

## Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation (EU) 2020/878 and to Annex II to UK REACH

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

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Code: CK352010001  
Product name: KRAFT TOTAL PROOF POLYUREA Comp.-A  
UFI: 15W1-Y0TW-X00E-KQS3

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

Intended use: High performance, 2K cold-applied elastomeric waterproofing polyurea membrane

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

Name: DRUCKFARBEN HELLAS SA  
Full address: MEGARIDOS AVENUE  
District and Country: 19300 ASPROPYRGOS (ATTIKI)  
GREECE  
Tel.: +30 210 5519500  
Fax: +30 210 5519501  
e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: psafety@druckfarben.gr

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to: 0030-210-7793777

### 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 2020/878.

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.
Aspiration hazard, category 1	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Skin sensitization, category 1A	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
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.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

### SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / >>

**H412** Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.  
**EUH066** Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.  
**EUH210** Safety data sheet available on request.

Precautionary statements:

**P210** Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
**P331** Do NOT induce vomiting.  
**P301+P310** IF SWALLOWED: immediately call a POISON CENTER or a doctor  
**P370+P378** In case of fire: use alcohol resistant foam to extinguish.  
**P501** Dispose of contents / container to an approved waste disposal plant or recycled in accordance with local / national / international regulations.  
**P102** Keep out of reach of children.  
**P101** If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
**P271** Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
**P280** Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.  
**P312** Call a POISON CENTRE / doctor, if you feel unwell.

**Contains:** Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics  
Aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedi-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester  
Reaction mass of: Bis(1,2,2,6,6- pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) Sebacate and Methyl 1,2,2,6,6 pentamethyl-4-piperidyl Sebacate  
XYLENE (reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene)  
Diethyl maleate

### 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)
<b>TITANIUM DIOXIDE</b>		
INDEX	$9 \leq x < 30$	
EC	236-675-5	
CAS	13463-67-7	
REACH Reg.	01-2119489379-17-0000	01-2119489379-17-0197 01-2119489379-17
<b>Aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedi-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester</b>		
INDEX	$9 \leq x < 25$	Skin Sens. 1A H317, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412
EC	429-270-1	
CAS	136210-30-5	
REACH Reg.	01-0000017556-64-0000	
<b>Barium Sulfate Precipitated</b>		
INDEX	$9 \leq x < 30$	
EC		
CAS	7727-43-7	
REACH Reg.	01-2119491274-35	
<b>Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics</b>		
INDEX	$9 \leq x < 10$	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT SE 3 H335, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411, EUH066, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: P
EC	918-668-5	
CAS	64742-95-6	
REACH Reg.	01-2119455851-35-0001 01-2119486773-24 01-2119455851-35	
<b>XYLENE (reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene)</b>		
INDEX	$5 \leq x < 9$	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
EC	905-588-0	ATE Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation vapours: 11 mg/l
CAS		

### SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients ... / >>

REACH Reg. 01-2119486136-34 01-2119539452-40 01-2119539452-40-0055 01-2119485493-29

#### Diethyl maleate

INDEX 0 < x < 0,5 Skin Sens. 1 H317

EC 205-451-9

CAS 141-05-9

REACH Reg. 01-2119472130-52-0000

#### Xylene

INDEX 601-022-00-9 0 < x < 0,5 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

EC 215-535-7

CAS 1330-20-7

REACH Reg. 01-2119488216-32

#### n-Butyl Acetate

INDEX 607-025-00-1 0 < x < 0,5 Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066

EC 204-658-1

CAS 123-86-4

REACH Reg. 01-2119485493-29-0007 01-2119485493-29-0005 01-2119485493-29-0003 01-2119485493-29

#### Reaction mass of: Bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) Sebacate and Methyl 1,2,2,6,6 pentamethyl-4-piperidyl Sebacate

INDEX 0,1 ≤ x < 0,25 Repr. 2 H361f, Skin Sens. 1A H317, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=1

EC 915-687-0

CAS 1065336-91-5

REACH Reg. 01-2119491304-40-0000 01-2119491304-40-0002

#### 2-Methoxy-1-Methylethyl Acetate

INDEX 607-195-00-7 0 < x < 0,5 Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336

EC 203-603-9

CAS 108-65-6

REACH Reg. 01-21194575791-29-0015 01-2119475791--29

#### ETHYLBENZENE

INDEX 601-023-00-4 0 < x < 0,5 Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412  
LC50 Inhalation vapours: 17,2 mg/l/4h

EC 202-849-4

CAS 100-41-4

#### Quartz (Crystalline Silica)

INDEX 0 < x < 0,5 Substance with a community workplace exposure limit.

EC 238-878-4

CAS 14808-60-7

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

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 immediately all contaminated clothing. Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water (and soap if possible). Get medical advice/attention. 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. 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

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

product.

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

IF SWALLOWED: immediately call a POISON CENTER or a doctor

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 and 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

If large quantities of the product are involved in a fire, they can make it considerably worse. Do not breathe combustion products.

#### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION

In the case of fire, use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent the risk of explosions (product decomposition and excess pressure) and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Remove all containers containing the product from the fire, if it is safe to do so.

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

Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site. Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not disperse in the environment.

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

Use inert absorbent material to soak up leaked product. 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. 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 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.

### SECTION 7. Handling and storage ... / >>

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

Information not available

### SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory references:

BGR	България	НАРЕДБА № 13 ОТ 30 ДЕКЕМВРИ 2003 Г. ЗА ЗАЩИТА НА РАБОТЕЩИТЕ ОТ РИСКОВЕ, СВЪРЗАНИ С ЕКСПОЗИЦИЯ НА ХИМИЧНИ АГЕНТИ ПРИ РАБОТА (изм. ДВ. бр.5 от 17 Януари 2020г.)
DEU	Deutschland	Forschungsgemeinschaft MAK- und BAT-Werte-Liste 2022 Ständige Senatskommission zur Prüfung gesundheitsschädlicher Arbeitsstoffe Mitteilung 58
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"»
ROU	România	Hotărârea nr. 53/2021 pentru modificarea hotărârii guvernului nr. 1.218/2006, precum și pentru modificarea și completarea hotărârii guvernului nr. 1.093/2006
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"
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.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2023

#### Aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedi-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester

##### Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,00013	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,000013	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,21	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,02	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	31,1	mg/l
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)	NEA	
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,1	mg/kg
Normal value for the atmosphere	NPI	

##### 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	1.4 mg/kg bw/d	NPI	1.4 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	NPI	4.8 mg/m3	NPI	4.8 mg/m3	VND	112 mg/m3	VND	28 mg/m3
Skin	VND	1.4 mg/kg bw/d	VND	1.4 mg/kg bw/d	VND	NPI	VND	4 mg/kg/d

#### Xylene

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	221	50	442	100	SKIN
AGW	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN
MAK	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN
TLV	GRC	435	100	650	150	
TLV	ROU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
ПДК	RUS	50		150		n
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150	

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

#### Quartz (Crystalline Silica)

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	ROU	0,1				RESP
OEL	EU	0,1				RESP
TLV-ACGIH		0,025				RESP

#### 2-Methoxy-1-Methylethyl Acetate

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	275	50	550	100	SKIN
AGW	DEU	270	50	270	50	
MAK	DEU	270	50	270	50	
TLV	GRC	275	50	550	100	
TLV	ROU	275	50	550	100	SKIN
ПДК	RUS			10		п
WEL	GBR	274	50	548	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	SKIN

#### Barium Sulfate Precipitated

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	10				
MAK	DEU	0,3				INHAL
MAK	DEU	0,3		1,6		RESP Hinweis
WEL	GBR	10				INHAL
WEL	GBR	4				RESP
TLV-ACGIH		5				INHAL

#### Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	GRC	100				

##### Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers			Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Effects on workers		
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local			Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				VND	11 mg/kg/d			
Inhalation				VND	32 mg/m3			VND 150 mg/m3
Skin				VND	11 mg/kg/d			VND 25 mg/kg/d

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

#### n-Butyl Acetate

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	
TLV	BGR	275	50	550	100	SKIN
AGW	DEU	270	50	270	50	
MAK	DEU	270	50	270	50	
TLV	GRC	275	50	550	100	
TLV	ROU	275	50	550	100	SKIN
ПДК	RUS			10		n
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	ml/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

##### Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers			Effects on workers				
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral			VND	1,67 mg/kg				
Inhalation			VND	33 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	553,5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	VND	VND	275 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Skin			VND	54,8 mg/kg			VND	153,5 mg/kg

#### TITANIUM DIOXIDE

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	
TLV	BGR	10				RESP
MAK	DEU	0,3		2,4		RESP Hinweis
TLV	GRC		10			
TLV	ROU	10		15		
ПДК	RUS	10				a, φ
WEL	GBR	10				INHAL
WEL	GBR	4				RESP
TLV-ACGIH		0,2				RESP

#### ETHYLBENZENE

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	
TLV	BGR	435		545		SKIN
AGW	DEU	88	20	176	40	SKIN
MAK	DEU	88	20	176	40	SKIN
TLV	GRC	435	100	545	125	
TLV	ROU	442	100	884	200	SKIN
ПДК	RUS	50		150		n
WEL	GBR	441	100	552	125	SKIN
OEL	EU	442	100	884	200	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		87	20			

##### 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.

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

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

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

#### 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.

#### 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).

#### 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 A 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	Temperature: 25 °C
Colour	white	Temperature: 25 °C
Odour	characteristic of solvent	Concentration: 100 %
Melting point / freezing point	not available	
Initial boiling point	not available	
Flammability	not available	
Lower explosive limit	not available	
Upper explosive limit	not available	
Flash point	23 ≤ T ≤ 60 °C	
Auto-ignition temperature	not available	
Decomposition temperature	not available	
pH	not available	Reason for missing data: substance/mixture is non-soluble (in water)
Kinematic viscosity	535-1250 mm <sup>2</sup> /s	Method: Converting Formula from Dynamic Viscosity & Density
Dynamic viscosity	85-105 KU	Temperature: 25 °C
Solubility	not available	Method: ASTM D 562-05
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not available	Temperature: 25 °C
Vapour pressure	not available	
Density and/or relative density	1,84-1,86 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Method: ISO 2811
Relative vapour density	not available	Temperature: 25 °C
Particle characteristics	not applicable	

#### 9.2. Other information

##### 9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Information not available

##### 9.2.2. Other safety characteristics



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

Total solids (250°C / 482°F)	83,50 %	Method:ISO 3251 Temperature: 25 °C
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### 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.

##### n-Butyl Acetate

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

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

#### 10.2. Chemical stability

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

#### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

##### Xylene

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

##### 2-Methoxy-1-Methylethyl Acetate

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

##### n-Butyl Acetate

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

##### ETHYLBENZENE

Reacts violently with: strong oxidants. Attacks various types of plastic materials. May form explosive mixtures with: air.

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

#### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Reaction mass of: Bis(1,2,2,6,6- pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) Sebacate and Methyl 1,2,2,6,6 pentamethyl-4-piperidyl Sebacate

Avoid contact with: strong oxidising agents, strong bases, strong acids.

##### 2-Methoxy-1-Methylethyl Acetate

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

##### n-Butyl Acetate

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

#### 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.

##### ETHYLBENZENE

May develop: methane, styrene, hydrogen, ethane.

### 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.

##### n-Butyl 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

### SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

#### Xylene

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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

#### 2-Methoxy-1-Methylethyl Acetate

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

#### n-Butyl Acetate

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

#### ETHYLBENZENE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

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

#### Xylene

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

#### 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).

#### n-Butyl 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).

#### ETHYLBENZENE

As the counterparts of benzene, may have an acute effect on the central nervous system, with depression, narcosis, often preceded by dizziness and associated with headache (Ispeš). Is irritating for skin, conjunctiva and respiratory tract.

#### Interactive effects

#### Xylene

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.

#### 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

#### Aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedi-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester

LD50 (Dermal):	> 2000 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Oral):	> 2000 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	> 4,244 mg/l/4h Rat

#### XYLENE (reaction mass of ethylbenzene and 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/kg 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)

#### Xylene

LD50 (Dermal):	1100 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	3523 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	11 mg/l/4h Rat

### SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

2-Methoxy-1-Methylethyl Acetate	
LD50 (Dermal):	> 5000 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Oral):	8530 mg/kg Rat
Barium Sulfate Precipitated	
LD50 (Oral):	> 3000 mg/kg Mouse
Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	
LD50 (Dermal):	> 3400 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	> 6800 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	> 10,2 mg/l/4h
n-Butyl Acetate	
LD50 (Dermal):	> 5000 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Oral):	13100 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	> 21 mg/l Rat
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	
LD50 (Oral):	> 10000 mg/kg Rat
ETHYLBENZENE	
LD50 (Dermal):	15354 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	3500 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	17,2 mg/l/4h Rat

#### SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

#### SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

#### RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Sensitising for the skin

#### 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

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".

##### ETHYLBENZENE

Classified in Group 2B (possible human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - (IARC, 2000).

Classified in Group D (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - (US EPA file on-line 2014).

#### REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

#### STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

#### STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

#### ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration

### SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

#### 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

Aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedi-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester  
 LC50 - for Fish > 66 mg/l/96h Danio rerio (Ζεβρόψαρο)  
 EC50 - for Crustacea > 88,6 mg/l/48h Daphnia Magna  
 EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants > 113 mg/l/72h scenedesmus subspicatus  
 Chronic NOEC for Crustacea > 0,01 mg/l Daphnia Magna 21 days

XYLENE (reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene)  
 LC50 - for Fish 18 mg/l/96h Fresh Water Fish  
 EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants 1,3 mg/l/72h Algae

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics  
 LC50 - for Fish > 1 mg/l/96h  
 EC50 - for Crustacea > 1 mg/l/48h  
 EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants > 1 mg/l/72h

#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedi-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester  
 NOT rapidly degradable

Xylene  
 Solubility in water 100 - 1000 mg/l  
 Rapidly degradable

2-Methoxy-1-Methylethyl Acetate  
 Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l  
 Rapidly degradable

Barium Sulfate Precipitated  
 Solubility in water 0,1 - 100 mg/l  
 Degradability: information not available

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics  
 Rapidly degradable

n-Butyl Acetate  
 Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l  
 Rapidly degradable

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

ETHYLBENZENE  
 Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l  
 Rapidly degradable

#### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedi-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester  
 Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 5,16 Log Kow  
 BCF 1872 -

Xylene  
 Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,12  
 BCF 25,9

### SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

2-Methoxy-1-Methylethyl Acetate Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	1,2
n-Butyl Acetate Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	1,2
ETHYLBENZENE Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	3,6

#### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Information not available

#### 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.  
 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 1866

#### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: RESIN SOLUTION  
 IMDG: RESIN SOLUTION  
 IATA: RESIN SOLUTION

#### 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



### SECTION 14. Transport information ... / >>

#### 14.5. Environmental hazards

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

#### 14.6. Special precautions for user

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

#### 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

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 not been performed for the preparation/for the substances indicated in section 3.

### SECTION 16. Other information

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

<b>Flam. Liq. 2</b>	Flammable liquid, category 2
<b>Flam. Liq. 3</b>	Flammable liquid, category 3
<b>Repr. 2</b>	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
<b>Acute Tox. 4</b>	Acute toxicity, category 4

### SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

<b>Asp. Tox. 1</b>	Aspiration hazard, category 1
<b>STOT RE 2</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
<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>Skin Sens. 1A</b>	Skin sensitization, category 1A
<b>Aquatic Acute 1</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
<b>Aquatic Chronic 1</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1
<b>Aquatic Chronic 2</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
<b>Aquatic Chronic 3</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H361f</b>	Suspected of damaging fertility.
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin.
<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled.
<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<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>H400</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life.
<b>H410</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>H411</b>	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>H412</b>	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>EUH066</b>	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
<b>EUH210</b>	Safety data sheet available on request.

#### 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
- vPvM: Very persistent and very mobile
- 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) 2020/878 (II Annex of REACH Regulation)
4. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament



### SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

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)
14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
15. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
16. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
18. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)
19. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/1182 (XV Atp. CLP)
20. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/643 (XVI Atp. CLP)
21. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/849 (XVII Atp. CLP)
22. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2022/692 (XVIII Atp. CLP)
23. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2023/707
24. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2023/1434 (XIX Atp. CLP)
24. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2023/1435 (XX Atp. CLP)

- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

#### Note for users:

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

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

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

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

#### CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION

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

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

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



## Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation (EU) 2020/878 and to Annex II to UK REACH

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

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Code: **CK35201AL00**  
Product name: **KRAFT TOTAL PROOF POLYUREA AL Comp.-B**  
UFI: **U2W1-G04H-M00X-XD61**

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

Intended use: **High performance, 2K cold-applied elastomeric waterproofing aliphatic polyurea menbrane (Hardener)**

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

Name: **DRUCKFARBEN HELLAS SA**  
Full address: **MEGARIDOS AVENUE**  
District and Country: **19300 ASPROPYRGOS (ATTIKI) GREECE**  
Tel.: **+30 210 5519500**  
Fax: **+30 210 5519501**

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: **psafety@druckfarben.gr**

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to: **0030-210-7793777**

### 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 2020/878.

Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

##### Hazard classification and indication:

Flammable liquid, category 3	H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Skin sensitization, category 1	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

#### 2.2. Label elements

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

##### Hazard pictograms:



Signal words: **Warning**

##### Hazard statements:

<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H317</b>	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / >>

**EUH204** Contains isocyanates. May produce an allergic reaction.  
**EUH210** Safety data sheet available on request.

Precautionary statements:

**P210** Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
**P370+P378** In case of fire: use alcohol resistant foam to extinguish.  
**P501** Dispose of contents / container to an approved waste disposal plant or recycled in accordance with local / national / international regulations.  
**P102** Keep out of reach of children.  
**P101** If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
**P261** Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.  
**P271** Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
**P280** Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.  
**P312** Call a POISON CENTRE / doctor, if you feel unwell.

**Contains:** HDI oligomers, isocyanurate  
Aliphatic Polyisocyanate  
2-Methoxy-1-Methylethyl Acetate  
Isophorone Diisocyanate

As from 24 August 2023 adequate training is required before industrial or professional use.

### 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)
<b>Aliphatic Polyisocyanate</b>		
INDEX	$50 \leq x < 100$	<b>Skin Sens. 1 H317</b>
EC		
CAS	426822-87-9	
<b>2-Methoxy-1-Methylethyl Acetate</b>		
INDEX	$9 \leq x < 20$	<b>Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336</b>
EC	203-603-9	
CAS	108-65-6	
REACH Reg.	01-2119475791-29 01-2119565113-46-0017 01-2119475791-29-0045 01-2119475791-29-0001	
<b>n-Butyl Acetate</b>		
INDEX	$5 \leq x < 9$	<b>Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066</b>
EC	204-658-1	
CAS	123-86-4	
REACH Reg.	01-2119485493-29-0007 01-2119485493-29-0005 01-2119485493-29-0003 01-2119485493-29	
<b>XYLENE (reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene)</b>		
INDEX	$1 \leq x < 5$	<b>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</b>
EC	905-588-0	<b>ATE Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation vapours: 11 mg/l</b>
CAS		
REACH Reg.	01-2119486136-34 01-2119539452-40 01-2119539452-40-0055 01-2119485493-29	
<b>HDI oligomers, isocyanurate</b>		
INDEX	$1 \leq x < 5$	<b>Acute Tox. 4 H332, STOT SE 3 H335, Skin Sens. 1 H317</b>
EC	931-274-8	<b>ATE Inhalation mists/powders: 1,5 mg/l, ATE Inhalation vapours: 11 mg/l</b>
CAS	28182-81-2	
REACH Reg.	01-2119485796-17-0000, 01-2119485796-17-0002 01-2119485796-17-0001 01-2119485796-17-0012	

**SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients ... / >>**

<b>Isophorone Diisocyanate</b> <i>INDEX</i> 615-008-00-5	0,25 ≤ x < 0,5	<b>Acute Tox. 1 H330, Skin Corr. 1C H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318, STOT SE 3 H335, Resp. Sens. 1 H334, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: 2 Skin Sens. 1 H317: ≥ 0,5%, Resp. Sens. 1 H334: ≥ 0,5% ATE Inhalation mists/powders: 0,005 mg/l, ATE Inhalation vapours: 0,05 mg/l</b>
<i>EC</i> 223-861-6		
<i>CAS</i> 4098-71-9		
<i>REACH Reg.</i> 01-2119490408-31-0002 01-21194990408-0012		

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**

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 immediately all contaminated clothing. Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water (and soap if possible). Get medical advice/attention. 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 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**

Call a POISON CENTRE / doctor, if you feel unwell.

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.

### 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. 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 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.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

## SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory references:

BGR	България	НАРЕДБА № 13 ОТ 30 ДЕКЕМВРИ 2003 Г. ЗА ЗАЩИТА НА РАБОТЕЩИТЕ ОТ РИСКОВЕ, СВЪРЗАНИ С ЕКСПОЗИЦИЯ НА ХИМИЧНИ АГЕНТИ ПРИ РАБОТА (изм. ДВ. бр.5 от 17 Януари 2020г.)
DEU	Deutschland	Forschungsgemeinschaft MAK- und BAT-Werte-Liste 2022 Ständige Senatskommission zur Prüfung gesundheitsschädlicher Arbeitsstoffe Mitteilung 58
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"»
ROU	România	Hotărârea nr. 53/2021 pentru modificarea hotărârii guvernului nr. 1.218/2006, precum și pentru modificarea și completarea hotărârii guvernului nr. 1.093/2006
RUS	Россия	ПОСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ от 13 февраля 2018 г. N 25 ОБ УТВЕРЖДЕНИИ ГИГИЕНИЧЕСКИХ НОРМАТИВОВ ГН 2.2.5.3532-18 "ПРЕДЕЛЬНО ДОПУСТИМЫЕ КОНЦЕНТРАЦИИ (ПДК)

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

GBR	United Kingdom	ВРЕДНЫХ ВЕЩЕСТВ В ВОЗДУХЕ РАБОЧЕЙ ЗОНЫ"
EU	OEL EU	EN40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)
		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.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2023

#### Isophorone Diisocyanate

Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	0,1				
AGW	DEU	0,046	0,005	0,046 (C)	0,005 (C)	
MAK	DEU	0,046	0,005	0,046 (C)	0,005 (C)	C = 0,092 mg/m3
TLV	GRC	0,09		0,18		
TLV-ACGIH		0,045	0,005			

#### n-Butyl Acetate

Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	275	50	550	100	SKIN
AGW	DEU	270	50	270	50	
MAK	DEU	270	50	270	50	
TLV	GRC	275	50	550	100	
TLV	ROU	275	50	550	100	SKIN
ПДК	RUS			10		n
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	ml/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

#### Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers			Effects on workers				
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral			VND	1,67 mg/kg				
Inhalation			VND	33 mg/m3	553,5 mg/m3	VND	VND	275 mg/m3
Skin			VND	54,8 mg/kg			VND	153,5 mg/kg

#### 2-Methoxy-1-Methylethyl Acetate

Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	275	50	550	100	SKIN
AGW	DEU	270	50	270	50	
MAK	DEU	270	50	270	50	
TLV	GRC	275	50	550	100	
TLV	ROU	275	50	550	100	SKIN
ПДК	RUS			10		n
WEL	GBR	274	50	548	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	SKIN

#### 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

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

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.

#### 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.

#### 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).

#### 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 A 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.

### SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

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

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	liquid	Temperature: 25 °C
Colour	transparent	Temperature: 25 °C
Odour	characteristic of solvent	Concentration: 100 %
Melting point / freezing point	not available	
Initial boiling point	not available	
Flammability	not available	
Lower explosive limit	not available	
Upper explosive limit	not available	
Flash point	23 ≤ T ≤ 60 °C	
Auto-ignition temperature	not available	
Decomposition temperature	not available	
pH	not available	Reason for missing data: substance/mixture is non-soluble (in water)
Kinematic viscosity	1225-2410 mm <sup>2</sup> /s	Method: Converting Formula from Dynamic Viscosity & Density
Dynamic viscosity	95-105 KU	Temperature: 25 °C Method: ASTM D 562-05 Temperature: 25 °C
Solubility	not available	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not available	
Vapour pressure	not available	
Density and/or relative density	1,04-1,06 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Method: ISO 2811 Temperature: 25 °C
Relative vapour density	not available	
Particle characteristics	not applicable	

#### 9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes



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

Information not available

#### 9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

Total solids (250°C / 482°F)	73,00 %	Method:ISO 3251 Temperature: 25 °C
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### SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1. Reactivity

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

##### n-Butyl Acetate

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.  
With the air it may slowly develop peroxides that explode with an increase in temperature.

##### 2-Methoxy-1-Methylethyl Acetate

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.  
With the air it may slowly develop peroxides that explode with an increase in temperature.

#### 10.2. Chemical stability

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

#### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

##### n-Butyl Acetate

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

##### 2-Methoxy-1-Methylethyl Acetate

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

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

#### 10.5. Incompatible materials

##### n-Butyl Acetate

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

##### 2-Methoxy-1-Methylethyl Acetate

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

#### 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

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

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

##### n-Butyl 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.

##### 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

### SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

#### n-Butyl 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).

#### 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

Information not available

#### ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation - mists / powders) of the mixture:	0,97 mg/l
ATE (Inhalation - vapours) of the mixture:	9,17 mg/l
ATE (Inhalation - gas) of the mixture:	Acute Tox. 3
ATE (Oral) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg

#### XYLENE (reaction mass of ethylbenzene and 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/kg 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)

#### Isophorone Diisocyanate

ATE (Inhalation mists/powders):	0,005 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)
ATE (Inhalation vapours):	0,05 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)

#### HDI oligomers, isocyanurate

ATE (Inhalation mists/powders):	1,5 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)
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)

#### n-Butyl Acetate

LD50 (Dermal):	> 5000 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Oral):	13100 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	> 21 mg/l Rat

#### 2-Methoxy-1-Methylethyl Acetate

LD50 (Dermal):	> 5000 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Oral):	8530 mg/kg Rat

#### 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

Sensitising for the skin

#### GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

#### CARCINOGENICITY



### SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

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 drowsiness or dizziness

#### STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

#### ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

### 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

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

#### 12.1. Toxicity

XYLENE (reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene)	
LC50 - for Fish	18 mg/l/96h Fresh Water Fish
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	1,3 mg/l/72h Algae

#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Isophorone Diisocyanate  
NOT rapidly degradable

n-Butyl Acetate	
Solubility in water	> 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

2-Methoxy-1-Methylethyl Acetate	
Solubility in water	> 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

#### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Isophorone Diisocyanate	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	0,99

n-Butyl Acetate	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	1,2

2-Methoxy-1-Methylethyl Acetate	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	1,2

#### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Information not available

#### 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%.



### SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

#### 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.

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 1866

#### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: RESIN SOLUTION  
IMDG: RESIN SOLUTION  
IATA: RESIN SOLUTION

#### 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: not marine pollutant  
IATA: NO

#### 14.6. Special precautions for user

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

#### 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

Product

Point 3 - 40

Contained substance

Point 75

Point 74 DIISOCYANATES

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

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 not been performed for the preparation/for the substances indicated in section 3.

## 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>Acute Tox. 1</b>	Acute toxicity, category 1
<b>Acute Tox. 4</b>	Acute toxicity, category 4
<b>Asp. Tox. 1</b>	Aspiration hazard, category 1
<b>STOT RE 2</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
<b>Skin Corr. 1C</b>	Skin corrosion, category 1C
<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>Resp. Sens. 1</b>	Respiratory sensitization, category 1
<b>Skin Sens. 1</b>	Skin sensitization, category 1
<b>Aquatic Chronic 2</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
<b>Aquatic Chronic 3</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H330</b>	Fatal if inhaled.
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin.
<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled.
<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>H314</b>	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.

### SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>H334</b>	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
<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.
<b>EUH066</b>	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
<b>EUH204</b>	Contains isocyanates. May produce an allergic reaction.
<b>EUH210</b>	Safety data sheet available on request.

#### 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
- vPvM: Very persistent and very mobile
- 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) 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
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)
14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
15. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
16. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
18. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)
19. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/1182 (XV Atp. CLP)
20. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/643 (XVI Atp. CLP)
21. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/849 (XVII Atp. CLP)
22. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2022/692 (XVIII Atp. CLP)
23. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2023/707



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### SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

- 24. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2023/1434 (XIX Atp. CLP)
- 24. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2023/1435 (XX Atp. CLP)

- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

#### Note for users:

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

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

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

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

#### CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION

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

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

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