

## 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: C100000  
Product name: PAINTOL GLOSS WHITE N.100

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

Intended use: ALKYD PRODUCT FOR WOOD AND METAL.

Identified Uses	Industrial	Professional	Consumer
.	✓	✓	✓

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: DGK-PELLACHROM  
Full address: RIZARI EDESSA  
District and Country: 58200 EDESSA (GR)  
GREECE  
Tel. +30 23810 26868  
Fax +30 23810 27707

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: info@pellachrom.gr

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to: +30 210-7793777

### 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.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1	H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration hazard, category 1	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3	H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### 2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.  
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

## SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / &gt;&gt;

<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>H412</b>	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>EUH208</b>	Contains: 2-BUTANONE OXIME May produce an allergic reaction.

## Precautionary statements:

<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
<b>P261</b>	Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
<b>P301+P310</b>	IF SWALLOWED: immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . .
<b>P331</b>	Do NOT induce vomiting.
<b>P370+P378</b>	In case of fire: use . . . to extinguish.

**Contains:** NAPHTHA (PETROL.) HYDRODESULFURIZED HEAVY  
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

## VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC):

Interior/exterior trim and cladding paints for wood, metal or plastic.

VOC given in g/litre of product in a ready-to-use condition :

289,57

Limit value:

300,00

- Thinned with :

3,00 %

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM

## 2.3. Other hazards

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

## SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

## 3.1. Substances

Information not relevant

## 3.2. Mixtures

## Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
<b>NAPHTHA (PETROL.) HYDRODESULFURIZED HEAVY</b>		
CAS	64742-82-1 20 ≤ x < 25	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT RE 1 H372, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: P
EC	265-185-4	
INDEX	649-330-00-2	
<b>CALCIUM BIS 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE</b>		
CAS	136-51-6 0 ≤ x < 1	Repr. 2 H361d, Eye Dam. 1 H318
EC	205-249-0	
INDEX		
<b>2-BUTANONE OXIME</b>		
CAS	96-29-7 0 ≤ x < 1	Carc. 2 H351, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Sens. 1 H317
EC	202-496-6	
INDEX	616-014-00-0	
<b>2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID, ZIRCONIUM SALT</b>		
CAS	22464-99-9 0,1 ≤ x < 2	Repr. 2 H361d
EC	245-018-1	
INDEX		
<b>N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE</b>		
CAS	872-50-4 0 ≤ x < 0,3	Repr. 1B H360D, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335
EC	212-828-1	
INDEX	606-021-00-7	
<b>XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)</b>		
CAS	1330-20-7 0,05 ≤ x < 0,1	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C
EC	215-535-7	
INDEX	601-022-00-9	

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

## SECTION 4. First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention.

INGESTION: Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.

INHALATION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for rescue workers.

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

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

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

Information not available

## SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

#### SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

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

#### UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

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

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

#### HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

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

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

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

#### SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

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

## SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

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

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

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

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

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. If the product is flammable, use explosion-proof equipment. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

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

### SECTION 6. Accidental release measures ... / >>

#### 6.4. Reference to other sections

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

### SECTION 7. Handling and storage

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove any contaminated clothes and personal protective equipment before entering places in which people eat. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

#### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

#### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

### SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

BGR	България	МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ТРУДА И СОЦИАЛНАТА ПОЛИТИКА МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ЗДРАВЕОПАЗВАНЕТО НАРЕДБА No 13 от 30 декември 2003 г
CZE	Česká Republika	Nařízení vlády č. 361/2007 Sb. kterým se stanoví podmínky ochrany zdraví při práci
FRA	France	JORF n°0109 du 10 mai 2012 page 8773 texte n° 102
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits
GRC	Ελλάδα	ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ -ΤΕΥΧΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟ Αρ. Φύλλου 19 - 9 Φεβρουαρίου 2012
POL	Polska	ROZPORZĄDZENIE MINISTRA PRACY I POLITYKI SPOŁECZNEJ z dnia 7 czerwca 2017 r
EU	OEL EU	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 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2017

#### NAPHTHA (PETROL.) HYDRODESULFURIZED HEAVY

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
NDS	POL	300		900	

#### 2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID, ZIRCONIUM SALT

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
TLV-ACGIH		5		10	

#### N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
WEL	GBR	40	10	80	20	SKIN
TLV	GRC	40	10	80	20	
NDS	POL	40		80		
OEL	EU	40	10	80	20	SKIN

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

**XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)**

**Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	221		442		SKIN
TLV	CZE	200		400		SKIN
VLEP	FRA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	
TLV	GRC	435	100	650	150	
NDS	POL	100				
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150	

Legend:

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

TLV of solvent mixture: 171 mg/m3

**8.2. Exposure controls**

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

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

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

Exposure levels must be kept as low as possible to avoid significant build-up in the organism. Manage personal protective equipment so as to guarantee maximum protection (e.g. reduction in replacement times).

**HAND PROTECTION**

Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.

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

**SKIN PROTECTION**

Wear category III professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

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

**EYE PROTECTION**

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

In the presence of risks of exposure to splashes or squirts during work, adequate mouth, nose and eye protection should be used to prevent accidental absorption.

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

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

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

**ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

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

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

**SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties**

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

Appearance	liquid
Colour	white
Odour	characteristic
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point	Not available
Boiling range	Not available
Flash point	23 ≤ T ≤ 60 °C
Evaporation Rate	Not available
Flammability of solids and gases	Not available
Lower inflammability limit	Not available

**SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties ... / >>**

Upper inflammability limit	Not available
Lower explosive limit	Not available
Upper explosive limit	Not available
Vapour pressure	Not available
Vapour density	Not available
Relative density	1,19
Solubility	THINNER 135
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	1000-1200 mPas 24C (R5)
Explosive properties	Not available
Oxidising properties	Not available

**9.2. Other information**

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :	22,30 % - 265,36	g/litre
VOC (volatile carbon) :	18,74 % - 223,06	g/litre
Gloss	88 (20) 95 (60) 99 (85)	

**SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity**

**10.1. Reactivity**

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

**2-BUTANONE OXIME**

Decomposes under the effect of heat.

**N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE**

Decomposes at temperatures above 300°C/572°F. Dissolves various plastic materials.

When exposed to the air it oxidates slowly to develop hydroperoxides. Completely mixable with water with a neutral or slightly basic reaction. It does not attack common materials.

**10.2. Chemical stability**

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

**2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID, ZIRCONIUM SALT**

SADT = 210°C/410°F.

**N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE**

Is stable up to 315°C/599°F.

**10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions**

No hazardous reactions are foreseeable in normal conditions of use and storage.

**2-BUTANONE OXIME**

Reacts violently with: strong oxidising agents, acids.

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

**N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE**

May react dangerously with: strong oxidants, strong acids.

**XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)**

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

**10.4. Conditions to avoid**

None in particular. However the usual precautions used for chemical products should be respected.

**10.5. Incompatible materials**

**2-BUTANONE OXIME**

Incompatible with: oxidising substances, strong acids.

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

#### N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

Incompatible with: sulphur, carbon disulphide, oxidising substances, aluminium, metals. Incompatible materials: natural rubbers, plastic materials.

#### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

##### 2-BUTANONE OXIME

May develop: nitric oxide, carbon oxides.

##### N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

May develop: nitric oxide, carbon oxides.

### SECTION 11. Toxicological information

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

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

#### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

##### Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

##### Information on likely routes of exposure

###### XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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

###### N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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

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

###### XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

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

###### N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

There are no reported cases of acute or chronic intoxication or sensitisation. On volunteers, repeated skin applications caused modest and transient erythema. Oral and inhalation trials on mice and rats revealed no teratogenic effects at non embryotoxic doses. Not mutagenic in the Ames test.

##### Interactive effects

###### XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

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

###### N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

The substance enhances the skin permeability of many other substances.

##### ACUTE TOXICITY

LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

###### XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

LD50 (Oral)

3523 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal)

4350 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation)

26 mg/l/4h Rat

**SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>**

## CALCIUM BIS 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE

LD50 (Oral) 2043 mg/kg Rat - Fischer 344  
LD50 (Dermal) > 2000 mg/kg Rat - Wistar

## TITANIUM DIOXIDE

LD50 (Oral) > 10000 mg/kg Rat

## 2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID, ZIRCONIUM SALT

LD50 (Oral) > 5000 mg/kg Rat - Sprague-Dawley  
LD50 (Dermal) > 2000 mg/kg Rat - Wistar  
LC50 (Inhalation) > 4,3 mg/l/4h Rat

## N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

LD50 (Oral) 4150 mg/kg  
LD50 (Dermal) > 5000 mg/kg Rat  
LC50 (Inhalation) > 5,1 mg/l/4h Rat

## 2-BUTANONE OXIME

LD50 (Oral) 2400 mg/kg Rat  
LD50 (Dermal) > 1000 mg/kg Rabbit  
LC50 (Inhalation) 20 mg/l/4h Rat

## NAPHTHA (PETROL.) HYDRODESULFURIZED HEAVY

LD50 (Oral) > 5000 mg/kg Rat  
LD50 (Dermal) > 2000 mg/kg Rabbit

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

May produce an allergic reaction.

Contains:

2-BUTANONE OXIME

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

## XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Classified in Group 3 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).  
The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) affirms that "the data is inadequate for an assessment of the carcinogenic potential".

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Causes damage to organs

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration



## SECTION 12. Ecological information

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

### 12.1. Toxicity

CALCIUM BIS 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE  
LC50 - for Fish > 100 mg/l/96h *Oryzias latipes*  
EC50 - for Crustacea 910 mg/l/48h *Daphnia magna*  
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants 49,3 mg/l/72h *Desmodesmus subspicatus*

2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID, ZIRCONIUM SALT  
LC50 - for Fish > 100 mg/l/96h *Danio rerio*  
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants 49,3 mg/l/72h *Desmodesmus subspicatus*

NAPHTHA (PETROL.) HYDRODESULFURIZED HEAVY  
LC50 - for Fish 8,2 mg/l/96h *Pimephales promelas*  
EC50 - for Crustacea 4,5 mg/l/48h *Daphnia magna*  
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants 3,1 mg/l/72h *Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata*

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)  
Solubility in water 100 - 1000 mg/l  
Degradability: information not available

CALCIUM BIS 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE  
Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l  
Rapidly degradable

TITANIUM DIOXIDE  
Solubility in water < 0,001 mg/l  
Degradability: information not available

2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID, ZIRCONIUM SALT  
Solubility in water < 0,1 mg/l  
Rapidly degradable

N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE  
Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l  
Rapidly degradable

2-BUTANONE OXIME  
Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l  
Entirely degradable

NAPHTHA (PETROL.) HYDRODESULFURIZED HEAVY  
Rapidly degradable

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)  
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,12  
BCF 25,9

CALCIUM BIS 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE  
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2,96

N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE  
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -0,46

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

**SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>****12.4. Mobility in soil**

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS) Partition coefficient: soil/water	2,73
N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE Partition coefficient: soil/water	1,32
2-BUTANONE OXIME Partition coefficient: soil/water	0,55
NAPHTHA (PETROL.) HYDRODESULFURIZED HEAVY Partition coefficient: soil/water	1,78

**12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

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

**12.6. Other adverse effects**

Information not available

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

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

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

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

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

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

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1993

**14.2. UN proper shipping name**

ADR / RID: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (NAPHTHA (PETROL.) HYDRODESULFURIZED HEAVY)  
IMDG: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (NAPHTHA (PETROL.) HYDRODESULFURIZED HEAVY)  
IATA: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (NAPHTHA (PETROL.) HYDRODESULFURIZED HEAVY)

**14.3. Transport hazard class(es)**

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

**SECTION 14. Transport information ... / >>****14.6. Special precautions for user**

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

**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: P5cRestrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006Product

Point 3 - 40

Contained substance

Point 30 N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

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.

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC):

Interior/exterior trim and cladding paints for wood, metal or plastic.

**15.2. Chemical safety assessment**

No chemical safety assessment has been processed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

**SECTION 16. Other information**

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

<b>Flam. Liq. 3</b>	Flammable liquid, category 3
<b>Carc. 2</b>	Carcinogenicity, category 2
<b>Repr. 1B</b>	Reproductive toxicity, category 1B
<b>Repr. 2</b>	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
<b>Acute Tox. 4</b>	Acute toxicity, category 4
<b>STOT RE 1</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1
<b>Asp. Tox. 1</b>	Aspiration hazard, category 1
<b>Eye Dam. 1</b>	Serious eye damage, category 1
<b>Eye Irrit. 2</b>	Eye irritation, category 2
<b>Skin Irrit. 2</b>	Skin irritation, category 2
<b>STOT SE 3</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
<b>Skin Sens. 1</b>	Skin sensitization, category 1
<b>Aquatic Chronic 2</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2

## SECTION 16. Other information ... / &gt;&gt;

<b>Aquatic Chronic 3</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H351</b>	Suspected of causing cancer.
<b>H360D</b>	May damage the unborn child.
<b>H361d</b>	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin.
<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled.
<b>H372</b>	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
<b>H318</b>	Causes serious eye damage.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>H317</b>	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>H411</b>	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>H412</b>	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## 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
12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X 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.