# KMK 12750 EXTRASOFT PUTTY

Version 1.1 | Revision Date: 24.04.2018

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

### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : KMK 12750 EXTRASOFT PUTTY

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Bodywork repair putty.

Recommended restrictions on use : For use in industrial installations or professional treatment only.

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

Company : Kimakem srl
Via Don G. Fortuna 82
36050 Monteviale-Vicenza
Italia

Telephone : +39 0444 1220020

E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS : info@kimakem.com

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

+39 0444 1220020 (Mon to Fri - 8:30 to 17:30)

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

**Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Flammable liquids, Category 3 | H226: Flammable liquid and vapour. |
| Skin irritation, Category 2 | H315: Causes skin irritation. |
| Eye irritation, Category 2 | H319: Causes serious eye irritation. |
| Reproductive toxicity, Category 2 | H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child. |
| Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 1 | H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled. |

### 2.2 Label elements

**Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)**

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements :
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Precautionary statements :

**Prevention:**

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P260 Do not breathe vapours.

**Response:**

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

**Storage:**

P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.

**Disposal:**

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
styrene

**Additional Labelling**

EUH208 Contains cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate). May produce an allergic reaction.

### 2.3 Other hazards

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

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.2 Mixtures

**Hazardous components**

| Chemical name | CAS-No.<br>EC-No.<br>Index-No.<br>Registration number | Classification | Concentration (% w/w) |
|---|---|---|---|
| styrene | 100-42-5<br>202-851-5<br>601-026-00-0<br>01-2119457861-32 | Flam. Liq. 3; H226<br>Acute Tox. 4; H332<br>Skin Irrit. 2; H315<br>Eye Irrit. 2; H319<br>Repr. 2; H361d<br>STOT RE 1; H372<br>Aquatic Chronic 3; H412 | >= 10 - < 20 |
| ethyl acetate | 141-78-6<br>205-500-4<br>607-022-00-5<br>01-2119475103-46 | Flam. Liq. 2; H225<br>Eye Irrit. 2; H319<br>STOT SE 3; H336<br>EUH066 | >= 1 - < 10 |
| cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate) | 136-52-7<br>205-250-6<br>01-2119524678-29 | Eye Irrit. 2; H319<br>Skin Sens. 1A; H317<br>Repr. 1B; H360Fd<br>Aquatic Acute 1; H400<br>Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 | >= 0.1 - < 0.25 |

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : Move out of dangerous area.
Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
Do not leave the victim unattended.

If inhaled : If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical advice.
If symptoms persist, call a physician.

In case of skin contact : If skin irritation persists, call a physician.
If on skin, rinse well with water.
If on clothes, remove clothes.

In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.
Remove contact lenses.
Protect unharmed eye.
Keep eye wide open while rinsing.
If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| If swallowed | : | Keep respiratory tract clear.<br>Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.<br>Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.<br>If symptoms persist, call a physician.<br>Take victim immediately to hospital. |

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Symptoms | : | Inhalation may provoke the following symptoms:<br>Headache<br>Dizziness<br>Fatigue<br>Weakness<br>Skin contact may provoke the following symptoms:<br>Redness<br>Ingestion may provoke the following symptoms:<br>Abdominal pain<br>Nausea<br>Vomiting<br>Diarrhoea |

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Treatment | : | No information available. |

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

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

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

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

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Special protective equipment for firefighters | : | Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary. |
| Further information | : | Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. |

Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
For safety reasons in case of fire, cans should be stored separately in closed containments.
Use a water spray to cool fully closed containers.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

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

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

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

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For contact information in case of emergency, see section 1. For information on safe handling, see section 7. For exposure controls and personal protection measures, see section 8. For subsequent waste disposal, follow the recommendations in section 13.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
For personal protection see section 8.
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms.
Open drum carefully as content may be under pressure.
Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national regulations.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Advice on protection against fire and explosion | : | Do not spray on a naked flame or any incandescent material. Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge (which might cause ignition of organic vapours). Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. |
| Hygiene measures | : | When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. |

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Requirements for storage areas and containers | : | No smoking. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Observe label precautions. Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards. |
| Storage period | : | 12 Months |
| Further information on storage stability | : | No decomposition if stored and applied as directed. |

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Specific use(s) | : | For the use of this product do not exist particular recommendations apart from that already indicated. |

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

**Occupational Exposure Limits**

| Components | CAS-No. | Value type (Form of exposure) | Control parameters | Basis |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Talc | 14807-96-6 | TWA (Respirable dust) | 1 mg/m3 | GB EH40 |
| Further information | For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, Talc is defined as the mineral talc together with other hydrous phyllosilicates including chlorite and carbonate materials which occur with it, but excluding amphibole asbestos and crystalline silica., The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used | | | |
| calcium carbonate | 471-34-1 | TWA (Inhalable) | 10 mg/m3 | GB EH40 |
| Further information | For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used | | | |
| | | TWA (Respirable) | 4 mg/m3 | GB EH40 |
| Further information | For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is | | | |

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

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used | | | |
| styrene | 100-42-5 | TWA | 100 ppm<br>430 mg/m3 | GB EH40 |
| | | STEL | 250 ppm<br>1,080 mg/m3 | GB EH40 |
| | | TWA | 20 ppm<br>85 mg/m3 | |
| | | STEL | 40 ppm<br>170 mg/m3 | |
| titanium dioxide | 13463-67-7 | TWA (inhalable dust) | 10 mg/m3 | GB EH40 |
| Further information | For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used | | | |
| | | TWA (Respirable dust) | 4 mg/m3 | GB EH40 |
| Further information | For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used | | | |
| ethyl acetate | 141-78-6 | TWA | 200 ppm | GB EH40 |
| | | STEL | 400 ppm | GB EH40 |
| | | STEL | 400 ppm<br>1,468 mg/m3 | 2017/164/EU |
| Further information | Indicative | | | |
| | | TWA | 200 ppm<br>734 mg/m3 | 2017/164/EU |
| Further information | Indicative | | | |
| cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate) | 136-52-7 | TWA | 0.1 mg/m3<br>(Cobalt) | 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 to 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. 54 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 asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers., 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 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 identified substances are those which: - are assigned the risk phrase 'R42: May cause sensitisation by inhalation'; or 'R42/43: May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact' or - are listed in section C of HSE publication 'Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma' as updated from time to time, or any other substance which the risk assessment has shown to be a potential cause of occupational asthma., Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage. The identified | | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| | substances include those which: - are assigned the risk phrases 'R45: May cause cancer'; 'R46: may cause heritable genetic damage'; 'R49: May cause cancer by inhalation' or - a substance or process listed in Schedule 1 of COSHH., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used, Carcinogenic applies for cobalt dichloride and sulphate., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma. |

**Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:**

| Substance name | End Use | Exposure routes | Potential health effects | Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| calcium carbonate | Workers | Inhalation | Long-term systemic effects | 10 mg/m3 |
| styrene | Workers | Inhalation | Long-term systemic effects | 85 mg/m3 |
| ethyl acetate | Workers | Inhalation | Long-term systemic effects | 734 mg/m3 |
| cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate) | Workers | Inhalation | Long-term local effects | 0.2351 mg/m3 |

### 8.2 Exposure controls

**Personal protective equipment**

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

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

Respiratory protection : In the case of vapour formation use a respirator with an approved filter.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance : paste

Colour : beige

Odour : characteristic

pH : Not applicable

Melting point/range : not determined

Boiling point/boiling range : not determined

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flash point | : | 32 °C<br>Method: ISO 1523, closed cup<br>Setaflash, (flash point: styrene) |
| Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit | : | not determined |
| Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit | : | not determined |
| Vapour pressure | : | not determined |
| Density | : | 1.23 g/cm3 (20 °C)<br>Method: ISO 2811-1 |
| Solubility(ies) | | |
| Water solubility | : | immiscible |
| Auto-ignition temperature | : | not determined |
| Viscosity | | |
| Viscosity, dynamic | : | 7,250,000 mPa.s (20 °C)<br>Method: ISO 2555 |
| Viscosity, kinematic | : | > 20.5 mm2/s (40 °C) |

**9.2 Other information**

No data available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

**10.1 Reactivity**

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

**10.2 Chemical stability**

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

**10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hazardous reactions | : | No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.<br><br>Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. |

**10.4 Conditions to avoid**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Conditions to avoid | : | Heat, flames and sparks. |

**10.5 Incompatible materials**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Materials to avoid | : | Strong acids and oxidizing agents |

**10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hazardous decomposition products | : | Carbon monoxide |

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

**Acute toxicity**

**Product:**

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

**Components:**

**styrene:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acute oral toxicity | : | LD50 Oral (Rat): 2,650 mg/kg<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 401 |
| Acute inhalation toxicity | : | LC50 (Rat): 11.8 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 4 h<br>Test atmosphere: vapour<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 403 |
| Acute dermal toxicity | : | LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 402 |

**ethyl acetate:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acute oral toxicity | : | LD50 Oral (Rat): 5,620 mg/kg<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 401 |
| Acute inhalation toxicity | : | LC50 (Rat): 44 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 4 h<br>Test atmosphere: vapour<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 403 |
| Acute dermal toxicity | : | LD50 (Rabbit): 18,000 mg/kg<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 402 |

**cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate):**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acute oral toxicity | : | LD50 Oral (Rat): 3,129 mg/kg<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 401 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acute dermal toxicity | : | LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 402 |

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

**Product:**

Result: Skin irritation

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

**Product:**

Remarks: Severe eye irritation

**Respiratory or skin sensitisation**

**Product:**

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

**Germ cell mutagenicity**

**Product:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment | : | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |

**Carcinogenicity**

**Product:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carcinogenicity - Assessment | : | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |

**Reproductive toxicity**

**Product:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reproductive toxicity - Assessment | : | Suspected of damaging the unborn child. |

**STOT - single exposure**

**Product:**

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

**STOT - repeated exposure**

**Product:**

Exposure routes: Inhalation
Assessment: The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure, category 1.

**Aspiration toxicity**

**Product:**

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

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

**Components:**

**styrene:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Toxicity to fish | : | LC50 (Fish): 9 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 96 h<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 |
| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates | : | EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 4.7 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 48 h<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 |
| Toxicity to algae | : | EC50 (Algae): 1.4 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 72 h<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 |

**ethyl acetate:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Toxicity to fish | : | LC50 (Fish): 212 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 96 h<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 |
| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates | : | EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): 164 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 48 h<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 |
| Toxicity to algae | : | EC50 (Algae): > 100 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 72 h<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 |

**cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate):**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Toxicity to fish | : | LC50 (Fish): 275 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 96 h<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 |
| Toxicity to algae | : | EC50 (Algae): 0.14 mg/l<br>Exposure time: 72 h<br>Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 |
| M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) | : | 1 |

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) : 1

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

**Product:**

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

### 12.6 Other adverse effects

**Product:**

Environmental fate and pathways : No data available

Additional ecological information : There is no data available for this product.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.
Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container.
Send to a licensed waste management company.

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

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### 14.1 UN number

Not regulated as a dangerous good

**14.2 UN proper shipping name**

Not regulated as a dangerous good

**14.3 Transport hazard class(es)**

Not regulated as a dangerous good

**14.4 Packing group**

Not regulated as a dangerous good

**14.5 Environmental hazards**

Not regulated as a dangerous good

**14.6 Special precautions for user**

Not applicable

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

Not applicable for product as supplied.

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

Not applicable

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Volatile organic compounds | : | 25 g/l |
| Directive 2004/42/EC | : | Body filler/stopper (250 g/l ) |

**Other regulations:**

The product is classified and labelled in accordance with EC directives or respective national laws.

**15.2 Chemical safety assessment**

The supplier has not carried out evaluation of chemical safety.

## SECTION 16: Other information

**Full text of H-Statements**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| EUH066 | : | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. |
| H225 | : | Highly flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H226 | : | Flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H315 | : | Causes skin irritation. |
| H317 | : | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H319 | : | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H332 | : | Harmful if inhaled. |
| H336 | : | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H360Fd | : | May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. |
| H361d | : | Suspected of damaging the unborn child. |
| H372 | : | Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled. |
| 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. |

**Full text of other abbreviations**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acute Tox. | : | Acute toxicity |
| Aquatic Acute | : | Acute aquatic toxicity |
| Aquatic Chronic | : | Chronic aquatic toxicity |
| Eye Irrit. | : | Eye irritation |
| Flam. Liq. | : | Flammable liquids |
| Repr. | : | Reproductive toxicity |
| Skin Irrit. | : | Skin irritation |
| Skin Sens. | : | Skin sensitisation |
| STOT RE | : | Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure |
| STOT SE | : | Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure |
| 2017/164/EU | : | Commission Directive (EU) 2017/164 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 |
| GB EH40 | : | UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits |
| 2017/164/EU / STEL | : | Short term exposure limit |
| 2017/164/EU / TWA | : | Limit Value - eight hours |
| GB EH40 / TWA | : | Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period) |
| GB EH40 / STEL | : | Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period) |

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

Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

**Further information**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet | : | http://echa.europa.eu, http://eur-lex.europa.eu |

| **Classification of the mixture:** | | **Classification procedure:** |
|---|---|---|
| Flam. Liq. 3 | H226 | Based on product data or assessment |
| Skin Irrit. 2 | H315 | Calculation method |
| Eye Irrit. 2 | H319 | Calculation method |
| Repr. 2 | H361d | Calculation method |
| STOT RE 1 | H372 | Based on product data or assessment |

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

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