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

1.1 Product identifier

Product name : 1-480 DIRECT THINNER
Product code : 1.991.1480/E5
Other means of identification
Not available.
1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Product use : Professional applications, Used by spraying.
Use of the substance/ : Thinner.
mixture
Uses advised against : Product is not intended, labelled or packaged for consumer use.

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

PPG Industries Italia S.r.I., Via Comasina, 121, 20161 Milano, Italy Tel: +39 026404.1
PPG Industries (UK) Ltd., Needham Road, Stowmarket, Suffolk, IP14 2AD, UK Tel: +44 (0) 1449773338
e-mail address of person : Product.Stewardship.EMEA@ppg.com
responsible for this SDS

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

Supplier
Company emergency telephone number : +39 026404.1 (0800-1700)

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Product definition
: Mixture
Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]
Flam. Liq. 3, H226
Skin Irrit. 2, H315
Eye Irrit. 2, H319
STOT SE 3, H335
STOT SE 3, H336
Asp. Tox. 1, H304
Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
The product is classified as hazardous according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 as amended.
See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.
See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

### 2.2 Label elements

| Code : 1.991.1480/E5 | Date of issue/Date of revision |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1-480 DIRECT THINNER |  |  |
| SECTION 2: Hazards identification |  |  |


| Hazard pictograms |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Signal word | : Danger |
| Hazard statements | : Flammable liquid and vapour. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| Precautionary statements |  |
| Prevention | : Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Avoid release to the environment. |
| Response | : Collect spillage. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. |
| Storage | : Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |
| Disposal | : Not applicable. P210, P273, P391, P301 + P310, P331, P403 + P233 |
| Hazardous ingredients | : Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics |
| Supplemental label elements | : Not applicable. |
| Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles | : Not applicable. |
| Special packaging requirements |  |
| Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings | : Not applicable. |
| Tactile warning of danger | Not applicable. |

### 2.3 Other hazards

Product meets the criteria : This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB. for PBT or vPvB

Other hazards which do : Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. not result in classification

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures
: Mixture

Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Regulation (EU) No. 2015/830

## Code

: 1.991.1480/E5
Date of issue/Date of revision
: 20 October 2021
1-480 DIRECT THINNER
SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

| Product/ingredient name | Identifiers | \% by weight | Classification <br> Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP] | Type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics | REACH \#: 01-2119455851-35 <br> EC: 918-668-5 <br> CAS: 64742-95-6 | $\geq 25-\leq 50$ | Flam. Liq. 3, H226 <br> STOT SE 3, H335 <br> STOT SE 3, H336 <br> Asp. Tox. 1, H304 <br> Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 <br> EUH066 | [1] |
| n-butyl acetate | REACH \#: 01-2119485493-29 <br> EC: 204-658-1 <br> CAS: 123-86-4 <br> Index: 607-025-00-1 | $\geq 25-\leq 50$ | Flam. Liq. 3, H226 STOT SE 3, H336 EUH066 | [1] [2] |
| xylene | REACH \#: 01-2119488216-32 <br> EC: 215-535-7 <br> CAS: 1330-20-7 <br> Index: 601-022-00-9 | $\geq 10-\leq 25$ | Flam. Liq. 3, H226 <br> Acute Tox. 4, H312 <br> Acute Tox. 4, H332 <br> Skin Irrit. 2, H315 <br> Eye Irrit. 2, H319 <br> STOT SE 3, H335 <br> Asp. Tox. 1, H304 | [1] [2] |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | REACH \#: 01-2119475791-29 <br> EC: 203-603-9 <br> CAS: 108-65-6 <br> Index: 607-195-00-7 | $\geq 5.0-\leq 10$ | Flam. Liq. 3, H226 STOT SE 3, H336 | [1] [2] |
| ethylbenzene | REACH \#: 01-2119489370-35 <br> EC: 202-849-4 <br> CAS: 100-41-4 <br> Index: 601-023-00-4 | $\geq 1.0-\leq 5.0$ | Flam. Liq. 2, H225 <br> Acute Tox. 4, H332 <br> STOT RE 2, H373 <br> (hearing organs) <br> Asp. Tox. 1, H304 <br> Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 <br> See Section 16 for the <br> full text of the H <br> statements declared above. | [1] [2] |

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment, are PBTs, vPvBs or Substances of equivalent concern, or have been assigned a workplace exposure limit and hence require reporting in this section.
Xylene: Several REACH registrations cover the REACH registered substance with xylene isomers, ethylbenzene (and toluene). The other REACH Registrations include: 01-2119555267-33 reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and pxylene, 01-2119486136-34 Aromatic hydrocarbons, C8, 01-2119539452-40 reaction mass of ethylbenzene and xylene.
Type
[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard
[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit
[3] Substance meets the criteria for PBT according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII
[4] Substance meets the criteria for vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII
[5] Substance of equivalent concern
[6] Additional disclosure due to company policy
Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.
SUB codes represent substances without registered CAS Numbers.
Code : 1.991.1480/E5 Date of issue/Date of revision : 20 October 2021

## 1-480 DIRECT THINNER

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

| Eye contact | Remove contact lenses, irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water, holding the eyelids apart for at least 10 minutes and seek immediate medical advice. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Inhalation | : Remove to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. |
| Skin contact | : Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners. |
| Ingestion | : If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do NOT induce vomiting. |
| Protection of first-aiders | : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. |

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

## Potential acute health effects

| Eye contact | $:$ Causes serious eye irritation. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Inhalation | $:$ Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or |
|  | dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation. |
| Skin contact | $:$ Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. |
| Ingestion | : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and |
|  | enters airways. |

## Over-exposure signs/symptoms

| Eye contact | : Adverse symptoms may include the following: <br> pain or irritation <br> watering <br> redness |
| :--- | :--- |
| Inhalation | Adverse symptoms may include the following: <br> respiratory tract irritation <br> coughing <br> nausea or vomiting <br> headache <br> drowsiness/fatigue <br> dizziness/vertigo |
| unconsciousness |  |
| Skin contactAdverse symptoms may include the following: <br> irritation |  |
| redness <br> dryness |  |
| cracking |  |


| 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Notes to physician | $:$Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> quantities have been ingested or inhaled. |
| Specific treatments | $:$ |

Code : 1.991.1480/E5 Date of issue/Date of revision : 20 October 2021

## 1-480 DIRECT THINNER

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

| Suitable extinguishing <br> media | : Use dry chemical, $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$, water spray (fog) or foam. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Unsuitable extinguishing <br> media | $:$ Do not use water jet. |

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

## Hazards from the

 substance or mixtureHazardous combustion products
: Flammable liquid and vapour. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special precautions for fire-fighters

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters
: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel

For emergency responders : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For nonemergency personnel".
: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
6.2 Environmental : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and precautions
sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

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

| Small spill | : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and <br> explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, <br> or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste <br> disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. |
| :--- | :--- |

Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Regulation (EU) No. 2015/830

| Code : 1.991.1480/E5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1-480$ DIRECT THINNER |

Large spill
6.4 Reference to other sections
: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with noncombustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product.
: See Section 1 for emergency contact information.
See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment. See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures

Advice on general
occupational hygiene
: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
: Store between the following temperatures: 0 to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ( 32 to $95^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

See Section 1.2 for Identified uses.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

### 8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Regulation (EU) No. 2015/830

| Code : 1.991.1480/E5 Date of issue/Date of |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1-480 DIRECT THINNER |


| Product/ingredient name | Exposure limit values |
| :---: | :---: |
| n-butyl acetate | EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2020). <br> STEL: $966 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3} 15$ minutes. <br> STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. <br> TWA: $724 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3} 8$ hours. <br> TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours. |
| xylene | EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2020). Absorbed through skin. <br> STEL: $441 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3} 15$ minutes. <br> STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes. <br> TWA: $220 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3} 8$ hours. <br> TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2020). Absorbed through skin. <br> STEL: $548 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3} 15$ minutes. <br> STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes. <br> TWA: $274 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3} 8$ hours. <br> TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. |
| ethylbenzene | EH40/2005 WELs (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2020). Absorbed through skin. <br> STEL: $552 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3} 15$ minutes. <br> STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. <br> TWA: $441 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3} 8$ hours. <br> TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. |

Recommended monitoring procedures
: If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents) Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

DNELS

| Product/ingredient name | Type | Exposure | Value | Population | Effects |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics | DNEL <br> DNEL <br> DNEL <br> DNEL <br> DNEL <br> DNEL <br> DNEL <br> DNEL <br> DNEL <br> DNEL <br> DNEL <br> DNEL <br> DNEL <br> DNEL <br> DNEL <br> DNEL <br> DNEL | Long term Inhalation | $150 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | Workers | Systemic |
|  |  | Long term Dermal | $25 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ bw/day | Workers | Systemic |
|  |  | Long term Inhalation | $32 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | General population | Systemic |
|  |  | Long term Dermal | $11 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ bw/day | General population | Systemic |
|  |  | Long term Oral | $11 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ bw/day | General population | Systemic |
| n-butyl acetate |  | Long term Inhalation | $300 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | Workers | Systemic |
|  |  | Long term Inhalation | $300 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | Workers | Local |
|  |  | Short term Inhalation | $600 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | Workers | Local |
|  |  | Short term Inhalation | $600 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | Workers | Systemic |
|  |  | Long term Dermal | $11 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | Workers | Systemic |
| xylene |  | Short term Inhalation | $260 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | General population | Systemic |
|  |  | Short term Inhalation | $260 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | General population | Local |
|  |  | Long term Dermal | $125 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg} \mathrm{bw} /$ day | General population | Systemic |
|  |  | Long term Inhalation | $65.3 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | General population | Systemic |
|  |  | Long term Oral | $12.5 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ bw/day | General population | Systemic |
|  |  | Long term Inhalation | $221 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | Workers | Systemic |
|  |  | Short term Inhalation | $442 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | Workers | Systemic |
| English (GB) |  | United Kin | om (UK) |  | 7/17 |

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | DNEL | Long term Inhalation | $221 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | Workers | Local |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DNEL | Short term Inhalation | $442 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | Workers | Local |
|  | DNEL | Long term Dermal | $212 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg} \mathrm{bw} /$ day | Workers | Systemic |
|  | DNEL | Long term Oral | $1.67 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg} \mathrm{bw} /$ day | General population | Systemic |
|  | DNEL | Long term Inhalation | $33 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | General population | Local |
|  | DNEL | Long term Inhalation | $33 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | General population | Systemic |
|  | DNEL | Long term Dermal | $54.8 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ bw/day | General population | Systemic |
|  | DNEL | Long term Dermal | $153.5 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ bw/day | Workers | Systemic |
|  | DNEL | Long term Inhalation | $275 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | Workers | Systemic |
|  | DNEL | Short term Inhalation | $550 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | Workers | Local |
| ethylbenzene | DNEL | Long term Oral | $1.6 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg} \mathrm{bw} /$ day | General population | Systemic |
|  | DNEL | Long term Inhalation | $15 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | General population | Systemic |
|  | DNEL | Long term Inhalation | $77 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | Workers | Systemic |
|  | DNEL | Long term Dermal | $180 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ bw/day | Workers | Systemic |
|  | DNEL | Short term Inhalation | $293 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | Workers | Local |

## PNECs

| Product/ingredient name | Type | Compartment Detail | Value | Method Detail |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| n-butyl acetate | - | Fresh water | $0.18 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | - |
|  | - | Marine water | $0.018 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | - |
|  | - | Fresh water sediment | 0.981 mg/kg | - |
|  | - | Marine water sediment | $0.0981 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ | - |
|  | - | Sewage Treatment Plant | 35.6 mg/l | - |
|  | - | Soil | $0.0903 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ | - |
| xylene | - | Fresh water | $0.327 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | - |
|  | - | Marine water | $0.327 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | - |
|  | - | Sewage Treatment Plant | $6.58 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | - |
|  | - | Fresh water sediment | $12.46 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg} \mathrm{dwt}$ | - |
|  | - | Marine water sediment | $12.46 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg} \mathrm{dwt}$ | - |
|  | - | Soil | $2.31 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ | - |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | - | Fresh water | $0.635 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | - |
|  | - | Marine water | $0.0635 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | - |
|  | - | Fresh water sediment | $3.29 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ | - |
|  | - | Marine water sediment | $0.329 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ | - |
|  | - | Soil | $0.29 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ | - |
|  | - | Sewage Treatment Plant | $100 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |  |
| ethylbenzene | - |  | $0.1 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |  |
|  | - | Marine water | $0.01 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | Assessment Factors |
|  | - | Sewage Treatment Plant | 9.6 mg/l | Assessment Factors |
|  | - | Fresh water sediment | 13.7 mg/kg dwt | Equilibrium Partitioning |
|  | - | Marine water sediment | $1.37 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg} \mathrm{dwt}$ | Equilibrium Partitioning |
|  | - | Soil | $2.68 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ dwt $20 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ | Equilibrium Partitioning |

### 8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls
: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
Individual protection measures
: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period.
Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

| Code : 1.991.1480/E5 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1-480$ DIRECT THINNER | Date of issue/Date of revision | $: 20$ October 2021 |

## 1-480 DIRECT THINNER

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

## Eye/face protection

Skin protection
Hand protection

Gloves

Body protection

Other skin protection

Respiratory protection

## Environmental exposure controls

: Chemical splash goggles. Use eye protection according to EN 166.
: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment.
: For prolonged or repeated handling, use the following type of gloves:
May be used: Chloroprene, nitrile rubber
Recommended: butyl rubber, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), Viton®
: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear antistatic protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods.

Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
: Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140. Filter type: organic vapour (Type A) and particulate filter P3
: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

## Appearance

Physical stat
Colour
Odour
Odour threshold pH
Melting point/freezing point

Liquid.
Colourless
: Characteristic.
: Not available.
: insoluble in water.

Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Regulation (EU) No. 2015/830

| Code $: 1.991 .1480 / E 5$ | Date of issue/Date of revision |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1-480$ DIRECT THINNER |  |
| SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties |  |

Initial boiling point and
boiling range
Flash point
Evaporation rate
Flammability (solid, gas)

| Upper/lower flammability or |
| :--- |
| explosive limits |

Vapour pressure

May start to solidify at the following temperature: $-25.4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-13.7^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ This is based on data for the following ingredient: 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene. Weighted average: $-78.94^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-110.1^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$
: $>37.78^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
: Closed cup: $33^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
: Highest known value: 1 (n-butyl acetate) Weighted average: 0.88 compared with butyl acetate
: liquid
: Greatest known range: Lower: 1.4\% Upper: 7.6\% (n-butyl acetate)

| Ingredient name | Vapour Pressure at $\mathbf{2 0}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | Vapour pressure at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $\mathbf{m m ~ H g}$ | $\mathbf{k P a}$ | Method | $\mathbf{m m}$ <br> $\mathbf{H g}$ | $\mathbf{k P a}$ | Method |
| n-butyl acetate | 11.25 | 1.5 | DIN EN <br> $13016-2$ |  |  |  |

: Highest known value: 4.6 (Air = 1) (2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate). Weighted average: 4.02 (Air = 1)
: 0.89
: 0.881
: Insoluble in the following materials: cold water.
: Not applicable.

| Ingredient name | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Method |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | 333 | 631.4 | DIN 51794 |

: Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see Section 7).
: Kinematic $\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right):<14 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} / \mathrm{s}$
: < 30 s (ISO 6mm)
: The product itself is not explosive, but the formation of an explosible mixture of vapour or dust with air is possible.
: Product does not present an oxidizing hazard.

### 9.2 Other information

No additional information.

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

### 10.2 Chemical stability

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
10.4 Conditions to avoid : When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products. Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.

Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Regulation (EU) No. 2015/830
Code
: 1.991.1480/E5
Date of issue/Date of revision
: 20 October 2021
1-480 DIRECT THINNER

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.5 Incompatible materials : Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidising agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.
10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
: Depending on conditions, decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

## Acute toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Dose | Exposure |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | $>3160 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ | - |
|  | LD50 Oral | Rat - | 3492 mg/kg | - |
|  | LC50 Inhalation Vapour | Female | >21.1 mg/ | 4 hours |
| n-butyl acetate | LC50 Inhalation Vapour | Rat | 2000 ppm | 4 hours |
|  | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | >17600 mg/kg |  |
|  | LD50 Oral | Rat | $10.768 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ |  |
| xylene | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | $1.7 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ | - |
|  | LD50 Oral | Rat | $4.3 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ |  |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | LC50 Inhalation Vapour | Rat | $30 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | 4 hours |
|  | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | $>5 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ |  |
|  | LD50 Oral | Rat | $6190 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ |  |
| ethylbenzene | LC50 Inhalation Vapour | Rat | 17.8 mg/l | 4 hours |
|  | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | $17.8 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ | - |
|  | LD50 Oral | Rat | $3.5 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ | - |

## Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Acute toxicity estimates

| Route | ATE value |
| :--- | :--- |
| Dermal | $10049.06 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| Inhalation (vapours) | $58.6 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |

## Irritation/Corrosion

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Score | Exposure | Observation |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| xylene | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 mg | - |

## Conclusion/Summary

Skin
Eyes
Respiratory
: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
: There are no data available on the mixture itself.
: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

## Sensitisation

Conclusion/Summary
Skin : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Respiratory : There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Mutagenicity
Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

## Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Reproductive toxicity
Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Regulation (EU) No. 2015/830
Code
: 1.991.1480/E5
Date of issue/Date of revision
: 20 October 2021

## 1-480 DIRECT THINNER

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

## Teratogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

| Product/ingredient name | Category | Route of <br> exposure | Target organs |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics | Category 3 <br> Category 3 <br> Category 3 | - | Respiratory tract irritation <br> Narcotic effects <br> Narcotic effects <br> Respiratory tract irritation <br> n-butyl acetate <br> 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate |
| Category 3 | - | Narcotic effects |  |

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

| Product/ingredient name | Category | Route of <br> exposure | Target organs |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ethylbenzene | Category 2 | - | hearing organs |

## Aspiration hazard

| Product/ingredient name | Result |
| :--- | :--- |
| Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| xylene | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| ethylbenzene | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |

Information on likely : Not available. routes of exposure

## Potential acute health effects

| Inhalation | $:$Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depress <br>  <br>  <br> dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ingestion | $:$Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression <br>  <br> Skin contact |
| Eye contact | : Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. |
| Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics |  |

## Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

| Inhalation | : Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness |
| :---: | :---: |
| Ingestion | Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting |
| Skin contact | Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness dryness cracking |
| Eye contact | Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness |

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

Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Regulation (EU) No. 2015/830

| Code : 1.991.1480/E5 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1-480 DIRECT THINNER |$\quad$ Date

Short term exposure

| Potential immediate <br> effects | $:$ Not available. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Potential delayed effects | $:$ Not available. |
| Long term exposure |  |
| Potential immediate <br> effects | : Not available. |
| Potential delayed effects | $:$ Not available. |

## Potential chronic health effects

Not available.
Conclusion/Summary : Not available.
General : Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.
Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Reproductive toxicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Other information : Not available.
Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. Repeated exposure to high vapor concentrations may cause irritation of the respiratory system and permanent brain and nervous system damage. Inhalation of vapour/aerosol concentrations above the recommended exposure limits causes headaches, drowsiness and nausea and may lead to unconsciousness or death. Avoid contact with skin and clothing.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Exposure |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics | EC50 $3.2 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | Daphnia | 48 hours |
|  | LC50 $9.2 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | Fish | 96 hours |
| n-butyl acetate | Acute LC50 18 mg/l | Fish | 96 hours |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | Acute LC50 134 mg/l Fresh water | Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss | 96 hours |
| ethylbenzene | Acute EC50 1.8 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia | 48 hours |
|  | Chronic NOEC 1 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia Ceriodaphnia dubia | - |

Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

| Product/ingredient name | Test | Result | Dose | Inoculum |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics | - | $75 \%$ - Readily - 28 days | - | - |
| n-butyl acetate | TEPA and | $83 \%$ - Readily -28 days | - | - |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl | OECD 301D | - | $83 \%$ - Readily - 28 days | - |
| acetate |  | $79 \%$ - Readily - 10 days | - | - |
| ethylbenzene | - |  |  |  |

Conclusion/Summary: There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Regulation (EU) No. 2015/830
Code
: 1.991.1480/E5
Date of issue/Date of revision
: 20 October 2021

1-480 DIRECT THINNER
SECTION 12: Ecological information

| Product/ingredient name | Aquatic half-life | Photolysis | Biodegradability |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics | - | - | Readily |
| n-butyl acetate | - | - | Readily |
| xylene | - | - | Readily |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | - | - | Readily |
| ethylbenzene | - | Readily |  |

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

| Product/ingredient name | LogPow | BCF | Potential |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| n-butyl acetate | 2.3 | - | low |
| xylene | 3.12 | 7.4 to 18.5 | low |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | 1.2 | - | low |
| ethylbenzene | 3.6 | 79.43 | low |

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition
: Not available.
coefficient (Koc)
Mobility : Not available.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.
12.6 Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

## Product

Methods of disposal : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction.
Hazardous waste
: Yes.
European waste catalogue (EWC)

| Waste code | Waste designation |
| :---: | :--- |
| 0801 11* | waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other hazardous substances |

## Packaging

Methods of disposal
: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

: This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## 14. Transport information

|  | ADR/RID | ADN | IMDG | IATA |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14.1 UN number | UN1263 | UN1263 | UN1263 | UN1263 |
| 14.2 UN proper <br> shipping name | PAINT RELATED <br> MATERIAL | PAINT RELATED <br> MATERIAL | PAINT RELATED <br> MATERIAL | PAINT RELATED <br> MATERIAL |
| 14.3 Transport <br> hazard class(es) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 14.4 Packing <br> group | III | III | III | III |
| 14.5 <br> Environmental <br> hazards | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. The <br> environmentally |
| Marine pollutant <br> substances | Not applicable. | Not applicable. | hazardous substance <br> mark is not required. <br> (polvent naphtha <br> (potroleum), light <br> aromatic, | Nopplicable. |

## Additional information

| ADR/RID | The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of $\leq 5 \mathrm{~L}$ or $\leq 5 \mathrm{~kg}$. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Tunnel code | : (D/E) |
| ADN | The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of $\leq 5 \mathrm{~L}$ or $\leq 5 \mathrm{~kg}$. |
| IMDG | : The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of $\leq 5 \mathrm{~L}$ or $\leq 5 \mathrm{~kg}$. |
| IATA | The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations. |

14.6 Special precautions for user
14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments
: Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.
: Not applicable.
Code
: 1.991.1480/E5
Date of issue/Date of revision
: 20 October 2021

1-480 DIRECT THINNER

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

## EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)

## Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation

## Annex XIV

None of the components are listed.
Substances of very high concern
None of the components are listed.
Annex XVII-Restrictions : Not applicable.
on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles

## Ozone depleting substances (1005/2009/EU)

Not listed.

## Seveso Directive

This product is controlled under the Seveso Directive.

## Danger criteria

| Category |
| :--- | :--- |
| P5c |
| E2 |

15.2 Chemical safety : No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out. assessment

## SECTION 16: Other information

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

## Abbreviations and acronyms

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008]
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
RRN = REACH Registration Number
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
$\mathrm{vPvB}=$ Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative
ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
ADN = European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
IATA = International Air Transport Association
Procedure used to derive the classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

| Classification |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Flam. Liq. 3, H226 | On basis of test data |
| Skin Irrit. 2, H315 | Calculation method |
| Eye Irrit. 2, H319 | Calculation method |
| STOT SE 3, H335 | Calculation method |
| STOT SE 3, H336 | Calculation method |
| Asp. Tox. 1, H304 | Calculation method |
| Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 | Calculation method |


| English (GB) | United Kingdom (UK) | 16/17 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Regulation (EU) No. 2015/830

| Code $: 1.991 .1480 / E 5$ | Date of issue/Date of revision |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1-480$ DIRECT THINNER |  |  |
| SECTION 16: Other information |  |  |

## Full text of abbreviated 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. |
| 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. |
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| EUH066 | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. |

## Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]

| Acute Tox. 4 | ACUTE TOXICITY - Category 4 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Aquatic Chronic 2 | LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2 |
| Aquatic Chronic 3 | LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3 |
| Asp. Tox. 1 | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| Eye Irrit. 2 | SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2 |
| Flam. Liq. 2 | FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 |
| Flam. Liq. 3 | FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 |
| Skin Irrit. 2 2 | SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 |
| STOT RE 2 | SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - |
| STOT SE 3 | Category 2 |
|  | SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE - |
|  | Category 3 |

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