

62135 - Red Weld primer spray

Safety Data Sheet

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

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: 62135
Product name: Red Weld primer spray

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

Intended use: Not available

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: Profclean Europe B.V.
Full address: Duinweg 4b
District and Country: 5482VR Schijndel NL
Tel.: 0735478265
Fax: 0735492305
e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: fvboxmeer@profclean.eu

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to: 0735478265

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2020/878.

Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Flammable liquid, category 2	H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Carcinogenicity, category 1B	H350	May cause cancer.
Aspiration hazard, category 1	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3	H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2. Label elements

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:
H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

62135 - Red Weld primer spray**SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / >>**

H350	May cause cancer.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH208	Contains: BUTANONE OXIME

May produce an allergic reaction.

Restricted to professional users.

Precautionary statements:

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . .

Contains:	BUTANONE OXIME
	ACETONE
	XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
	ETHYLBENZENE

2.3. Other hazardsOn the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage $\geq$ than 0,1%.The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties in concentration $\geq$ 0.1%.**SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients****3.1. Substances**

Information not relevant

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
ACETONE		
INDEX 606-001-00-8	$30 \leq x < 50$	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC 200-662-2		
CAS 67-64-1		
PROPANE		
INDEX 601-003-00-5	$9 \leq x < 30$	Flam. Gas 1A H220, Press. Gas (Liq.) H280, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: U
EC 200-827-9		
CAS 74-98-6		
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE		
INDEX 607-195-00-7	$9 \leq x < 30$	Flam. Liq. 3 H226
EC 203-603-9		
CAS 108-65-6		
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)		
INDEX 601-022-00-9	$9 \leq x < 10$	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C
EC 215-535-7		
CAS 1330-20-7		
isobutane		
INDEX	$9 \leq x < 30$	Flam. Liq. 1 H224
EC 200-857-2		
CAS 75-28-5		

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SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients ... / >>

BUTANE			
INDEX	601-004-00-0	$9 \leq x < 30$	Flam. Gas 1A H220, Press. Gas (Liq.) H280, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C, U
EC	203-448-7		
CAS	106-97-8		
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM			
INDEX	649-424-00-3	$1 \leq x < 5$	Asp. Tox. 1 H304
EC	265-198-5		
CAS	64742-94-5		
BUTANOL			
INDEX	603-004-00-6	$1 \leq x < 3$	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, STOT SE 3 H336 LD50 Oral: 790 mg/kg
EC	200-751-6		
CAS	71-36-3		
ETHYLBENZENE			
INDEX	601-023-00-4	$1 \leq x < 5$	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412 LC50 Inhalation vapours: 17,2 mg/l/4h
EC	202-849-4		
CAS	100-41-4		
BUTANONE OXIME			
INDEX	616-014-00-0	$0,5 \leq x < 1$	Carc. 1B H350, Acute Tox. 3 H301, STOT SE 1 H370, Acute Tox. 4 H312, STOT RE 2 H373, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Skin Sens. 1 H317, STOT SE 3 H336 LD50 Oral: 100 mg/kg, LD50 Dermal: 1100 mg/kg
EC	202-496-6		
CAS	96-29-7		
TRIZINC BIS (ORTHOPHOSPHATE)			
INDEX	030-011-00-6	$0,5 \leq x < 1$	Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=1
EC	231-944-3		
CAS	7779-90-0		

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

In case of doubt or in the presence of symptoms contact a doctor and show him this document.

In case of more severe symptoms, ask for immediate medical aid.

EYES: Remove, if present, contact lenses if the situation allows you to do so easily. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

SKIN: Take off contaminated clothing. Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water (and soap if possible). Get medical advice. Avoid further contact with contaminated clothing.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical advice/attention.

INHALATION: Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. In the event of respiratory symptoms (coughing, wheezing, breathing difficulty, asthma) keep the victim in a comfortable position for breathing. If necessary administer oxygen. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention.

Rescuer protection

It is good practice for rescuers lending support to a person who has been exposed to a chemical substance or to a mixture to wear personal protective equipment. The nature of such protection depends on the hazard level of the substance or mixture, on the type of exposure and on the extent of the contamination. In the absence of other more specific indications, use of disposable gloves in the event of possible contact with body fluids is recommended. For the type of PPE suitable for the characteristics of the substance or mixture, see section 8.

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

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

DELAYED EFFECTS: Based on the information currently available, there are no known cases of delayed effects following exposure to this product.

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

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention.

Means to have available in the workplace for specific and immediate treatment

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Running water for skin and eye wash.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Use explosion-proof equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site.

6.2. Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Store in a cool and well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

62135 - Red Weld primer spray**SECTION 7. Handling and storage ... / >>****7.3. Specific end use(s)**

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection**8.1. Control parameters**

Regulatory References:

DEU	Deutschland	Forschungsgemeinschaft MAK- und BAT-Werte-Liste 2022 Ständige Senatskommission zur Prüfung gesundheitsschädlicher Arbeitsstoffe Mitteilung 58
DNK	Danmark	Bekendtgørelse om grænseværdier for stoffer og materialer - BEK nr 1458 af 13/12/2019
ESP	España	Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2023
FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France Décret n° 2021-1849 du 28 décembre 2021
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
NLD	Nederland	Arbeidsomstandighedenregeling. Lijst van wettelijke grenswaarden op grond van de artikelen 4.3, eerste lid, en 4.16, eerste lid, van het Arbeidsomstandighedenbesluit
POL	Polska	Rozporządzenie ministra rozwoju, pracy i technologii z dnia 18 lutego 2021 r. Zmieniające rozporządzenie w sprawie najwyższych dopuszczalnych stężeń i natężeń czynników szkodliwych dla zdrowia w środowisku pracy
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2021

ACETONE**Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
AGW	DEU	1200	500	2400	1000	
MAK	DEU	1200	500	2400	1000	
TLV	DNK	600	250			E
VLA	ESP	1210	500			
VLEP	FRA	1210	500	2420	1000	
VLEP	ITA	1210	500			
TGG	NLD	1210		2420		
NDS/NDSch	POL	600		1800		
WEL	GBR	1210	500	3620	1500	
OEL	EU	1210	500			
TLV-ACGIH			250		500	

PROPANE**Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
AGW	DEU	1800	1000	7200	4000	
MAK	DEU	1800	1000	7200	4000	
TLV	DNK	1800	1000			
VLA	ESP		1000			
NDS/NDSch	POL	1800				

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SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

BUTANE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
AGW	DEU	2400	1000	9600	4000	
MAK	DEU	2400	1000	9600	4000	
TLV	DNK	1200	500			
VLA	ESP		1000			Gases
VLEP	FRA	1900	800			
TGG	NLD	1430				
NDS/NDSch	POL	1900		3000		
WEL	GBR	1450	600	1810	750	
WEL	GBR		4			RESP
TLV-ACGIH					1000	

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
AGW	DEU	220	50	440	100	SKIN
MAK	DEU	220	50	440	100	SKIN
TLV	DNK	109	25			SKIN E
VLA	ESP	221	50	442	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TGG	NLD	210		442		SKIN
NDS/NDSch	POL	100		200		SKIN
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH			20			

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
AGW	DEU	270	50	270	50	
MAK	DEU	270	50	270	50	
TLV	DNK	275	50	550	100	SKIN E
VLA	ESP	275	50	550	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
TGG	NLD	550				
NDS/NDSch	POL	260		520		SKIN
WEL	GBR	274	50	548	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	SKIN

ETHYLBENZENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
AGW	DEU	88	20	176	40	SKIN
MAK	DEU	88	20	176	40	SKIN
TLV	DNK	217	50	434	100	SKIN E
VLA	ESP	441	100	884	200	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	88,4	20	442	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	442	100	884	200	SKIN
TGG	NLD	215		430		SKIN
NDS/NDSch	POL	200		400		SKIN
WEL	GBR	441	100	552	125	SKIN
OEL	EU	442	100	884	200	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		87	20			

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SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

BUTANOL

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
AGW	DEU	310	100	310	100	
MAK	DEU	310	100	310	100	
TLV	DNK			150 (C)	50 (C)	SKIN
VLA	ESP	61	20	154	50	
VLEP	FRA			150	50	
TGG	NLD			45		
NDS/NDSch	POL	50		150		SKIN
WEL	GBR			154	50	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		61	20			

TRIZINC BIS (ORTHOPHOSPHATE)

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
MAK	DEU	2		4		INHAL Als Zn
MAK	DEU	0,1		0,4		RESP Als Zn

BUTANONE OXIME

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
AGW	DEU	1	0,3	8	2,4	SKIN

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

The product must be used inside a closed circuit, in a well-ventilated environment and with strong localised aspiration systems in place.

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves.

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material (see standard EN 374): compatibility, degradation, permeability time.

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Regulation 2016/425 and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, wear a mask with a type AX filter, whose limit of use will be defined by the manufacturer (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

Product residues must not be indiscriminately disposed of with waste water or by dumping in waterways.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	aerosol	
Colour	Not available	
Odour	characteristic	
Melting point / freezing point	Not available	
Initial boiling point	Not available	
Flammability	Not available	
Lower explosive limit	1,7	% (v/v)
Upper explosive limit	13	% (v/v)
Flash point	< 0	°C
Auto-ignition temperature	333	°C
Decomposition temperature	Not available	
pH	Not available	
Kinematic viscosity	Not available	
Solubility	Not available	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available	
Vapour pressure	Not available	
Density and/or relative density	Not available	
Relative vapour density	Not available	
Particle characteristics	Not applicable	

9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Information not available

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EU) 98,96 %

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

ACETONE

Decomposes under the effect of heat.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

With the air it may slowly develop peroxides that explode with an increase in temperature.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM

May form flammable mixtures with: air.

BUTANOL

Attacks various types of plastic materials.

BUTANONE OXIME

Decomposes under the effect of heat.

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

ACETONE

Risk of explosion on contact with: bromine trifluoride,fluorine dioxide,hydrogen peroxide,nitrosyl chloride,2-methyl-1,3

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

butadiene, nitromethane, nitrosyl perchlorate. May react dangerously with: potassium tert-butoxide, alkaline hydroxides, bromine, bromoform, isoprene, sodium, sulphur dioxide, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, nitric acid, chloroform, peroxy monosulphuric acid, phosphoryl oxychloride, chromosulphuric acid, fluorine, strong oxidising agents, strong reducing agents. Develops flammable gas on contact with: nitrosyl perchlorate.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage. Reacts violently with: strong oxidants, strong acids, nitric acid, perchlorates. May form explosive mixtures with: air.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

May react violently with: oxidising substances, strong acids, alkaline metals.

ETHYLBENZENE

Reacts violently with: strong oxidants. Attacks various types of plastic materials. May form explosive mixtures with: air.

BUTANOL

Reacts violently developing heat on contact with: aluminium, strong oxidising agents, strong reducing agents, hydrochloric acid. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

BUTANONE OXIME

Reacts violently with: strong oxidising agents, acids.

Above the flash point (69°C/156°F), explosive mixtures can form with air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

ACETONE

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames.

BUTANOL

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames.

10.5. Incompatible materials

ACETONE

Incompatible with: acids, oxidising substances.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Incompatible with: oxidising substances, strong acids, alkaline metals.

BUTANONE OXIME

Incompatible with: oxidising substances, strong acids.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

ACETONE

May develop: ketenes, irritant substances.

ETHYLBENZENE

May develop: methane, styrene, hydrogen, ethane.

BUTANONE OXIME

May develop: nitric oxide, carbon oxides.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.

It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

The main route of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory route is less important due to the low vapour pressure of the product.

Information on likely routes of exposure

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

ETHYLBENZENE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Toxic effect on the central nervous system (encephalopathy); irritating for the skin, conjunctiva, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Above 100 ppm causes irritation of the eye, nose and oropharynx mucous membranes. At 1000 ppm, disturbance of equilibrium and severe eye irritation can be noticed. Clinical and biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and eye irritation with direct contact. No chronic effects on humans have been reported (INCR, 2010).

ETHYLBENZENE

As the counterparts of benzene, may have an acute effect on the central nervous system, with depression, narcosis, often preceded by dizziness and associated with headache (Ispeš). Is irritating for skin, conjunctiva and respiratory tract.

Interactive effects

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Intake of alcohol interferes with the metabolism of the substance, inhibiting it. Ethanol consumption (0.8 g/kg) before a 4-hour exposure to xylene vapours (145 and 280 ppm) causes a 50% reduction in the excretion of methyl hippuric acid, whereas the concentration of xylenes in the blood increases approx. 1.5-2 times. At the same time there is an increase in the secondary side effects of the ethanol. The metabolism of the xylenes is increased by phenobarbital and 3-methyl-colantrene type enzyme inducers. Aspirin and xylenes mutually inhibit their conjugation with the glycine, which results in a decrease in urinary excretion of methyl hippuric acid. Other industrial products can interfere with the metabolism of xylenes.

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation - vapours) of the mixture:	> 20 mg/l
ATE (Oral) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

LD50 (Dermal):	4350 mg/kg Rabbit
ATE (Dermal):	1100 mg/kg estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP (figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)
LD50 (Oral):	3523 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	26 mg/l/4h Rat
ATE (Inhalation vapours):	11 mg/l estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP (figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

LD50 (Dermal):	> 5000 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Oral):	8530 mg/kg Rat

ETHYLBENZENE

LD50 (Dermal):	15354 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	3500 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	17,2 mg/l/4h Rat

BUTANOL

LD50 (Dermal):	3400 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	790 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	8000 ppm/4h Rat

TRIZINC BIS (ORTHOPHOSPHATE)

LD50 (Oral):	> 5000 mg/kg Rat - Wistar
LC50 (Inhalation mists/powders):	> 5,7 mg/l Rat

BUTANONE OXIME

LD50 (Dermal):	1100 mg/kg
LD50 (Oral):	100 mg/kg Rabbit

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

May produce an allergic reaction.

Contains:

BUTANONE OXIME

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

May cause cancer

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Classified in Group 3 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) affirms that "the data is inadequate for an assessment of the carcinogenic potential".

ETHYLBENZENE

Classified in Group 2B (possible human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - (IARC, 2000).

Classified in Group D (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - (US EPA file on-line 2014).

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration

11.2. Information on other hazards

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with human health effects under evaluation.

SECTION 12. Ecological information

This product is dangerous for the environment and the aquatic organisms. In the long term, it has negative effects on the aquatic environment.

12.1. Toxicity

TRIZINC BIS (ORTHOPHOSPHATE)

LC50 - for Fish

0,78 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas

EC50 - for Crustacea

0,86 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna

12.2. Persistence and degradability

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM

Oil distillates, coal, plant extracts: they are blends of parafin hydrocarbons, naphthenes, diterpenes and aromatics. Their behaviour in the environment depends on their composition. In any case they should be used according to good working practice, avoiding discharging it into the environment.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Solubility in water

100 - 1000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM
Rapidly degradable

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable

BUTANE

Solubility in water 0,1 - 100 mg/l
Rapidly degradable

PROPANE

Solubility in water 0,1 - 100 mg/l
Rapidly degradable

ETHYLBENZENE

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable

BUTANOL

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable

ACETONE

Rapidly degradable

BUTANONE OXIME

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l
Entirely degradable

TRIZINC BIS (ORTHOPHOSPHATE)

Solubility in water 2,7 mg/l
Degradability: information not available

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,12
BCF 25,9

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1,2

BUTANE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1,09

PROPANE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1,09

ETHYLBENZENE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,6

BUTANOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1
BCF 3,16

ACETONE

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

BUTANONE OXIME

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,63
BCF 0,5

12.4. Mobility in soil

SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)	
Partition coefficient: soil/water	2,73
BUTANOL	
Partition coefficient: soil/water	0,388
BUTANONE OXIME	
Partition coefficient: soil/water	0,55

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage $\geq$ than 0,1%.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with environmental effects under evaluation.

12.7. Other adverse effects

Information not available

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

The management of waste arising from the use or dispersal of this product must be organised in accordance with occupational safety regulations. See section 8 for possible need for PPE.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport information**14.1. UN number or ID number**

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1950

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: AEROSOLS
IMDG: AEROSOLS
IATA: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID: Class: 2 Label: 2.1

IMDG: Class: 2 Label: 2.1

IATA: Class: 2 Label: 2.1

**14.4. Packing group**

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: -

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO
IMDG: not marine pollutant
IATA: NO

SECTION 14. Transport information ... / >>

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: --	Limited Quantities: 1 L	Tunnel restriction code: (D)
	Special provision: 190, 327, 344, 625		
IMDG:	EMS: F-D, S-U	Limited Quantities: 1 L	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 150 Kg	Packaging instructions: 203
	Pass.:	Maximum quantity: 75 Kg	Packaging instructions: 203
	Special provision:	A145, A167, A802	

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Information not relevant

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EU: P5c

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006

Product

Point 3 - 40

Contained substance

Point	75	
Point	28	BUTANONE OXIME

Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 - on the marketing and use of explosives precursors

Regulated explosives precursor

The acquisition, introduction, possession or use of that regulated explosives precursor by members of the general public is subject to reporting obligations as set out in Article 9.

All suspicious transactions and significant disappearances and thefts must be reported to the relevant national contact point.

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage $\geq$ than 0,1%.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to Regulation (EU) 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Healthcare controls

Workers exposed to this health-dangerous chemical agent must undergo sanitary checks carried out in compliance with 2004/37/EC directive.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been performed for the preparation/for the substances indicated in section 3.

SECTION 16. Other information

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

Flam. Gas 1A	Flammable gas, category 1A
Flam. Liq. 1	Flammable liquid, category 1
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Press. Gas (Liq.)	Liquefied gas
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity, category 1B
Acute Tox. 3	Acute toxicity, category 3
STOT SE 1	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 1
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1

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SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, category 1
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H224	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may burst if heated.
H350	May cause cancer.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: Regulation (EC) 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PMT: Persistent, mobile and toxic
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulative
- vPvM: Very persistent and very mobile
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament

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SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (II Annex of REACH Regulation)
4. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
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- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION

Chemical and physical hazards: Product classification derives from criteria established by the CLP Regulation, Annex I, Part 2. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Health hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 3, unless determined otherwise in Section 11.

Environmental hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 4, unless determined otherwise in Section 12.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

01 / 02 / 03 / 04 / 08 / 09 / 11 / 12 / 13 / 14 / 15 / 16.