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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name: DERMAUTOLOGY DILUYENTE ACRILICO LENTO

Unique Formula Identifier (UFI): 81NY-6X76-D003-KX5W.

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

Relevant identified uses: for dilution of acrylic and metallic clearcoats, undercoats, topcoats and primers. It can be used for smaller areas, or when slower drying of the top is required.

Uses advised against: all others not mentioned above.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Producer: DS REFINISH, S.L.U.

Address: C/ Escultores Hermanos Blanco, 1, 03183 - Torrevieja, Alicante

Telephone: + 34 965 714 244

E-mail address of the person responsible for the SDS: info@dermautology.es

1.4 Emergency telephone number

"L'elenco dei CAV (centri antiveleni) attivi 24 ore al giorno:
CAV ""Ospedale Pediatrico Bambino Gesù"" - Roma: (+39) 06.6859.3726
CAV ""Azienda Ospedaliera Università di Foggia"" - Foggia: Tel. (+39) 800.183.459
CAV ""Azienda Ospedaliera A. Cardarelli"" - Napoli: (+39) 081.545.3333
CAV Policlinico ""Umberto I"" - Roma: (+39) 06.4997.8000
CAV Policlinico ""A. Gemelli"" - Roma: (+39) 06.305.4343
CAV Azienda Ospedaliera ""Careggi"" U.O. Tossicologia Medica - Firenze: (+39) 055.794.7819
CAV Centro Nazionale di Informazione Tossicologica - Pavia: (+39) 0382.24.444
CAV Ospedale Niguarda - Milano: (+39) 02.66.1010.29
CAV Azienda Ospedaliera Papa Giovanni XXIII - Bergamo: (+39) 800.88.33.00"

Section 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Flammable liquids, Hazard Category 3; H226
Aspiration hazard, Hazard Category 1; H304
Acute toxicity (dermal), Hazard Category 4; H312
Acute toxicity (inhalation), Hazard Category 4; H332
Skin corrosion/irritation, Hazard Category 2; H315
Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Hazard Category 2; H319
Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Hazard Category 3, Respiratory tract irritation; H335
Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Hazard Category 3, Narcosis; H336
Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Hazard Category 2; H373
For the full text of the H-statements mentioned in this section, see section 2.2 or 16.

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s):

Signal word: DANGER

Hazard statements:

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H312+H332 Harmful in contact with skin or if inhaled.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Precautionary statements:
P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P501 Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor.
Mixture contains: xylene, n-butyl acetate, ethylbenzene, 2-butoxyethanol.
Unique Formula Identifier (UFI): 81NY-6X76-D003-KX5W.

2.3 Other hazards

Mixture does not contain any substance meeting the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with the Annex XIII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) as amended or substances with endocrine-disrupting properties entered in the list established in accordance with Art. 59 section 1 in accordance with the criteria set out in Regulation 2017/2100/EU or Regulation 2018/605/EU in a concentration equal to or greater than 0.1%. Vapors in high concentration and in confined spaces may form explosive mixtures with air. Prevent from ignition sources. Take precautionary measures against mechanical sparks and static discharges.

Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances – not applicable.

3.2. Mixtures

Name	Identifying numbers	Classification according to. regulation (EC) no 1272/2008	Concentration, %
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene [1]	CAS no: - EC no: 905-588-0 Index no: 601-022-00-9 REACH registration no: 01-2119488216-32-XXXX	Flammable liquids, Hazard Category 3; H226 Aspiration hazard, Hazard Category 1; H304 Acute toxicity (inhalation), Hazard Category 4; H332 Acute toxicity (dermal), Hazard Category 4; H312 Skin corrosion/irritation, Hazard Category 2; H315	0 - 90

		Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Hazard Category 2; H319 Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Hazard Category 3, Respiratory tract irritation; H335 Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Hazard Category 2; H373	
n-butyl acetate [1]	CAS no: 123-86-4 EC no: 204-658-1 Index no: 607-025-00-1 REACH registration no: 01-2119485493-29-XXXX	Flammable liquids, Hazard Category 3; H226 Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Hazard Category 3, Narcosis; H336 EUH066	5 - 50
2-butoxyethanol [1]	CAS no: 111-76-2 EC no: 203-905-0 Index no: 603-014-00-0 REACH registration no: -	Acute toxicity (oral), Hazard Category 4; H302 Acute toxicity (inhalation), Hazard Category 4; H332 Skin corrosion/irritation, Hazard Category 2; H315 Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Hazard Category 2; H319 Specific Conc. Limits, M-factors and ATEs: oral: ATE = 1200 mg/kg bw	5 - 15

[1] substances for which there are Union workplace exposure limits, see section 8.
For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

Section 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Ingestion: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING, immediately wash mouth with copious amounts of water, contact the doctor. Do not give anything by mouth until consulting a physician. If vomiting occurs, keep head lower than hips to help prevent aspiration. When performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) use only chest compressions do not give rescue breaths. As chest compressions are administered, pressure builds inside the body, which can force stomach contents up the esophagus and result in vomiting. This causes the risk of aspiration, or absorbing the vomit into the respiratory system. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Skin contact: remove contaminated clothing, wash skin with copious amounts of water and soap. Get medical attention, if needed.

Eye contact: remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Wash with copious amounts of water. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.
Inhalation: move of the exposed individual from the area to fresh air, place in the recovery position, get medical assistance. If the affected person is not breathing, apply artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult give oxygen. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Acute symptoms and effects: inhalation of vapors is irritating to the respiratory system, causing a feeling of scratching in the throat, coughing, difficulty breathing. Headaches, dizziness, agitation, nausea and vomiting may occur. Exposure to high vapor concentrations results in narcotic effects, cardiac arrhythmias with the risk of ventricular fibrillation, loss of consciousness or death. In contact with skin can cause redness, drying, cracking of the skin. In contact with eye it can irritate, cause redness, itching, watering, irritation of the conjunctiva and its redness; may cause corneal damage. Ingestion and as a result of inhalation or contact with the skin, it is harmful, causing symptoms characteristic of poisoning, including malaise, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain. Poisoning caused by a high dose may lead to loss of consciousness and cardiac arrhythmias. Poisoning may result in liver and kidney damage.
SMALL AMOUNTS OF LIQUID ASPIRATED INTO THE LUNGS DURING INGESTION OR FROM VOMITING MAY CAUSE CHEMICAL PNEUMONITIS OR PULMONARY EDEMA.
Symptoms and effects of long term or repeated exposure: Symptoms of chronic or long-term exposure: causes functional disorders of the nervous system, chronic conjunctivitis, sometimes impaired sense of smell, inflammation of the upper respiratory tract with sore throat. Hearing impairment. Prolonged and repeated exposure may lead to irritant contact dermatitis.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically. If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis.

Section 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: water spray, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media: water jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

May produce toxic fumes on combustion. Flammable liquid, heavier than water. Vapours are flammable, may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources, causing a flashback fire danger.

5.3 Advice for the firefighters

Keep containers cool with water spray, use special protective equipment for firefighters (isolating respiratory protection). Vapours are flammable and heavier than air – isolate all the possible ignition sources.

Section 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel: evacuate personnel to safety area.

For emergency responders: use nitrile gloves, cat. III, with min. 0,4 mm thickness, half-mask with type AX respirator. For large spills use chemical resistant, antistatic protective clothing. Remove any ignition sources. Do not smoke. Use non-sparking tools**.** Avoid contact with skin, DO NOT INHALE.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Prevent from further leakage. Cover drains to contain a spill. Absorb small and large quantities of released substance. Dispose into waste container as hazardous with appropriate described code to licensed waste contractor. Clean area where the spill occurred.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For personal protective equipment, see section 8.

Disposal considerations, see section 13.

Section 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid contact with skin, DO NOT INHALE. Prevent from ignition sources. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area (local exhaust ventilation). Prevent accumulation of static charge. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Use non-sparking tools**.** DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store labeled container closed in cool, well-ventilated area. Prevent accumulation of static charge. Keep away from fire, high temperatures and other ignition sources. Do not smoke. Incompatible materials: oxidizing agents, strong bases, acids, metal hydroxide and alkali metals.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Relevant identified uses: for diluting the undercoats, acrylic and metallic lacquers.

Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limit values that correspond to Union occupational exposure limit values:

Xylene, o-, m-, p- or mixed isomers (CAS no: 1330-20-7): 8 hours = 221 mg/m^3, short term = 442 mg/m^3.

Ethylbenzene (CAS no: 100-41-4): 8 hours = 442 mg/m^3, short term = 884 mg/m^3.

n-Butyl acetate (CAS no: 123-86-4): 8 hours = 241 mg/m^3, short term = 723 mg/m^3.

2-butoxyethanol (CAS no: 111-76-2): 8 hours = 98 mg/m^3, short term = 246 mg/m^3.

COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2000/39/EC of 8 June 2000 establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work.
COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2006/15/EC of 7 February 2006 establishing a second list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC and amending Directives 91/322/EEC and 2000/39/EC.
COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2009/161/EU of 17 December 2009 establishing a third list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC and amending Commission Directive 2000/39/EC.
COMMISSION DIRECTIVE (EU) 2017/164 of 31 January 2017 establishing a fourth list of indicative occupational exposure limit values pursuant to Council Directive 98/24/EC, and amending Commission Directives 91/322/EEC, 2000/39/EC and 2009/161/EU.
COMMISSION DIRECTIVE (EU) 2019/1831of 24 October 2019 establishing a fifth list of indicative occupational exposure limit values pursuant to Council Directive 98/24/EC and amending Commission Directive 2000/39/EC.

National occupational exposure limit values

Bulgaria:
N-butyl acetate (CAS no: 123-86-4): 8 hours = 710 mg/m^3, short term = 950 mg/m^3.
Xylene, o-, m-, p- or mixed isomers: 8 hours = 221 mg/m^3, short term = 442 mg/m^3.

Romania:
N-butyl acetate (CAS no: 123-86-4): 8 hours = 715 mg/m^3, short term = 950 mg/m^3.
Xylene, o-, m-, p- or mixed isomers: 8 hours = 221 mg/m^3, short term = 442 mg/m^3.
Ethylbenzene (CAS no: 100-41-4): 8 hours = 442 mg/m^3, short term = 884 mg/m^3.
2-butoxyethanol (CAS no: 111-76-2): 8 hours = 98 mg/m^3, short term = 246 mg/m^3.

Germany:
N-butyl acetate (CAS no: 123-86-4) MAK: 8 hours = 480 mg/m^3, short term = 960 mg/m^3.
N-butyl acetate (CAS no: 123-86-4) AGW: 8 hours = 300 mg/m^3, short term = 600 mg/m^3.
Xylene, o-, m-, p- or mixed isomers: 8 hours = 440 mg/m^3, short term = 880 mg/m^3.
Ethylbenzene (CAS no: 100-41-4) MAK: 8 hours = 88 mg/m^3, short term = 176 mg/m^3.
Ethylbenzene (CAS no: 100-41-4) AGW: 8 hours = 88 mg/m^3, short term = 176 mg/m^3.
2-butoxyethanol (CAS no: 111-76-2): 8 hours = 49 mg/m^3, short term = 98 mg/m^3. BGW = 150 mg/g creatinine, urine

Latvia:
N-butyl acetate (CAS no: 123-86-4): 8 hours = 200 mg/m^3, short term = - mg/m^3.
Xylene, o-, m-, p- or mixed isomers: 8 hours = 221 mg/m^3, short term = 442 mg/m^3.
Ethylbenzene (CAS no: 100-41-4): 8 hours = 442 mg/m^3, short term = 884 mg/m^3.
2-butoxyethanol (CAS no: 111-76-2): 8 hours = 98 mg/m^3, short term = 246 mg/m^3.

Lithuania:
Xylene, o-, m-, p- or mixed isomers: 8 hours = 200 mg/m³, short term = 450 mg/m³.
N-butyl acetate (CAS no: 123-86-4): 8 hours = 500 mg/m³, short term = 700 mg/m³.
Ethylbenzene (CAS no: 100-41-4): 8 hours = 442 mg/m³, short term = 884 mg/m³.

Estonia:
N-butyl acetate (CAS no: 123-86-4): 8 hours = 500 mg/m³, short term = 700 mg/m³.
Ethylbenzene (CAS no: 100-41-4): 8 hours = 442 mg/m³, short term = 884 mg/m³.
Xylene, o-, m-, p- or mixed isomers: 8 hours = 200 mg/m³, short term = 450 mg/m³.

Netherlands:
N-butyl acetate (CAS no: 123-86-4): 8 hours = 723 mg/m³, short term = 964 mg/m³.
Xylene, o-, m-, p- or mixed isomers: 8 hours = 210 mg/m³, short term = 442 mg/m³.
Ethylbenzene (CAS no: 100-41-4): 8 hours = 215 mg/m³, short term = 430 mg/m³.
2-butoxyethanol (CAS no: 111-76-2): 8 hours = 100 mg/m³, short term = 246 mg/m³.

France:
N-butyl acetate (CAS no: 123-86-4): 8 hours = 710 mg/m³, short term = 940 mg/m³.
Xylene, o-, m-, p- or mixed isomers: 8 hours = 221 mg/m³, short term = 442 mg/m³.
Ethylbenzene (CAS no: 100-41-4): 8 hours = 88,4 mg/m³, short term = 442 mg/m³.
2-butoxyethanol (CAS no: 111-76-2): 8 hours = 49 mg/m³, short term = 246 mg/m³.

Spain:
N-butyl acetate (CAS no: 123-86-4): 8 hours = 724 mg/m³, short term = 965 mg/m³.
Xylene, o-, m-, p- or mixed isomers: 8 hours = 221 mg/m³, short term = 442 mg/m³.
Ethylbenzene (CAS no: 100-41-4): 8 hours = 441 mg/m³, short term = 884 mg/m³.
2-butoxyethanol (CAS no: 111-76-2): 8 hours = 98 mg/m³, short term = 245 mg/m³.

Standard EN 689:2018 Workplace exposure. Measurement of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents. Strategy for testing compliance with occupational exposure limit values.

PNEC, DNEL

N-butyl acetate (CAS no: 123-86-4)
DNEL
workers, inhalation exposure, long-term, systemic effects, repeated dose toxicity = 48 mg/m³
workers, inhalation exposure, short term, systemic effects, irritation (respiratory tract) = 600 mg/m³
workers, inhalation exposure, long-term, local effects, irritation (respiratory tract) = 300 mg/m³
workers, inhalation exposure, short term, local effects, irritation (respiratory tract) = 600 mg/m³
workers, dermal exposure, long-term, systemic effects, repeated dose toxicity = 7 mg/kg/day
workers, dermal exposure, short term, systemic effects, neurotoxicity = 11 mg/kg/day
general population, inhalation exposure, long-term, systemic effects, repeated dose toxicity = 12 mg/m³
general population, inhalation exposure, short term, systemic effects, irritation (respiratory tract) = 300 mg/m³
general population, inhalation exposure, long-term, local effects, irritation (respiratory tract) = 35,7 mg/m³
general population, inhalation exposure, short term, local effects, irritation (respiratory tract) = 300 mg/m³
general population, dermal exposure, long-term, systemic effects, repeated dose toxicity = 3,4 mg/kg/day

general population, dermal exposure, short term, systemic effects, neurotoxicity = 6 mg/kg/day
general population, oral exposure, long-term, systemic effects, neurotoxicity = 2 mg/kg/day
general population, oral exposure, short term, systemic effects, neurotoxicity = 2 mg/kg/day
PNEC
Freshwater = 180 µg/l
Marine water = 18 µg/l
Sewage treatment plant = 35,6 mg/l
Sediment (freshwater) = 981 µg/kg
Sediment (marine water) = 98,1 µg/kg
Soil = 90,3 µg/kg

Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene (EC no: 905-588-0)

DNEL
workers, inhalation exposure, long-term, systemic effects, neurotoxicity = 221 mg/m^3
workers, inhalation exposure, short term, systemic effects, neurotoxicity = 442 mg/m^3
workers, inhalation exposure, long-term, local effects, irritation (respiratory tract) = 221 mg/m^3
workers, inhalation exposure, short term, local effects, irritation (respiratory tract) = 442 mg/m^3
workers, dermal exposure, long-term, systemic effects, neurotoxicity = 212 mg/kg/day
general population, inhalation exposure, long-term, systemic effects, neurotoxicity = 65,3 mg/m^3
general population, inhalation exposure, short term, systemic effects, neurotoxicity = 260 mg/m^3
general population, inhalation exposure, long-term, local effects, irritation (respiratory tract) = 65,3 mg/m^3
general population, inhalation exposure, short term, local effects, irritation (respiratory tract) = 260 mg/m^3
general population, dermal exposure, long-term, systemic effects, neurotoxicity = 125 mg/kg/day
general population, oral exposure, long-term, systemic effects, neurotoxicity = 12,5 mg/kg/day
PNEC
Freshwater = 327 µg/l
Marine water = 327 µg/l
Sewage treatment plant = 6,58 mg/l
Sediment (freshwater) = 12,46 mg/kg
Sediment (marine water) = 12,46 mg/kg
Soil = 2,31 mg/kg

2-butoxyethanol (CAS no: 111-76-2)

DNEL
workers, inhalation exposure, long-term, systemic effects, repeated dose toxicity = 98 mg/m^3
workers, inhalation exposure, short-term, systemic effects, acute toxicity = 1091 mg/m^3
workers, inhalation exposure, short-term, local effects, irritation (respiratory tract) = 246 mg/m^3
general population, inhalation exposure, long-term, systemic effects, repeated dose toxicity = 59 mg/m^3
general population, inhalation exposure, short term, systemic effects, acute toxicity = 426 mg/m^3
general population, inhalation exposure, short term, local effects, irritation (respiratory tract) = 147 mg/m^3
general population, oral exposure, long-term, systemic effects, repeated dose toxicity = 6,3 mg/kg/day
general population, oral exposure, short-term, systemic effects, acute toxicity = 26,7 mg/kg/day
PNEC
Freshwater = 8,8 mg/l

Marine water = 880 µg/l
Sewage treatment plant = 463 mg/l
Sediment (freshwater) = 34,6 mg/kg
Sediment (marine water) = 3,46 mg/kg
Soil = 2,33 mg/kg
Source: European Chemicals Agency, http://echa.europa.eu/

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area (local exhaust ventilation).

8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

a) Eye/face protection: goggles, EN166 Personal eye protection - specifications.

b) Skin protection

Hand protection: gloves, standard EN374 Protective gloves against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms,
Material: nitrile
Category: III
Thickness: min. 0,4 mm (prolonged or repeated contact), for 1-5 min.

Other: for small quantities the protection is not necessary. If exposure to body parts is possible and prolonged or repeated contact is likely, chemical, and oil resistant clothing is recommended of category III, type 3 or 4. EN 14605 - Protective clothing against liquid chemicals. Performance requirements for clothing with liquid-tight (Type 3) or spray-tight (Type 4) connections, including items providing protection to parts of the body only (Types PB [3] and PB [4]). EN 1149-5: Protective clothing with electrostatic properties.

c) Respiratory protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health use half-face filter respirator type AX. Standard: EN14387 - Respiratory protective devices. Gas filter(s) and combined filter(s). Requirements, testing, marking.

8.3 Environmental exposure controls

Comply with applicable environmental regulations limiting discharge to air, water and soil. Protect the environment by applying appropriate control measures to prevent or limit emissions. Keep away from drains, surface and ground water.

Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state: liquid
Colour: colorless
Odour: characteristic (specific for hydrocarbons)
Melting point/freezing point: not technically feasible
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range: not determined
Flammability: ignitable

Lower and upper explosion limit: not determined
Flash point: > 23 ˚C
Auto-ignition temperature: not determined
Decomposition temperature: not determined
pH: not determined
Kinematic viscosity: not determined
Solubility: partially soluble in water, fully soluble in organic solvents
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value): not applicable
Vapour pressure: not determined
Density and/or relative density: not determined
Relative vapour density: > 1
Particle characteristics: not applicable

9.2 Other information

None.

Section 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Mixture is stable under normal conditions of use. May react with oxidizing agents, strong bases, acids, metal hydroxide and alkali metals.

10.2 Chemical stability

Mixture is stable under normal conditions of use.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Ignition sources for example heat, sparks, open flames and sunlight.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agents, strong bases, acids, metal hydroxide and alkali metals.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May produce toxic fumes on combustion.

Section 11 Toxicological information

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

a) Acute toxicity

ATE_{mix}, inhalation exposure = 11. Harmful if inhaled.
ATE_{mix}, dermal exposure = 1410. Harmful in contact with skin.
ATE_{mix}, oral exposure = 8000. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Xylene, mixed isomers (CAS no: 1330-20-7)
LD50, rat, oral = 4300 mg/kg
LC50, rat, ihalation, 4h= 22,1 mg/l

LD50, rat, dermal > 4200 mg/kg

Ethylbenzene (nr CAS: 100-41-4)
LD50, rat, oral = 3500 mg/kg
LC50, rat, inahalation = 55 mg/m^3/4h
LD50, rabbit, dermal = 17,8 ml/kg
TCL0, man, inahalation = 442 mg/m^3/8h

N-butyl acetate (CAS no: 123-86-4)
LD50, rat, oral = 10760 mg/kg
LD50, rabbit, dermal = 14000 mg/kg
LC50, rat, inhalation, vapours > 21,1 mg/dm^3/4h (OECD 403)
TCL0, man, inahalation = 966 mg/m^3

2-butoxyethanol (CAS no: 111-76-2)
LD50, rat, oral = 470 mg/kg
LC50, rat, inhalation, vapours = 2900 mg/m^3
LD50, rabbit, dermal = 490 mg/kg
TCL0, man, inahalation = 500 mg/m^3

b) Skin corrosion/irritation
Causes skin irritation. Mixture contain > 10% of substance/s classified in hazard class "Skin corrosion/irritation, cat. 2".

c) Serious eye damage/irritation
Causes serious eye irritation. Mixture contain > 10% of substance/s classified in hazard class "Eye damage/eye irritation, cat. 2".

d) Respiratory or skin sensitization
The mixture does not contain substances classified in this hazard class. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

e) Germ cell mutagenicity
The mixture does not contain substances classified in this hazard class. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

f) Carcinogenicity
The mixture does not contain substances classified in this hazard class. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

g) Reproductive toxicity
The mixture does not contain substances classified in this hazard class. Based on available data, the

classification criteria are not met.

h) Specific target organ toxicity-single exposure
Mixture contains more than 20% of substance classified as "Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Hazard Category 3, Narcosis" and "Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Hazard Category 3, Respiratory Tract Irritation". In high concentrations it causes headaches, dizziness, nausea, hallucinations, cough, shortness of breath, respiratory tract irritation, impaired coordination, blurred vision, drowsiness or agitation.

i) Specific target organ toxicity-repeated exposure
May cause damage to hearing organs and nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure. Mixture contains more than 10% of substance classified as "Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Hazard Category 2; H373".

j) Aspiration hazard
Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema. Mixture contains more than 10% of substance classified in this hazard class.

Information on likely routes of exposure
Inhalation, ingestion, contact with skin and eyes.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics. Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure
Acute symptoms and effects: inhalation of vapors is irritating to the respiratory system, causing a feeling of scratching in the throat, coughing, difficulty breathing. Headaches, dizziness, agitation, nausea and vomiting may occur. Exposure to high vapor concentrations results in narcotic effects, cardiac arrhythmias with the risk of ventricular fibrillation, loss of consciousness or death. In contact with skin can cause redness, drying, cracking of the skin. In contact with eye it can irritate, cause redness, itching, watering, irritation of the conjunctiva and its redness; may cause corneal damage. Ingestion and as a result of inhalation or contact with the skin, it is harmful, causing symptoms characteristic of poisoning, including malaise, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain. Poisoning caused by a high dose may lead to loss of consciousness and cardiac arrhythmias. Poisoning may result in liver and kidney damage.
SMALL AMOUNTS OF LIQUID ASPIRATED INTO THE LUNGS DURING INGESTION OR FROM VOMITING MAY CAUSE CHEMICAL PNEUMONITIS OR PULMONARY EDEMA.
Symptoms and effects of long term or repeated exposure: Symptoms of chronic or long-term exposure: causes functional disorders of the nervous system, chronic conjunctivitis, sometimes impaired sense of smell, inflammation of the upper respiratory tract with sore throat. Hearing impairment. Prolonged and repeated exposure may lead to irritant contact dermatitis.

11.2 Information on other hazards
None.

Section 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Xylene, mixed isomers (CAS no: 1330-20-7)

LC50, pimephales promelas, 96h = 16,1 mg/l

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss, 96h = 2,6 mg/l

EC50, Daphnia magna, 48h = 8,5 mg/l

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata, 73h = 2,2 mg/l

N-butyl acetate (CAS no: 123-86-4)

LC50, Pimephales promelas, 96h = 18 mg/l

LC50, Lepomis macrochirus, 96h = 100 mg/l

EC50, daphnia magna, 48h = 44 mg/l

EC50, scendesmus subspicatus, 96h = 320 mg/l

LC50, leuciscus iduslas, 48h = 62 mg/l

IC50, scendesmus subspicatus, 72h = 675 mg/l

Ethylbenzene (CAS no: 100-41-4)

LC50, pimephales promelas, 96h = 49 mg/l

LC50, daphnia magna, 48h = 1,81 mg/l

2-butoxyethanol (CAS no: 111-76-2)

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss, 96h > 1000 mg/l

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata, 72h = 1840 mg/l

EC20, pseudomonas putida, 16h > 700 mg/l

NOEC, daphnia magna, 21 days = 100 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Not determined.

Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene (EC no: 905-588-0): readily biodegradable.

N-butyl acetate (CAS no: 123-86-4): readily biodegradable (OECD 301D).

2-butoxyethanol (CAS no: 111-76-2): readily biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Not determined.

Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene (EC no: 905-588-0): bioaccumulation is not expected.

N-butyl acetate (CAS no: 123-86-4): bioaccumulation is not expected.

2-butoxyethanol (CAS no: 111-76-2): bioaccumulation is not expected.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available for the mixture. The mixture is poorly soluble in water. The liquid released into the soil, partially evaporates, may penetrate into groundwater.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Mixture does not contain any substance meeting the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with the Annex XIII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) as amended.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Mixture does not contain substances identified as having endocrine disrupting properties.

12.7 Other adverse effects

No known.

Section 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Handling the product

Product residues should be disposed of by an authorized waste recipient. Waste code: waste producers need to assess the actual process used when generating the waste and its contaminants in order to assign the proper waste disposal code(s). Do not discharge into the sewage system, watercourses, groundwater and surface. Dispose of product residues by incineration.

Handling packaging waste

Recycling or incineration in incinerators is preferred. Used packaging can be reused after washing. The packaging containing the remains of the mixture should be disposed of in accordance with the regulations with the waste code below. Unemptied packaging containing the vapors of the mixture may pose a risk of explosion or fire. Do not cut, grind or weld the packaging without first emptying and cleaning it.

NOTE: Only completely emptied and cleaned packaging can be recycled!

Waste code: waste producers need to assess the actual process used when generating the waste and its contaminants in order to assign the proper waste disposal code(s).

07 01 04* other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors

* hazardous waste

15 01 10* packaging containing residues of or contaminated by hazardous substances

* hazardous waste

Directive 2008/98/EC Of The European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312 22.11.2008, p. 3).

Section 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number: UN 1263

14.2 UN proper shipping name: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

14.3 Transport hazard class(es): 3/F1

14.4 Packing group: III

14.5 Environmental hazards: not applicable.
14.6 Special precautions for user: highly flammable avoid any sources of ignition.
14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments: not applicable.

Section 15: Regulatory information
15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
1. Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (OJ L 396 30.12.2006, p. 1).
2. Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (OJ L 353 31.12.2008, p. 1).
3. Commission regulation (EU) 2020/878 of 18 June 2020 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (OJ L 203, 26.6.2020, p. 28–58).
4. Directive 2008/98/Ec Of The European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312 22.11.2008, p. 3).

Substances subject to the authorization procedure - Annex XIV to Reg. (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH): none of the product ingredients are listed.
Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) - Candidate List: none of the product ingredients are listed.
Restrictions on the production, placing on the market and use of certain hazardous substances, mixtures and articles - Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH):15.2 Chemical safety assessment: none of the product ingredients are listed.
15.2 Chemical safety assessment
A chemical safety assessment has not been carried out.

Section 16: Other information
Full text of hazard statements::
H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet:
CAS no - unique numerical identifier assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service.
EC no - European Community number.
Index no - identification number of the substance from Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) with a harmonized classification.
PBT - Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic chemicals.
vPvB - Very persistent and very bioaccumulative.
PNEC - Predicted no effect concentration.
DNEL - Derived no-effect level.
LD50 - Lethal dose for 50%.
LC50 - Lethal concentration for 50%.
EC50 - Half maximal effective concentration.
TCLo lowest published toxic concentration.
NOEC - No observable effect concentration.
OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
BCF - bioconcentration factor.
ATEmix - estimated toxicity of the mixture.
ATE - estimated toxicity of substance.

Key literature references and sources for data:

1. Registration dossiers for components available at https://echa.europa.eu
2. Safety data sheets of substances provided in section 3.2.

Advice on any training appropriate for workers to ensure protection of human health and the environment: Training course should include the risks present and why the PPE is needed, use and storage of PPE. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed resulting from exposure to a substance.

Additional information: in order to classify a mixture, the calculation method was used by applying the classification criteria for each hazard class, taking into account further differentiation, contained in parts

2-5 of Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of December 16, 2008 on classification, labeling, packaging of substances and mixtures.

The information above is based on a current available data concerning the product, but also on the experience and knowledge in this field of the producer. They are neither a quality description of the product nor a guarantee of particular features. They are also treated as aid to safety in transport, storage and usage of the product. This does not free the user from the responsibility of improper usage of the information above also of improper compliance with the law norms in the field.