

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

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



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

### 1.1 Product identifier.

Product Name: CATALIZADOR H500  
Product Code: H500

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

Surface fillers in painting process

#### 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:

Flam. Liq. 3 : Flammable liquid and vapour.

Skin Irrit. 2 : Causes skin irritation.

Skin Sens. 1 : May cause an allergic skin reaction.

### 2.2 Label elements.

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

Pictograms:



Signal Word:

**Warning**

H statements:

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

P 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.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P321	Specific treatment (see ... on this label).
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use... to extinguish.
P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

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P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

EUH statements:

EUH204 Contains isocyanates. May produce an allergic reaction.  
Restricted to professional users.

Contains:

Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers

### 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:

Identifiers	Name	Concentrate	(*)Classification - Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	
			Classification	specific concentration limit
CAS No: 28182-81-2 EC No: 500-060-2	Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers	1 - 75 %	Skin Sens. 1, H317	-
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	-
Index No: 606-024-00-3 CAS No: 110-43-0 EC No: 203-767-1 Registration No: 01-2119902391-49-XXXX	[1] heptan-2-one, methyl amyl ketone	1 - 25 %	Acute Tox. 4 *, H332 - Acute Tox. 4 *, H302 - Flam. Liq. 3, H226	-
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	2.5 - 20 %	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 - STOT SE 3, H336	-

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

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

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

## 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.

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures.

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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.

### **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.

### **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.

It may cause an allergic reaction, dermatitis, redness or inflammation of the skin.

### **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.**

Flammable product, the necessary prevention measures should be taken in order to avoid risks, In case of fire, the following measures are recommended:

### **5.1 Extinguishing media.**

#### **Suitable extinguishing media:**

Extinguisher powder or CO<sub>2</sub>. 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. 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.

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 anti-static 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-authorized 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/m <sup>3</sup>
xylene (Mixture of isomers)	1330-20-7	European Union [1]	<b>Eight hours</b>	50 (skin)	221 (skin)
			<b>Short term</b>	100 (skin)	442 (skin)
		United Kingdom [2]	<b>Eight hours</b>	50	220
			<b>Short term</b>	100	441
heptan-2-one, methyl amyl ketone	110-43-0	European	<b>Eight hours</b>	50 (skin)	238 (skin)

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		Union [1]	Short term	100 (skin)	475 (skin)	
		United Kingdom [2]	Eight hours	50	237	
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	United Kingdom [2]	Short term	100	475	
		United States [3] (Cal/OSHA)	Eight hours	150	724	
		United States [3] (Cal/OSHA)	Short term	200	966	
		United States [4] (NIOSH)	Eight hours	150		
		United States [4] (NIOSH)	Short term	200		
		United States [5] (OSHA)	Eight hours	150	710	
		United States [5] (OSHA)	Short term			

[1] According both Binding Occupational Exposure Limits (BOELVs) and Indicative Occupational Exposure Limits (IOELVs) adopted by Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits to Chemical Agents (SCOEL).

[2] According Limit Value (IOELV) list in 2nd Indicative Occupational Exposure adopted by Health and Safety Executive.

[3] California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs).

[4] National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. NIOSH Recommendations for occupational safety and health, Compendium of Policy Documents and Statements, January, 1992, DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 92-100.

[5] Occupational Safety and Health Administration, United States Department of Labor. Permissible Exposure limits (PELs), California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs).

The product does NOT contain substances with Biological Limit Values.

Concentration levels DNEL/DMEL:

Name	DNEL/DMEL	Type	Value
xylene (Mixture of isomers) CAS No: 1330-20-7 EC No: 215-535-7	DNEL (Workers)	Inhalation, Long-term, Systemic effects	77 (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
heptan-2-one,methyl amyl ketone CAS No: 110-43-0 EC No: 203-767-1	DNEL (Workers)	Inhalation, Long-term, Systemic effects	394,25 (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
n-butyl acetate CAS No: 123-86-4 EC No: 204-658-1	DNEL (Workers)	Inhalation, Long-term, Systemic effects	480 (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
	DNEL (General population)	Inhalation, Long-term, Systemic effects	102,34 (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
	DNEL (Workers)	Inhalation, Acute, Systemic effects	960 (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
	DNEL (General population)	Inhalation, Acute, Systemic effects	859,7 (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
	DNEL (Workers)	Inhalation, Long-term, Local effects	480 (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
	DNEL (General population)	Inhalation, Long-term, Local effects	102,34 (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
	DNEL (Workers)	Inhalation, Acute, Local effects	960 (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
	DNEL (General population)	Inhalation, Acute, Local effects	859,7 (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
	DNEL (General population)	Oral, Long-term, Systemic effects	3,4 (mg/kg bw/day)
	DNEL (General population)	Dermal, Long-term, Systemic effects	3,4 (mg/kg bw/day)

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.

Concentration levels PNEC:

Name	Details	Value
n-butyl acetate CAS No: 123-86-4 EC No: 204-658-1	aqua (freshwater)	0,18 (mg/l)
	aqua (marine water)	0,018 (mg/l)
	aqua (intermittent releases)	0,36 (mg/l)
	PNEC STP	35,6 (mg/l)

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	sediment (freshwater)	0,981 (mg/kg sediment dw)
	sediment (marine water)	0,0981 (mg/kg sediment 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.

<b>Concentration:</b>	100 %		
<b>Uses:</b>	Surface fillers in painting process		
<b>Breathing protection:</b>	If the recommended technical measures are observed, no individual protection equipment is necessary.		
<b>Hand protection:</b>	PPE: Work gloves. Characteristics: «CE» marking, category I. CEN standards: EN 374-1, En 374-2, EN 374-3, EN 420 Maintenance: 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. Observations: Gloves should be of the appropriate size and fit the user's hand well, not being too loose or too tight. Always use with clean, dry hands.		
<b>Material:</b>	PVC (polyvinyl chloride)	Breakthrough time (min.): > 480	Material thickness (mm): 0,35
<b>Eye protection:</b>	PPE: Face shield. Characteristics: «CE» marking, category II. Face and eye protector against splashing liquid. CEN standards: EN 165, EN 166, EN 167, EN 168 Maintenance: Visibility through lenses should be ideal. Therefore, these parts should be cleaned daily. Protectors should be disinfected periodically following the manufacturer's instructions. Make sure that mobile parts move smoothly. Observations: Face shields should offer a field of vision with a dimension in the central line of, at least, 150 mm vertically once attached to the frame.		
<b>Skin protection:</b>	PPE: Anti-static protective clothing. Characteristics: «CE» marking, category II. Protective clothing should not be too tight or loose in order not to obstruct the user's movements. CEN standards: EN 340, EN 1149-1, EN 1149-2, EN 1149-3, EN 1149-5 Maintenance: In order to guarantee uniform protection, follow the washing and maintenance instructions provided by the manufacturer. Observations: The protective clothing should offer a level of comfort in line with the level of protection provided in 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 Observations: The level of comfort during use and acceptability are factors that are assessed very differently depending on the user. Therefore, it is advisable to try on different footwear models and, if possible, different widths.		

## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES.

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

Appearance: Liquid with characteristic odour  
Colour: N.A./N.A.  
Odour: N.A./N.A.  
Odour threshold: N.A./N.A.  
pH: N.A./N.A.  
Melting point: N.A./N.A.  
Boiling Point: 245 °C  
Flash point: 36 °C  
Evaporation rate: N.A./N.A.  
Inflammability (solid, gas): N.A./N.A.  
Lower Explosive Limit: N.A./N.A.  
Upper Explosive Limit: N.A./N.A.  
Vapour pressure: 1,784  
Vapour density: N.A./N.A.  
Relative density: 1,008  
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.

Dropping 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.

If the storage conditions are satisfied, does not produce dangerous reactions.

### 10.2 Chemical stability.

Unstable in contact with:

- Acids.
- Bases.
- Oxidizing agents.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions.

Flammable liquid and vapour.  
In certain conditions this may cause a polymerization reaction.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid.

Avoid the following conditions:

- Heating.
- High temperature.
- Static discharge.
- Contact with incompatible materials.
- Avoid temperatures near or above the flash point. Do not heat closed containers. Avoid direct sunlight and heat, as these may cause a risk of fire.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials.

Avoid the following materials:

- Acids.

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- Bases.
- Oxidizing agents.
- Explosives materials.
- Toxic materials.
- Oxidizing materials.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products.

Depending on conditions of use, can be generated the following products:

- COx (carbon oxides).
- Organic compounds.

In case of fire, dangerous decomposition products can be generated, such as carbon monoxide and dioxide and nitrogen fumes and oxides.

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION.

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.

Exposure to concentrations of solvent fumes above the work exposure limit can have negative effects (for example, irritation of the mucous membranes and respiratory system, adverse effects on the kidneys, liver, and the central nervous system). Among the symptoms are headaches, vertigo, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness, and in extreme cases, unconsciousness.

Based on the properties of isocyanates and taking into account existing technical data on similar products, it appears that this product may cause irritation and / or acute awareness of the respiratory system, leading to an asthmatic condition, a wheezing and chest pressure. Therefore, sensitized individuals may show asthmatic symptoms when exposed to atmospheres containing concentrations below the level of exposure. Repeated exposure can lead to chronic respiratory diseases.

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

Name	Acute toxicity			
	Type	Test	Kind	Value
xylene (Mixture of isomers)  CAS No: 1330-20-7      EC No: 215-535-7	Oral	LD50	Rat	4300 mg/kg bw [1] [1] AMA Archives of Industrial Health. Vol. 14, Pg. 387, 1956
	Dermal	LD50	Rabbit	> 1700 mg/kg bw [1] [1] Raw Material Data Handbook, Vol.1: Organic Solvents, 1974. Vol. 1, Pg. 123, 1974
	Inhalation	LC50	Rat	21,7 mg/l/4 h [1] [1] Raw Material Data Handbook, Vol.1: Organic Solvents, 1974. Vol. 1, Pg. 123, 1974
n-butyl acetate  CAS No: 123-86-4      EC No: 204-658-1	Oral	LD50	Rat	10800 mg/kg bw [1] [1] Acute Toxicity Data. Journal of the American College of Toxicology, Part B. Vol. 1, Pg. 196, 1992
	Dermal	LD50	Rabbit	>17600 mg/kg bw [1] [1] Raw Material Data Handbook, Vol.1: Organic Solvents, 1974. Vol. 1, Pg. 7, 1974
	Inhalation	LC50	Rat	1.85 mg/l/4 h [1] [1] Inhalation Toxicology. Vol. 9, Pg. 623, 1997

a) acute toxicity;

Not conclusive data for classification.

Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE):

Mixtures:

ATE (Dermal) = 5.500 mg/kg

ATE (Oral) = 5.000 mg/kg

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- b) skin corrosion/irritation;  
Product classified:  
Skin irritant, Category 2: Causes skin irritation.
- c) serious eye damage/irritation;  
Not conclusive data for classification.
- d) respiratory or skin sensitisation;  
Product classified:  
Skin sensitizer, Category 1: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- e) germ cell mutagenicity;  
Not conclusive data for classification.
- f) carcinogenicity;  
Not conclusive data for classification.
- g) reproductive toxicity;  
Not conclusive data for classification.
- h) STOT-single exposure;  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- i) STOT-repeated exposure;  
Not conclusive data for classification.
- j) aspiration hazard;  
Not conclusive data for classification.

### SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION.

#### 12.1 Toxicity.

Name	Ecotoxicity			
	Type	Test	Kind	Value
xylene (Mixture of isomers)	Fish	LC50	Fish	15,7 mg/l (96 h) [1] [1] Bailey, H.C., D.H.W. Liu, and H.A. Javitz 1985. 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 Symposium, ASTM STP 891, Philadelphia, PA :193-212
	Aquatic invertebrates	LC50	Crustacean	8,5 mg/l (48 h) [1] [1] Tatem, H.E., B.A. Cox, and J.W. Anderson 1978. The 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 University, College Station, TX :133 p
	Aquatic plants			
CAS No: 1330-20-7      EC No: 215-535-7 n-butyl acetate	Fish	LC50	Fish	81 mg/l (96 h) [1]

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CAS No: 123-86-4      EC No: 204-658-1		[1] Wellens, H. 1982. Comparison of the Sensitivity of Brachydanio rerio and Leuciscus idus by Testing the Fish Toxicity of Chemicals and Wastewaters. Z.Wasser-Abwasser-Forsch. 51(2):49-52 (GER) (ENG ABS). Dawson, G.W., A.L. Jennings, D. Drozdowski, and E. Rider 1977. The Acute Toxicity of 47 Industrial Chemicals to Fresh and Saltwater Fishes. J.Hazard.Mater. 1(4):303-318 (OECDG Data File)
	Aquatic invertebrates	EC50      Daphnia sp.      44 mg/l (48 h) [1] [1] publication, 1959
	Aquatic plants	EC50      Desmodesmus subspicatus (reported as Scenedesmus subspicatus)      674.7 mg/l (72 h) [1] [1] Method: other: algae growth inhibition test, according to Umweltbundesamt (German Federal Environment Agency) (proposal/draft, version February 1984)

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability.

No information is available regarding the biodegradability of the substances present.

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

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential.

Information about the bioaccumulation of the substances present.

Name	Bioaccumulation			
	Log Pow	BCF	NOECs	Level
heptan-2-one, methyl amyl ketone CAS No: 110-43-0      EC No: 203-767-1	1,98	-	-	Very low
n-butyl acetate CAS No: 123-86-4      EC No: 204-658-1	1,78	-	-	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.

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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.

Transport following ADR rules for road transport, RID rules for railway, ADN for inner waterways, IMDG for sea, and ICAO/IATA for air transport.

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

Transport documentation: Consignment note and written instructions

**Sea:** Transport by ship: IMDG.

Transport documentation: Bill of lading

**Air:** 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 III, (D/E)

IMDG: UN 1263, PAINT, 3, PG III (36°C)

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

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

Class(es): 3

#### 14.4 Packing group.

Packing group: III

#### 14.5 Environmental hazards.

Marine pollutant: No

#### 14.6 Special precautions for user.

Labels: 3



Hazard number: 30

ADR LQ: 5 L

IMDG LQ: 5 L

ICAO LQ: 10 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.

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

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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.

### Volatile organic compound (VOC)

Product Subcategory (Directive 2004/42/EC): Primer (Surfacer/filler and general -metal- primer)

Phase I\* (from 01/01/2007): 540 g/l

Phase II\* (from 01/01/2010): 540 g/l

(\*) g/l ready to use

VOC content (p/p): 55,65 %

VOC content: 530,95 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	Conditions of restriction
20. Organostannic compounds	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Shall not be placed on the market, or used, as substances or in mixtures where the substance or mixture is acting as biocide in free association paint.</li><li>2. Shall not be placed on the market, or used, as substances or in mixtures where the substance or mixture acts as biocide to prevent the fouling by micro-organisms, plants or animals of:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) all craft irrespective of their length intended for use in marine, coastal, estuarine and inland waterways and lakes;</li><li>(b) cages, floats, nets and any other appliances or equipment used for fish or shellfish farming;</li><li>(c) any totally or partly submerged appliance or equipment.</li></ol></li><li>3. Shall not be placed on the market, or used, as substances or in mixtures where the substance or mixture is intended for use in the treatment of industrial waters.</li><li>4. Tri-substituted organostannic compounds:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Tri-substituted organostannic compounds such as tributyltin (TBT) compounds and triphenyltin (TPT) compounds shall not be used after 1 July 2010 in articles where the concentration in the article, or part thereof, is greater than the equivalent of 0,1 % by weight of tin.</li><li>(b) Articles not complying with point (a) shall not be placed on the market after 1 July 2010, except for articles that were already in use in the Community before that date.</li></ol></li><li>5. Dibutyltin (DBT) compounds:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Dibutyltin (DBT) compounds shall not be used after 1 January 2012 in mixtures and articles for supply to the general public where the concentration in the mixture or the article, or part thereof, is greater than the equivalent of 0,1 % by weight of tin.</li><li>(b) Articles and mixtures not complying with point (a) shall not be placed on the market after 1 January 2012, except for articles that were already in use in the Community before that date.</li><li>(c) By way of derogation, points (a) and (b) shall not apply until 1 January 2015 to the following articles and mixtures for supply to the general public:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- one-component and two-component room temperature vulcanisation sealants (RTV-1 and RTV-2 sealants) and adhesives,</li><li>- paints and coatings containing DBT compounds as catalysts when applied on articles,</li><li>- soft polyvinyl chloride (PVC) profiles whether by themselves or coextruded with hard PVC,</li><li>- fabrics coated with PVC containing DBT compounds as stabilisers when</li></ul></li></ol></li></ol>

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	<p>intended for outdoor applications, - outdoor rainwater pipes, gutters and fittings, as well as covering material for roofing and façades, (d) By way of derogation, points (a) and (b) shall not apply to materials and articles regulated under Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004. 6. Dioctyltin (DOT) compound: (a) Dioctyltin (DOT) compounds shall not be used after 1 January 2012 in the following articles for supply to, or use by, the general public, where the concentration in the article, or part thereof, is greater than the equivalent of 0,1 % by weight of tin: - textile articles intended to come into contact with the skin, - gloves, - footwear or part of footwear intended to come into contact with the skin, - wall and floor coverings, - childcare articles, - female hygiene products, - nappies, - two-component room temperature vulcanisation moulding kits (RTV-2 moulding kits). (b) Articles not complying with point (a) shall not be placed on the market after 1 January 2012, except for articles that were already in use in the Community before that date.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>

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

### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment.

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

## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION.

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

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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  
Flam. Liq. 3 : Flammable liquid, Category 3  
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

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.  
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.