

SAFETY DATA SHEET

359/Q253 - HEAT RESISTANT BLACK ENAMEL SATIN

According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II, as amended. Commission Regulation (EU) No 2015/830 of 28 May 2015.

SECTION 1: Identification of t	he substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking
1.1. Product identifier	
Product name	359/Q253 - HEAT RESISTANT BLACK ENAMEL SATIN
Product number	359/Q253/2
1.2. Relevant identified uses of	of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Identified uses	Paint.
1.3. Details of the supplier of t	he safety data sheet
Supplier	COO-VAR Lockwood Street Hull HU2 0HN +44 (0) 1482 328053(T) +44 (0) 1482 219266(F) info@coo-var.co.uk
Contact person	Technical Department -, 08.30 - 16.30 hrs Mon - Thurs, 08.30 - 15.00 hrs Fri, as above
1.4. Emergency telephone nu	mber
Emergency telephone	+44 (0) 1482 328053 Coo-Var (08.30 - 16.30 hrs Mon - Thurs, 08.30 - 15.00 hrs Fri)
SDS No.	11062
SECTION 2: Hazards identific	ation
2.1. Classification of the subst	ance or mixture
Classification (EC 1272/2008)	
Physical hazards	Flam. Liq. 3 - H226
Health hazards	Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Dam. 1 - H318
Environmental hazards	Not Classified
2.2. Label elements	
Pictogram	
Signal word	Danger
Hazard statements	H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H315 Causes skin irritation. H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Precautionary statements	 P102 Keep out of reach of children. P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P273 Avoid release to the environment. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Contains	2-METHYLPROPAN-1-OL
Supplementary precautionary statements	P261 Avoid breathing vapour/ spray. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog to extinguish. P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

2.3. Other hazards

This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

XYLENE		30-60%
CAS number: 1330-20-7	EC number: 215-535-7	REACH registration number: 01- 2119488216-32-xxxx
Classification	Classificatio	on (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC)
Flam. Liq. 3 - H226	Xn;R20/21,	R65. Xi;R36/37/38. R10.
Acute Tox. 4 - H312		
Acute Tox. 4 - H332		
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315		
2-METHYLPROPAN-1-OL		1-5%
CAS number: 78-83-1	EC number: 201-148-0	
Classification		
Flam. Liq. 3 - H226		
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315		
Eye Dam. 1 - H318		
STOT SE 3 - H335, H336		

1-5%

359/Q253 - HEAT RESISTANT BLACK ENAMEL SATIN

Petroleum solvent naphtha, heavy aromat	ic / C9 aromatic
solvent mixture	

CAS number: ---

Classification

Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 Acute Tox. 4 - H332 Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 STOT SE 3 - H335 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411 Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC) Xn;R20,R65. Xi;R36/37/38. N;R51/53. R10.

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measure	95
4.1. Description of first aid mea	asures
General information	Get medical attention immediately. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel.
Inhalation	Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Remove any dentures. Give a few small glasses of water or milk to drink. Stop if the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt.
Skin contact	Rinse with water.
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes.
Protection of first aiders	First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue.
4.2. Most important symptoms	and effects, both acute and delayed
General information	See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Inhalation	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Dryness of mouth and throat. Coughing, chest tightness, feeling of chest pressure. Overexposure to organic solvents may depress the central nervous system, causing dizziness and intoxication and, at very high concentrations, unconsciousness and death. Congestion of the lungs may occur, producing severe shortness of breath. During application and drying, solvent vapours will be emitted. Vapours in high concentrations are narcotic.
Ingestion	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Irritation. Nausea, vomiting. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Unconsciousness. Fumes from the stomach contents may be inhaled, resulting in the same symptoms as inhalation.

Skin contact	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Redness. Irritation. Discoloration of the skin.
Eye contact	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Redness. Irritation.
4.3. Indication of any immediate	e medical attention and special treatment needed
Notes for the doctor	Treat symptomatically.
SECTION 5: Firefighting measu	Jres
5.1. Extinguishing media	
Suitable extinguishing media	The product is flammable. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Water.
5.2. Special hazards arising fro	m the substance or mixture
Specific hazards	Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Contains Hydrocarbons. The product is immiscible with water and will spread on the water surface.
Hazardous combustion products	Hydrocarbons. Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO2).
5.3. Advice for firefighters	
Protective actions during firefighting	Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Firefighter's clothing conforming to European standard EN469 (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.
SECTION 6: Accidental release	e measures
6.1. Personal precautions, prot	ective equipment and emergency procedures
Personal precautions	No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Follow precautions for safe handling described in this safety data sheet. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Ensure procedures and training for emergency decontamination and disposal are in place. Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Provide adequate ventilation.
6.2. Environmental precautions	
Environmental precautions	Immiscible with water. Aquatic toxicity is unlikely to occur. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment. Absorb spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material.
6.3. Methods and material for c	containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up	Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Small Spillages: Collect spillage. Large Spillages: Absorb spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material. The contaminated absorbent may pose the same hazard as the spilled material. Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. Label the containers containing waste and contaminated materials and remove from the area as soon as possible. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. For waste disposal, see Section 13.
6.4. Reference to other section	
Reference to other sections	For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.
SECTION 7: Handling and stor	rage
7.1. Precautions for safe hand	ing
Usage precautions	Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Handle all packages and containers carefully to minimise spills. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Avoid the formation of mists. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment.
Advice on general occupational hygiene	Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Take off contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Change work clothing daily before leaving workplace.
7.2. Conditions for safe storage	e, including any incompatibilities
Storage precautions	Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Keep only in the original container. Keep container tightly closed, in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. The storage area floor should be leak-tight, jointless and not absorbent.
Storage class	Unspecified storage.
7.3. Specific end use(s)	
Specific end use(s)	The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.
Usage description	Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. Label the containers containing waste and contaminated materials and remove from the area as soon as possible.
SECTION 8: Exposure controls	s/Personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

XYLENE

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 50 ppm 220 mg/m³ Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 100 ppm 441 mg/m³

2-METHYLPROPAN-1-OL

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 50 ppm 154 mg/m³ Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 75 ppm 231 mg/m³

Petroleum solvent naphtha, heavy aromatic / C9 aromatic solvent mixture

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): OEL 50 ppm 250 mg/m³

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit OEL = Occupational Exposure Limit.

XYLENE (CAS: 1330-20-7)

Workers - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 310 mg/m³ Consumer - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 55 mg/m³

DNEL	Consumer - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 1.6 mg/kg/day Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 108 mg/kg/day Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 14.8 mg/m ³ Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 180 mg/kg/day Industry - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 77 mg/m ³ Industry - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 289 mg/m ³
PNEC	 Fresh water; 0.327 mg/l marine water; 0.327 mg/l Intermittent release; 0.327 mg/l Sediment (Freshwater); 12.46 mg/kg Sediment (Marinewater); 12.46 mg/kg Soil; 2.31 mg/kg STP; 6.58 mg/kg
	2-METHYLPROPAN-1-OL (CAS: 78-83-1)

DNEL

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment



Appropriate engineering controls	Provide adequate ventilation. Personal, workplace environment or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as the primary means to minimise worker exposure. Personal protective equipment should only be used if worker exposure cannot be controlled adequately by the engineering control measures. Ensure control measures are regularly inspected and maintained. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposure.
Eye/face protection	Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with European Standard EN166. Unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection is required, the following protection should be worn: Tight-fitting safety glasses.
Hand protection	To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with European Standards EN388 and 374. As a general principle, exposure should be managed by means other than the provision of protective gloves. Manufacturer's performance data suggest that the optimum glove for use should be: Wear protective gloves made of the following material: Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA). Thickness: 0.2 - 0.3 mm Permeation breakthrough time according to EN374 - class: (1-6) e.g. minimum 480 mins. Caution: The performance of gloves under actual working conditions can be significantly affected by many factors and the information provided according to EN374 may not accord with what is achieved in practice. We recommend that expert professional advice is sought that takes into account of the work processes and working environment applicable for each task where gloves are to be worn.
Other skin and body	Appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing complying with an approved standard

protection

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Hygiene measures	Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean equipment and the work area every day. Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Preventive industrial medical examinations should be carried out. Warn cleaning personnel of any hazardous properties of the product.
Respiratory protection	Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates inhalation of contaminants is possible. Ensure all respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its intended use and is 'CE'-marked. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. Gas and combination filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN14387. Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN136. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN136. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN140.
Environmental exposure controls	Keep container tightly sealed when not in use.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Viscous liquid.
Colour	Black.
Odour	Characteristic. Organic sol
Odour threshold	Not determined.
рН	Technically not feasible.
Melting point	Not determined.
Initial boiling point and range	Not determined.
Flash point	23 to 32°C Closed cup.
Evaporation rate	Not determined.
Evaporation factor	Not determined.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not determined.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	: 0.8 % v/v
Other flammability	Not determined.
Vapour pressure	Not determined.
Vapour density	heavier than air
Relative density	0.95 - 1.20 @ @20°C
Bulk density	Not relevant.
Solubility(ies)	Insoluble in water
Partition coefficient	Not determined.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not determined.
Decomposition Temperature	Not determined.
Viscosity	0.8 - 1.2 (ICI C&P) P @ 25

Explosive properties	Not determined.
Explosive under the influence of a flame	Not considered to be explosive.
Oxidising properties	Not determined.
9.2. Other information	
Volatility	55
Volatile organic compound	This product contains a maximum VOC content of <500 g/litre.
SECTION 10: Stability and rea	ictivity
10.1. Reactivity	
Reactivity	See the other subsections of this section for further details.
10.2. Chemical stability	
Stability	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous	reactions
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No potentially hazardous reactions known.
10.4. Conditions to avoid	
Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat. Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up.
10.5. Incompatible materials	
Materials to avoid	Oxidising agents. Acids - oxidising.
Materials to avoid 10.6. Hazardous decompositio	
10.6. Hazardous decomposition	Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours.
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10.6. Hazardous decomposition Hazardous decomposition products SECTION 11: Toxicological int	on products Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours.
10.6. Hazardous decompositionHazardous decompositionproductsSECTION 11: Toxicological int11.1. Information on toxicologiAcute toxicity - oral	Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours.
10.6. Hazardous decomposition Hazardous decomposition products SECTION 11: Toxicological int 11.1. Information on toxicologi Acute toxicity - oral Notes (oral LD ₅₀) Acute toxicity - dermal	In products Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours. Tormation Cal effects Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
10.6. Hazardous decomposition Hazardous decomposition products SECTION 11: Toxicological int 11.1. Information on toxicologi Acute toxicity - oral Notes (oral LD ₅₀) Acute toxicity - dermal Notes (dermal LD ₅₀)	In products Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours. formation cal effects Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
10.6. Hazardous decomposition Hazardous decomposition products SECTION 11: Toxicological int 11.1. Information on toxicologi Acute toxicity - oral Notes (oral LD50) Acute toxicity - dermal Notes (dermal LD50) ATE dermal (mg/kg) Acute toxicity - inhalation	In products Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours. Formation Cal effects Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. 2,200.44
10.6. Hazardous decomposition Hazardous decomposition products SECTION 11: Toxicological int 11.1. Information on toxicologi Acute toxicity - oral Notes (oral LD ₅₀) Acute toxicity - dermal Notes (dermal LD ₅₀) ATE dermal (mg/kg) Acute toxicity - inhalation Notes (inhalation LC ₅₀)	In products Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours. Formation Cal effects Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. 2,200.44 Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. 187,500.0
10.6. Hazardous decompositionHazardous decompositionproductsSECTION 11: Toxicological int11.1. Information on toxicologiAcute toxicity - oralNotes (oral LDso)Acute toxicity - dermalNotes (dermal LDso)ATE dermal (mg/kg)Acute toxicity - inhalationNotes (inhalation LCso)ATE inhalation (gases ppm)	In products Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours. Formation Cal effects Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. 2,200.44 Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. 187,500.0

Serious eye damage/irritation Serious eye damage/irritation	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Respiratory sensitisation Respiratory sensitisation	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Skin sensitisation Skin sensitisation	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Corre coll mutogonicity	
Germ cell mutagenicity Genotoxicity - in vitro	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Carcinogenicity	
Carcinogenicity	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
IARC carcinogenicity	None of the ingredients are listed or exempt.
Reproductive toxicity	
Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity - development	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Specific target organ toxicity -	single exposure
STOT - single exposure	Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after a single exposure.
Specific target organ toxicity -	repeated exposure
STOT - repeated exposure	Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after repeated exposure.
Aspiration hazard	
Aspiration hazard	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
General information	The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Inhalation	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Dryness of mouth and throat. Coughing, chest tightness, feeling of chest pressure. Overexposure to organic solvents may depress the central nervous system, causing dizziness and intoxication and, at very high concentrations, unconsciousness and death. Congestion of the lungs may occur, producing severe shortness of breath. During application and drying, solvent vapours will be emitted.
	Vapours in high concentrations are narcotic.
Ingestion	
Ingestion Skin contact	Vapours in high concentrations are narcotic. A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Irritation. Nausea, vomiting. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Unconsciousness. Fumes from
-	Vapours in high concentrations are narcotic. A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Irritation. Nausea, vomiting. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Unconsciousness. Fumes from the stomach contents may be inhaled, resulting in the same symptoms as inhalation. A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Redness. Irritation. Discoloration
Skin contact	Vapours in high concentrations are narcotic. A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Irritation. Nausea, vomiting. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Unconsciousness. Fumes from the stomach contents may be inhaled, resulting in the same symptoms as inhalation. A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Redness. Irritation. Discoloration of the skin.
Skin contact Eye contact Acute and chronic health	 Vapours in high concentrations are narcotic. A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Irritation. Nausea, vomiting. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Unconsciousness. Fumes from the stomach contents may be inhaled, resulting in the same symptoms as inhalation. A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Redness. Irritation. Discoloration of the skin. A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Redness. Irritation. This product has low toxicity. Only large quantities are likely to have adverse effects on
Skin contact Eye contact Acute and chronic health hazards	 Vapours in high concentrations are narcotic. A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Irritation. Nausea, vomiting. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Unconsciousness. Fumes from the stomach contents may be inhaled, resulting in the same symptoms as inhalation. A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Redness. Irritation. Discoloration of the skin. A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Redness. Irritation. This product has low toxicity. Only large quantities are likely to have adverse effects on human health.
Skin contact Eye contact Acute and chronic health hazards Route of exposure	 Vapours in high concentrations are narcotic. A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Irritation. Nausea, vomiting. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Unconsciousness. Fumes from the stomach contents may be inhaled, resulting in the same symptoms as inhalation. A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Redness. Irritation. Discoloration of the skin. A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Redness. Irritation. This product has low toxicity. Only large quantities are likely to have adverse effects on human health. Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact

Toxicological information on ingredients.

Species

XYLENE		
Acute toxicity - oral		
Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg)	3,523.0	
Species	Rat	
ATE oral (mg/kg)	3,523.0	
Acute toxicity - dermal		
ATE dermal (mg/kg)	1,100.0	
Acute toxicity - inhalation		
ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)	11.0	
Serious eye damage/irritati	on	
Serious eye damage/irritation	Severely irritating to skin. Irritation of eyes is assumed. No testing is needed.	
Respiratory sensitisation		
Respiratory sensitisation	Not sensitising.	
Skin sensitisation		
Skin sensitisation	Not sensitising.	
Carcinogenicity		
Carcinogenicity	There is no evidence that the product can cause cancer.	
Reproductive toxicity		
Reproductive toxicity - fertility	This substance has no evidence of toxicity to reproduction.	
Aspiration hazard		
Aspiration hazard	Kinematic viscosity <= 20.5 mm2/s.	
Inhalation	Harmful by inhalation.	
Ingestion	Pneumonia may be the result if vomited material containing solvents reaches the lungs.	
Skin contact	Harmful in contact with skin.	
Eye contact	May cause severe eye irritation.	
Target organs	Central nervous system Liver	
	2-METHYLPROPAN-1-OL	
Acute toxicity - oral		
Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg)	2,830.0	

Rat

	ATE oral (mg/kg)	2,830.0
	Acute toxicity - dermal	
	Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg)	2,100.0
	Species	Rat
	ATE dermal (mg/kg)	2,100.0
	Skin corrosion/irritation	
	Animal data	Non Corrosive to skin.
	Skin sensitisation	
	Skin sensitisation	Not sensitising.
	Germ cell mutagenicity	
	Genotoxicity - in vivo	Data lacking.
	Carcinogenicity	
	Carcinogenicity	No evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies
	Reproductive toxicity	
	Reproductive toxicity - development	Data lacking.
	Inhalation	Irritating to respiratory system.
	Eye contact	May cause severe eye irritation.
SECTION 1	2: Ecological information	
Ecotoxicity	-	rded as dangerous for the environment. However, large or frequent spills may have us effects on the environment.
Ecological ir	nformation on ingredients.	
		XYLENE
	Ecotoxicity	The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment.
12.1. Toxicit	—	
Toxicity		n available data the classification criteria are not met.
Ecological ir	nformation on ingredients.	
		XYLENE
	Acute aquatic toxicity	
	Acute toxicity - fish	LC₅₀, 96 hours: 2.6 mg/l, Fish
	Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC₅₀, 48 hours: 3.62 mg/l, Daphnia magna
	Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	IC₅₀, 72 hours: 3.2 mg/l, Algae

2-METHYLPROPAN-1-OL

Acute aquatic toxicity	
Acute toxicity - fish	LC₅₀, 96 hours: 1430 mg/l, Fish
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC₅₀, 48 hours: 1100 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC₅₀, 72 hours: 593 mg/l, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	IC₅₀, 16 hours: >1000 mg/l, Activated sludge

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability The degradability of the product is not known.

Ecological information on ingredients.

XYLENE

Persistence and	The product is readily biodegradable.
degradability	

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

Partition coefficient Not determined.

Ecological information on ingredients.

XYLENE

Partition coefficient log Kow: 3.12 - 3.2

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility

The product is insoluble in water. Volatile liquid. The product contains organic solvents which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

assessment

Ecological information on ingredients.

XYLENE

Results of PBT and vPvB This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria. assessment

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects None known.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information	The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous.
Disposal methods	Do not empty into drains. Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Waste packaging should be collected for reuse or recycling. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.
Waste class	When this coating, in its liquid state, as supplied, becomes a waste, it is categorised as hazardous waste, with code 08 01 11* (SOLVENT BASED LIQUID WASTE). Part-used containers, not drained and/or rigorously scraped out and containing dried residues of the supplied coating, are categorised as hazardous waste, with code 08 01 11* (SOLVENT BASED LIQUID WASTE). If mixed with other wastes, the above waste code may not be applicable. Used containers, drained and/or rigorously scraped out and containing dry residues of the supplied coating, are categorised as non-hazardous waste, with code 15 01 02 (plastic packaging) or 15 01 04 (metal packaging).

SECTION 14: Transport information

General	For limited quantity packaging/limited load information, consult the relevant modal documentation using the data shown in this section.	
14.1. UN number		
UN No. (ADR/RID)	1263	
UN No. (IMDG)	1263	
UN No. (ICAO)	1263	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	9	
Proper shipping name (ADR/RID)	PAINT	
Proper shipping name (IMDG)	PAINT	
Proper shipping name (ICAO)	PAINT	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)		
ADR/RID class	1263	
IMDG class	3	
ICAO class/division	3	
Transport labels		
14.4. Packing group		

ADR/RID packing group III

IMDG packing group	111
ICAO packing group	

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant



14.6. Special precautions for user

Always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

EmS F-E, S-E

Tunnel restriction code (D/E)

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

Transport in bulk according to Not applicable. Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

National regulations	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended).
EU legislation	Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18
	December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of
	Chemicals (REACH) (as amended).
	Commission Regulation (EU) No 2015/830 of 28 May 2015.
	Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16
	December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended).
Guidance	Safety Data Sheets for Substances and Preparations.
	Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002 [L138]

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

Inventories

EU - EINECS/ELINCS

None of the ingredients are listed or exempt.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet	 ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road. ADN: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways. RID: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail. IATA: International Air Transport Association. ICAO: Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air. IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods. CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service. ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate. LCso: Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population. LDso: Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose). ECso: 50% of maximal Effective Concentration. PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance. vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative.
Training advice	Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations.
Revision comments	Issued in new format for Reach compliance in accordance with EC 1272/2008 Issued in accordance with Annex II to REACH, as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) No. 2015/830 Revision to sections 2, 8, 11 & 12 for reclassification of solvents.
Issued by	Technical Dept. (P.E.)
Revision date	28/01/2019
Revision	6.0
Supersedes date	05/05/2015
SDS number	11062
SDS status	Approved.
Hazard statements in full	 H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H312 Harmful in contact with skin. H315 Causes skin irritation. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H332 Harmful if inhaled. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Signature	Initials

This 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. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.