

SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / >>

Acute toxicity, category 4	H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
Aspiration hazard, category 1	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2	H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3	H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Precautionary statements:

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

Contains: Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene
ETHYL ACETATE
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
N-BUTYL ACETATE

Product not intended for uses provided for by Directive 2004/42/EC.

2.3. Other hazards

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

The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties in concentration \geq 0.1%.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene		
INDEX	50 ≤ x < 55	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C ATE Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation vapours: 11 mg/l
EC	905-562-9	
CAS		
REACH Reg.	01-2119555267-33	
ETHYL ACETATE		
INDEX	607-022-00-5 25 ≤ x < 35	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC	205-500-4	
CAS	141-78-6	
REACH Reg.	01-2119475103-46	
N-BUTYL ACETATE		
INDEX	607-025-00-1 11 ≤ x < 15	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC	204-658-1	
CAS	123-86-4	
REACH Reg.	01-2119485493-29	
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE		
INDEX	607-195-00-7 11 ≤ x < 15	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336
EC	203-603-9	
CAS	108-65-6	
REACH Reg.	01-2119475791-29	

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

Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene

Xilene-Reactive mixture of Etilbenzene, M-XIILENE and P-XIILENE: Composition:

Xilene, M- Cas 108-38-3-EC 203-576-3-Index 601-022-00-9: Conc. % 46-60

Classification 1272/2008 (CLP): FLAM. Liq. 3 H226, acute tox. 4 H312, acute tox. 4 H332, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, note C

Xilene, P- CAS 106-42-3-ce 203-396-5-Index 601-022-00-9: conc. % 22-29

Classification 1272/2008 (CLP): FLAM. Liq. 3 H226, acute tox. 4 H312, acute tox. 4 H332, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, note C

Etilbenzene Cas 100-41-4-EC 202-849-4-Index 601-023-00-4: conc. % 6-26

Classification 1272/2008 (CLP): FLAM. Liq. 2 H225, acute tox. 4 H332, ASP. Tox. 1 H304, Stot Re 2 H373

Xilene, O- CAS 95-47-6-ce 202-422-2-Index 601-022-00-9: conc. % 0.6-13

Classification 1272/2008 (CLP): FLAM. Liq. 3 H226, acute tox. 4 H312, acute tox. 4 H332, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, note C.

Cumen content (Cas. N ° 98-82-8) <0.1%P

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE - composition:

2-methoxypropyl acetate: content (W/W): < 0.3 %

CAS number: 70657-70-4 ; EC number: 274-724-2; Index Number: 607-251-00-0

Flam. Liq. 3 - Repr. 1B (fetus) - STOT SE 3 (irrit. for respiratory system) H226, H335, H360D.

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

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

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

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

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

Avoid further contact with contaminated clothing.

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

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

SECTION 4. First aid measures ... / >>

breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention.

Rescuer protection

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

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

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

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

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

IF SWALLOWED: immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor.

In the event of an accident or feeling unwell, consult a doctor immediately (show the instructions for use or safety data sheet if possible).

Treatment: see section 4.1

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

Running water for skin and eye wash.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

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

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

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

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

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

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

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

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

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

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

6.2. Environmental precautions

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

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

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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

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

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

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

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Store in an inert atmosphere, sheltered from moisture because it hydrolyses easily.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory references:

ALB	Shqipëria	VENDIM Nr. 522, datë 6.8.2014 PËR MIRATIMIN E RREGULLORES "PËR MBROJTJEN E SIGURISË DHE SHËNDETIT TË PUNËMARRËSVE NGA RISQET E LIDHURA ME AGJENTËT KIMIKË NË PUNË"
CZE	Česká Republika	NAŘÍZENÍ VLÁDY ze dne 18. října 2023, kterým se mění nařízení vlády č. 361/2007 Sb., kterým se stanoví podmínky ochrany zdraví při práci, ve znění pozdějších předpisů
DEU	Deutschland	WirkungDosisNOAELMAK-und BAT-Werte-Liste 2024 Ständige Senatskommission zur Prüfung gesundheitsschädlicher Arbeitsstoffe
ESP	España	Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2024
FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France Décret n° 2021-1849 du 28 décembre 2021
GRC	Ελλάδα	Π.Δ. 26/2020 (ΦΕΚ 50/Α' 6.3.2020) Εναρμόνιση της ελληνικής νομοθεσίας προς τις διατάξεις των οδηγιών 2017/2398/ΕΕ, 2019/130/ΕΕ και 2019/983/ΕΕ «για την τροποποίηση της οδηγίας 2004/37/ΕΚ "σχετικά με την προστασία των εργαζομένων από τους κινδύνους που συνδέονται με την έκθεση σε καρκινογόνους ή μεταλλαξιογόνους παράγοντες κατά την εργασία"»
HUN	Magyarország	Az innovációért és technológiáért felelős miniszter 5/2020. (II. 6.) ITM rendelete a kémiai kóroki tényezők hatásának kitett munkavállalók egészségének és biztonságának védelméről
HRV	Hrvatska	PRAVILNIK O IZMJENAMA I DOPUNAMA PRAVILNIKA O ZAŠTITI RADNIKA OD IZLOŽENOSTI OPASNIM KEMIKALIJAMA NA RADU, GRANIČNIM VRIJEDNOSTIMA IZLOŽENOSTI I BIOLOŠKIM GRANIČNIM VRIJEDNOSTIMA
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
NLD	Nederland	Regeling van de Minister van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid van 13 mei 2024, nr. 2024-0000092805, tot wijziging van de Arbeidsomstandighedenregeling in verband met de implementatie van Richtlijn 2022/431
PRT	Portugal	Decreto-Lei n.º 102/2024, de 4 de dezembro. Sumário: Transpõe para a ordem jurídica interna a Diretiva (UE) 2022/431, relativa à proteção dos trabalhadores contra riscos ligados à exposição a agentes cancerígenos ou mutagénicos e procede à quarta alteração
POL	Polska	ROZPORZĄDZENIE MINISTRA RODZINY, PRACY I POLITYKI SPOŁECZNEJ z dnia 24

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

ROU	România	czerwca 2024 r. zmieniające rozporządzenie w sprawie najwyższych dopuszczalnych stężeń i natężeń czynników szkodliwych dla zdrowia w środowisku pracy HOTĂRĂRE nr. 179 din 28 februarie 2024 pentru modificarea și completarea Hotărârii Guvernului nr. 1.093/2006 privind stabilirea cerințelor minime de securitate și sănătate pentru protecția lucrătorilor împotriva riscurilor legate de expunerea la agenți ca
RUS	Россия	ПОСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ от 13 февраля 2018 г. N 25 ОБ УТВЕРЖДЕНИИ ГИГИЕНИЧЕСКИХ НОРМАТИВОВ ГН 2.2.5.3532-18 "ПРЕДЕЛЬНО ДОПУСТИМЫЕ КОНЦЕНТРАЦИИ (ПДК) ВРЕДНЫХ ВЕЩЕСТВ В ВОЗДУХЕ РАБОЧЕЙ ЗОНЫ"
SVN	Slovenija	Pravilnik o varovanju delavcev pred tveganji zaradi izpostavljenosti rakotvornim, mutagenim ali reprotoksičnim snovem pri delu. Ljubljana, četrtek 4. 4. 2024
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2022/431; Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	ACGIH	ACGIH 2025

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	ALB	275	50	550	100	
TLV	CZE	275	50	550	100	SKIN
AGW	DEU	270	50	270	50	
MAK	DEU	270	50	270	50	
VLA	ESP	275	50	550	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
TLV	GRC	275	50	550	100	
AK	HUN	275	50	550	100	
GVI/KGVI	HRV	275	50	550	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	275	50	550	100	SKIN Allegato XXXVIII D.Lgs. 81/08
TGG	NLD	550				
VLE	PRT	275	50	550	100	SKIN
NDS/NDSch	POL	260		520		SKIN
TLV	ROU	275	50	550	100	SKIN
ПДК	RUS			10		п
MV	SVN	275	50	550	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	274	50	548	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	SKIN

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,635	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,0635	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	3,29	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,329	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	6,35	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	100	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,29	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers			Effects on workers				
	Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic	Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic
	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic
Oral				36				
				mg/kg/d				
Inhalation				33			NPI	275
				mg/m3				mg/m3
Skin			NPI	320			NPI	796
				mg/kg/d				mg/kg/d

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ETHYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	CZE	700	191,1	900	245,7	
AGW	DEU	730	200	1460	400	
MAK	DEU	750	200	1500	400	
VLA	ESP	734	200	1468	400	
VLEP	FRA	734	200	1468	400	
TLV	GRC	734	200	1468	400	
AK	HUN	734	200	1468	400	
GVI/KGVI	HRV	734	200	1468	400	
VLEP	ITA	734	200	1468	400	Allegato XXXVIII D.Lgs. 81/08
TGG	NLD	734		1468		
VLE	PRT	734	200	1468	400	
NDS/NDSch	POL	734	200	1468	400	
TLV	ROU	734	200	1468	400	
ПДК	RUS	50		200		n
MV	SVN	734	200	1468	400	
WEL	GBR	734	200	1468	400	
OEL	EU	734	200	1468	400	
ACGIH		1441	400			

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,26	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,026	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	1,25	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,125	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	1,65	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	650	mg/l
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)	200	mg/kg
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,24	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral		NPI		4,5 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	734 mg/m3	734 mg/m3	367 mg/m3	367 mg/m3	1468 mg/m3	1468 mg/m3	734 mg/m3	734 mg/m3
Skin	NPI	NPI	LOW	37 mg/kg bw/d	LOW	NPI	NPI	63 mg/kg bw/d

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N-BUTYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	
TLV	CZE	241	50	723	150	
AGW	DEU	300	62	600	124	
MAK	DEU	480	100	960	200	
VLA	ESP	241	50	723	150	
VLEP	FRA	241	50	723	150	
TLV	GRC	710	150	950	200	
AK	HUN	241	50	723	150	
GVI/KGVI	HRV	241	50	723	150	
VLEP	ITA	241	50	723	150	Allegato XXXVIII D.Lgs. 81/08
TGG	NLD	150				
VLE	PRT	241	50	723	150	
NDS/NDSch	POL	240		720		
TLV	ROU	241	50	723	150	
ПДК	RUS			0,1		n
MV	SVN	241	50	723	150	
WEL	GBR	724	150	966	200	
OEL	EU	241	50	723	150	
ACGIH			50		150	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,18	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,018	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,981	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,0981	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,36	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	35,6	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,0903	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic	Acute	Chronic	Chronic	Chronic
	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic
Oral		2		2				
		mg/kg/d		mg/kg/d				
Inhalation	300	300	35,7	35,7	600	600	300	300
	mg/m ³	mg/m ³	mg/m ³	mg/m ³	mg/m ³	mg/m ³	mg/m ³	mg/m ³
Skin		6		6		11		11
		mg/kg/d		mg/kg/d		mg/kg		mg/kg
						bw/d		bw/d

Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	SKIN Allegato XXXVIII D.Lgs. 81/08
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
ACGIH		434	100	651	150	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,25	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,25	mg/l
Normal value for marine water sediment	14,33	mg/kg
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2,41	mg/kg

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.
 VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified ; LOW = low hazard ; MED = medium hazard ; HIGH = high hazard.

8.2. Exposure controls

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

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

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

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

Exposure levels must be kept as low as possible to avoid significant build-up in the organism. Manage personal protective equipment so as

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

to guarantee maximum protection (e.g. reduction in replacement times).

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves.

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

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

Protect your hands with gloves of the following type:

Material: Laminated film - LLDPE

Thickness: 0,062 mm

Breakthrough time: 480 min

Material: Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA)

Breakthrough time: 480 min

SKIN PROTECTION

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

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

EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN ISO 16321).

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

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. Use a mask with a type AX filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387).

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

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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

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

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	liquid	
Colour	colourless	
Odour	characteristic of solvent	
Melting point / freezing point	< -60 °C	
Initial boiling point	> 35 °C	
Boiling range	80-150 °C	
Flammability	flammable liquid	
Lower explosive limit	not determined	Reason for missing data: not determined
Upper explosive limit	not determined	Reason for missing data: not determined
Flash point	< 23 °C	
Auto-ignition temperature	333 °C	
Decomposition temperature	not determined	Reason for missing data: not determined
pH	not applicable	Reason for missing data: substance/mixture is non-polar/aprotic (eg: an organic solvent mixture)
Kinematic viscosity	not determined	Reason for missing data: not determined
Solubility	soluble in organic solvents	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not applicable	
Vapour pressure	26,4 mmHg	
Density and/or relative density	0,868 kg/l	
Relative vapour density	not determined	Reason for missing data: not determined
Particle characteristics	not applicable	

9.2. Other information

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

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Information not available

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EU)	100,00 %	-	868,00	g/litre
VOC (volatile carbon)	73,46 %	-	637,65	g/litre

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

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

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

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

ETHYL ACETATE

Decomposes slowly into acetic acid and ethanol under the effect of light, air and water.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Decomposes on contact with: water.

10.2. Chemical stability

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

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

ETHYL ACETATE

Risk of explosion on contact with: alkaline metals, hydrides, oleum. May react violently with: fluorine, strong oxidising agents, chlorosulphuric acid, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

ETHYL ACETATE

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

10.5. Incompatible materials

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

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

ETHYL ACETATE

Incompatible with: acids, bases, strong oxidants, chlorosulphuric acid.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

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

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.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

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

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

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

Information on likely routes of exposure

N-BUTYL ACETATE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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

Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

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

Interactive effects

Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene

The intake of alcohol interferes with the metabolism of the substance, inhibiting it. The consumption of ethanol (0.8 g/kg) before an exposure of 4 hours in xylene vapors (145 and 280 ppm) causes a decrease of 50% of the excretion of methylippuric acid, while the concentration in the blood of xylene rises about 1.5-2 times. At the same time there is an increase in the side effects. Secondaries of the Aannerol. The xylene metabolism has increased by enzymatic inductors like phenobarbital and 3-methyl-cavennene.

Aspirin and xylenes mutually inhibit their conjugation with glycine, which has the consequence of the decrease urinary humilipopuric acid excretion. Other industrial products may interfere with the xylene metabolism.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation - vapours) of the mixture: > 20 mg/l
ATE (Oral) of the mixture: Not classified (no significant component)
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture: >2000 mg/kg

Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene

LD50 (Dermal): 12126 mg/kg Rabbit
ATE (Dermal): 1100 mg/kg estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP
(figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)
LD50 (Oral): 3523 mg/l Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 27,124 mg/l/4h Rat
ATE (Inhalation vapours): 11 mg/l estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP
(figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)

ETHYL ACETATE

LD50 (Dermal): > 20000 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral): 4934 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): > 29,3 mg/l/4h Rat

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

N-BUTYL ACETATE
 LD50 (Dermal): > 14112 mg/kg Rabbit
 LD50 (Oral): 10760 mg/kg Rat
 LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 21,1 mg/l/4h Rat

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
 LD50 (Dermal): 2000 mg/kg Rat
 LD50 (Oral): 6190 mg/kg Rat

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation
 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

N-BUTYL ACETATE
 Species: rabbit
 Result: non-irritating
 Method: OECD 404

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
 Species: rabbit
 Result: non-irritating
 Method: OECD 404

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

N-BUTYL ACETATE
 Species: rabbit
 Result: non-irritating
 Method: OECD 405

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
 Species: rabbit
 Result: non-irritating
 Method: OECD 405

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

N-BUTYL ACETATE
 Species: guinea pig
 Result: non-sensitizing
 Method: OECD 406

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
 Species: guinea pig
 Result: non-sensitizing
 Method: OECD 406

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause respiratory irritation
 May cause drowsiness or dizziness

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

Target organs

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
 Target organs: central nervous system
 It can cause sleepiness or dizziness.

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

May cause damage to organs

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration

11.2. Information on other hazards

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

SECTION 12. Ecological information

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

12.1. Toxicity

Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene
 LC50 - for Fish 2,6 mg/l/96h p-xylene

ETHYL ACETATE
 LC50 - for Fish 230 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas
 EC50 - for Crustacea 154 mg/l/48h

N-BUTYL ACETATE
 LC50 - for Fish 18 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas
 EC50 - for Crustacea 44 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
 Chronic NOEC for Crustacea 23 mg/l Daphnia magna

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
 LC50 - for Fish > 100 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss
 EC50 - for Crustacea 500 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
 Chronic NOEC for Crustacea 100 mg/l Daphnia magna

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene
 Rapidly degradable

ETHYL ACETATE
 Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l
 Rapidly degradable

N-BUTYL ACETATE
 Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l
 Rapidly degradable >90% (28 d)

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
 Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l
 Rapidly degradable 83% (28 d, OECD 301 F)

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene
 BCF 25,9

SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

ETHYL ACETATE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	0,68
BCF	30
N-BUTYL ACETATE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	2,3 25°C - OECD 117
BCF	15,3
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	1,2 Log Kow 20°C - OECD 117

12.4. Mobility in soil

N-BUTYL ACETATE	
Partition coefficient: soil/water	< 3

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

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

12.7. Other adverse effects

Information not available

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

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

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

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

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

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

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

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number or ID number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: UN 1263

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
 IMDG: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
 IATA: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

SECTION 14. Transport information ... / >>

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: II

14.5. Environmental hazards

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

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 33	Limited Quantities: 5 lt	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
	Special provision: 163, 367, 640C, 650		
IMDG:	EMS: F-E, S-E	Limited Quantities: 5 lt	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 60 L	Packaging instructions: 364
	Passengers:	Maximum quantity: 5 L	Packaging instructions: 353
	Special provision:	A3, A72, A192	

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Information not relevant

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EU: P5c

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

<u>Product</u>	
Point	3 - 40
<u>Contained substance</u>	
Point	75

Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 - on the marketing and use of explosives precursors
not applicable

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)
On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage \geq than 0,1%.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)
None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to Regulation (EU) 649/2012:
None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:
None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:
None

SECTION 15. Regulatory information ... / >>

Healthcare controls

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

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

ETHYL ACETATE

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene

SECTION 16. Other information

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

Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

LEGEND:

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

SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

- vPvM: Very persistent and very mobile
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (II Annex of REACH Regulation)
4. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
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Note for users:

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

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

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

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

CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION

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

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

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