

TANK TINTABLE

1. SECTION 1: SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE IDENTIFICATION AND MANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product identifier

Trade name:
TANK TINTABLE

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/mixture: Stonechip.

Recommended restrictions on use: For use in industrial installations or professional treatment only.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Przedsiębiorstwo RANAL Sp. z o.o.

Ul. Łódzka 3
42-240 Rudniki, PL
Tel.: +48 34 329 45 03
Fax: + 48 34 320 12 16
Numer rejestrowy: 000029202

E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS:

ranal@ranal.pl

1.4. Emergency telephone number

+48 34 329 45 03 (od 8.00 do 15.00)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture Classification

(REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008):

Flammable liquids, Category 2

Skin irritation, Category 2

Eye irritation, Category 2

Specific targetorgan toxicity – repeated exposure, Category 2

Chronic aquatic toxicity, Category 2

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

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

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2. Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008):

Hazard pictograms:



Signal word: Danger.

Hazard statements:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

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

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

P260 Do not breathe vapours. / Do not breathe spray.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

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

Response:

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
xylene (mixture of isomers) 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane

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Reaction product of pentamethyl-piperidyl sebacate

2.3. Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances

Not applicable.

3.2. Mixtures

Chemical nature: Paint

Hazardous components:

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
xylene (mixture of isomers)	1330-20-7 215-535-7 601-022-00-9 01-2119488216-32	Flam. Liq. 3; H226; Acute Tox. 4; H332 Acute Tox. 4; H312; Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319; STOT SE 3; H335 STOT RE 2; H373; Asp. Tox. 1; H304	>= 10 - < 20
acetone	67-64-1 200-662-2 606-001-00-8 01-2119471330-49	Flam. Liq. 2; H225; Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H336; EUH066	>= 10 - < 20
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	7779-90-0 231-944-3 030-011-00-6 01-2119485044-40	Aquatic Acute 1; H400; Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	>= 2.5 - < 10
mixture of: N,N'-ethane-1,2-diylbis(hexanamide); 12-hydroxyN-[2-[(1oxyhexyl)amino]ethyl]octadecanamide; N,N'-ethane-1,2-diylbis(12hydroxyoctadecanamide)	Nie przypisany 432-430-3 01-0000017860-69	Aquatic Chronic 4; H413	>= 1 - < 2.5
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4 204-658-1 607-025-00-1 01-2119485493-29	Flam. Liq. 3; H226; STOT SE 3; H336; EUH066	>= 1 - < 10
3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane	919-30-2 213-048-4 01-2119480479-24	Acute Tox. 4; H302; Skin Corr. 1B; H314; Skin Sens. 1; H317	>= 0,1 - < 1
Reaction product of pentamethylpiperidyl sebacate	1065336-91-5 915-687-0 01-2119491304-40	Skin Sens. 1; H317; Aquatic Acute 1; H400; Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	>= 0,25 - < 1
Substances with a workplace exposure limit:			
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6 203-603-9 607-195-00-7 01-2119475791-29	Flam. Liq. 3; H226	>= 1 - < 10

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General advise:

Move out of dangerous area. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Do not leave the victim unattended.

If inhaled:

If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical advice. If symptoms persist, call a physician.

In case of skin contact:

If skin irritation persists, call a physician. If on skin, rinse well with water. If on clothes, remove clothes.

In case of eye contact:

Flush eyes with water as a precaution. Remove contact lenses. Protect unharmed eye. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. If eye

irritation persists, consult a specialist.

If swallowed:

Keep respiratory tract clear. Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If symptoms persist, call a physician. Take victim immediately to hospital.

4.2. Most important symptoms both acute and delayed

Symptoms:

Inhalation may provoke the following symptoms:
Headache. Dizziness. Fatigue. Weakness.

Skin contact may provoke the following symptoms:
Redness.

Ingestion may provoke the following symptoms:
Abdominal pain. Nausea. Vomiting. Diarrhoea.

4.3. Indications of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment:

No information available.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide (CO₂). Dry chemical.
Unsuitable extinguishing media: High volume water jet.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during firefighting courses:

Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water.

Hazardous combustion products:

No hazardous combustion products are known.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters:

In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Further informations:

Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. For safety reasons in case of fire, cans should be stored separately in closed containments. Use a water spray to cool fully closed containers.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency measures

Personal precautions:

Use personal protective equipment. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions:

Prevent product from entering drains. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities..

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up.

Methods for cleaning up:

Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).

6.4. Reference to other sections

For contact information in case of emergency, see section 1. For information on safe handling, see section 7. For exposure controls and personal protection measures, see section 8. For subsequent waste disposal, follow the recommendations in section 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE OF SUBSTANCES AND MIXTURES

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling:

Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

For personal protection see section 8.

Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms.

Open drum carefully as content may be under pressure. Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national regulations.

Persons susceptible to skin sensitisation problems or asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this mixture is being used.

Advice on protection against material. fire and explosion:

Do not spray on a naked flame or any incandescent. Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge (which might cause ignition of organic vapours). Use only explosion-proof equipment. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.

Hygiene measures:

When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage and containers:

No smoking. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed

and kept upright to prevent leakage. Observe label precautions. Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards.

Storage period: 12 months.

Further information on storage stability:

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

7.3. Special end use(s)

For the use of this product do not exist particular recommendations apart from that already indicated.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION MEASURES

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL):

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
xylene (mixture of isomers)	1330-20-7	TWA	50 ppm 220 mg/m ³	GB EH40
Further information	Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
		STEL	100 ppm 441 mg/m ³	GB EH40
Further information	Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
		TWA	50 ppm 221 mg/m ³	2000/39/EC
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative.			
		STEL	100 ppm 442 mg/m ³	2000/39/EC
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative.			
Acetone	67-64-1	TWA	500 ppm 1,210 mg/m ³	2000/39/EC
Further information	indicative			
		TWA	500 ppm 1,210 mg/m ³	GB EH40
		STEL	1,500 ppm 3,620 mg/m ³	GB EH40
Talc	1487-96-6	TWA (respirabilny pył)	1 mg/m ³	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, Talc is defined as the mineral talc together with other hydrous phyllosilicates including chlorite and carbonate materials which occur with it, but excluding amphibole asbestos and crystalline silica., The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a			

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	concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m ⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m ⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used.			
Calcium carbonate	471-34-1	TWA (inhalable)	10 mg/m ³	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m ⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m ⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used.			
		TWA (Respirable)	4 mg/m ³	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m ⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m ⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used			
		TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m ³	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m ⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m ⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used.			
		TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m ³	GB EH40
Further information	For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The			

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	COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m ⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m ⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used.			
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	TWA	150 ppm 724 mg/m ³	GB EH40
		STEL	200 ppm 966 mg/m ³	GB EH40
2-methoxy-1methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	TWA	50 ppm 275 mg/m ³	2000/39/EC
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
		STEL	100 ppm 550 mg/m ³	2000/39/EC
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
		TWA	50 ppm 274 mg/m ³	GB EH40
Further information	Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
		STEL	100 ppm 548 mg/m ³	GB EH40
Further information	Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
Pigment Black 7	Carbon	TWA	3.5 mg/m ³	GB EH40
		STEL	7 mg/m ³	GB EH40

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
Xylen	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	77 mg/m ³
Aceton	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	1210 mg/m ³
Węglan wapnia	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	10 mg/m ³
Bis (ortofosforan) tricynku	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	5 mg/m ³
Octan n-butylu	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	480 mg/m ³
Octan 2-metoksy-1-metyloetylu	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	275 mg/m ³

8.2. Exposure control

Personal protective equipment:

Eye protection: Eye wash bottle with pure water Tightly fitting safety goggles.

Hand protection material: Solvent-resistant gloves.

Skin and body protection: Impervious clothing. Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

Respiratory protection: In the case of vapour formation use a respirator with an approved filter.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	paste
Colour:	various
Odour:	characteristic
pH:	not applicable
Melting point/range:	not determined
Boiling point/boiling range:	not determined -18°C
Flash point:	Method: ISO 1523, closed cup Setaflash
Upper explosion limit/ Upper flammability limit	not determined
Lower explosion limit /	

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Lower flammability limit	not determined
Vapour pressure	not determined
Density	1,14 g/cm ³
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	immiscible
Auto-ignition temperature	not determined
Viscosity	
Viscosity dinamic	298,000mPa.s (20°C) Method ISO 2555
Viscosity kinematic	>20,5 mm ² /s (40°C)

9.2. Other information

Data available.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.2. Chemical stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions:

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

10.4. Conditions to be avoided

Conditions to avoid:

Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid:

Strong acids and oxidizing agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products:

Carbon monoxide.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute inhalation toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: > 20 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: Calculation method

Acute dermal toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

Components:

xylene (mixture of isomers):

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 Oral (Rat): 4,300 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity:

LC50 (Rat): 22.08 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Acute dermal toxicity

acetone:

Acute toxicity estimate: 1,100 mg/kg

Method: Converted acute toxicity point estimate

Acute oral toxicity:

LD50 Oral (Rat): 5,800 mg/kg

Method: OECD
Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity:
LC50 (Rat): > 76 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: gas
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Acute dermal toxicity
LD50 (Rabbit): 15,800 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

trizinc bis(orthophosphate):

Acute oral toxicity:
LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity:
LC50 (Rat): > 5.41 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

n-butyl acetate:

Acute oral toxicity:
LD50 Oral (Rat): 10,768 mg/kg
Method: OECD
Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity
LC50 (Rat): 23.4 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Acute dermal toxicity
LD50 (Rabbit): 17,600 mg/kg
Method: OECD
Test Guideline 402

Reaction product of pentamethyl-piperidyl sebacate:

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 Oral (Rat): 3,230 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity: Remarks: No data available
Acute dermal toxicity: Remarks: No data available

2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Acute oral toxicity
LD50 Oral (Rat): 8,532 mg/kg
Method: OECD
Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity
LC50 (Rat): 35.7 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: gas
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Acute dermal toxicity
LD50 (Rat): 5,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Skin corrosion/irritation:

Product:

Result: Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Severe eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Result: May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

Germ cell mutagenicity - Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Assessment

Carcinogenicity

Product:

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

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Reproductive toxicity - Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Assessment

STOT - single exposure

Product:

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

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Assessment: The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure, category 2.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Solvents may degrease the skin.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Components:

xylene (mixture of isomers):

Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Fish): 14 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 16 mg/l aquatic invertebrates

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae

acetone:

EC50 (Algae): > 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to fish

LC50 (Fish): 5,540 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

trizinc bis(orthophosphate):

EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 12,100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to fish

LC50 (Fish): 0.27 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates
EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 0.14 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae

n-butyl acetate:

EC50 (Algae): 0.26 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to fish

LC50 (Fish): 18 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 32 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae

EC50 (Algae): 675 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Reaction product of pentamethyl-piperidyl sebacate:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Fish): 0.9 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 20 mg/l aquatic invertebrates

Exposure time: 24 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae

EC50 (Algae): 1.68 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Toxicity to fish
LC50 (Fish): 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 408 mg/l aquatic invertebrates

Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae

EC50 (Algae): 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

12.2. Persistence and degradability

No data available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No data available.

12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assesment

Product:

Assessment:

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.6. Other hazardous effects

Product:

Additional ecological information:

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects..

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product:

The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.
Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container.
Send to a licensed waste management company.

Contaminated packaging:

Empty remaining contents.
Dispose of as unused product.
Do not re-use empty containers.
Do not burn, or use a cutting torch on, the empty drum.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1. UN number

IMDG: UN 1263
IATA (Cargo): UN 1263

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR:
IMDG: FARBA
IATA (Cargo): Farba

14.3. Transport hazard class (es)

ADR: 3
IMDG: 3
IATA (Cargo): 3

14.4. Packaging group

ADR
Packaging group: II
Classification code : F1
Hazard identification Number : 33
Label: 3

IMDG

Packaging group: II
Label: 3
Kod EmS: F-E, S-E

IATA (Cargo)

Packing instruction (cargo: aircraft): 364
Packaging instruction (LQ) : Y341
Packaging group: II
Label: Flammable Liquids

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR
Environmentally hazardous: yes

IMDG

Marine pollutant: yes

14.6. Special precautions for user

Applicable.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 Convention and the IBC Code

Applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislations specific for the substance or mixture

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving

TANK TINTABLE

dangerous substances.

		Quantity 1	Quantity 2
P5c	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS	5,000 t	50,000 t
Volatile organic compounds:	470 g/l		
Directive 2004/42/EC:	Special finishes (840 g/l)		

Other regulations:

The product is classified and labelled in accordance with EC directives or respective national laws.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

The supplier has not carried out evaluation of chemical safety.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements:

EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Full text of other abbreviations:

Acute Tox. Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute : Acute aquatic toxicity
Aquatic Chronic: Chronic aquatic toxicity

Asp. Tox. : Aspiration hazard

Eye Irrit. : Eye irritation

Flam. Liq. : Flammable liquids

Skin Corr. : Skin corrosion

Skin Irrit. : Skin irritation

Skin Sens. : Skin sensitisation

STOT RE: Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT SE: Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

2000/39/WE: Europe. Commission Directive 2000/39/EC establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values

GB EH40 : UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits

2000/39/EC / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours

2000/39/EC / STEL : Short term exposure limit

GB EH40 / TWA : Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)

GB EH40 / STEL : Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the

Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - SelfAccelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative.

Further information:

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet:

<http://echa.europa.eu>, <http://eur-lex.europa.eu>

Classification of the mixture: **Classification procedure:**

Flam. Liq. 2 H225 Based on product data or assessment

Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Based on product data or assessment

Eye Irrit. 2 H319 Calculation method

Skin Sens. 1 H317 Based on product data or assessment

STOT RE 1 H373 Based on product data or assessment

Aquatic Chronic 2 H411 Calculation method

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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