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

1.1 Product identifier
   Trade name : ELMOTHERM ® 009-0008

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
   Use of the Substance/Mixture : Insulating varnish

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
   Company : ELANTAS Italia S.r.l.
              Strada Antolini 1
              43044 Collecchio
              Italy
   Telephone : +3907363081
   Telefax : +390736402746
   E-mail address : msds.elantas.italia@altana.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number
   +39 0736 3081 (8-17 h)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

   Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
   Flammable liquids, Category 3          H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.
   Acute toxicity, Category 4            H332: Harmful if inhaled.
   Acute toxicity, Category 4            H312: Harmful in contact with skin.
   Skin irritation, Category 2           H315: Causes skin irritation.
   Eye irritation, Category 2            H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
   Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory system
   Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2
   Aspiration hazard, Category 1
   H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
   H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
   H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Classification (67/548/EEC, 1999/45/EC)
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

ELMOTHERM ® 009-0008

Version 4.0 SDB_GB Revision Date 12.02.2015 Print Date 14.02.2015

Flammable
R10: Flammable.

Harmful
R20/21: Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.

Irritant
R38: Irritating to skin.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Signal word : Danger

Hazard pictograms: ➕➕

Hazard statements : H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312 + H332 Harmful in contact with skin or if inhaled.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

Response:
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
Xylene, mixture of isomers

Reaction mass of ethyl benzene and xylene

Additional Labelling:
EUH208 Contains: cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate). May produce an allergic reaction.

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

3.2 Mixtures

Chemical nature : Alkyd Resin Solution

Hazardous components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>EC-No.</th>
<th>Registration number</th>
<th>Classification (67/548/EEC)</th>
<th>Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)</th>
<th>Concentration (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xylene, mixture of isomers</td>
<td>1330-20-7 215-535-7 01- 2119488216-32</td>
<td>R10 Xn; R20/21 Xi; R38</td>
<td>Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Irrit. 2; H315</td>
<td>&gt;= 25 - &lt; 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reaction mass of ethyl benzene and xylene</td>
<td>Not Assigned 01- 2119539452-40</td>
<td>R10 Xn; R20/21 Xi; R38</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>&gt;= 25 - &lt; 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-hydroxybiphenyl</td>
<td>90-43-7 201-993-5</td>
<td>R36/37/38 N; R50</td>
<td>Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H335 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Aquatic Acute 1; H400</td>
<td>&gt;= 0,25 - &lt; 0,5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)</td>
<td>138-52-7 205-250-6</td>
<td>Xn; R22 N; R50/53 Xi; R38 R43 Xn; Repr.Cat.3; R62</td>
<td>Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Repr. 2; H361f Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410</td>
<td>&gt;= 0,1 - &lt; 0,25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha</td>
<td>64742-82-1 265-185-4 01- 2119458049-33</td>
<td>N; R51/53 Xn; R65 R10 R66 R67</td>
<td>STOT SE 3; H336 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411 Flam. Liq. 3; H226</td>
<td>&gt;= 0,1 - &lt; 0,25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Treat symptomatically. Do not leave the victim unattended. Consult a physician.
Protection of first-aiders: If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

If inhaled: Move to fresh air.
If unconscious place in recovery position and seek medical advice.
Oxygen or artificial respiration if needed.
If symptoms persist, call a physician.

In case of skin contact: Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately.
Wash off immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes.
Use a mild soap if available.
Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

In case of eye contact: Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.
Consult a physician.
Keep eye wide open while rinsing.
Protect unharmed eye.
If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.

If swallowed: Gently wipe or rinse the inside of the mouth with water.
Call a physician immediately.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
Symptoms: Nausea
Vomiting

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Treatment: The first aid procedure should be established in consultation with the doctor responsible for industrial medicine.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media
Suitable extinguishing media: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: High volume water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Specific hazards during firefighting: Warning: water promotes the spread of fire.
Cool containers/tanks with water spray.
Burning produces irritant fumes.
The pressure in sealed containers can increase under the influence of heat.
Exposure to decomposition products may be a hazard to health.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters: In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment. Exposure to decomposition products may be a hazard to health.

Further information: Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions: Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas. Remove all sources of ignition. Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions: Do not allow contact with soil, surface or ground water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers).

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up: Contain spillage, soak up with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and transfer to a container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13). Sweep up and shovel into suitable containers for disposal. Clean contaminated surface thoroughly.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For personal protection see section 8.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling: Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Ensure all equipment is electrically grounded before beginning transfer operations. Avoid inhalation, ingestion and contact with skin and eyes. Keep away from fire, sparks and heated surfaces.
Keep container closed when not in use.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion: Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge (which might cause ignition of organic vapours). Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Hygiene measures: Store personal protection equipment in a clean location away from the work area. Keep working clothes separately.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers: Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Do not store together with explosives, gases, oxidizing solids, products which form flammable gases in contact with water, oxidizing products, infectious products and radioactive products.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s): Consult the technical guidelines for the use of this substance/mixture.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xylene, mixture of isomers</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>50 ppm 220 mg/m3</td>
<td>GB EH40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further information</td>
<td>Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>100 ppm 441 mg/m3</td>
<td>GB EH40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further information</td>
<td>Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>50 ppm 221 mg/m3</td>
<td>2000/39/EC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further information</td>
<td>Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>100 ppm 442 mg/m3</td>
<td>2000/39/EC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further information</td>
<td>Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)</td>
<td>136-52-7</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0,1 mg/m3 (Cobalt)</td>
<td>GB EH40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further information</td>
<td>Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. 54 Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma. The identified substances are those which: - are assigned the risk phrase 'R42: May cause sensitisation by inhalation'; or 'R42/43: May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact' or - are listed in section C of HSE publication 'Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma' as updated from time to time, or any other substance which the risk assessment has shown to be a potential cause of occupational asthma., Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage. The identified substances include those which: - are assigned the risk phrases 'R45: May cause cancer'; 'R46: may cause heritable genetic damage'; 'R49: May cause cancer by inhalation' or - a substance or process listed in Schedule 1 of COSHH., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used, Carcinogenic applies for cobalt dichloride and sulphate., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma.

### Biological occupational exposure limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Sampling time</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>methyl hippuric acid: 650 mmol/mol creatinine (Urine)</td>
<td>Post shift</td>
<td>GB EH40 BAT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Xylene, mixture of isomers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>End Use: Workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exposure routes: Inhalation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential health effects: Acute effects, Short-term exposure, Systemic effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value: 289 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>End Use: Workers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exposure routes: Inhalation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential health effects: Acute effects, Short-term exposure, Local effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value: 289 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>End Use: Workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exposure routes: Skin contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential health effects: Long-term exposure, Systemic effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value: 180 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<td>Exposure routes: Inhalation</td>
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<td>Value: 289 mg/m3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Value: 180 mg/kg</td>
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<th>End Use: Workers</th>
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<tr>
<td>Exposure routes: Inhalation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value: 289 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>End Use: Workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exposure routes: Skin contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential health effects: Long-term exposure, Systemic effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value: 180 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Long-term exposure, Systemic effects
Value: 77 mg/m³
End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Short-term exposure, Systemic effects
Value: 174 mg/m³
End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Short-term exposure, Local effects
Value: 174 mg/m³
End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Potential health effects: Long-term exposure, Systemic effects
Value: 108 mg/kg
End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Ingestion
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 1,6 mg/kg
End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Long-term exposure, Systemic effects
Value: 14,8 mg/m³
End Use: Workers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 330 mg/m³
End Use: Workers
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 44 mg/kg
End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 71 mg/m³
End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 26 mg/kg
End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Ingestion
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 26 mg/kg

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:
Xylene, mixture of isomers: Fresh water
Value: 0,327 mg/l
Marine water
Value: 0,327 mg/l
Fresh water sediment
Value: 12,46 mg/kg
Marine sediment
Value: 12,46 mg/kg
Soil
Value: 2,31 mg/kg
Sewage treatment plant
8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures
Use only appropriately classified electrical equipment and powered industrial trucks.

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection
Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166
Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
Do not wear contact lenses.

Hand protection
Material: Polyvinyl alcohol or nitrile-butyl-rubber gloves
Remarks: Gloves should be discarded and replaced if there is any indication of degradation or chemical breakthrough.

Material: Protective gloves complying with EN 374.

Skin and body protection
Workers should wear antistatic footwear.
Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
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.
Respiratory protection complying with EN 141.

Filter type: Organic vapour type (A)

Protective measures
Ensure that eye flushing systems and safety showers are located close to the working place.
Do not wear contact lenses.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance: liquid
Colour: light yellow
Odour: characteristic
pH: Not applicable
Melting point/freezing point: lower -15 °C
Boiling point/boiling range: 137 - 143 °C
Flash point: 27 °C
Upper explosion limit : 7 % (V)
Lower explosion limit : 0.8 % (V)
Relative vapour density : upper 1 (Air = 1.0)
Density : 1.000 g/l (20 °C)

Solubility(ies)
   Water solubility : immiscible
   Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : No data available

9.2 Other information
   No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
   No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.2 Chemical stability
   Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
   Hazardous reactions : Keep away from oxidising agents, strongly acid or alkaline materials and amines. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
   Conditions to avoid : No decomposition if used as directed.

10.5 Incompatible materials
   Materials to avoid : Strong acids and strong bases
                      : Strong oxidizing agents
                      : Strong reducing agents
                      : Alkali metals
                      : Alkaline earth metals

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
   Hazardous decomposition products : Stable under recommended storage conditions. Heating can release vapours which can be ignited. Burning produces noxious and toxic fumes. Carbon dioxide (CO2), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NOx), dense black smoke.
SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

**Product:**
Acute oral toxicity : Remarks: No data available

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate : 19.46 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Calculation method

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate : 1.946 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method

**Components:**
Xylene, mixture of isomers:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male): 3.523 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

**Product:**
Remarks: No data available

**Components:**
low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Result: No skin irritation
GLP: yes

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

**Product:**
Remarks: No data available

**Components:**
low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Result: No eye irritation
GLP: yes

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

**Product:**
Remarks: No data available
Germ cell mutagenicity
Carcinogenicity
Reproductive toxicity
STOT - single exposure
STOT - repeated exposure
Repeated dose toxicity

Product:
Remarks: No data available

Aspiration toxicity
Further information

Product:
Remarks: No data available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product:
Toxicity to fish : Remarks: No data available
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : Remarks: No data available

Components:
Xylene, mixture of isomers:
Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 2,2 mg/l
Exposure time: 73 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
GLP: yes

low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha:
Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 10 - 30 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: semi-static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
GLP: yes

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 10 - 22 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
GLP: yes
Toxicity to algae: ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 4.1 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
GLP: yes

12.2 Persistence and degradability

**Product:**
Biodegradability: Remarks: No data available

**Components:**
**Xylene, mixture of isomers:**
Biodegradability: Test Type: aerobic
Result: Readily biodegradable.
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F
GLP: yes

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

**Product:**
Bioaccumulation: Remarks: No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil
No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

**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 adverse effects
No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

**Product:**
Do not dispose of with domestic refuse.
The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.
Container hazardous when empty.
Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
Can be incinerated, when in compliance with local regulations.

**Contaminated packaging:**
Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.
SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

ADR/RID : UN 1263
IMDG : UN 1263
IATA : UN 1263

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR/RID : PAINT
IMDG : PAINT
IATA : Paint

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID : 3
IMDG : 3
IATA : 3

14.4 Packing group

ADR/RID
Packing group : III
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 30
Labels : 3
Tunnel restriction code : D/E

IMDG
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
EmS Code : F-E, S-E

IATA
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 366
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 355
Packing group : III
Labels : 3

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID
Environmentally hazardous : no

IMDG
Marine pollutant : no

14.6 Special precautions for user

Not applicable
14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII):
Xylene, mixture of isomers low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59):
This product does not contain substances of very high concern (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), Article 57).

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV):
Not applicable


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity 1</th>
<th>Quantity 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Flammable.</td>
<td>5.000 t</td>
<td>50.000 t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Petroleum products: (a) gasolines and naphthas, (b) kerosenes (including jet fuels), (c) gas oils (including diesel fuels, home heating oils and gas oil blending streams)</td>
<td>2.500 t</td>
<td>25.000 t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment
Not applicable

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of R-Phrases

R10 : Flammable.
R20/21 : Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R22 : Harmful if swallowed.
R36/37/38 : Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
R38 : Irritating to skin.
R43 : May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
R50 : Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
R50/53 : Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R51/53 : Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R62 : Possible risk of impaired fertility.
R65 : Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66 : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67 : Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Full text of H-Statements

- H226 : Flammable liquid and vapour.
- H302 : Harmful if swallowed.
- H304 : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- H312 : Harmful in contact with skin.
- 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.
- H361f : Suspected of damaging fertility.
- H373 : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.
- H410 : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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
- Repr. : Reproductive toxicity
- Skin Irrit. : Skin irritation
- Skin Sens. : Skin sensitisation
- STOT RE : Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
- STOT SE : Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Further information

- Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for operators.

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.