Bauder LiquiTOP PU Dark Grey

safety data sheet

According to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

Revision date: 19.09.2025 Supersedes : March 2022

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name	:	Bauder LiquiTOP PU Dark Grey
Article Number	:	GB81008200

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture	:	Coating
Recommended restrictions on use	:	For industrial and professional use only.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier

Bauder Ltd
70 Landseer Road
Ipswich
Suffolk
IP3 0DH
Tel: +44 (0) 1473 257671
Email: info@bauder.co.uk

1.4 Emergency telephone number

NPIS (National Poisons Information Service): 0344 892 0111 (for medical professionals only).

For medical advice, members of the public should contact NHS 111

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) as amended by GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720, and UK SI 2020/1567)

Flammable liquids, Category 3	H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.

Skin irritation, Category 2	H315: Causes skin irritation.
Serious eye damage, Category 2	H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin sensitisation, Category 1	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 2	H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) as amended by GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720, and UK SI 2020/1567)

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements :
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H411 Toxic 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.
P261 Avoid breathing mist or vapours.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection/ hearing protection.

Response:
P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
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:

3-Isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate, oligomers
Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], .alpha.-[methyl-2 [(phenylmethylene)amino]ethyl]-.omega.-[methyl-2-[(phenylmethylene)amino]ethoxy]-
Carbamic acid, N,N'-1,6-hexanediylbis-, C,C'-bis[2-[2-(1-ethylpentyl)-3-oxazolidinyl]ethyl] ester

Reaction mass of 2-ethylhexyl (3-isocyanato-4-methylphenyl)carbamate and 2-ethylhexyl (5-isocyanato-2-methylphenyl)carbamate and 2-ethylhexyl (3-isocyanato-2- methylphenyl)carbamate

4-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate

Additional Labelling

EUH204	Contains isocyanates. May produce an allergic reaction. Persons already sensitised to diisocyanates may develop allergic reactions when using this product.
EUH211	Persons suffering from asthma, eczema or skin problems should avoid contact, including dermal contact, with this product. This product should not be used under conditions of poor ventilation unless a protective mask with an appropriate gas filter (i.e. type A1 according to standard EN 14387) is used. Warning! Hazardous respirable droplets may be formed when sprayed. Do not breathe spray or mist.

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

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

3.1 Substances

No information available

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
xylenes	1330-20-7 215-535-7 601-022-00-9 01-2119488216-32-0000, 01-2119486136-34-0000	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Irrit. 2; H315	>= 10 - < 20
diphenyl tolyl phosphate	26444-49-5 247-693-8 01-2119511174-52-0000	Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 4; H413	>= 2,5 - < 10
3-Isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate, oli- gomers	53880-05-0 500-125-5 01-2119488734-24-0000	Skin Sens. 1; H317 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory sys-tem)	>= 1 - < 10
Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], .alpha.-[methyl-2 [(phenyl-methylene)amino]ethyl]-.omega.-[methyl-2-[(phenylmethylene)amino]ethoxy]-	136855-71-5	Skin Corr. 1B; H314	>= 3 - < 5

titanium dioxide	13463-67-7 236-675-5 01-2119489379-17-0000	Carc. 2; H351	>= 1 - < 10
triphenyl phosphate	115-86-6 204-112-2 01-2119489394-25-	Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1;	>= 1 - < 2,5
	0000	H410 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1	
Carbamic acid, N,N'-1,6- hexanediylbis-, C,C'-bis[2-[2-(1-ethylpentyl)-3-oxazolidinyl]ethyl] ester	140921-24-0 411-700-4 616-079-00-5	Skin Sens. 1; H317	>= 1 - < 10
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6 203-603-9 607-195-00-7 01-2119475791-29-0000	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 STOT SE 3; H336 (Central nervous system)	>= 1 - < 10
Reaction mass of 2-ethylhexyl (3-isocyanato-4- methylphenyl)carbamate and 2- ethylhexyl (5-isocyanato-2-methylphenyl)carbamate and 2- ethylhexyl (3-isocyanato-2- methylphenyl)carbamate	Not Assigned 946-383-6	Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Skin Sens. 1B; H317 Repr. 2; H361 Aquatic Chronic 4; H413	>= 1 - < 2,5
tris(methylphenyl) phosphate	1330-78-5 215-548-8	Repr. 2; H361 (Testes) Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 4; H413	>= 0,25 - < 1
4-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	584-84-9 209-544-5 615-006-00-4 01-2119486974-18-0000	Acute Tox. 2; H330 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Carc. 2; H351 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory sys-tem) Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	>= 0,025 - < 0,1
Substances with a workplace exposure limit:			
barium sulfate	7727-43-7 231-784-4 01-2119491274-35-0000		>= 1 - < 10

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice	:	If on clothes, remove clothes. Move the victim to fresh air. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Symptoms of poisoning may even occur after several hours; therefore medical observation for at least 48 hours after the accident.
If inhaled	:	Remove person to fresh air. If signs/symptoms continue, get medical attention. In case of unconsciousness bring patient into stable side position for transport.
In case of skin contact	:	Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. Call a physician if irritation develops or persists.
In case of eye contact	:	Flush eyes with water at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if eye irritation develops or persists.
If swallowed	:	Do NOT induce vomiting. If accidentally swallowed obtain immediate medical attention. Rinse mouth with water. If conscious, drink fresh water. If symptoms persist, call a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

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

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment	:	No further relevant information available.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Water mist Foam Dry powder Carbon dioxide (CO2)
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	Do NOT use water jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-fighting	:	May release toxic, irritating and/or corrosive gases. In case of fire, the following substance(s) may occur: Carbon monoxide

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters	:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.
Further information	:	In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	:	Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protective equipment. Use breathing protection against the effects of fumes/dust/aerosol. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Ensure adequate ventilation.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	:	Prevent the material from reaching sewage system, holes and cellars.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up	:	Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust). Non-sparking tools should be used. Ensure adequate ventilation. Send for recovery or disposal in suitable containers.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8, For disposal considerations see section 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Local/Total ventilation	:	Use only with adequate ventilation.
Advice on safe handling	:	Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Handle with care. Keep eye wash bottle available on working place. Avoid release to the environment. Take note of emission threshold. Use solvent-proof equipment. Ensure that suitable extractors are available on processing machines. Keep out of reach of children. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Use only with adequate ventilation.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion	:	Keep product and empty container away from heat and sources of ignition. Do not smoke. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge. May form explosive mixtures in air. Highly volatile, flammable constituents are released during processing. In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Keep breathing equipment ready. Have fire extinguishing equipment ready in case of nearby fire.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers	:	Use explosion-proof equipment. Keep tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Do not freeze.
Further information on storage conditions	:	Store in a cool place. Heat will increase pressure and may lead to the container exploding.
Advice on common storage	:	Do not store together with oxidizing and self-igniting products.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s)	:	No further relevant 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
xylenes	1330-20-7	TWA	50 ppm 220 mg/m3	GB EH40
	Further information: Can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned sub-stances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
		STEL	100 ppm 441 mg/m3	GB EH40
	Further information: Can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned sub-stances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
		TWA	50 ppm 221 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
	Further information: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
		STEL	100 ppm 442 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
	Further information: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative.			
barium sulfate	7727-43-7	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
		TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40

		TWA (Respirable dust)	4 mg/m3	GB EH40
triphenyl phosphate	115-86-6	TWA	3 mg/m3	GB EH40
		STEL	6 mg/m3	GB EH40
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	TWA	50 ppm 274 mg/m3	GB EH40
	Further information: Can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
		STEL	100 ppm 548 mg/m3	GB EH40
	Further information: Can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
		STEL	100 ppm 550 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
	Further information: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
		TWA	50 ppm 275 mg/m3	2000/39/EC
	Further information: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative			
4-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate	584-84-9	TWA	0,02 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
	Further information: Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further information can be found in the HSE publication Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced to as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma in the categories shown in Table 1. It should be remembered that other substances not in these tables may cause occupational			

	asthma. HSE's asthma web pages (www.hse.gov.uk/asthma) provide further information.			
		STEL	0,07 mg/m3 (NCO)	GB EH40
	Further information: Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further information can be found in the HSE publication Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that expo- sure be reduced to as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma in the categories shown in Table 1. It should be remembered that other substances not in these tables may cause occupational asthma. HSE's asthma web pages (www.hse.gov.uk/asthma) provide further information.			

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL):

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
aluminium hydroxide	Workers	Inhalation	Local, long-term	10,76 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Systemic, long-term	10,76 mg/m3
	Workers	Eye contact	Local effects	
xylenes	Workers	Inhalation	Local, long-term	221 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Systemic, short-term	442 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Systemic, long-term	221 mg/m3
	Workers	Dermal	Systemic, long-term	212 mg/kg
	Workers	Inhalation	Local, short-term	442 mg/m3
	Workers	Eye contact	Local effects	
3-Isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate, oligomers	Workers	Inhalation	Local, short-term	0,6 mg/m3

	Workers	Inhalation	Local, long-term	0,3 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Local, long-term	0,29 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Local, short-term	0,58 mg/m3
	Workers	Eye contact	Local effects	
barium sulfate	Workers	Inhalation	Systemic, long-term	10 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Local, long-term	10 mg/m3
	Workers	Eye contact	Local effects	
triiron tetraoxide	Workers	Inhalation	Local, long-term	10 mg/m3
	Workers	Eye contact	Local effects	
triphenyl phosphate	Workers	Eye contact	Local effects	
	Workers	Inhalation	Systemic, long-term	3,7 mg/m3
	Workers	Dermal	Systemic, long-term	1,05 mg/kg
Carbamic acid, N,N'-1,6-hexanediylbis-, C,C'-bis[2-[2-(1-ethylpentyl)-3-oxazolidinyl]ethyl] ester	General population	Eye contact	Local effects	
	Workers	Eye contact	Local effects	
	General population	Dermal	Systemic, long-term	3,3 mg/kg
	General population	Oral	Systemic, long-term	0,33 mg/kg
	Workers	Inhalation	Systemic, long-term	3,3 mg/m3
	Workers	Dermal	Systemic, long-term	9,3 mg/kg
	General population	Inhalation	Systemic, long-term	0,58 mg/m3
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Workers	Eye contact	Local effects	
	Workers	Inhalation	Systemic, long-term	275 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Local, short-term	550 mg/m3
	Workers	Dermal	Systemic, long-term	796 mg/kg
tris(methylphenyl) phosphate	Workers	Dermal	Systemic, long-term	0,41 mg/kg
	Workers	Inhalation	Systemic, long-term	0,18 mg/m3
	Workers	Eye contact	Local effects	

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC):

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
xylenes	Soil	2,31 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	12,46 mg/kg
	Fresh water sediment	12,46 mg/kg
	Sewage treatment plant	6,58 mg/l
	Fresh water	0,327 mg/l
	Marine water	0,327 mg/l
barium sulfate	Soil	207,7 mg/kg
	Fresh water	115 µg/l
	Fresh water sediment	600,4 mg/kg
	Sewage treatment plant	62,2 mg/l
triphenyl phosphate	Soil	0,218 mg/kg
	Predator	16,667 mg/kg
	Marine water	0 mg/l
	Fresh water	0,004 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	1,103 mg/kg

	Marine sediment	0,11 mg/kg
	Sewage treatment plant	5 mg/l
Carbamic acid, N,N'-1,6-hexanediylbis-, C,C'-bis[2-[2-(1-ethylpentyl)-3-oxazolidinyl]ethyl] ester	Marine sediment	11,1 mg/kg
	Marine water	0,003 mg/l
	Soil	22,2 mg/kg
	Fresh water sediment	111,2 mg/kg
	Fresh water	0,029 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	35 mg/l
tris(methylphenyl) phosphate	Predator	0,65 mg/kg
	Soil	1,01 mg/kg
	Marine water	0 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	100 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	2,05 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	0,205 mg/kg
	Fresh water	0,001 mg/l
4-methyl-m-phenylene diisocya-nate	Soil	1 mg/kg
	Sewage treatment plant	1 mg/l
	Marine water	0,001 mg/l
	Fresh water	0,013 mg/l

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Please take care on national and local requirements.

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Tightly fitting safety goggles or equipment with better protection

Hand protection

Material : Solvent-resistant gloves

Remarks : Direct contact with the product must be avoided by organisational measures.

The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/the substance/the preparation.
The exact break through time can be obtained from the protective glove producer and this has to be observed.
The gloves need to be disposed after the penetration time and replaced by new ones.
Apply skin protectant before working with gloves to avoid skin swellings and use a skin cleansing and skincare product after the work.

For the permanent contact gloves made of the following materials are suitable:
If longer exposure to the chemical preparation is necessary, a sturdy overglove against mechanical strain is recommended in

		combination with the Barrier 02-100 underglove from Ansell or other suppliers (penetration time: 480 min). For the permanent contact of a maximum of 15 minutes gloves made of the following materials are suitable: Butyl rubber (minimum thickness: 0.7 mm; penetration time: 15 min) As protection from splashes gloves made of the following materials are suitable: Nitril (minimum thickness 0.12 mm), Disposable gloves with long cuffs After contact with the chemical preparation, take the disposable nitrile glove off immediately and put on a new disposable nitrile glove.
Skin and body protection	:	Protective clothing
Respiratory protection	:	Use respiratory protection unless adequate risk management measures (exhaust/ ventilation) are provided or exposure assessment demonstrates that exposures are within recommended exposure guidelines. In case of brief exposure or low pollution (exceeding of TLV) use breathing filter apparatus. In case of intensive or longer exposure use breathing apparatus that is independent of circulating air. Ensure that suitable extractors are available on processing machine.
Filter type	:	Organic vapour type or equipment with better protection (A)
Protective measures	:	Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding. Instantly remove any soiled and impregnated garments. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin. Store protective clothing separately. Provide adequate ventilation.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information of basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	liquid
Colour	:	dark grey
Odour	:	characteristic
Odour Threshold	:	is not determined
pH	:	substance/mixture is non-polar/aprotic
Melting point/freezing point	:	is not determined
Boiling point/boiling range	:	137 °C
Flash point	:	32 °C
Evaporation rate	:	is not determined
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	Upper explosion limit 7 %(V)
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	Lower explosion limit 1,1 %(V)
Relative vapour density	:	is not determined

Density	:	1,52 g/cm³
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	not miscible or difficult to mix
Partition coefficient: noctanol/water	:	no data available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	is not determined
Decomposition temperature	:	Not applicable
Viscosity		
Viscosity, kinematic	:	> 20,5 mm2/s (40 °C)
Explosive properties	:	Product is not explosive. However, formation of explosive vapour/air mixtures is possible.

9.2 Other information

No data available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

No further relevant information available.

10.2 Chemical stability

No decomposition if used according to the specifications.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Develops readily flammable vapours/fumes.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : No further relevant information available.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

SECTION 11:TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information of toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

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

Product:

Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: > 20 mg/l Exposure time: 4 Hours Test atmosphere: vapour Method: Calculation method
Acute dermal toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: > 2.000 mg/kg Method: Calculation method

Components:

xylenes:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (Rat): 4.300 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 47.635 mg/l Exposure time: 4 Hours Test atmosphere: vapour

triphenyl phosphate:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (Rat): 3.500 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation
Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation
May cause an allergic skin reaction.

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

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

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

Components:

titanium dioxide:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment	:	Not classifiable as a human carcinogen

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

STOT - single exposure
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT - repeated exposure
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

diphenyl tolyl phosphate:

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae)): 0,7 mg/l Exposure time: 4 Hours Test Type: flow-through test

triphenyl phosphate:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0,28 - 0,5 mg/l Exposure time: 96 Hours Test Type: static test
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0,86 - 1,2 mg/l Exposure time: 48 Hours Test Type: static test
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae)): 0,6 - 4 mg/l Exposure time: 96 Hours Test Type: static test
M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)	:	1
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	1

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:
xylenes:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 2,77 - 3,15 GLP: no

diphenyl tolyl phosphate:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 4,51

triphenyl phosphate:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 4,59

tris(methylphenyl) phosphate:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 5,11

4-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 3,74

12.4 Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility	:	Medium: Soil Remarks: Do not allow product to reach ground water, water bodies or sewage system.

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 Endocrine disrupting properties

No data available

12.7 Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product	:	Do not dispose of with domestic refuse. Do not dispose of waste into sewer. Hand over to disposers of hazardous waste. The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Incinerate under controlled conditions in accordance with all local and national laws and regulations. Disposal must be made according to official regulations.
Contaminated packaging	:	Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN number

ADN	:	UN 1139
ADR	:	UN 1139
RID	:	UN 1139
IMDG	:	UN 1139
IATA	:	UN 1139 Not permitted for transport

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADN	:	COATING SOLUTION
ADR	:	COATING SOLUTION
RID	:	COATING SOLUTION
IMDG	:	(DIPHENYL CRESOL PHOSPHATE)
IATA	:	COATING SOLUTION Not permitted for transport

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADN	:	3
ADR	:	3
RID	:	3
IMDG	:	3
IATA (Cargo)	:	3
IATA (Passenger)	:	Not permitted for transport

14.4 Packing group

ADN

Packing group	:	II
Classification Code	:	F1
Hazard Identification Number	:	33
Labels	:	3
Remarks	:	This product is eligible to ship using the Limited Quantity exception when packed in inner packaging with a maximum content of 5 liters and outer packaging up to 30 kg

ADR

Packing group	:	II
Classification Code	:	F1
Hazard Identification Number	:	33
Labels	:	3
Tunnel restriction code	:	(D/E)
Remarks	:	This product is eligible to ship using the Limited Quantity exception when packed in inner packaging with a maximum content of 5 liters and outer packaging up to 30 kg

RID

Packing group	:	II
Classification Code	:	F1
Hazard Identification Number	:	33
Labels	:	3
Remarks	:	This product is eligible to ship using the Limited Quantity exception when packed in inner packaging with a maximum content of 5 liters and outer packaging up to 30 kg

IMDG

Packing group	:	II
Labels	:	3
EmS Code	:	F-E, S-E
Remarks	:	This product is eligible to ship using the Limited Quantity exception when packed in inner packaging with a maximum content of 5 liters and outer packaging up to 30 kg

IATA (Cargo)	:	Not permitted for transport
IATA (Passenger)	:	Not permitted for transport

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 var- iations 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 environment regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Relevant EU provisions transposed through retained EU law

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles (Annex XVII)	:	Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered: Number on list 3

		4-methyl-m-phenylene diisocyanate (Number on list 74) Modified resin (Number on list 74) m-tolylidene diisocyanante (Number on list 74) xylenes 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate 2-methylpropan-1-ol
REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (SVHC, Article 59)	:	Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer	:	Not applicable
Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants (recast)	:	Not applicable
RoHS: 2011/65/EU, Restriction of Hazardous Substances	:	Not applicable
Regulation (EU) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals	:	Not applicable
UK REACH List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV)	:	Not applicable

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 and livestock rearing emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content: 12,94 %

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

REACH	:	On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this mixture.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements

H226	:	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H312	:	Harmful in contact with skin.
H314	:	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315	:	Causes skin irritation.
H317	:	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	:	Causes serious eye irritation.

H330	:	Fatal if inhaled.
H332	:	Harmful if inhaled.
H334	:	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	:	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	:	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351	:	Suspected of causing cancer.
H361	:	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H361	:	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child if swallowed.
H400	:	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	:	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	:	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H413	:	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	:	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	:	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	:	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Carc.	:	Carcinogenicity
Eye Irrit.	:	Eye irritation
Flam. Liq.	:	Flammable liquids
Repr.	:	Reproductive toxicity
Resp. Sens.	:	Respiratory sensitisation
Skin Corr.	:	Skin corrosion
Skin Irrit.	:	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	:	Skin sensitisation
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
GB EH40	:	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
2000/39/EC / TWA	:	Limit Value - eight hours
2000/39/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 - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; 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 as sociated 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 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; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Classification of the mixture:		**Classification procedure:**
Flam. Liq. 3	H226	Based on product data or assessment
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	Calculation method
Eye Dam. 2	H319	Calculation method
Skin Sens. 1	H317	Calculation method
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411	Calculation method

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