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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : LBY 216 VERT JAUNE MAT 3389 P.A
Identification of the article : 032991005R

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

Use of the Sub-
stance/Mixture : Industrial paint

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : SOFICOR MÄDER - Etablissement de L'Aigle
Z.I. No 1 - Route de Crulai
FR - 61300 L'AIGLE
Telephone : +330233842570
Telefax : +330233842576
E-mail address of person
responsible for the SDS : products-safety.mader-france@mader-group.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone
number :
ORFILA (INRS) +33(0)1 45 42 59 59 Mr Yves ROMBAUT
+33(0)6 88 70 19 82 / +33(0)3 20 12 79 50

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

| | |
|--|--|
| Flammable liquids, Category 2 | H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour. |
| Skin irritation, Category 2 | H315: Causes skin irritation. |
| Eye irritation, Category 2 | H319: Causes serious eye irritation. |
| Skin sensitisation, Category 1 | H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 3 | H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

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Hazard pictograms :  

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
Response:
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight \leq 700)
Fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18-unsatd., maleated

2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Chemical nature : Industrial paint

Components

| Chemical name | CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number | Classification | Concentration (% w/w) |
|--|---|---|--------------------------|
| reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight \leq 700) | 25068-38-6 500-033-5 603-074-00-8 01-2119456619-26 | Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Aquatic Chronic 2; | \geq 10 - < 20 |

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| | | H411 | |
| Methyl isobutyl ketone | 108-10-1 203-550-1 606-004-00-4 01-2119473980-30 | Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H335 | >= 1 - < 10 |
| 2-Butanone | 78-93-3 201-159-0 606-002-00-3 01-2119457290-43 | Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H336 | >= 1 - < 10 |
| Cyclohexanone | 108-94-1 203-631-1 606-010-00-7 01-2119453616-35 | Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H332 | >= 1 - < 10 |
| Xylene | 1330-20-7 215-535-7 601-022-00-9 01-2119488216-32 | Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT RE 2; H373 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412 | >= 2,5 - < 10 |
| Ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 202-849-4 601-023-00-4 01-2119489370-35 | Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Acute Tox. 4; H332 STOT RE 2; H373 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 | >= 1 - < 10 |
| Toluene | 108-88-3 203-625-9 601-021-00-3 01-2119471310-51 | Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Repr. 2; H361d STOT SE 3; H336 STOT RE 2; H373 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 | >= 1 - < 3 |
| Fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18-unsatd., maleated | 85711-46-2 288-306-2 01-2119976378-19 | Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Skin Sens. 1; H317 | >= 0,1 - < 1 |
| Substances with a workplace exposure limit : | | | |
| Sulfuric acid, barium salt (1:1) | 7727-43-7 231-784-4 01-2119491274-35 | | >= 10 - < 20 |
| 2-Propanol, 1-methoxy-, acetate | 108-65-6 203-603-9 607-195-00-7 01-2119475791-29 | Flam. Liq. 3; H226 | >= 1 - < 10 |
| Titanium dioxide | 13463-67-7 236-675-5 01-2119489379-17 | | >= 1 - < 10 |
| Silicon dioxide | 7631-86-9 231-545-4 01-2119379499-16 | | >= 1 - < 10 |
| Butyl acetate | 123-86-4 204-658-1 607-025-00-1 | Flam. Liq. 3; H226 STOT SE 3; H336 | >= 1 - < 10 |

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01-2119485493-29

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

- General advice : Move out of dangerous area.
Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
Do not leave the victim unattended.
- If inhaled : Consult a physician after significant exposure.
If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical advice.
- In case of skin contact : If skin irritation persists, call a physician.
If on skin, rinse well with water.
If on clothes, remove clothes.
- In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.
Remove contact lenses.
Protect unharmed eye.
Keep eye wide open while rinsing.
If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.
- If swallowed : Keep respiratory tract clear.
Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If symptoms persist, call a physician.
Take victim immediately to hospital.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

- Risks : Causes skin irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes serious eye irritation.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- Treatment : No information available.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Alcohol-resistant foam
Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
Dry chemical
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : High volume water jet

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5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.
- Hazardous combustion products : No hazardous combustion products are known

5.3 Advice for firefighters

- Special protective equipment for firefighters : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.
- Further information : Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.
Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
For safety reasons in case of fire, cans should be stored separately in closed containments.
Use a water spray to cool fully closed containers.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- Personal precautions : Use personal protective equipment.
Ensure adequate ventilation.
Remove all sources of ignition.
Evacuate personnel to safe areas.
Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.

6.2 Environmental precautions

- Environmental precautions : Prevent product from entering drains.
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Methods for cleaning up : Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).

6.4 Reference to other sections

Not applicable

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

- Advice on safe handling : Avoid formation of aerosol.

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Do not breathe vapours/dust.
 Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
 For personal protection see section 8.
 Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.
 Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
 Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms.
 Open drum carefully as content may be under pressure.
 Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national regulations.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion : Do not spray on a naked flame or any incandescent material. Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge (which might cause ignition of organic vapours). Use only explosion-proof equipment. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.

Hygiene measures : When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers : No smoking. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Observe label precautions. Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards.

Further information on storage stability : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : No data available
 No information available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

| Components | CAS-No. | Value type (Form of exposure) | Control parameters | Basis |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Sulfuric acid, barium salt (1:1) | 7727-43-7 | TWA (inhalable dust) | 10 mg/m ³ | GB EH40 |
| Further information | For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any | | | |

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| | <p>kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used</p> | | | |
| | | TWA (Respirable dust) | 4 mg/m3 | GB EH40 |
| Further information | <p>For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used</p> | | | |
| Methyl isobutyl ketone | 108-10-1 | TWA | 20 ppm 83 mg/m3 | 2000/39/EC |
| Further information | Indicative | | | |
| | | STEL | 50 ppm 208 mg/m3 | 2000/39/EC |
| Further information | Indicative | | | |
| | | TWA | 50 ppm 208 mg/m3 | GB EH40 |
| Further information | Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity. | | | |
| | | STEL | 100 ppm 416 mg/m3 | GB EH40 |

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| Further information | Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity. | | | |
| 2-Propanol, 1-methoxy-, acetate | 108-65-6 | TWA | 50 ppm 275 mg/m ³ | 2000/39/EC |
| Further information | Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative | | | |
| | | STEL | 100 ppm 550 mg/m ³ | 2000/39/EC |
| Further information | Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative | | | |
| | | TWA | 50 ppm 274 mg/m ³ | GB EH40 |
| Further information | Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity. | | | |
| | | STEL | 100 ppm 548 mg/m ³ | GB EH40 |
| Further information | Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity. | | | |
| 2-Butanone | 78-93-3 | TWA | 200 ppm 600 mg/m ³ | 2000/39/EC |
| Further information | Indicative | | | |
| | | STEL | 300 ppm 900 mg/m ³ | 2000/39/EC |
| Further information | Indicative | | | |
| | | TWA | 200 ppm 600 mg/m ³ | GB EH40 |
| Further information | Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity. | | | |
| | | STEL | 300 ppm 899 mg/m ³ | GB EH40 |
| Further information | Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity. | | | |
| Cyclohexanone | 108-94-1 | TWA | 10 ppm 40,8 mg/m ³ | 2000/39/EC |
| Further information | Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative | | | |
| | | STEL | 20 ppm 81,6 mg/m ³ | 2000/39/EC |
| Further information | Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative | | | |
| | | TWA | 10 ppm | GB EH40 |
| Further information | Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity. | | | |
| | | STEL | 20 ppm | GB EH40 |
| Further information | Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity. | | | |
| Titanium dioxide | 13463-67-7 | TWA (inhalable dust) | 10 mg/m ³ | GB EH40 |
| Further information | For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m ⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m ⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed | | | |

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| | <p>above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used</p> | | | |
| | | TWA (Respirable dust) | 4 mg/m ³ | GB EH40 |
| Further information | <p>For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used</p> | | | |
| Xylene | 1330-20-7 | TWA | 50 ppm 220 mg/m ³ | GB EH40 |
| Further information | <p>Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.</p> | | | |
| | | STEL | 100 ppm 441 mg/m ³ | GB EH40 |
| Further information | <p>Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.</p> | | | |
| | | TWA | 50 ppm 221 mg/m ³ | 2000/39/EC |
| Further information | <p>Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative</p> | | | |
| | | STEL | 100 ppm 442 mg/m ³ | 2000/39/EC |
| Further information | <p>Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative</p> | | | |
| Silicon dioxide | 7631-86-9 | TWA (inhalable) | 6 mg/m ³ | GB EH40 |

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| | | dust) | (Silica) | |
| Further information | <p>For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used</p> | | | |
| | | TWA (Respirable dust) | 2,4 mg/m3 (Silica) | GB EH40 |
| Further information | <p>For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used</p> | | | |
| Ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 | TWA | 100 ppm 442 mg/m3 | 2000/39/EC |
| Further information | Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative | | | |
| | | STEL | 200 ppm 884 mg/m3 | 2000/39/EC |
| Further information | Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative | | | |

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| | | TWA | 100 ppm 441 mg/m ³ | GB EH40 |
| Further information | Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity. | | | |
| | | STEL | 125 ppm 552 mg/m ³ | GB EH40 |
| Further information | Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity. | | | |
| Toluene | 108-88-3 | TWA | 50 ppm 192 mg/m ³ | 2006/15/EC |
| Further information | Indicative, Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin | | | |
| | | STEL | 100 ppm 384 mg/m ³ | 2006/15/EC |
| Further information | Indicative, Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin | | | |
| | | TWA | 50 ppm 191 mg/m ³ | GB EH40 |
| Further information | Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity. | | | |
| | | STEL | 100 ppm 384 mg/m ³ | GB EH40 |
| Further information | Can be absorbed through skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity. | | | |
| Butyl acetate | 123-86-4 | TWA | 150 ppm 724 mg/m ³ | GB EH40 |
| | | STEL | 200 ppm 966 mg/m ³ | GB EH40 |

Biological occupational exposure limits

| Substance name | CAS-No. | Control parameters | Sampling time | Basis |
|------------------------|-----------|--|---------------|----------------|
| Methyl isobutyl ketone | 108-10-1 | 4-methylpentan-2-one: 20 micromol per litre (Urine) | After shift | GB EH40 BAT |
| 2-Butanone | 78-93-3 | butan-2-one: 70 micromol per litre (Urine) | After shift | GB EH40 BAT |
| Cyclohexanone | 108-94-1 | cyclohexanol: 2 Millimoles per mole Creatinine (Urine) | After shift | GB EH40 BAT |
| Xylene | 1330-20-7 | methyl hippuric acid: 650 Millimoles per mole Creatinine (Urine) | After shift | GB EH40 BAT |

8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Eye wash bottle with pure water
 Tightly fitting safety goggles
 Wear face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing problems.

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Hand protection
Remarks : The suitability for a specific workplace should be discussed with the producers of the protective gloves.

Skin and body protection : Impervious clothing
Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance : liquid

Colour : yellow

Odour : solvent-like

pH : Not applicable

Melting point/range : Not applicable

Boiling point/boiling range : > 36 °C

Flash point : ca. -9 °C

Evaporation rate : No data available

Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit : No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit : No data available

Vapour pressure : < 1.000 hPa (50 °C)

Relative vapour density : No data available

Density : ca. 1,22 g/cm³ (23 °C)

Solubility(ies)
Water solubility : immiscible

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : No data available

Auto-ignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : Not applicable

Viscosity
Viscosity, dynamic : No data available

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Viscosity, kinematic : > 20,6 mm²/s (40 °C)
Explosive properties : No data available
Oxidizing properties : No data available

9.2 Other information

Self-ignition : No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.2 Chemical stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.
Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidizing agents
Strong oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 20 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Calculation method

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Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 2.000 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method

Components:

Xylene:

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 1.100 mg/kg
Method: Converted acute toxicity point estimate

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Product:

Remarks : May cause skin irritation and/or dermatitis.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Product:

Remarks : May cause irreversible eye damage.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

STOT - single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

STOT - repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Further information

Product:

Remarks : Solvents may degrease the skin.

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SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

No data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment : This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher..

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information : No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Do not dispose of waste into sewer.
Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container.
Send to a licensed waste management company.

Contaminated packaging : Empty remaining contents.
Dispose of as unused product.
Do not re-use empty containers.
Do not burn, or use a cutting torch on, the empty drum.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

ADN : UN 1263
ADR : UN 1263
RID : UN 1263

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IMDG : UN 1263

IATA : UN 1263

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADN : PAINT
(
(4-methylpentan-2-one; isobutyl methyl ketone, xylene)

ADR : PAINT
(
(4-methylpentan-2-one; isobutyl methyl ketone, xylene)

RID : PAINT
(
(4-methylpentan-2-one; isobutyl methyl ketone, xylene)

IMDG : PAINT
(
(4-methylpentan-2-one; isobutyl methyl ketone, xylene)

IATA : PAINT
(
(4-methylpentan-2-one; isobutyl methyl ketone, xylene)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADN : 3

ADR : 3

RID : 3

IMDG : 3

IATA : 3

14.4 Packing group

ADN
Packing group : II
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 33
Labels : 3
Remarks : Special Provision 640D

ADR
Packing group : II
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 33
Labels : 3
Tunnel restriction code : (D/E)
Remarks : Special Provision 640D

RID
Packing group : II
Classification Code : F1

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Hazard Identification Number : 33
Labels : 3
Remarks : Special Provision 640D

IMDG

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

IATA (Cargo)

Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 364
Packing instruction (LQ) : Y341
Packing group : II
Labels : Flammable Liquids

IATA (Passenger)

Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 353
Packing instruction (LQ) : Y341
Packing group : II
Labels : Flammable Liquids

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN

Environmentally hazardous : yes

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : yes

RID

Environmentally hazardous : yes

IMDG

Marine pollutant : yes

14.6 Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

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

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59) : Not applicable

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

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- Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer : Not applicable
- Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants : Not applicable
- REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII) : Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered:
Number on list 3
Toluene (Number on list 48)
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. (Number on list 29, 28)
- Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.
P5c FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS
- Volatile organic compounds : Directive 2010/75/EU of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content: 47,05 %

Other regulations:

Take note of Directive 92/85/EEC regarding maternity protection or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

Take note of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

ENCS : Not in compliance with the inventory

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment is not required for this substance.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

- H225 : Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226 : Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312 : Harmful in contact with skin.
H315 : Causes skin irritation.
H317 : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 : Causes serious eye irritation.
H332 : Harmful if inhaled.
H335 : May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361d : Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H373 : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412 : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. : Acute toxicity
Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Asp. Tox. : Aspiration hazard
Eye Irrit. : Eye irritation
Flam. Liq. : Flammable liquids
Repr. : Reproductive toxicity
Skin Irrit. : Skin irritation
Skin Sens. : Skin sensitisation
STOT RE : Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE : Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
2000/39/EC : Europe. Commission Directive 2000/39/EC establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values
2006/15/EC : Europe. Indicative occupational exposure limit values
GB EH40 : UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
GB EH40 BAT : UK. Biological monitoring guidance values
2000/39/EC / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours
2000/39/EC / STEL : Short term exposure limit
2006/15/EC / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours
2006/15/EC / STEL : Short term exposure limit
GB EH40 / TWA : Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)
GB EH40 / STEL : Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International

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Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Further information

Classification of the mixture:

| | |
|-------------------|------|
| Flam. Liq. 2 | H225 |
| Skin Irrit. 2 | H315 |
| Eye Irrit. 2 | H319 |
| Skin Sens. 1 | H317 |
| Aquatic Chronic 3 | H412 |

Classification procedure:

| |
|-------------------------------------|
| Based on product data or assessment |
| Calculation method |
| Calculation method |
| Calculation method |
| Calculation method |

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

GB / EN