation	[1] Inhalation Taxicalogy, Vol. 0, Da. 622, 1007
		[1] Inhalation Toxicology. Vol. 9, Pg. 623, 1997 LD50 Rat 2740 mg/kg bw [1]
	Oral	[1] Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology. Vol. 19, Pg. 699, 1971
butanone,ethyl methyl ketone		LD50 Rabbit 6480 mg/kg bw [1]
	Dermal	[1] Shell Chemical Company. Vol. MSDS-5390-4
CAS No: 78-93-3 EC No: 201-159-0	Inhalation	
LC 110. 201 137 0		LD50 Rat 2080 mg/kg bw [1]
	Oral	[1] Union Carbida Data Sheet Vol. 4/25/1059
		[1] Union Carbide Data Sheet. Vol. 4/25/1958  LD0 Rat >=2000 mg/kg bw [1]
4-methylpentan-2-one,isobutyl methyl ketone	Dermal	
	Dermai	[1] OECD Guideline 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity) 1987, experimental result, 1996.
		LC50 Rat >2000 <4000 ppm (4 h) [1]
CAS No: 108-10-1 EC No: 203-550-1	Inhalation	[1] RANGE-FINDING TOXICITY DATA: LIST IV, Smyth HF, Carpenter CP & Weil CS, 1951.
		LD50 Rat 4300 mg/kg bw [1]
	Oral	[4] AMA A . I.:
		[1] AMA Archives of Industrial Health. Vol. 14, Pg. 387, 1956  LD50 Rabbit > 1700 mg/kg bw [1]
xylene (Mixture of isomers)	Dormal	Z 1700 mg/kg 5W [1]
	Dermal	[1] Raw Material Data Handbook, Vol.1: Organic Solvents, 1974. Vol. 1, Pg. 123, 1974
		LC50 Rat 21,7 mg/l/4 h [1]
CAS No: 1330-20-7 EC No: 215-535-7	Inhalation	[1] Raw Material Data Handbook, Vol.1: Organic Solvents, 1974. Vol. 1, Pg. 123, 1974
		LD50 Rat 4360 mg/kg bw [1]
	Oral	[1] Union Carbide Corp. Bushy Run Research Center,   Project Report No.14-73. Export, PA. 1951.
n-butanol,butan-1-ol		LD50 Rabbit 3402 mg/kg bw [1]
	Dermal	[1] Union Carbide Corp. Bushy Run Research Center, Project Report No.14-73. Export, PA. 1951.
		LC50 Rat 7500 ppm (8 h) [1]
CAS No: 71-36-3 EC No: 200-751-6	Inhalation	[1] Union Carbide Corp. Bushy Run Research Center,   Project Report No.14-73. Export, PA. 1951.
		LD50 Rat 3500 mg/kg bw [1]
	Oral	[1] AMA Archives of Industrial Health. Vol. 14, Pg. 387, 1956
ethylbenzene		LD50 Rabbit 15400 mg/kg bw [1]
	Dermal	[1] Food and Cosmetics Toxicology. Vol. 13, Pg. 803, 1975
	Inhalation	

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CAS No: 100-41-4		
	Oral	LD50 Mouse 3700 mg/kg bw [1] [1] BUA-Stoffdossier, N,N-Dimethylformamid, Stand 04/91
N,N-dimethylformamide,dimethyl formamide	Dermal	LD50 rabbit 1500 mg/kg bw [1]
		[1] IPCS, dimethylformamide, final draft, 04/1990. cited in: BUA-Stoffdossier, N,N-Dimethylformamid, Stand 04/91
CAS No: 68-12-2 EC No: 200-679-5	Inhalation	LC50 rat 5.9 mg/L air (4 h) [1] [1] BASF AG, department of toxicology, unpublished data, (78/652), 19.07.1979
		LD50 Rat 2830 mg/kg bw [1]
2-methylpropan-1-ol,iso-butanol	Oral	[1] Christopher, S.M. November 30, 1993. "Isobutanol: Acute toxicity and irritancy testing using the rat (peroral and inhalation toxicity) and the rabbit (cutaneous and ocular tests)". Bushy Run Research Center, Union Carbide Corp. Lab. Proj. ID 92U1166
	Dermal	LD50 Rabbit 4240 mg/kg bw [1] [1] Smyth H.F. Jr. et al.: AMA Arch. Ind. Hyg. Occup. Med., 10, 61-68, (1954) as cited in IUCLID.
CAS No: 78-83-1 EC No: 201-148-0	Inhalation	

a) acute toxicity;

Not conclusive data for classification.

Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE):

Mixtures:

ATE (Dermal) = 8.038 mg/kg

b) skin corrosion/irritation;

Product classified:

Skin irritant, Category 2: Causes skin irritation.

c) serious eye damage/irritation;

Product classified:

Eye irritation, Category 2: Causes serious eye irritation.

d) respiratory or skin sensitisation;

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

e) germ cell mutagenicity;

Not conclusive data for classification.

f) carcinogenicity;

Not conclusive data for classification.

g) reproductive toxicity;

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

h) STOT-single exposure;

Product classified:

Specific target organ toxicity following a single exposure, Category 3:

i) STOT-repeated exposure;

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

j) aspiration hazard;

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

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### SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION.

### 12.1 Toxicity.

Marria	Ecotoxicity			
Name	Туре	Test	Kind	Value
n-butyl acetate	Fish	Brachydan Toxicity of Abwasser- G.W., A.L. Acute Toxi	io rerio and Leuciscus Chemicals and Wastr Forsch. 51(2):49-52 ( Jennings, D. Drozdov city of 47 Industrial ( Fishes. J.Hazard.Mat	(GER) (ENG ABS). Dawson, wski, and E. Rider 1977. The Chemicals to Fresh and er. 1(4):303-318 (OECDG
	Aquatic invertebrates	EC50 [1] publica	Daphnia sp.	44 mg/l (48 h) [1]
	Aquatic plants	EC50	Desmodesmus subspicatus (reported as Scenedesmus subspicatus)	674.7 mg/l (72 h) [1]
CAS No: 123-86-4 EC No: 204-658-1		Umweltbur	ndesamt (German Fedraal) draft, version Februa	h inhibition test, according to deral Environment Agency) ry 1984)
	Fish	LC50	Pimephales promelas	2993 mg/l (96 h) [1]
butanone,ethyl methyl ketone	Aquatic invertebrates	LC50	mental result, 1998.  Daphnia magna  mental result, 1977.	8890 mg/l (24 h) [1]
	Aquatic plants	EC50	Pseudokirchnerell a subcapitata	2029 mg/l (96 h) [1]
CAS No: 78-93-3 EC No: 201-159-0	/ iquatic plants		Guideline 201 (Alga, ( Jased in 2006 guidelir	Growth Inhibition Test) ne.
	Fish	LC50 [1] Experir	Danio rerio mental result, April 29	>179 mg/l (96 h) [1] 9 to May 03, 2010.
4-methylpentan-2-one,isobutyl methyl ketone	Aquatic invertebrates	EC50	Daphnia magna	1550 mg/l (24 h) [1] nia sp. Acute Immobilisation
	Aquatic plants	EC50	Lemna gibba	>146 mg/l (7 d) [1]
CAS No: 108-10-1 EC No: 203-550-1		Growth Inl	nibition test)	Guideline 221 (Lemna sp.
xylene (Mixture of isomers)	Fish	LC50	Fish	15,7 mg/l (96 h) [1]

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1] Bailey, H.C., D.H.W. Liu, and H.A. Javitz 1985. Time/Toxicity Relationships in Short-Term State, Dynamic, and Plug-Flow Bioassays. In: R.C.Balmer and D.J.Hansen (Eds.), Aquatic Toxicotopy and Hazard Assessment, 98 by proposition, ACTM 57P 891, Philadephilo, PA. 195-121 LCS0 Crustacean 0,5 mg/l (48 h) [1]			1	ı			
Aquatic invertebrates				Time/Toxicity Relationships in Short-Term Static, Dynamic, and Plug-Flow Bioassays. In: R.C.Bahner and D.J.Hansen (Eds.), Aquatic Toxicology and Hazard Assessment, 8th			
Aquatic invertebrates   Aqua				LC50 Crustacean 8,5 mg/l (48 h) [1]			
LC50 Pimephales 1376 mg/L (96 h) [1]  Fish [1] Wong, D.C.L, P.B. Dorn, and J.P. Salanitro. 1998. Aquatic [Toxicity of Four Oxy-Solvents. Equilon Enterprises, LLC[Technical Information Record WTC-3520.  EC50 Daphnia magna 1328 mg/L (48 h) [1]  Aquatic invertebrates [1] Wong, D.C.L, P.B. Dorn, and J.P. Salanitro. 1998. Aquatic [Toxicity of Four Oxy-Solvents. Equilon Enterprises, LLC[Technical Information Record WTC-3520.  EC90 Selenastrum capricornutum (Pseudokirchnerell a subcapitata)  EC90 LC50 Fish Selenastrum [E90 Capricornutum (Pseudokirchnerell a subcapitata)  [1] Wong, D.C.L, P.B. Dorn, and J.P. Salanitro. 1998. Aquatic [Toxicity of Four Oxy-Solvents. Equilon Enterprises, LLC[Technical Information Record WTC-3520.  EC90 Fish Selenastrum [E90 Capricornutum (Pseudokirchnerell a subcapitata)  [1] Wong, D.C.L, P.B. Dorn, and J.P. Salanitro. 1998. Aquatic [Toxicity of Four Oxy-Solvents. Equilon Enterprises, LLC[Technical Information Record WTC-3520.  EC50 Fish Selenastrum [E90 Capricornutum (Pseudokirchnerell a subcapitata)  [1] Mayer, F.L.Jr., and M.R. Ellersieck 1986. Manual of Acute Toxicity: Interpretation and Data Base for 410 Chemicals and 66 Species of Freshwater Animals. Resour Publ. No. 160, U.S.Dep. Interior, Fish Wildl.Serv., Washington, DC:505 p. (USGS Data File)  EC50 Crustacean 16,2 mg/l (48 h) [1]  Aquatic invertebrates Aquatic				Toxicity of Oils and Petroleum Hydrocarbons to Estuarine Crustaceans. Estuar.Coast.Mar.Sci. 6(4):365-373. Tatem, H.E. 1975. The Toxicity and Physiological Effects of Oil and Petroleum Hydrocarbons on Estuarine Grass Shrimp Palaemonetes pugio (Holthuis). Ph.D.Thesis, Texas A&M			
LC50   Primephales   1376 mg/L (96 h) [1]	CAS No. 1220 20 7	EC No. 215 525 7	Aquatic plants				
I] Wong, D.C.L, P.B. Dorn, and J.P. Salantiro. 1998.   Aquatic Toxicity of Four Oxy-Solvents. Equilon Enterprises, LLC Technical Information Record WTC-3520.     EC50 Daphnia magna 1328 mg/L (48 h) [1]     Aquatic invertebrates   Aquatic Toxicity of Four Oxy-Solvents. Equilon Enterprises, LLC Technical Information Record WTC-3520.     Aquatic Toxicity of Four Oxy-Solvents. Equilon Enterprises, LLC Technical Information Record WTC-3520.     Selenastrum	CAS NO: 1330-20-7	EC NO: 215-535-7					
Aquatic invertebrates   Aquatic invertebrates   Aquatic invertebrates   Aquatic   Toxicity of Four Oxy-Solvents. Equilon Enterprises, LLC Technical Information Record WTC-3520.   Selenastrum   EC90			Fish	Aquatic Toxicity of Four Oxy-Solvents. Equilon Enterprises,			
Aquatic invertebrates    Aquatic   Invertebrates   Invertebrat	n hutanol hutan 1 ol			EC50 Daphnia magna 1328 mg/L (48 h) [1]			
CAS No: 71-36-3 EC No: 200-751-6  EC No: 200-751	II-butanoi,butan-1-oi			Aquatic Toxicity of Four Oxy-Solvents. Equilon Enterprises, LLC Technical Information Record WTC-3520.			
Aquatic   Toxicity of Four Oxy-Solvents. Equilon Enterprises, LLC   Technical Information Record WTC-3520.  LC50 Fish 80 mg/l (96 h) [1]  [1] Mayer, F.L.Jr., and M.R. Ellersieck 1986. Manual of Acute Toxicity: Interpretation and Data Base for 410 Chemicals and 66 Species of Freshwater Animals. Resour.Publ. No.160, U.S. Dep. Interior, Fish Wildl. Serv., Washington, DC:505 p. (USGS Data File)  LC50 Crustacean 16,2 mg/l (48 h) [1]  Aquatic invertebrates invertebrates of Crustacean 16,2 mg/l (48 h) [1]  Aquatic invertebrates   Toxicity of Crude and Refined Oils to Daphnia magna and Artemia. Environment Canada, EE-111, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia:64 p  EC50 Algae 5 mg/l (72 h) [1]  [1] Galassi, S., M. Mingazzini, L. Vigano, D. Cesareo, and M.L. Tosato 1988. Approaches to Modeling Toxic Responses of Aquatic Organisms to Aromatic Hydrocarbons. Ecotoxicol. Environ. Saf. 16(2):158-169. Masten, L.W., R.L. Boeri, and J.D. Walker 1994. Stategies Employed to Determine the Acute Aquatic Toxicity of Ethyl Benzene, a Highly Volatile, Poorly Water-Soluble Chemical. Ecotoxicol. Environ. Saf. 27(3):335-348  N. Medimethylformamida dimethyl formamida   Eich   LC50   Lepomis 7100 mg/l (96 h) [1]			Aquatic plants	EC90 capricornutum (Pseudokirchnerell 717 mg/L (96 h) [1]			
Ethylbenzene  Ethylbenzene  [1] Mayer, F.L.Jr., and M.R. Ellersieck 1986. Manual of Acute Toxicity: Interpretation and Data Base for 410 Chemicals and 66 Species of Freshwater Animals. Resour.Publ.No.160, U.S.Dep.Interior, Fish Wildl.Serv., Washington, DC:505 p. (USGS Data File)  LC50 Crustacean 16,2 mg/l (48 h) [1]  Aquatic invertebrates  Aquatic invertebrates  [1] MacLean, M.M., and K.G. Doe 1989. The Comparative Toxicity of Crude and Refined Oils to Daphnia magna and Artemia. Environment Canada, EE-111, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia:64 p  EC50 Algae 5 mg/l (72 h) [1]  [1] Galassi, S., M. Mingazzini, L. Vigano, D. Cesareo, and M.L. Tosato 1988. Approaches to Modeling Toxic Responses of Aquatic Organisms to Aromatic Hydrocarbons. Ecotoxicol.Environ.Saf. 16(2):158-169. Masten, L.W., R.L. Boeri, and J.D. Walker 1994. Stategies Employed to Determine the Acute Aquatic Toxicity of Ethyl Benzene, a Highly Volatile, Poorly Water-Soluble Chemical. Ecotoxicol.Environ.Saf. 27(3):335-348  N. N. M. Midmethylformamide dimethyl formamide	CAS No: 71-36-3	EC No: 200-751-6	, ,	Aquatic Toxicity of Four Oxy-Solvents. Equilon Enterprises,			
Ethylbenzene  Fish Acute Toxicity: Interpretation and Data Base for 410 Chemicals and 66 Species of Freshwater Animals. Resour. Publ. No. 160, U.S. Dep. Interior, Fish Wildl. Serv., Washington, DC:505 p. (USGS Data File)  LC50 Crustacean 16,2 mg/l (48 h) [1]  Aquatic invertebrates Toxicity of Crude and Refined Oils to Daphnia magna and Artemia. Environment Canada, EE-111, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia:64 p  EC50 Algae 5 mg/l (72 h) [1]  [1] Galassi, S., M. Mingazzini, L. Vigano, D. Cesareo, and M.L. Tosato 1988. Approaches to Modeling Toxic Responses of Aquatic Organisms to Aromatic Hydrocarbons. Ecotoxicol. Environ. Saf. 16(2):158-169. Masten, L.W., R.L. Boeri, and J.D. Walker 1994. Stategies Employed to Determine the Acute Aquatic Toxicity of Ethyl Benzene, a Highly Volatile, Poorly Water-Soluble Chemical. Ecotoxicol. Environ. Saf. 27(3):335-348							
Aquatic invertebrates  Aquatic invertebrates  Aquatic invertebrates  [1] MacLean, M.M., and K.G. Doe 1989. The Comparative Toxicity of Crude and Refined Oils to Daphnia magna and Artemia. Environment Canada, EE-111, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia :64 p  EC50 Algae 5 mg/l (72 h) [1]  [1] Galassi, S., M. Mingazzini, L. Vigano, D. Cesareo, and M.L. Tosato 1988. Approaches to Modeling Toxic Responses of Aquatic Organisms to Aromatic Hydrocarbons. Ecotoxicol.Environ.Saf. 16(2):158-169. Masten, L.W., R.L. Boeri, and J.D. Walker 1994. Stategies Employed to Determine the Acute Aquatic Toxicity of Ethyl Benzene, a Highly Volatile, Poorly Water-Soluble Chemical. Ecotoxicol.Environ.Saf. 27(3):335-348  N.N. M. Midimethyl formamide Eish LC50 Lepomis 7100 mg/l (96 h) [1]	ath the second		Fish	Acute Toxicity: Interpretation and Data Base for 410 Chemicals and 66 Species of Freshwater Animals. Resour.Publ.No.160, U.S.Dep.Interior, Fish Wildl.Serv.,			
invertebrates invertebrates Toxicity of Crude and Refined Oils to Daphnia magna and Artemia. Environment Canada, EE-111, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia :64 p  EC50 Algae 5 mg/l (72 h) [1]  [1] Galassi, S., M. Mingazzini, L. Vigano, D. Cesareo, and M.L. Tosato 1988. Approaches to Modeling Toxic Responses of Aquatic Organisms to Aromatic Hydrocarbons. Ecotoxicol.Environ.Saf. 16(2):158-169. Masten, L.W., R.L. Boeri, and J.D. Walker 1994. Stategies Employed to Determine the Acute Aquatic Toxicity of Ethyl Benzene, a Highly Volatile, Poorly Water-Soluble Chemical. Ecotoxicol.Environ.Saf. 27(3):335-348	etnyibenzene			LC50 Crustacean 16,2 mg/l (48 h) [1]			
CAS No: 100-41-4 EC No: 202-849-4  Aquatic plants  EC No: 202-849-4  Aquatic plants  [1] Galassi, S., M. Mingazzini, L. Vigano, D. Cesareo, and M.L. Tosato 1988. Approaches to Modeling Toxic Responses of Aquatic Organisms to Aromatic Hydrocarbons. Ecotoxicol.Environ.Saf. 16(2):158-169. Masten, L.W., R.L. Boeri, and J.D. Walker 1994. Stategies Employed to Determine the Acute Aquatic Toxicity of Ethyl Benzene, a Highly Volatile, Poorly Water-Soluble Chemical. Ecotoxicol.Environ.Saf. 27(3):335-348  N. N. M. Mingazzini, L. Vigano, D. Cesareo, and M.L. Tosato 1988. Approaches to Modeling Toxic Responses of Aquatic Organisms to Aromatic Hydrocarbons. Ecotoxicol.Environ.Saf. 16(2):158-169. Masten, L.W., R.L. Boeri, and J.D. Walker 1994. Stategies Employed to Determine the Acute Aquatic Toxicity of Ethyl Benzene, a Highly Volatile, Poorly Water-Soluble Chemical. Ecotoxicol.Environ.Saf. 27(3):335-348				Toxicity of Crude and Refined Oils to Daphnia magna and Artemia. Environment Canada, EE-111, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia:64 p			
Aquatic plants  EC No: 202-849-4  Aquatic plants  Ecotoxicol.Environ.Saf. 16(2):158-169. Masten, L.W., R.L.  Boeri, and J.D. Walker 1994. Stategies Employed to  Determine the Acute Aquatic Toxicity of Ethyl Benzene, a  Highly Volatile, Poorly Water-Soluble Chemical.  Ecotoxicol.Environ.Saf. 27(3):335-348  N.N. M.				EC50 Algae 5 mg/l (72 h) [1]			
	CAS No: 100-41-4	EC No: 202-849-4	Aquatic plants	M.L. Tosato 1988. Approaches to Modeling Toxic Responses of Aquatic Organisms to Aromatic Hydrocarbons. Ecotoxicol.Environ.Saf. 16(2):158-169. Masten, L.W., R.L. Boeri, and J.D. Walker 1994. Stategies Employed to Determine the Acute Aquatic Toxicity of Ethyl Benzene, a Highly Volatile, Poorly Water-Soluble Chemical. Ecotoxicol.Environ.Saf. 27(3):335-348			
	N,N-dimethylformamide,dimethyl formamide		Fish				

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		[1] Poirier, S.H. et al.: Bull. Environ. Contam. Toxicol. 37, 615-621 (1986)				
	Aquatic	LC50 Aquatic arthropod 14530 mg/L (48 h) [1]				
	invertebrates	[1] Call,D.J. et al., PB83-263665, (1983)				
	Aquatic plants	Scenedesmus subspicatus (Desmodesmus subspicatus)  1000 mg/L (96 h) [1]				
CAS No: 68-12-2 EC No: 200-679-5		[1] BASF AG, department of ecology, unpublished data 1019/88, 05.12.1988				
		LC50 Fish 31,7 mg/l (96 h) [1]				
	Fish	[1] Geiger, D.L., L.T. Brooke, and D.J. Call 1990. Acute Toxicities of Organic Chemicals to Fathead Minnows (Pimephales promelas), Volume 5. Ctr.for Lake Superior Environ.Stud., Univ.of Wisconsin-Superior, Superior, WI :332 p				
toluene		LC50 Crustacean 92 mg/l (48 h) [1]				
	Aquatic invertebrates	[1] MacLean, M.M., and K.G. Doe 1989. The Comparative Toxicity of Crude and Refined Oils to Daphnia magna and Artemia. Environment Canada, EE-111, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia :64 p				
		EC50 Algae 12,5 mg/l (72 h) [1]				
CAS No: 108-88-3 EC No: 203-625-9	Aquatic plants	[1] Galassi, S., M. Mingazzini, L. Vigano, D. Cesareo, and M.L.Tosato 1988. Approaches to Modeling Toxic Responses of Aquatic Organisms to Aromatic Hydrocarbons. Ecotoxicol.Environ.Saf. 16(2):158-169				
		EC50 Pimephales promelas 1430 mg/L (96 h h) [1]				
	Fish	[1] Brooke, L.T. et al., 1984. Acute Toxicities of Organic Chemicals to Fathead Minnows (Pimephales promelas). Vol. I. Center for Lake Superior Environmental Studies. University of Wisconsin-Superior.				
		EC50 Daphnia magna 1300 mg/L (48 h) [1]				
2-methylpropan-1-ol,iso-butanol	Aquatic invertebrates	[1] Elnabarawy MT, Welter AN, Robideau RR. 1986. relative sensitivity of three daphnid species to selected organic and inorganic chemicals. Environ Toxicol Chem 5: 393-398.				
	Aquatic plants	Selenastrum capricornutum (Pseudokirchnerell a subcapitata)  717 mg/L (96 h) [1]				
CAS No: 78-83-1 EC No: 201-148-0		[1] Wong, D.C.L, P.B. Dorn, and J.P. Salanitro. 1998. Aquatic Toxicity of Four Oxy-Solvents. Equilon Enterprises, LLC Technical Information Record WTC-3520.				

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability.

There is no information available on the degradability of the substances present.

No information is available regarding the degradability of the substances present. No information is available about persistence and degradability of the product.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential.

(in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2015/830)

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### Information about the bioaccumulation of the substances present.

Name			Bioaccumulation				
		Log Pow	BCF	NOECs	Level		
n-butyl acetate		1.70			Manulani		
N. CAS: 123-86-4	EC No: 204-658-1	1,78	-	-	Very low		
butanone,ethyl methyl ketone		0.20			W. I.		
N. CAS: 78-93-3	EC No: 201-159-0	0,29	-	-	Very low		
4-methylpentan-2-one,isobutyl methyl ketone		1 21			Vondlau		
N. CAS: 108-10-1	EC No: 203-550-1	1,31	-	-	Very low		
n-butanol,butan-1-ol		0.04			Variation		
N. CAS: 71-36-3	EC No: 200-751-6	0,84	-	-	Very low		
ethylbenzene		2 15			Moderate		
N. CAS: 100-41-4	EC No: 202-849-4	3,15	-	-	Moderate		
N,N-dimethylformamide,dimethyl formamide		-1,01			Very low		
N. CAS: 68-12-2	EC No: 200-679-5	-1,01	<u>-</u>	_	very low		
toluene		2 72			Low		
N. CAS: 108-88-3	EC No: 203-625-9	2,73			LOW		
2-methylpropan-1-ol,iso-butanol		0.76			Van Iam		
N. CAS: 78-83-1	EC No: 201-148-0	0,76	<del>-</del>	-	Very low		

### 12.4 Mobility in soil.

No information is available about the mobility in soil.

The product must not be allowed to go into sewers or waterways.

Prevent penetration into the ground.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.

No information is available about the results of PBT and vPvB assessment of the product.

### 12.6 Other adverse effects.

No information is available about other adverse effects for the environment.

### **SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS.**

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods.

Do not dump into sewers or waterways. Waste and empty containers must be handled and eliminated according to current, local/national legislation.

Follow the provisions of Directive 2008/98/EC regarding waste management.

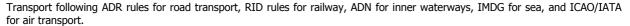
### **SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION.**

(in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2015/830)

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Land: Transport by road: ADR, Transport by rail: RID.

Transport documentation: Consignment note and written instructions

<u>Sea:</u> Transport by ship: IMDG. Transport documentation: Bill of lading <u>Air</u>: Transport by plane: ICAO/IATA. Transport document: Airway bill.

# **14.1 UN number.** UN No: UN1263

### 14.2 UN proper shipping name.

Description:

ADR: UN 1263, PAINT, 3, PG II, (D/E)

IMDG: UN 1263, PAINT (AMINES, C10-14-BRANCHED AND LINEAR ALKYL, BIS[2-[(4,5-DIHYDRO-3-METHYL-5-OXO-1-PHENYL-

1H-PYRAZOL-4-YL)AZO]BENZOATO(2-)]CHROMATE(1-)), 3, PG II, MARINE POLLUTANT

ICAO/IATA: UN 1263, PAINT, 3, PG II

#### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es).

Class(es): 3

### 14.4 Packing group.

Packing group: II

#### 14.5 Environmental hazards.

Marine pollutant: Yes



Dangerous for the environment

### 14.6 Special precautions for user.

Labels: 3



Hazard number: 33 ADR LQ: 5 L IMDG LQ: 5 L ICAO LQ: 1 L

Provisions concerning carriage in bulk ADR: Not authorized carriage in bulk in accordance with ADR. Transport by ship, FEm – Emergency sheets (F – Fire, S - Spills): F-E,S-E Proceed in accordance with point 6.

### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code.

The product is not transported in bulk.

### **SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION.**

(in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2015/830)

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### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the mixture.

The product is not affected by the Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

<u>Volatile organic compound (VOC)</u>
Product Subcategory (Directive 2004/42/EC): Special finishes (All types) Phase I\* (from 01/01/2007): 840 g/l
Phase II\* (from 01/01/2010): 840 g/l
(\*) g/l ready to use

VOC content (p/p): 66,565 % VOC content: 604,065 g/l

The provisions of Directive 2004/42/EC on VOC apply to this product. Refer to the product label and/or technical data sheet for further information.

Product classification according to Annex I of Directive 2012/18/EU (SEVESO III): N/A

The product is not affected by Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products.

The product is not affected by the procedure established Regulation (EU) No 649/2012, concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals.

Restrictions on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles:

# Designation of the substance, of the group of substances or of the mixture

- 30. Substances which appear in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 classified as toxic to reproduction category 1A or 1B (Table 3.1) or toxic to reproduction category 1 or 2 (Table 3.2) and listed as follows:
- Reproductive toxicant category 1A adverse effects on sexual function and fertility or on development (Table 3.1) or reproductive toxicant category 1 with R60 (May impair fertility) or R61 (May cause harm to the unborn child) (Table 3.2) listed in Appendix 5
- Reproductive toxicant category 1B adverse effects on sexual function and fertility or on development (Table 3.1) or reproductive toxicant category 2 with R60 (May impair fertility) or R61 (May cause harm to the unborn child) (Table 3.2) listed in Appendix 6

#### **Conditions of restriction**

- 1. Shall not be placed on the market, or used,
- as substances,
- as constituents of other substances, or,
- in mixtures,

for supply to the general public when the individual concentration in the substance or mixture is equal to or greater than:

- either the relevant specific concentration limit specified in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, or,
- the relevant concentration specified in Directive 1999/45/EC where no specific concentration limit is set out in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Without prejudice to the implementation of other Community provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of substances and mixtures, suppliers shall ensure before the placing on the market that the packaging of such substances and mixtures is marked visibly, legibly and indelibly as follows:

'Restricted to professional users'.

- 2. By way of derogation, paragraph 1 shall not apply to:
- (a) medicinal or veterinary products as defined by Directive 2001/82/EC and Directive 2001/83/EC;
- (b) cosmetic products as defined by Directive 76/768/EEC;
- (c) the following fuels and oil products:
- motor fuels which are covered by Directive 98/70/EC,
- mineral oil products intended for use as fuel in mobile or fixed combustion plants
- fuels sold in closed systems (e.g. liquid gas bottles);
- (d) artists' paints covered by Directive 1999/45/EC;
- (e) the substances listed in Appendix 11, column 1, for the applications or uses listed in Appendix 11, column 2. Where a date is specified in column 2 of Appendix 11, the derogation shall apply until the said date.

48. Toluene CAS No 108-88-3 EC No 203-625-9 Shall not be placed on the market, or used, as a substance or in mixtures in a concentration equal to or greater than 0.1~% by weight where the substance or mixture is used in adhesives or spray paints intended for supply to the general public.

Kind of pollutant for the water (Germany): WGK 2: Hazardous for the water. (Autoclassified according to the AwSV Regulations)

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#### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment.

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

### **SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION.**

Complete text of the H phrases that appear in section 3:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. Harmful if swallowed. H302 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H304 H312 Harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. H315 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H332 Harmful if inhaled. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H336 May damage the unborn child. H360D H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

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

H373 May cause damage to organs <or state all organs affected, if known> through prolonged or repeated exposure <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.(órganos de

audición)

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Classification codes:

Acute Tox. 4: Acute toxicity (Dermal), Category 4
Acute Tox. 4: Acute toxicity (Inhalation), Category 4
Acute Tox. 4: Acute toxicity (Oral), Category 4

Aquatic Acute 1 : Acute toxicity to the aquatic environment, Category 1 Aquatic Chronic 1 : Chronic effect to the aquatic environment, Category 1 Aquatic Chronic 2 : Chronic effect to the aquatic environment, Category 2

Asp. Tox. 1: Aspiration toxicity, Category 1 Eye Dam. 1: Serious eye damage, Category 1 Eye Irrit. 2: Eye irritation, Category 2 Flam. Liq. 2: Flammable liquid, Category 2 Flam. Liq. 3: Flammable liquid, Category 3 Repr. 1B: Reproductive toxicant, Category 1B Repr. 2: Reproductive toxicant, Category 2

STOT RE 2 : Specific target organ toxicity following a repeated exposure, Category 2 STOT SE 3 : Specific target organ toxicity following a single exposure, Category 3

Skin Irrit. 2 : Skin irritant, Category 2 Skin Sens. 1 : Skin sensitiser, Category 1

Sections changed compared with the previous version:

1,4,16

It is advisable to carry out basic training with regard to health and safety at work in order to handle this product correctly.

Abbreviations and acronyms used:

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.

AwSV: Facility Regulations for handling substances that are hazardous for the water.

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BCF: Bioconcentration factor.

CEN: European Committee for Standardization.

DMEL: Derived Minimal Effect Level, exposure level corresponding to a low risk, that risk should be

considered a tolerable minimum.

DNEL: Derived No Effect Level, level of exposure to the substance below which adverse effects are not

anticipated

EC50: Half maximal effective concentration.

PPE: Personal protection equipment.

IATA: International Air Transport Association.

ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization.

IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods.

LC50: Lethal concentration, 50%.

LD50: Lethal dose, 50%.

Log Pow: Logarithm of the partition octanol-water. NOEC: No observed effect concentration.

PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration, concentration of the substance below which adverse effects are

not expected in the environmental compartment.

RID: Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail.

WGK: Water hazard classes.

Key literature references and sources for data:

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html

http://echa.europa.eu/

Regulation (EU) 2015/830. Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008.

The information given in this Safety Data Sheet has been drafted in accordance with COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2015/830 of 28 May 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC.

The information in this Safety Data Sheet on the Preparation is based on current knowledge and on current EC and national laws, as far as the working conditions of the users is beyond our knowledge and control. The product must not be used for purposes other than those that are specified without first having written instructions on how to handle. It is always the responsibility of the user to take the appropriate measures in order to comply with the requirements established by current legislation. The information contained in this Safety Sheet only states a description of the safety requirements for the preparation, and it must not be considered as a guarantee of its properties.