

9901B505-01-G - URACRIL - OPACO ACRILICO 3-5 GLOSS ACRYLIC TOP COAT 3-5 GLOSS TRASPARENTE

## Safety Data Sheet

According to Canadian HPR - WHMIS 2015

### 1. Identification

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Code: **9901B505-01-G**  
Product name: **URACRIL - OPACO ACRILICO 3-5 GLOSS ACRYLIC TOP COAT 3-5 GLOSS TRASPARENTE**

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

Intended use: **2K acylic finish**

Identified Uses	Industrial	Professional	Consumer
Painting of wood for interior, furnitures and accessories	✓	-	-

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

Name: **ALCEA S.p.A.**  
Full address: **Via Piemonte 18**  
District and Country: **20030 Senago (MI) Italy**  
Tel.: **+39.02-99014-1 (centralino)**  
Fax: **+39.02-99014-300**

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: **Ufficio Tecnico (msds@alcea.com)**

Supplier: **Ufficio Tecnico (msds@alcea.com)**

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to: **ALCEA Technical Office Tel. + 39.02-99014-220 / 221 (Monday to Friday 8.00-12.00 / 13.00-17.00)**

**CENTRI ANTIVELENI (CAV)**  
**- Osp. Niguarda Ca' Granda**  
**Piazza Ospedale Maggiore, 3 - 20162 - Milano - Tel: 02-66101029**

### 2. Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in Canada's Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) (WHMIS 2015). The product thus requires a safety datasheet.

Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

##### Classification and Hazard Statement

Flammable liquid, category 2

Carcinogenicity, category 2

Reproductive toxicity, category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2

Eye irritation, category 2

Skin irritation, category 2

Skin sensitization, category 1

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3

Hazard pictograms:

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

Suspected of causing cancer.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Causes serious eye irritation.

Causes skin irritation.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.



## 2. Hazards identification ... / >>

Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H351</b>	Suspected of causing cancer.
<b>H361</b>	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H317</b>	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements:

Prevention:

<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
<b>P260</b>	Do not breathe dust / vapors / aerosols.
<b>P202</b>	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
<b>P242</b>	Use non-sparking tools.
<b>P201</b>	Obtain special instructions before use.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
<b>P264</b>	Thoroughly wash the contaminated parts after use with soap and water.
<b>P240</b>	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
<b>P243</b>	Take action to prevent static discharges.
<b>P241</b>	Use explosion-proof [electrical / ventilating / lighting / . . . ] equipment.
<b>P272</b>	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Response:

<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P303+P361+P353</b>	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
<b>P312</b>	Call a POISON CENTRE / doctor / . . . if you feel unwell.
<b>P304+P340</b>	IF INHALED: remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
<b>P362+P364</b>	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
<b>P370+P378</b>	In case of fire: use foam, powder or CO2 to extinguish, "do not use water".

Storage:

<b>P403+P235</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
<b>P403+P233</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.

Disposal:

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of the product / container in an ecological platform.
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### 2.2. Other hazards

Environmental classification as for Reg. (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP):

The product is classified as hazardous for environment pursuant to the provisions set forth in EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP).

Classification and Hazard Statement

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hazard statements:

<b>H412</b>	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
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Precautionary statements:

Prevention:

<b>P273</b>	Avoid release to the environment.
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Response:

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Storage:

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Disposal:

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of the product / container in an ecological platform.
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## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

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## 3. Composition/information on ingredients ... / &gt;&gt;

## 3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification x = Conc. % (w/w) Classification:

**N-butyl acetate**

N-BUTYL ACETATE

CAS 123-86-4  $30 \leq x < 32$ 

Flammable liquid, category 3 H226, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336

REACH Reg. 01-2119485493-29-XXXX

**Toluene**

Toluene

CAS 108-88-3  $13.5 \leq x < 14.5$ 

Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Reproductive toxicity, category 2 H361, Aspiration hazard, category 1 H304, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2 H373, Skin irritation, category 2 H315, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336

REACH Reg. 01-2119471310-51-XXXX

**ETHYL ACETATE**

ETHYL ACETATE

CAS 141-78-6  $7 \leq x < 8$ 

Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Eye irritation, category 2 H319, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336

REACH Reg. 01-2119475103-46-XXXX

**XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)**CAS 1330-20-7  $6 \leq x < 7$ 

Flammable liquid, category 3 H226, Acute toxicity, category 4 H312, Acute toxicity, category 4 H332, Aspiration hazard, category 1 H304, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2 H373, Eye irritation, category 2 H319, Skin irritation, category 2 H315, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H335, Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3 H412

REACH Reg. 01-2119488216-32-XXXX

**METHYL ETHYL KETONE**

2-BUTANONE

MEK

BUTANONE

CAS 78-93-3  $3.5 \leq x < 4$ 

Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Eye irritation, category 2 H319, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336

REACH Reg. 01-2119457290-43-XXXX

**1-Methoxy-2-propyl acetate**

1-METHOXY-2-PROPYL ACETATE

PMA

PROPYLENEMETHYLGLYCOL ACETATE

METHOXY PROPYL ACETATE

CAS 108-65-6  $2 \leq x < 2.5$ 

Flammable liquid, category 3 H226, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336

REACH Reg. 01-2119475791-29-XXXX

**Isobutyl acetate**

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

CAS 110-19-0  $2 \leq x < 2.5$ 

Flammable liquid, category 2 H225

REACH Reg. 01-2119488971-22-XXXX

**2-methylpropan-1-ol**

ISOBUTANOL

ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

CAS 78-83-1  $1.5 \leq x < 2$ 

Flammable liquid, category 3 H226, Serious eye damage, category 1 H318, Skin irritation, category 2 H315, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H335, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336

REACH Reg. 01-2119484609-23-XXXX

**ETHYLBENZENE**CAS 100-41-4  $0.4 \leq x < 0.7$ 

Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Carcinogenicity, category 2 H351, Acute toxicity, category 4 H332, Aspiration hazard, category 1 H304, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2 H373

REACH Reg. 01-2119489370-35-XXXX

**BENZOTRIAZOLE DERIVATE MIXTURE**CAS 0.1  $\leq x < 0.4$ 

Skin sensitization, category 1 H317, Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2 H411

REACH Reg. 01-0000015075-76-XXXX

**METHYL METHACRYLATE**

METHYL METHACRYLATE

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### 3. Composition/information on ingredients ... / >>

METIL 2-METILPROP-2-ENOATO

CAS 80-62-6  $0.1 \leq x < 0.4$ **Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Skin irritation, category 2 H315, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H335, Skin sensitization, category 1 H317**

REACH Reg. 01-2119452498-28-XXXX

**BIS(1,2,2,6,6-PENTAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDINYL) SEBACATE**CAS 41556-26-7  $0.1 \leq x < 0.25$ **Skin sensitization, category 1 H317, Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1 H400 M=1, Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1 H410 M=1**

REACH Reg. 01-2119491304-40-XXXX

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

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

### 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 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by a doctor.

#### 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

### 5. Fire-fighting 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.

METHYL METHACRYLATE

Heat may cause the product to polymerise, which could lead to explosion.

#### 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).

### 6. Accidental release measures

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

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

**6. Accidental release measures ... / >>**

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.

**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. 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.

**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. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

**7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Store in a cool and 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

**8. Exposure controls/personal protection****8.1. Control parameters**

Regulatory References:

ONT	Ontario	R.R.O 1990, REGULATION 833
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2021

**XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)****Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-	434	100	651	150	
ONT	CAN		100		150	
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
OSHA	USA	435	100			

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## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / &gt;&gt;

## METHYL METHACRYLATE

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-	205	50	410	100	
OEL	EU		50		100	
OSHA	USA	410	100			

## 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	SKIN
ONT	CAN	270	50			

## 2-METHYLPROPAN-1-OL

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-	152	50			
ONT	CAN	50				
OSHA	USA	300	100			

## TOLUENE

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-		20			
ONT	CAN		20			
OEL	EU	192	50	384	100	SKIN
OSHA	USA		200		300	

## ETHYLBENZENE

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-	87	20			
ONT	CAN		20			
OEL	EU	442	100	884	200	SKIN
OSHA	USA	435	100			

## ETHANOL

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-			1884	1000	
ONT	CAN				1000	
OSHA	USA	1900	1000			

## 2-PROPANOL

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-	492	200	983	400	
ONT	CAN	200				
OSHA	USA	980	400			

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / &gt;&gt;

## METHYL ETHYL KETONE

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-	590	200	885	300	
ONT	CAN		200		300	
OEL	EU	600	200	900	300	
OSHA	USA	590	200			

## ETHYL ACETATE

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-	1441	400			
ONT	CAN		400			
OEL	EU	734	200	1468	400	
OSHA	USA	1400	400			

## N-BUTYL ACETATE

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OEL	EU	241	50	723	150	
TLV-ACGIH	-		50		150	
ONT	CAN		150		200	
OSHA	USA	710	150			

## ISOBUTYL ACETATE

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OEL	EU	241	50	723	150	
TLV-ACGIH	-		50		150	
ONT	CAN		150			
OSHA	USA	700	150			

## 2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-	66	10			
OEL	EU	67.5	10	101.2	15	

## Legend:

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

## 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. Personal protective equipment must comply with current regulations.

## HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138).

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 I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear. Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

## EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133, CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z94.3-92).

## RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, wear a mask with a NIOSH certified filter, whose class must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration (NIOSH 42 CFR 84, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, CSA Standard Z94.4-02). 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

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**8. Exposure controls/personal protection** ... / >>

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 or external air-intake breathing apparatus. For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard NIOSH 42 CFR 84, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, CSA Standard Z94.4-02.

**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.

**9. Physical and chemical properties****9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	liquid	
Colour	colourless	
Odour	Aromatic, chetons, esters.	
Odour threshold	Not available	
pH	Not available	
Melting point / freezing point	Not available	
Initial boiling point	85 °C (185 °F)	
Boiling range	Not available	
Flash point	< 23 °C (73,4 °F)	
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	0.963	
Solubility	Partially-Solubility	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available	
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available	
Decomposition temperature	Not available	
Viscosity	>20,5 mm <sup>2</sup> /sec (40°C)	

**9.2. Other information**

Total solids (250°C / 482°F)	30,35 %	
VOC :	69,65 % - 670,70	g/litre

**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.

**TOLUENE**

Avoid exposure to: light.

**METHYL ETHYL KETONE**

Reacts with: light metals, strong oxidants. Attacks various types of plastic materials. Decomposes under the effect of heat.

**ETHYL ACETATE**

Decomposes slowly into acetic acid and ethanol under the effect of light, air and water.

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

Decomposes on contact with: water.

**ISOBUTYL ACETATE**

Decomposes under the effect of heat. Attacks various types of plastic materials.

**10.2. Chemical stability**

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



**10. Stability and reactivity** ... / >>**10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions**

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

**XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)**

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage. Reacts violently with: strong oxidants, strong acids, nitric acid, perchlorates. May form explosive mixtures with: air.

**METHYL METHACRYLATE**

May polymerise on contact with: ammonia, organic peroxides, persulphates. Risk of explosion on contact with: dibenzoyl peroxide, di-tert-butyl peroxide, propionaldehyde. May react dangerously with: strong oxidising agents. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

May react violently with: oxidising substances, strong acids, alkaline metals.

**TOLUENE**

Risk of explosion on contact with: fuming sulphuric acid, nitric acid, silver perchlorate, nitrogen dioxide, non-metal halogenates, acetic acid, organic nitrocompounds. May form explosive mixtures with: air. May react dangerously with: strong oxidising agents, strong acids, sulphur.

**ETHYLBENZENE**

Reacts violently with: strong oxidants. Attacks various types of plastic materials. May form explosive mixtures with: air.

**METHYL ETHYL KETONE**

May form peroxides with: air, light, strong oxidising agents. Risk of explosion on contact with: hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, sulphuric acid. May react dangerously with: oxidising agents, trichloromethane, alkalis. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

**ETHYL ACETATE**

Risk of explosion on contact with: alkaline metals, hydrides, oleum. May react violently with: fluorine, strong oxidising agents, chlorosulphuric acid, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

**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.

**ISOBUTYL ACETATE**

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

**10.4. Conditions to avoid**

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

**METHYL METHACRYLATE**

Avoid exposure to: heat, UV rays. Avoid contact with: oxidising substances, reducing substances, acids, bases.

**METHYL ETHYL KETONE**

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat.

**ETHYL ACETATE**

Avoid exposure to: light, sources of heat, naked flames.

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

Avoid exposure to: moisture, sources of heat, naked flames.

**ISOBUTYL ACETATE**

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames.

**10.5. Incompatible materials****2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

Incompatible with: oxidising substances, strong acids, alkaline metals.

**METHYL ETHYL KETONE**

Incompatible with: strong oxidants, inorganic acids, ammonia, copper, chloroform.

**ETHYL ACETATE**

Incompatible with: acids, bases, strong oxidants, aluminium, nitrates, chlorosulphuric acid. Incompatible materials: plastic materials.

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

Incompatible with: water, nitrates, strong oxidants, acids, alkalis, zinc.

**ISOBUTYL ACETATE**

Incompatible with: strong oxidants, nitrates, strong acids, 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.

**METHYL METHACRYLATE**

When heated to decomposition releases: harsh fumes, zinc alloys.

**ETHYLBENZENE**

May develop: methane, styrene, hydrogen, ethane.

## 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

##### XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air.

##### 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

##### TOLUENE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

##### ETHYLBENZENE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

##### N-BUTYL ACETATE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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

##### XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Toxic effect on the central nervous system (encephalopathy); irritating for the skin, conjunctiva, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

##### 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).

##### TOLUENE

Toxic effect on the central and peripheral nervous system with encephalopathy and polyneuritis; irritating for the skin, conjunctiva, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

##### ETHYLBENZENE

As the counterparts of benzene, may have an acute effect on the central nervous system, with depression, narcosis, often preceded by dizziness and associated with headache (Ispesl). Is irritating for skin, conjunctiva and respiratory tract.

##### 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

##### XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Intake of alcohol interferes with the metabolism of the substance, inhibiting it. Ethanol consumption (0.8 g/kg) before a 4-hour exposure to xylene vapours (145 and 280 ppm) causes a 50% reduction in the excretion of methyl hippuric acid, whereas the concentration of xylenes in the blood increases approx. 1.5-2 times. At the same time there is an increase in the secondary side effects of the ethanol. The metabolism of the xylenes is increased by phenobarbital and 3-methyl-colantrene type enzyme inducers. Aspirin and xylenes mutually inhibit their conjugation with the glycine, which results in a decrease in urinary excretion of methyl hippuric acid. Other industrial products can interfere with the metabolism of xylenes.

**11. Toxicological information** ... / >>**TOLUENE**

Certain drugs and other industrial products can interfere with the metabolism of the toluene.

**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**XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)**

LD50 (Oral):	3523 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal):	4350 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	26 mg/l/4h Rat

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

LD50 (Oral):	8530 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal):	> 5000 mg/kg Rat

**2-METHYLPROPAN-1-OL**

LD50 (Oral):	2460 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal):	2460 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	19.2 mg/l/4h Rat

**TOLUENE**

LD50 (Oral):	5580 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal):	12124 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	28.1 mg/l/4h Rat

**ETHYLBENZENE**

LD50 (Oral):	3500 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal):	15354 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	17.2 mg/l/4h Rat

**METHYL ETHYL KETONE**

LD50 (Oral):	2737 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal):	6480 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	23.5 mg/l/8h Rat

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

LD50 (Oral):	> 6400 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal):	> 5000 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	21.1 mg/l/4h Rat

**BENZOTRIAZOLE DERIVATE MIXTURE**

LD50 (Oral):	> 5000 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal):	> 2000 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation mists/powders):	5.8 mg/l/4h Rat

**BIS(1,2,2,6,6-PENTAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDINYL) SEBACATE**

LD50 (Dermal):	> 2000 mg/kg
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SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Sensitising for the skin

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

## 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

### CARCINOGENICITY

Suspected of causing cancer

#### Carcinogenicity Assessment:

108-88-3	TOLUENE ACGIH:: A4 IARC:3
1330-20-7	XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS) ACGIH:: A4 IARC:3
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE ACGIH:: A3 IARC:2B
67-63-0	2-PROPANOL IARC:3
80-62-6	METHYL METHACRYLATE ACGIH:: A4 IARC:3
64-17-5	ETHANOL ACGIH:: A3 IARC:1

#### XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Classified in Group 3 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).  
The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) affirms that "the data is inadequate for an assessment of the carcinogenic potential".

#### TOLUENE

Classified in Group 3 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - (IARC, 1999).  
The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) affirms that "the data is inadequate for an assessment of the carcinogenic potential".

#### ETHYLBENZENE

Classified in Group 2B (possible human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - (IARC, 2000).  
Classified in Group D (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - (US EPA file on-line 2014).

### REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

#### STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

#### STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

May cause damage to organs

### ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class Viscosity: >20,5 mm<sup>2</sup>/sec (40°C)

## 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

## 12. Ecological information ... / >>

### BENZOTRIAZOLE DERIVATE MIXTURE

LC50 - for Fish	2.8 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss
EC50 - for Crustacea	4 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 100 mg/l/72h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata

### BIS(1,2,2,6,6-PENTAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDINYL) SEBACATE

LC50 - for Fish	0.97 mg/l/96h
EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants	0.1 mg/l/72h

## 12.2. Persistence and degradability

### XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Solubility in water	100 - 1000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

### METHYL METHACRYLATE

Solubility in water	15300 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

### 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water	> 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

### 2-METHYLPROPAN-1-OL

Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

### TOLUENE

Solubility in water	100 - 1000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

### ETHYLBENZENE

Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

### METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Solubility in water	> 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

### ETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water	> 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

### N-BUTYL ACETATE

Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l
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### ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

**12. Ecological information** ... / >>

BENZOTRIAZOLE DERIVATE MIXTURE  
NOT rapidly degradable

**12.3. Bioaccumulative potential**

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3.12

BCF 25.9

METHYL METHACRYLATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1.38

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1.2

2-METHYLPROPAN-1-OL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1

TOLUENE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2.73

BCF 90

ETHYLBENZENE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3.6

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0.3

ETHYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0.68

BCF 30

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2.3

BCF 15.3

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2.3

BCF 15.3

**12.4. Mobility in soil**

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Partition coefficient: soil/water 2.73

METHYL METHACRYLATE

Partition coefficient: soil/water 0.94

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**12. Ecological information** ... / >>

2-METHYLPROPAN-1-OL

Partition coefficient: soil/water 0.31

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: soil/water &lt; 3

**12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

PBT substances contained:

BIS(1,2,2,6,6-PENTAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDINYL) SEBACATE

**12.6. Other adverse effects**

Information not available

**13. Disposal considerations****13.1. Waste treatment methods**

Reuse, when possible. Neat product residues should be considered special non-hazardous waste.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

**14. Transport information****14.1. UN number**

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1263

**14.2. UN proper shipping name**

ADR / RID: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

IMDG: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

IATA: PAINT or 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: II

**14.5. Environmental hazards**

ADR / RID: NO

IMDG: NO

IATA: NO

9901B505-01-G - URACRIL - OPACO ACRILICO 3-5 GLOSS ACRYLIC TOP COAT 3-5 GLOSS TRASPARENTE

**14. Transport information** ... / >>**14.6. Special precautions for user**

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 33 Special provision: 640C	Limited Quantities: 5 L	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
IMDG:	EMS: F-E, S-E	Limited Quantities: 5 L	
IATA:	Cargo: Pass.: Special provision:	Maximum quantity: 60 L Maximum quantity: 5 L A3, A72, A192	Packaging instructions: 364 Packaging instructions: 353

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

Information not relevant

**15. Regulatory information****15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:  
NoneCanadian Regulatory Information

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR).

Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2015.

Inventory Status of the contained substance/s.

All ingredients are listed in DSL.

Architectural Coatings Regulations SOR/2009-264  
Any other varnish.VOC given in g/litre of product in a ready-to-use condition : 670.70  
The coating is to be applied without dilution or thinning.**16. Other information**

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

<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H351</b>	Suspected of causing cancer.
<b>H361</b>	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin.
<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled.
<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>H318</b>	Causes serious eye damage.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>H317</b>	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>H400</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life.
<b>H410</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>H411</b>	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>H412</b>	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CLP: Regulation (EC) 1272/2008
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation



## 16. Other information ... / >>

- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 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: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

### GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- GHS rev. 5
- The Merck Index. 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy
- Hazard Products Regulation (HPR)
- WHMIS 2015
- ONTARIO R.R.O. 1990, Regulation 883 (version July 2016)
- IARC website
- NTP. 2011. Report on Carcinogens, 12th Edition.
- OSHA website
- Cal/OSHA website
- California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act

### 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.

### CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION

Product classification derives from criteria established by the Canada`s Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) (WHMIS 2015), unless determined otherwise in Section 11 and 12. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

### Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

14.