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20800B - LYNX CATALYST

Safety data sheet

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code:	**20800B**
Product name	**LYNX CATALYST**

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

Intended use	**POLYURETHANE CATALYST**

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name	**GELSON SRL**
Full address	**Via Varese 11/13**
District and Country	**20020 Lainate (MI)** **Italia**
	Tel. +39 02 9370640 **Fax +39 02 93797341**
e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet	**info@gelson.it**
Australian distributor	OZ-GEL. 236 Maddington Rd Maddington 6109 Western Australia
Australian distributor phone number Local Distributor	0418 913 426 (general information)

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to	**POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE** **Australia Tel. 13 11 26** **New Zealand Tel. 0800 764 766**

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments. Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Flammable liquid, category 3	H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Acute toxicity, category 4	H332	Harmful if inhaled.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin sensitization, category 1	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3	H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2. Label elements

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:

Signal words: Warning

Hazard statements:

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH204	Contains isocyanates. May produce an allergic reaction.
EUH208	Contains: HEXAMETHYLENE-DI-ISOCYANATE, dibutyltin dilaurate; dibutyl[bis(dodecanoyloxy)]stannane May produce an allergic reaction.

Precautionary statements:

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P261	Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.
P312	Call a POISON CENTRE / doctor / . . . if you feel unwell.
P370+P378	In case of fire: use CO2 or powder to extinguish.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Contains:	Poly(hexamethylene diisocyanate) Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics HEXAMETHYLENE-DI-ISOCYANATE

Product not intended for uses provided for by Dir. 2004/42/CE.

2.3. Other hazards

PBT substances contained:

dibutyltin dilaurate; dibutyl[bis(dodecanoyloxy)]stannane

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Information not relevant

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
Poly(hexamethylene diisocyanate)		
CAS 28182-81-2	78 ≤ x < 82	Acute Tox. 4 H332, STOT SE 3 H335, Skin Sens. 1 H317
EC 931-274-8		
INDEX -		
Reg. no. 01-2119485796-17		
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE		
CAS 108-65-6	10,5 ≤ x < 12	Flam. Liq. 3 H226
EC 203-603-9		
INDEX 607-195-00-7		
Reg. no. 01-2119475791-29		
N-BUTYL ACETATE		
CAS 123-86-4	4 ≤ x < 4,5	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC 204-658-1		
INDEX 607-025-00-1		
Reg. no. 01-2119485493-29		
Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics		
CAS 64742-95-6	4 ≤ x < 4,5	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT SE 3 H335, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411, Note P
EC 918-668-5		
INDEX -		
Reg. no. 01-2119455851-35		
dibutyltin dilaurate; dibutyl[bis(dodecanoyloxy)]stannane		
CAS 77-58-7	0,2 ≤ x < 0,25	Muta. 2 H341, Repr. 1B H360, STOT SE 1 H370, Acute Tox. 4 H302, STOT RE 1 H372, Skin Corr. 1C H314, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=1
EC 201-039-8		
INDEX -		

Reg. no. 01-2119557828-21

HEXAMETHYLENE-DI-ISOCYANATE

CAS 822-06-0	0,1 ≤ x < 0,15	Acute Tox. 1 H330, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Resp. Sens. 1 H334, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Note 2

EC 212-485-8

INDEX 615-011-00-1

Reg. no. 01-2119457571-37

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.
SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention.
INGESTION: Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.
INHALATION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for rescue workers.

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

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

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

Information not available

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION
Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.
SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS
Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.
Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site.

6.2. Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. If the product is flammable, use explosion-proof equipment. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove any contaminated clothes and personal protective equipment before entering places in which people eat. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store in a well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

DEU	Deutschland	MAK-und BAT-Werte-Liste 2012
ESP	España	INSHT - Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2015
FRA	France	JORF n°0109 du 10 mai 2012 page 8773 texte n° 102
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
NLD	Nederland	Databank of the social and Economic Concil of Netherlands (SER) Values, AF 2011:18

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20800B - LYNX CATALYST

PRT	Portugal	Ministério da Economia e do Emprego Consolida as prescrições mínimas em matéria de protecção dos trabalhadores contra os riscos para a segurança e a saúde devido à exposição a agentes químicos no trabalho - Diaro da Republica I 26; 2012-02-06
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2016

Poly(hexamethylene diisocyanate)

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
OEL	EU			1	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	0,127	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,0127	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	266,7	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	1,27	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	32,28	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	53,2	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation					1 mg/m3	VND	0,5 mg/m3	VND

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
AGW	DEU	270	50	270	50	
MAK	DEU	270	50	270	50	
VLA	ESP	275	50	550	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	274	50	548	100	
VLEP	ITA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
OEL	NLD	550				
VLE	PRT	275	50	550	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	SKIN

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm

MAK	DEU	480	100	960	200
VLA	ESP	724	150	965	200
VLEP	FRA	710	150	940	200
WEL	GBR	724	150	966	200
OEL	NLD	150			
TLV-ACGIH			50		150

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	0,18	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,01	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,98	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,09	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,36	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	35,6	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,09	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation	859,7 mg/m3	859,7 mg/m3	102,34 mg/m3	102,34 mg/m3	960 mg/m3	960 mg/m3	480 mg/m3	480 mg/m3

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
OEL	EU	100	19		

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral			VND	11 mg/kg				
Inhalation			VND	32 mg/m3			VND	150 mg/m3
Skin			VND	11 mg/kg			VND	25 mg/kg

dibutyltin dilaurate; dibutyl[bis(dodecanoyloxy)]stannane

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH		0,1		0,2		as Sn

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	0,000463	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,000046	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,05	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,005	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,00463	mg/l

Normal value of STP microorganisms	100	mg/l
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)	0,2	mg/kg
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,0407	mg/kg
Normal value for the atmosphere	VND	

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral	VND	0,01 mg/kg bw/d			VND	VND	VND	VND
Inhalation	VND	0,02 mg/m3	VND	0,003 mg/m3	VND	0,07 mg/m3	VND	0,01 mg/m3
Skin	VND	0,5 mg/kg bw/d	VND	0,08 mg/kg bw/d	VND	1 mg/kg	VND	0,2 mg/kg

HEXAMETHYLENE-DI-ISOCYANATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
AGW	DEU	0,035	0,005	0,035	0,005
MAK	DEU	0,035	0,005	0,035	0,005
VLA	ESP	0,035	0,005		
VLEP	FRA	0,075	0,01	0,15	0,02
WEL	GBR	0,02		0,07	
TLV-ACGIH		0,034	0,005		

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,0774	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,00774	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	13,34	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	1,33	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,774	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	8,42	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2,6	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation					0,07 mg/m3	0,07 mg/m3	0,035 mg/m3	0,035 mg/m3

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified.

8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.
When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.
Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

HAND PROTECTION
Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).
The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.
The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

SKIN PROTECTION
Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.

EYE PROTECTION
Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (See standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.
Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.
If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

Product residues must not be indiscriminately disposed of with waste water or by dumping in waterways.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	liquid
Colour	brown
Odour	di terra
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point	155 °C
Boiling range	Not available
Flash point	> 41 °C
Evaporation rate	Not available

Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available
Lower inflammability limit	Not available
Upper inflammability limit	Not available
Lower explosive limit	Not available
Upper explosive limit	Not available
Vapour pressure	Not available
Vapour density	Not available
Relative density	1,11
Solubility	soluble in organic solvents
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Explosive properties	Not available
Oxidising properties	Not available

9.2. Other information

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EC) :	20,13 %	-	223,41	g/litre
VOC (volatile carbon) :	13,18 %	-	146,27	g/litre

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

With the air it may slowly develop peroxides that explode with an increase in temperature.

N-BUTYL ACETATE
Decomposes on contact with: water.

HEXAMETHYLENE-DI-ISOCYANATE
Decomposes at 255°C/491°F.Polymerises at temperatures above 200°C/392°F.

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
May react violently with: oxidising substances,strong acids,alkaline metals.

N-BUTYL ACETATE
Risk of explosion on contact with: strong oxidising agents.May react dangerously with: alkaline hydroxides,potassium tert-butoxide.Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

HEXAMETHYLENE-DI-ISOCYANATE
May form explosive mixtures with: alcohols,bases.May react violently with: alcohols,amines,strong bases,oxidising agents,strong acids,water.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

N-BUTYL ACETATE
Avoid exposure to: moisture,sources of heat,naked flames.

HEXAMETHYLENE-DI-ISOCYANATE
Avoid exposure to: high temperatures,moisture.

10.5. Incompatible materials

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
Incompatible with: oxidising substances,strong acids,alkaline metals.

N-BUTYL ACETATE
Incompatible with: water,nitrates,strong oxidants,acids,alkalis,zinc.

HEXAMETHYLENE-DI-ISOCYANATE
Incompatible with: alcohols,carboxylic acids,amines,strong bases.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

HEXAMETHYLENE-DI-ISOCYANATE
May develop: nitric oxide,hydrogen cyanide.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using

the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.
It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
The main route of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory route is less important due to the low vapour pressure of the product.

Information on likely routes of exposure
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

N-BUTYL ACETATE
WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
Above 100 ppm causes irritation of the eye, nose and oropharynx mucous membranes. At 1000 ppm, disturbance of equilibrium and severe eye irritation can be noticed. Clinical and biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and eye irritation with direct contact. No chronic effects on humans have been reported (INCR, 2010).

N-BUTYL ACETATE
In humans, the substance's vapours cause irritation of the eyes and nose. In the event of repeated exposure, skin irritation, dermatitis (dryness and cracking of the skin) and keratitis appear.

Interactive effects
N-BUTYL ACETATE
A case of acute intoxication been reported involving a 33 year old worker while cleaning a tank with a preparation containing xylenes, butyl acetate and ethylene glycol acetate. The person had irritation of the conjunctiva and upper respiratory tract, drowsiness and motor coordination disorders, which disappeared within 5 hours. The symptoms are attributed to poisoning by mixed xylenes and butyl acetate, with a possible synergistic effect responsible for the neurological effects. Cases of vacuolar keratitis are reported in workers exposed to a mixture of butyl acetate and isobutanol vapours, but with uncertainty concerning the responsibility of a particular solvent (INRC, 2011).

ACUTE TOXICITY
LC50 (Inhalation - vapours) of the mixture:> 20 mg/l
LC50 (Inhalation - mists / powders) of the mixture:1,8 mg/l
LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:Not classified (no significant component)
LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:Not classified (no significant component)

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics
LD50 (Oral) 3592 mg/kg
LD50 (Dermal) > 3160 mg/kg coniglio
LC50 (Inhalation)

Poly(hexamethylene diisocyanate)
LD50 (Oral) > 2500 mg/kg
LD50 (Dermal) > 2000 mg/kg
LC50 (Inhalation)

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
LD50 (Oral) 8530 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal) > 5000 mg/kg Rat

N-BUTYL ACETATE
LD50 (Oral) > 6400 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal) > 5000 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation)

HEXAMETHYLENE-DI-ISOCYANATE
LD50 (Oral) 746 mg/kg
LD50 (Dermal) > 7000 mg/kg
LC50 (Inhalation)

dibutyltin dilaurate; dibutyl[bis(dodecanoyloxy)]stannane
LD50 (Oral) 2071 mg/kg rat - OECD 41
LD50 (Dermal) > 2000 mg/kg rat-OECD 402

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION
Sensitising for the skinMay produce an allergic reaction.Contains:HEXAMETHYLENE-DI-ISOCYANATE
dibutyltin dilaurate; dibutyl[bis(dodecanoyloxy)]stannane

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
CARCINOGENICITY
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE
May cause respiratory irritation
STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
ASPIRATION HAZARD
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SECTION 12. Ecological information

This product is dangerous for the environment and the aquatic organisms. In the long term, it have negative effects on aquatic environment.

12.1. Toxicity

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics
Idrocarburi, C9, aromatici: ErC50 (72h) 2,9 mg/l (Alga)
NOEC 1 mg/l (Alga).

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	
LC50 - for Fish	9,2 mg/l/96h Pesce
EC50 - for Crustacea	3,2 mg/l/48h Daphnia
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	2,9 mg/l/72h

Poly(hexamethylene diisocyanate)	

LC50 - for Fish	82,8 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	127 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 1000 mg/l/72h
EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants	370 mg/l/72h

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

LC50 - for Fish	134 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss
EC50 - for Crustacea	408 mg/l/48h Daphnia Magna

HEXAMETHYLENE-DI-ISOCYANATE

LC50 - for Fish	> 82,8 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 89,1 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 77,4 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	11,7 mg/l

dibutyltin dilaurate; dibutyl[bis(dodecanoyloxy)]stannane

LC50 - for Fish	3,1 mg/l/96h Danio rerio (OECD 203)
EC50 - for Crustacea	0,463 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna - OECD 202
EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 1 mg/l/72h OECD 201

12.2. Persistence and degradability

The paraffinic hydrocarbons fraction may be considered biodegradable in water and in air. They distribute mostly in the air. The small non biodegradable amount which spreads into water tends to accumulate in fish.

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics
Rapidly degradable

Poly(hexamethylene diisocyanate)

Solubility in water	0,1 - 100 mg/l

NOT rapidly degradable

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water	> 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

HEXAMETHYLENE-DI-ISOCYANATE

NOT rapidly degradable

dibutyltin dilaurate; dibutyl[bis(dodecanoyloxy)]stannane

Solubility in water	1400 mg/l

NOT rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Poly(hexamethylene diisocyanate)

BCF	3,2

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	1,2

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	2,3
BCF	15,3

HEXAMETHYLENE-DI-ISOCYANATE

BCF	58

dibutyltin dilaurate; dibutyl[bis(dodecanoyloxy)]stannane

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	4,44 calcolato

12.4. Mobility in soil

Poly(hexamethylene

diisocyanate)
Partition coefficient: soil/water 7,8

N-BUTYL ACETATE
Partition coefficient: soil/water < 3

HEXAMETHYLENE-DI-ISOCYANATE
Partition coefficient: soil/water 5861

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT substances contained:

dibutyltin dilaurate; dibutyl[bis(dodecanoyloxy)]stannane

12.6. Other adverse effects

Information not available

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.
Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.
Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.
CONTAMINATED PACKAGING
Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1263

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

IMDG:	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (dibutyltin dilaurate)
IATA:	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID:	Class: 3	Label: 3
IMDG:	Class: 3	Label: 3
IATA:	Class: 3	Label: 3

14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA:	III

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID:	NO
IMDG:	NO
IATA:	NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 30	Limited Quantities: 5 L	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
	Special Provision: -		
IMDG:	EMS: F-E, S-E	Limited Quantities: 5 L	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 220 L	Packaging instructions: 366
	Pass.:	Maximum quantity: 60 L	Packaging instructions: 355
	Special Instructions:	A3, A72	

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

Information not relevant

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EC: P5c

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006

Product
Point 3 - 40

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage greater than 0,1%.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Healthcare controls

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been performed for the following contained substances

dibutyltin dilaurate; dibutyl[bis(dodecanoyloxy)]stannane

SECTION 16. Other information

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

Flam. Liq. 3 Flammable liquid, category 3

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Muta. 2	Germ cell mutagenicity, category 2
Repr. 1B	Reproductive toxicity, category 1B
Acute Tox. 1	Acute toxicity, category 1
STOT SE 1	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 1
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
Skin Corr. 1C	Skin corrosion, category 1C
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Resp. Sens. 1	Respiratory sensitization, category 1
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, category 1
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
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.
EUH204	Contains isocyanates. May produce an allergic reaction.

LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labelling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

Note for users:
The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.
This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.
The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.
Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

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Changes to previous review:
The following sections were modified:
09.