

Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2015/830

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: PSB-VN20FY
Product name: FS01 YELLOW

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

Intended use: ACRYLIC SOLVENT BASED

Identified Uses	Industrial	Professional	Consumer
Painting for horizontal road signs	-		

ERC: 8d. PROC: 10, 11, 19, 5, 8a.
PC: 9a. LCS: PW.

Uses Advised Against

Any use other than those identified on this sheet.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: PRISMO ROAD MARKINGS LIMITED (trading as Ennis-Flint)
Full address: 5 Drumhead road Chorley North Industrial Park
District and Country: CHORLEY, Lancashire
PR67BX United Kingdom (UK)
Tel. +44 (0) 1257 225 100
Fax +44 (0) 1772 443 947
info@ennisflint.com

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to

+44 (0) 1257 225 100 Prismo Road
(Only available office Monday/Friday hours)
NPIS Active 24 hours
England and Wales - dial 111
Republic of Ireland - 01 809 216Söluaðili: Málning hf.
Dalvegur 18
201 Kópavogur
Ísland
Sími: 580 6000
Netfang: oryggisblod@malning.isNeyðarlínan: Sími 112
Eitrunarmiðstöð Landsspítalans. Sími: 543222

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 2015/830. 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 3	H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Skin sensitization, category 1A	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words:

Warning

Hazard statements:

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
EUH208 Contains: METHYL METHACRYLATE, N-BUTYL METHACRYLATE, HYDROQUINONE
May produce an allergic reaction.

Precautionary statements:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P370+P378 In case of fire: extinguish with water spray, foam, chemical powder, carbon dioxide (CO2).
P261 Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P312 If you feel unwell contact a POISON CENTER or a doctor.
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Contains: FATTY ACIDS, TALLOIL, COMPOSED WITH OLEYLAMINE
N-BUTYL ACETATE
METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Product not intended for uses provided for by Dir. 2004/42/CE.

2.3. Other hazards

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

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

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Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
N-BUTYL ACETATE		
CAS 123-86-4	$15 \leq x < 20$	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC 204-658-1		
INDEX 607-025-00-1		
Reg. no. 01-2119485493-29		
METHYL ETHYL KETONE		
CAS 78-93-3	$5 \leq x < 9$	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC 201-159-0		
INDEX 606-002-00-3		
Reg. no. 01-2119457290-43		
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		
CAS 13463-67-7	$1 \leq x < 2$	
EC 236-675-5		
INDEX -		
Reg. no. 01-2119489379-17		
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE		
CAS 108-65-6	$0,6 \leq x < 0,7$	Flam. Liq. 3 H226
EC 203-603-9		
INDEX 607-195-00-7		
Reg. no. 01-2119475791-29		
HYDROQUINONE		
CAS 147900-93-4	$0,2 \leq x < 0,3$	Acute Tox. 4 H302, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411
EC 604-612-4		
INDEX -		
Reg. no. 01-2119971821-33-0000		
FATTY ACIDS, TALLOIL, COMPOSED WITH OLEYLAMINE		
CAS 85711-55-3	$0,1 \leq x < 0,2$	STOT RE 2 H373, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Sens. 1A H317
EC 288-315-1		
INDEX -		
Reg. no. 01-2119974148-28-0000		
N-BUTIL METHACRYLATE		
CAS 97-88-1	$0,1 \leq x < 0,2$	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: D
EC 202-615-1		
INDEX 607-033-00-5		
Reg. no. 01-2119486394-28		
METHYL METHACRYLATE		
CAS 80-62-6	$0,1 \leq x < 0,2$	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: D
EC 201-297-1		
INDEX 607-035-00-6		

Reg. no. 01-2119452498-28

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

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Substance not classified as dangerous according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP) but with a workplace exposure limit.

SECTION 4. First aid measures**4.1. Description of first aid measures**

Rescuers, to avoid being exposed, must wear the PPE provided and described in section 8 before intervening. Immediately remove contaminated, soaked clothing and put it in a safe place.
The rescuer must equip himself with individual protection.
Inhalation: Keep at rest, ventilate with clean air; if symptoms persist or if there are any doubts, consult a doctor.
Eyes Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes.
Remove contact lenses.
Immediate medical help is required.
Skin: Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water.
If symptoms persist or if there are any doubts, consult a doctor.
Ingestion Call a doctor immediately; do not induce vomiting without prior medical instructions.

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

Cough, nausea, vomiting, headache, unconsciousness, shortness of breath, dizziness, narcosis.
Exceptional danger Pulmonary edema, consequences on the S.N.C.
Prolonged contact with the skin can damage it and produce dermatitis.

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

Notes to doctor: Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures**5.1. Extinguishing media****SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEANS**

The extinguishing media are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder.

For leaks and spills of the product that have not been ignited, nebulized water can be used to disperse the flammable vapors and protect the committed people to stop the leak.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Do not use jets of water.

The water is not effective to extinguish the fire, however it can be used to cool the closed containers exposed to the flame preventing fires and explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**HAZARDS DUE TO EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE**

Overpressure can be created in containers exposed to fire with danger of explosion.

Avoid breathing combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters**GENERAL INFORMATIONS**

Cool the containers with water jets to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially dangerous for health.
Always wear full fire protection equipment.

Collect the extinguishing waters that must not be discharged into the drains.
Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and fire residue according to current regulations.

EQUIPMENT

Normal fire fighting clothing, such as an open circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (EN 137), flame retardant (EN469), flame retardant gloves (EN 659) and fire brigade boots (HO A29 or A30).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For those who do not intervene directly

The following indications are directed to the duly trained personnel working in the plant units in which the substance is normally used and are intended to ensure, when this is possible without risk, the preliminary safety operations before leaving and waiting for the substance. emergency team intervention. Stop the loss if the operation does not involve risks.

Remove persons not involved in the emergency intervention from the area affected by spillage.

Where possible operate above wind.

The vapors that develop are toxic, flammable and heavier than air and therefore tend to stratify downwards, they could also trigger well away from the point of release and cause a flashback.

Eliminate all possible sources of ignition.

For those who intervene directly

The following indications are addressed to expert personnel such as the personnel belonging to the emergency team and, for this purpose, specially trained; they are added to the indications referred to in the point relating to personnel who do not intervene directly; the same personnel refer to the indications relating to environmental precautions and to methods of containment and reclamation.

Precautionary use of the special fire-fighting equipment specified in Section 5.

All equipment used during the operation must be grounded.

Use anti-static clothing and equipment during operations.

The use of filming foams can be effective.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Plant systems and operating procedures must be used to prevent the product from reaching the sewage system, wells or watercourses.

The release of the spill into closed sewer lines or collection in closed containers must be avoided to reduce the risk of confined explosions.

Break down the vapors with water spray.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Cover leaks with special materials such as butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymers to suppress the vapors.

Collect the spilled material with anti-spark equipment.

Wash the floor with water after collecting the spill.

Introduce the collected material into clean and labeled containers.

If the spillage takes place in water, remove the liquid from the surface with an explosion-proof or manual pump or with a suitable absorbent material.

If necessary, start the remediation procedure provided for by Legislative Decree 152/2006, Part IV, Title V.

Cleaning products based on strong oxidants should not be used.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information regarding 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 open flames, do not smoke or use matches or lighters.

Vapors can ignite with explosion, therefore accumulation must be avoided by keeping doors and windows open and ensuring cross ventilation. Without adequate ventilation, the vapors can accumulate on the ground and ignite even at a distance, if ignited, with the risk of backfire.

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Avoid the accumulation of electrostatic charges.

Connect to an earth outlet in the case of large packagings during the transfer operations and wear antistatic shoes. The strong agitation and the vigorous flow of the liquid in the pipes and equipment can cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. To avoid the risk of fire and explosion, never use compressed air when handling.

Open the containers carefully, because they can be under pressure.

Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.

Avoid dispersal of the product in the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

FOR OUTDOOR USE

Frequency of use: up to 300 days / year.

Environment of use: outdoor use.

Operating temperature: Ambient temperature (+ 15 ° C / + 25 ° C).

Other operating conditions that influence worker exposure: implement an adequate workplace hygiene standard. Take into account Occupational Exposure Limits including biological exposure indicators.

Organizational measures to avoid / limit spills, dispersion and exposure: consider technical progress and process updating (including automation) for the elimination of emissions.

Make sure operators are trained to minimize exposure.

Make sure that the ventilation system is regularly subjected to maintenance and operational verification.

Ensure the minimization of the manual phases.

Eliminate spills immediately.

Maintain a good level of general cleanliness.

Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation: wear the PPE indicated in section 8 of the safety data sheet.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Reference Section 1.2.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

DEU	Deutschland	TRGS 900 - Seite 1 von 69 (Fassung 29.03.2019)- Liste der Arbeitsplatzgrenzwerte und Kurzzeitwerte
ESP	España	LÍMITES DE EXPOSICIÓN PROFESIONAL PARA AGENTES QUÍMICOS EN ESPAÑA 2019 (INSST)
FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France. ED 984 - INRS
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
PRT	Portugal	Ministério da Economia e do Emprego Consolida as prescrições mínimas em matéria de protecção dos trabalhadores contra os riscos para a segurança e a saúde devido à exposição a agentes químicos no trabalho - Diário da República, 1.ª série - N.º 111 - 11 de junho de 2018
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Third edition, published 2018)
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 2019

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
AGW	DEU	300	62	600 (C)	124 (C)	
VLA	ESP	724	150	965	200	
VLEP	FRA	710	150	940	200	
WEL	GBR	724	150	966	200	

PRISMO ROAD MARKINGS LIMITED (trading as Ennis-Flint)

Revision nr. 3

Dated 19/08/2020

**PSB-VN20FY
FS01 YELLOW**

Printed on 19/08/2020

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Replaced revision:2 (Dated: 25/06/2019)

OEL	EU	241	50	723	150
TLV-ACGIH			50		150
Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC					
Normal value in fresh water				0,18	mg/l
Normal value in marine water				0,018	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment				0,981	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment				0,0981	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release				0,36	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms				35,6	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment				0,0903	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral	VND	2 mg/kg	VND	2 mg/kg	VND	VND	VND	VND
Inhalation	600 mg/m3	600 mg/m3	35,7 mg/m3	35,7 mg/m3	600 mg/m3	600 mg/m3	300 mg/m3	300 mg/m3
Skin	VND	6 mg/kg	VND	6 mg/kg	VND	6 mg/kg	VND	11 mg/kg

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
AGW	DEU	600	200	600	200	SKIN
MAK	DEU	600	200	600	200	SKIN
VLA	ESP	600	200	900	300	
VLEP	FRA	600	200	900	300	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	600	200	900	300	
VLE	PRT	600	200	900	300	
WEL	GBR	600	200	899	300	SKIN
OEL	EU	600	200	900	300	
TLV-ACGIH		590	200	885	300	

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	10				
VLEP	FRA	10				
WEL	GBR	10				INHAL
WEL	GBR	4				RESP
TLV-ACGIH		10				

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water				0,184	mg/l
Normal value in marine water				0,0184	mg/l

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Normal value for fresh water sediment	1000	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	100	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,193	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	100	mg/l
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)	100	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				700 mg/kg/d				
Inhalation							10 mg/m3	

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	
VLA	ESP	275	50	550	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
VLE	PRT	275	50	550	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	274	50	548	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	SKIN

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,635	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	3,29	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,329	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	100	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,29	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				1,67 mg/kg				
Inhalation				33 mg/m3	550			275 mg/m3
Skin				54,8 mg/kg				153,5 mg/kg

HYDROQUINONE

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,006	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,0006	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	2,46	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,25	mg/kg

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Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				0,012 mg/kg				
Skin				0,012 mg/kg				0,024 mg/kg

METHYL METHACRYLATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
AGW	DEU	210	50	420 (C)	100 (C)	
MAK	DEU	210	50	420	100	
VLA	ESP		50		100	
VLEP	FRA	205	50	410	100	
VLEP	ITA		50		100	
VLE	PRT		50		100	
WEL	GBR	208	50	416	100	
OEL	EU		50		100	
TLV-ACGIH		205	50	410	100	

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation			210 mg/m3				210 mg/m3	
Skin			13,67 mg/kg/d				13,67 mg/kg/d	

N-BUTIL METHACRYLATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
AGW	DEU	210	50	420	100	
MAK	DEU	210	50	420	100	
VLA	ESP		50		100	
VLEP	FRA	205	50	410	100	
VLEP	ITA		50		100	
WEL	GBR	208	50	416	100	
OEL	EU		50		100	
TLV-ACGIH		205	50	410	100	

FATTY ACIDS, TALLOIL, COMPOSED WITH OLEYLAMINE

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic

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Oral	0,012 mg/kg	
Skin	0,012 mg/kg	0,024 mg/kg

Legend:

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

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified.

8.2. Exposure controls**FOR OUTDOOR USE**

The use of appropriate technical measures should always take priority over personal protective equipment (PPE).

Personal protective equipment must bear the CE marking which certifies their compliance with current standards. Provide emergency shower with visocular tray. Manage personal protective equipment in such a way as to ensure maximum protection (e.g. reduction of replacement times). Based on the activities carried out, follow the technical measures described below.

Distribution and storage of the product with occasional controlled exposure: no specific measures.

Duration of the daily exposure: up to 15 minutes (sampling).

Transfer of the product and preparation including loading of the machines: use drum transfer pumps or pour carefully from the container. Wear the PPE shown below.

Duration of daily exposure: up to 1 hour.

Automated or manual spray application: Wear the PPE shown below.

Duration of the daily exhibition: up to 4 hours.

Automated or manual application by brush / roller: Wear the PPE shown below.

Duration of daily exposure: up to 8 hours.

Film formation. Air drying: Make sure the operation is performed externally.

Completely empty the equipment before entering or performing maintenance.

Wear the PPE shown below.

Duration of daily exposure: up to 1 hour.

Collection and storage of waste pending delivery: store washing solutions and product residues in closed containers pending disposal. When handling waste, wear the PPE shown below.

Duration of daily exposure: up to 1 hour.

HAND PROTECTION

Protect your hands with category III work gloves (ref. Standard EN 374). Suitable gloves (protection factor 6, breakthrough time > 480 minutes).

Material (thickness, mm): polyvinyl alcohol-PVA (0.3 mm), PE / EVOH laminate (0.06 mm) or equivalent.

PROTECTION OF THE SKIN

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (ref. Directive 89/686 / EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash with soap and water after removing protective clothing. Evaluate the opportunity to provide antistatic clothing if the work environment presents an explosion hazard.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective glasses (ref. Standard EN 166).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) of the substance or one or more substances present in the product is exceeded, it is advisable to wear a mask with type A filter combined with a type P2 filter or higher whose limit of use will be defined by the manufacturer (ref. Standard EN 14387). If gases or vapors of a different nature were present, combined filters should be provided. The use of respiratory protection means is necessary in case of insufficient technical measures adopted to limit the worker exposure to the threshold values taken into consideration. The protection offered by the masks is however limited. In the event that the substance is odorless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the relative TLV-TWA and in the event of an emergency, wear an open circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (ref. Standard EN 137) or an air intake respirator. external (ref. Standard EN 138).

For the correct choice of the respiratory protection device, refer to EN 529.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROL

Containment and disposal of liquid waste produced on the site. Treat waste water to ensure a reduction efficiency greater than 93.3%. Do not distribute the sludge produced by the wastewater treatment plants on the ground.

Waste treatment and disposal must comply with local / national legislation.

The collection and / or recycling of waste must be carried out only by specialized companies authorized in accordance with local / national legislation.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

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FS01 YELLOW**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	liquid	
Colour	yellow	
Odour	fruity aromatic	
Odour threshold	Not available	
pH	Not applicable	Remark:Solvent-based paint
Melting point / freezing point	< -90 °C	Substance:N-BUTYL ACETATE
Initial boiling point	126 °C	Substance:N-BUTYL ACETATE
Boiling range	Not available	
Flash point	27 °C	Substance:N-BUTYL ACETATE
Evaporation Rate	1 (BUAC = 1)	Substance:N-BUTYL ACETATE
Flammability of solids and gases	Not available	
Lower inflammability limit	Not available	
Upper inflammability limit	Not available	
Lower explosive limit	1,2 % (V/V)	Remark:% (V/V) 20° C
		Substance:N-BUTYL ACETATE
Upper explosive limit	7,5 % (V/V)	Remark:% (V/V) 20° C
		Substance:N-BUTYL ACETATE
Vapour pressure	11,2 hPa 20° C	Substance:N-BUTYL ACETATE
Vapour density	4	Substance:N-BUTYL ACETATE
Relative density	1,50 Kg/l +/- 0,02	
Solubility	insoluble	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	2,3 log Kow	Substance:N-BUTYL ACETATE
Auto-ignition temperature	415 °C	Substance:N-BUTYL ACETATE
Decomposition temperature	Not available	
Viscosity	>20,5 mm2/sec (40°C)	
Explosive properties	Not classified as explosive	
Oxidising properties	Not classified as an oxidant	

9.2. Other information

Molecular weight	116,16	Substance:N-BUTYL ACETATE
VOC (Directive 2010/75/EC) :	27,48 % - 423,19 g/litre	

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity**10.1. Reactivity**

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

PROPYLENEMETHYLGLYCOL ACETATE

Stable under normal conditions of use.

Reacts with strong oxidizing agents. It oxidizes on contact with air.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Decomposes on contact with: water.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Reacts with: light metals, strong oxidants. Attacks various types of plastic materials. 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.

10.2. Chemical stability

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

Risk of explosion on contact with: strong oxidising agents. May react dangerously with: alkaline hydroxides, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

May form peroxides with: air, light, strong oxidising agents. Risk of explosion on contact with: hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, sulphuric acid. May react dangerously with: oxidising agents, trichloromethane, alkalis. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

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

METHYL METHACRYLATE

May polymerise on contact with: ammonia, organic peroxides, persulphates. Risk of explosion on contact with: dibenzoyl peroxide, di-tert-butyl peroxide, propionaldehyde. May react dangerously with: strong oxidising agents. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

Avoid exposure to: moisture, sources of heat, naked flames.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat.

METHYL METHACRYLATE

Avoid exposure to: heat, UV rays. Avoid contact with: oxidising substances, reducing substances, acids, bases.

10.5. Incompatible materials**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

Incompatible with: water, nitrates, strong oxidants, acids, alkalis, zinc.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Incompatible with: strong oxidants, inorganic acids, ammonia, copper, chloroform.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

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

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products**METHYL METHACRYLATE**

When heated to decomposition releases: harsh fumes,zinc alloys.

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 toxicological effectsMetabolism, 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**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

In humans, the substance's vapours cause irritation of the eyes and nose. In the event of repeated exposure, skin irritation, dermatitis (dryness and cracking of the skin) and keratitis appear.

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).

Interactive effects**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

A case of acute intoxication been reported involving a 33 year old worker while cleaning a tank with a preparation containing xylenes, butyl acetate and ethylene glycol acetate. The person had irritation of the conjunctiva and upper respiratory tract, drowsiness and motor coordination disorders, which disappeared within 5 hours. The symptoms are attributed to poisoning by mixed xylenes and butyl acetate, with a possible synergistic effect responsible for the neurological effects. Cases of vacuolar keratitis are reported in workers exposed to a mixture of butyl acetate and isobutanol vapours, but with uncertainty concerning the responsibility of a particular solvent (INRC, 2011).

**PSB-VN20FY
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ATE (Inhalation) of the mixture:
Not classified (no significant component)
ATE (Oral) of the mixture:
Not classified (no significant component)
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:
Not classified (no significant component)

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

LD50 (Oral) > 5000 mg/kg Ratto/Rat

LD50 (Dermal) > 5000 mg/kg Coniglio/Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) > 6,8 mg/l/4h Ratto/Rat

METHYL METHACRYLATE

LD50 (Oral) > 5000 mg/kg Ratto/Rat

LD50 (Dermal) > 5000 mg/kg Coniglio/Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) 29,8 mg/l/4h Ratto/Rat

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

LD50 (Oral) > 5000 mg/kg

LD50 (Dermal) > 5000 mg/kg

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

LD50 (Oral) 2737 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) 6480 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) 23,5 mg/l/8h Rat

N-BUTYL ACETATE

LD50 (Oral) > 10760 mg/kg Ratto, Rat

LD50 (Dermal) > 14112 mg/kg Coniglio, Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) 20 mg/l/4h

HYDROQUINONE

LD50 (Oral) > 1570 mg/kg (Ratto, Rat maschio e femmina) BLP: si

FATTY ACIDS, TALLOIL, COMPOSED WITH OLEYLAMINE

LD50 (Oral) > 2000 mg/kg (Ratto, Rat femmina) Metodo: Linee Guida 423 per il Test dell'OECD BLP: si

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

METHYL METHACRYLATE

Species: Coniglio/Rabbit

Result: non-irritating - slightly irritating

Remarks: in case of prolonged and / or frequent contact with the skin, irritation cannot be excluded

Skin irritation Category 2 (UN-GHS).

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

METHYL METHACRYLATE

Species: Rabbit / Rabbit

Result: non-irritating - slightly irritating.

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Sensitising for the skin

May produce an allergic reaction.Contains:METHYL METHACRYLATE

N-BUTIL METHACRYLATE

HYDROQUINONE

METHYL METHACRYLATE

Species: Mouse

Result: possible skin sensitization

Method: OECD TG 429

Human allergic reactions have been observed with different incidence (symptoms: head pains, eye irritation, skin diseases)

Remarks: Skin sensitization Category 1B (UN-GHS).

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

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May cause drowsiness or dizziness

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

METHYL METHACRYLATE

Rat: inhalative, 2 years

Outcome: mucosal lesions in the nose at 400 ppm NOAEL 25 ppm

Rat: in drinking water, 2 years

Outcome: no toxic effect NOAEL 2000 ppm.

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class Viscosity: >20,5 mm²/sec (40°C)

SECTION 12. Ecological information

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation.

12.1. Toxicity

HYDROQUINONE

Toxicity to fish: LL50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)):> 100 mg / l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test type: Semi-static test

Method: OECD GLP Test Guideline 203: yes

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:

EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)):> 100 mg / l

Exposure time: 48 hours

Test type: Static test

OECD TG 202 BPL method: yes

Toxicity to algae:

EC50r (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)):

7.89 mg / l

Exposure time: 72 h

Test type: Static test

Monitoring by analysis: Yes

Method: OECD TG 209 BPL: yes

Toxicity to bacteria:

EC50 (Activated sludge):> 1,000 mg / l

Exposure time: 3 h

Test type: static test

Method: OECD TG 209 BPL: yes

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity):

NOELR:> 100 mg / l

Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Large water flea)

Test type: semi-static test

Method: OECD TG 211 BPL: yes.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

LC50 - for Fish > 1000 mg / l / 96h Chub

EC50 - for Crustacea > 1000 mg / l / 48h Daphnia magna (Large water flea)

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants > 100 mg / l / 72h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)

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METHYL METHACRYLATE

LC50 - for Fish	> 79 mg / l / 96h Oncorhynchus mykiss, (iredea trout) OECD 203, GLP slip: GLP
EC50 - for Crustacea	69 mg / l / 48h Daphnia magna OECD 202, flow
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 110 mg / l / 72h Selenastrum capricornutum, OECD 201
Chronic NOEC for Fish	9.4 mg / l Danio rerio, zebrafish OECD210 method, fish early life stage test, own analysis
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	37 mg / l Daphnia magna, OECD part 2, flow, duration of exposure 21 d

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

LC50 - for Fish	> 100 mg / l / 96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 100 mg / l / 48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 100 mg / l / 72h
Chronic NOEC for Fish	> 10 mg / l Based on experimental data
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	100 mg / l Based on experimental data

N-BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 - for Fish	18 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas (Cavedano americano)
EC50 - for Crustacea	44 mg/l/48h Daphnia Magna
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	397 mg/l/72h Desmodesmus subspicatus
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	23,2 mg/l mg/l/21g Daphnia magna
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	196 mg/l Selenastrum capricornutum (alghe)

FATTY ACIDS, TALLOIL, COMPOSED WITH OLEYLAMINE

LC50 - for Fish	> 100 mg / l / 96h Test type: Semi-static test Method: OECD GLP test guidelines 203: yes
EC50 - for Crustacea	15,2 mg / l / 48h Large water flea Test type: Static test Method OECD TG 202
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	7,43 mg / l / 72h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: chlorophytic algae Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 GLP: yes
Chronic NOEC for Fish	150 mg / l / 48 h Type of test: Static test Method DIN 38412 BPL: no

12.2. Persistence and degradability

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

The substance is inorganic; therefore biodegradability tests are not applicable.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Solubility in water < 0,001 mg/l

Degradability: information not available

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l

N-BUTYL METHACRYLATE

Solubility in water 15300 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

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METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

HYDROQUINONE

NOT rapidly degradable

ACIDI GRASSI, TALLOLIO, COMPOSTI
CON OLEILAMMINA

Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

It does not accumulate in organisms.

METHYL METHACRYLATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1,38

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1,2

N-BUTIL METACRILATO

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1,38

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,3

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2,3

BCF 15 Valore calcolato

12.4. Mobility in soil

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

The substance is not mobile in the soil.

METHYL METHACRYLATE

Partition coefficient: soil/water 0,94

N-BUTIL METHACRYLATE

Partition coefficient: soil/water 0,94

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: soil/water 1,27

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage \geq than 0,1%.**12.6. Other adverse effects**

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

No specific adverse effects are known.

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

The appropriate management of the waste of the mixture and / or its container must be determined in accordance with the provisions of Directive 2008/98 / EC and subsequent amendments, taking into account Regulation (EU) no. 1357/2014 and of the Decision (EU) n. 955/2014.

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse if possible.

Waste management is performed without endangering human health and without harming the environment and in particular without creating risks for water, air, soil, fauna or flora; do not dispose of waste into drains or drains.

Product residues must be disposed of in accordance with current regulations.

Waste transportation must also be carried out in compliance with the provisions on the transport of dangerous goods.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING.

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible.

Incineration and landfilling should only be considered when recycling is not practicable.

Keep the label (s) on the packaging.

Deliver to a person authorized to manage waste.

Containers and packaging contaminated with substances or preparations must be treated as the product and sent for recovery or disposal in compliance with national waste management regulations.

EUROPEAN WASTE CODE.

The waste legislation does not allow the identification of CER codes for the waste containing the substance / preparation referred to herein, as they must be identified in accordance with Annex D of part IV of Legislative Decree 192/06 based on information not available before using the product.

DANGER CHARACTERISTICS FOR WASTE.

With reference to Regulation (EU) n. 1357/2014, the danger characteristics for the intact product are:

HP3 Flammable

HP13 Sensitizer

SECTION 14. Transport information**14.1. UN number**ADR / RID, IMDG, 1263
IATA:**14.2. UN proper shipping name**

ADR / RID: PAINT

IMDG: PAINT

IATA: PAINT

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ADR / RID: Class: 3 Label: 3

IMDG: Class: 3 Label: 3

IATA: Class: 3 Label: 3

**14.4. Packing group**

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: III

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO

IMDG: NO

IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 30	Limited Quantities: 5 L	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
	Special Provision: -		
IMDG:	EMS: F-E, <u>S-E</u>	Limited Quantities: 5 L	
		Maximum quantity: 220 L	Packaging instructions: 366
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 60 L	Packaging instructions: 355
	Pass.:		
	Special Instructions:	A3, A72, A192	

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

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/EC: P5c

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

Product

Point 3 - 40

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 (EC) Reg. 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Healthcare controls

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been performed for the following contained substances

N-BUTYL ACETATE
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
HYDROQUINONE
METHYL METHACRYLATE
N-BUTYL METHACRYLATE

This safety data sheet contains one or more Exposure Scenarios in an integrated form. Contents have been included in sections 1.2, 8, 9, 12, 15 and 16 of this safety data sheet.

SECTION 16. Other information

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

Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
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
Skin Sens. 1A	Skin sensitization, category 1A
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

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H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
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.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Use descriptor system:

ERC	8d	Widespread use of non- reactive processing aid (no inclusion into or onto article, outdoor)
LCS	PW	Widespread use by professional workers
PC	9a	Coatings and paints, thinners, paint removers
PROC	10	Roller application or brushing
PROC	11	Non industrial spraying
PROC	19	Manual activities involving hand contact
PROC	5	Mixing or blending in batch processes
PROC	8a	Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and discharging) at non- dedicated facilities

LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 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 NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 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 STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
 2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
 3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 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
 7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
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 15. Regulation (EU) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
 16. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
 - Handling Chemical Safety
 - INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
 - 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.

DERIVATION OF SAFE USE INFORMATION

This information was obtained from the consolidation of the exposure scenarios available for the relevant substances contained in the mixture using the LCID (Lead Component Identification Methodology) method proposed by CEFIC (REACH Practical Guide on Safe Use Information for Mixtures under REACH, Final version 6.1 - February 2016). The principle behind this method is that the safe use of a mixture is established by the substances that contributed to its CLP (Lead Components) classification.

It follows that by adopting the operational conditions and risk management measures identified for the relevant (and) scenarios (or) of the Lead Component (s) the use of the mixture should be considered safe.

Guidance for downstream users to assess whether they are making a safe use of the mixture.

When the operating conditions and risk management measures described are adopted, the use of the mixture is considered safe.

If additional risk management measures or operational conditions are used, operators should ensure that risks are limited to an equivalent or higher level.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

01 / 03 / 04 / 07 / 08 / 09 / 12 / 15 / 16.