



Sylac S.A.

PA011/XX - Top Coat

Revision nr.3
Dated 19/12/2019
Printed on 19/12/2019
Page n. 1 / 17
Replaced revision:2 (Dated 19/12/2019)

EN

Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2015/830

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: **PA011/XX**
Product name: **Top Coat**
Chemical name and synonym: **Acrylic 2K - Solvent Borne**

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

Intended use: **Transparent topcoat for wooden parquet floors - 2 component system**

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: **Sylac S.A.**
Full address: **Industrial Area**
District and Country: **32011 Inofita (Viotia)**
Greece
Tel.: **+30 2262032595**
Fax: **+30 2262031709**

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: **info@sylac.gr**

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to: **+30 2262032331**

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 (EU) Regulation 2015/830. 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 2	H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Reproductive toxicity, category 2	H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Aspiration hazard, category 1	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2	H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words: **Danger**

Hazard statements:

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.



Sylac S.A.

PA011/XX - Top Coat

Revision nr.3
Dated 19/12/2019
Printed on 19/12/2019
Page n. 2 / 17
Replaced revision:2 (Dated 19/12/2019)

EN

SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / >>

H315 Causes skin irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
EUH208 Contains: 2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE
METHYL METHACRYLATE
May produce an allergic reaction.

Precautionary statements:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use dry powder (ABC) for extinction.
P261 Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.

Contains: TOLUENE
N-BUTYL ACETATE
ACETONE
ETHYLBENZENE

2.3. Other hazards

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

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
INERT		
CAS	$30 \leq x < 50$	
EC		
INDEX		
N-BUTYL ACETATE		
CAS	123-86-4 $20 \leq x < 41$	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC	204-658-1	
INDEX	607-025-00-1	
Reg. no.	01-2119485493-29-XXXX	
TOLUENE		
CAS	108-88-3 $10 \leq x < 20$	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Repr. 2 H361d, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336
EC	203-625-9	
INDEX	601-021-00-3	
Reg. no.	01-2119471310-51-XXXX	
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)		
CAS	1330-20-7 $0 \leq x < 10$	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C
EC	215-535-7	
INDEX	601-022-00-9	
Reg. no.	01-2119488216-32-XXXX	
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE		
CAS	108-65-6 $5 \leq x < 9$	Flam. Liq. 3 H226
EC	203-603-9	
INDEX	607-195-00-7	
Reg. no.	01-2119475791-29-0044	
AMORPHOUS SILICATE HYDRATE		
CAS	7631-86-9 $1 \leq x < 5$	
EC	231-545-4	
INDEX		
Reg. no.	01-2119379499-16-XXXX	



Sylac S.A.

PA011/XX - Top Coat

Revision nr.3
Dated 19/12/2019
Printed on 19/12/2019
Page n. 3 / 17
Replaced revision:2 (Dated 19/12/2019)

EN

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

ACETONE

CAS 67-64-1 $1 \leq x < 5$

EC 200-662-2

INDEX 606-001-00-8

Reg. no. 01-2119471330-49-XXXX

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066

METHYL METHACRYLATE

CAS 80-62-6 $0,5 \leq x < 1$

EC 201-297-1

INDEX 607-035-00-6

Potassium 2-ethyl hexanoate

CAS 3164-85-0 $0 \leq x < 0,5$

EC 221-625-7

INDEX

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Skin Sens. 1 H317,
Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: D

Repr. 2 H361d, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315

2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE

CAS 868-77-9 $0 \leq x < 0,5$

EC

INDEX

Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Skin Sens. 1 H317

ETHYLBENZENE

CAS 100-41-4 $0 \leq x < 0,5$

EC 202-849-4

INDEX 601-023-00-4

Reg. no. 01-2119488216-32-0016

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

CAS 112-34-5 $0 \leq x < 0,5$

EC 203-961-6

INDEX 603-096-00-8

Reg. no. 01-2119475104-44

Eye Irrit. 2 H319

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

CAS 111-76-2 $0 \leq x < 0,5$

EC 203-905-0

INDEX 603-014-00-0

Reg. no. 01-2119475108-36-XXXX

Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Eye Irrit. 2 H319,
Skin Irrit. 2 H315

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

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention 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

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



Sylac S.A.

PA011/XX - Top Coat

Revision nr.3
Dated 19/12/2019
Printed on 19/12/2019
Page n. 4 / 17
Replaced revision:2 (Dated 19/12/2019)

EN

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures ... / >>

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).

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. Use explosion-proof equipment. 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. 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. Vapours may catch fire and an explosion may occur; vapour accumulation is therefore to be avoided by leaving windows and doors open and ensuring good cross ventilation. 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 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



Sylac S.A.

PA011/XX - Top Coat

Revision nr.3
Dated 19/12/2019
Printed on 19/12/2019
Page n. 5 / 17
Replaced revision:2 (Dated 19/12/2019)

EN

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

BGR	България	МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ТРУДА И СОЦИАЛНАТА ПОЛИТИКА МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ЗДРАВЕОПАЗВАНЕТО НАРЕДБА No 13 от 30 декември 2003 г
DEU	Deutschland	TRGS 900 (Fassung 31.1.2018 ber.) - Liste der Arbeitsplatzgrenzwerte und Kurzzeitwerte
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits
GRC	Ελλάδα	ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ -ΤΕΥΧΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟ Αρ. Φύλλου 19 - 9 Φεβρουαρίου 2012
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
POL	Polska	ROZPORZĄDZENIE MINISTRA RODZIN Y, PRAC Y I POLITYKI SPOŁECZNEJ z dnia 12 czerwca 2018 r
ROU	România	Monitorul Oficial al României 44; 2012-01-19
SVK	Slovensko	NARIADENIE VLÁDY Slovenskej republiky z 20. júna 2007
EU	OEL EU	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 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2018

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
TLV	BGR	710		950	
AGW	DEU	300	62	600	124
WEL	GBR	724	150	966	200
TLV	GRC	710	150	950	200
NDS	POL	200		950	
TLV	ROU	715	150	950	200
NPHV	SVK	480	100	960	
TLV-ACGIH			50		150

TOLUENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	150		300		
AGW	DEU	190	50	760	200	SKIN
MAK	DEU	190	50	760	200	
WEL	GBR	191	50	384	100	SKIN
TLV	GRC	192	50	384	100	
VLEP	ITA	192	50			SKIN
NDS	POL	100		200		
TLV	ROU	192	50	384	100	SKIN
NPHV	SVK	192	50	384		SKIN
OEL	EU	192	50	384	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		75,4	20			

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	221		442		SKIN
AGW	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN
MAK	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	
TLV	GRC	435	100	650	150	
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
NDS	POL	100				
TLV	ROU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
NPHV	SVK	221	50	442		SKIN
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150	



Sylac S.A.

PA011/XX - Top Coat

Revision nr.3
Dated 19/12/2019
Printed on 19/12/2019
Page n. 6 / 17
Replaced revision:2 (Dated 19/12/2019)

EN

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

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	275		550		SKIN
AGW	DEU	270	50	270	50	
MAK	DEU	270	50	270	50	
WEL	GBR	274	50	548	100	
TLV	GRC	275	50	550	100	
VLEP	ITA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
NDS	POL	260		520		
TLV	ROU	275	50	550	100	SKIN
NPHV	SVK	275	50	550		SKIN
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	SKIN

AMORPHOUS SILICATE HYDRATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
AGW	DEU	4				INHAL
MAK	DEU	4				INHAL

ACETONE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	600		1400		
AGW	DEU	1200	500	2400	1000	
MAK	DEU	1200	500	2400	1000	
WEL	GBR	1210	500	3620	1500	
TLV	GRC	1780		3560		
VLEP	ITA	1210	500			
NDS	POL	600		1800		
TLV	ROU	1210	500			
NPHV	SVK	1210	500	2420		
OEL	EU	1210	500			
TLV-ACGIH		250		500		

METHYL METHACRYLATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	50				
AGW	DEU	210	50	420	100	
MAK	DEU	210	50	420	100	
WEL	GBR	208	50	416	100	
TLV	GRC		50		100	
VLEP	ITA		50		100	
NDS	POL	100		300		
TLV	ROU	205	50	410	100	
NPHV	SVK	210	50	420		
OEL	EU		50		100	
TLV-ACGIH		205	50	410	100	



Sylac S.A.

PA011/XX - Top Coat

Revision nr.3
Dated 19/12/2019
Printed on 19/12/2019
Page n. 7 / 17
Replaced revision:2 (Dated 19/12/2019)

EN

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

ETHYLBENZENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	435		545		SKIN
MAK	DEU	88	20	176	40	SKIN
WEL	GBR	441	100	552	125	SKIN
TLV	GRC	435	100	545	125	
VLEP	ITA	442	100	884	200	SKIN
NDS	POL	200		400		
TLV	ROU	442	100	884	200	SKIN
NPHV	SVK	442	100	884		SKIN
OEL	EU	442	100	884	200	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		87	20			

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
MAK	DEU	67	10	100,5	15	
TLV	GRC	67,5	10	101,2	15	
VLEP	ITA	67,5	10	101,2	15	
NDS	POL	67		100		
TLV	ROU	150		250		
NPHV	SVK	67,5	10	101,2		
OEL	EU	67,5	10	101,2	15	
TLV-ACGIH		66	10			

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	98		246		SKIN
AGW	DEU	49	10	196	40	SKIN
MAK	DEU	49	10	98	20	SKIN
WEL	GBR	123	25	246	50	SKIN
TLV	GRC	120	25			
VLEP	ITA	98	20	246	50	SKIN
NDS	POL	98		200		
TLV	ROU	150	30	250	50	SKIN
NPHV	SVK	98	20	246		SKIN
OEL	EU	98	20	246	50	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		97	20			

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.

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.

Exposure levels must be kept as low as possible to avoid significant build-up in the organism. Manage personal protective equipment so as to guarantee maximum protection (e.g. reduction in replacement times).

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



Sylac S.A.

PA011/XX - Top Coat

Revision nr.3
Dated 19/12/2019
Printed on 19/12/2019
Page n. 8 / 17
Replaced revision:2 (Dated 19/12/2019)

EN

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal 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.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	liquid	
Colour	transparent	
Odour	characteristic of solvent	
Odour threshold	Not available	
pH	Not available	
Melting point / freezing point	Not available	
Initial boiling point	111 °C	
Boiling range	Not available	
Flash point	6 °C	
Evaporation Rate	Not available	
Flammability of solids and gases	not applicable	
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	0,98	
Solubility	insoluble in water	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available	
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available	
Decomposition temperature	Not available	
Viscosity	300 cPs	
Explosive properties	Not available	
Oxidising properties	Not available	

9.2. Other information

Total solids (250°C / 482°F)	37,08 %		
VOC (Directive 2010/75/EC) :	52,29 %	- 512,46	g/litre
VOC (volatile carbon) :	35,83 %	- 351,10	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.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Decomposes on contact with: water.

TOLUENE

Avoid exposure to: light.

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.



SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity ... / >>

ACETONE

Decomposes under the effect of heat.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Decomposes under the effect of heat.

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.

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.

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.

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.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

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

ACETONE

Risk of explosion on contact with: bromine trifluoride,fluorine dioxide,hydrogen peroxide,nitrosyl chloride,2-methyl-1,3 butadiene,nitromethane,nitrosyl perchlorate.May react dangerously with: potassium tert-butoxide,alkaline hydroxides,bromine,bromoform,isoprene,sodium,sulphur dioxide,chromium trioxide,chromyl chloride,nitric acid,chloroform,peroxymonosulphuric acid,phosphoryl oxychloride,chromosulphuric acid,fluorine,strong oxidising agents,strong reducing agents.Develops flammable gas on contact with: nitrosyl perchlorate.

METHYL METHACRYLATE

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

ETHYLBENZENE

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

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

May react with: oxidising substances.May form peroxides with: oxygen.Develops hydrogen on contact with: aluminium.May form explosive mixtures with: air.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

May react dangerously with: aluminium,oxidising agents.Forms peroxides with: air.

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.

ACETONE

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat,naked flames.

METHYL METHACRYLATE

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

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

Avoid exposure to: air.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat,naked flames.



Sylac S.A.

PA011/XX - Top Coat

Revision nr.3
Dated 19/12/2019
Printed on 19/12/2019
Page n. 10 / 17
Replaced revision:2 (Dated 19/12/2019)

EN

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity ... / >>

10.5. Incompatible materials

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

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

ACETONE

Incompatible with: acids, oxidising substances.

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

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

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.

ACETONE

May develop: ketenes, irritant substances.

METHYL METHACRYLATE

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

ETHYLBENZENE

May develop: methane, styrene, hydrogen, ethane.

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

May develop: hydrogen.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

May develop: hydrogen.

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

N-BUTYL 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.

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.

ETHYLBENZENE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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



Sylac S.A.

PA011/XX - Top Coat

Revision nr.3
Dated 19/12/2019
Printed on 19/12/2019
Page n. 11 / 17
Replaced revision:2 (Dated 19/12/2019)

EN

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL
WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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

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.

TOLUENE

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

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).

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 (Ispes). Is irritating for skin, conjunctiva and respiratory tract.

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

May be absorbed by inhalation, ingestion and skin contact; is irritating for the skin and especially for the eyes. May cause damage to the spleen. At room temperature the danger of inhalation is unlikely, due to the low vapour pressure of the substance.

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).

TOLUENE

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

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.

ACUTE TOXICITY

LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture:	> 20 mg/l
LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)
LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

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

AMORPHOUS SILICATE HYDRATE

LD50 (Oral)	> 2000 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	> 2000 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation)	> 2,2 mg/l/1h Rat



Sylac S.A.

PA011/XX - Top Coat

Revision nr.3
Dated 19/12/2019
Printed on 19/12/2019
Page n. 12 / 17
Replaced revision:2 (Dated 19/12/2019)

EN

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE	
LD50 (Oral)	8530 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	> 5000 mg/kg Rat
2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL	
LD50 (Oral)	3384 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	2700 mg/kg Rabbit
TOLUENE	
LD50 (Oral)	5580 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	12124 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation)	28,1 mg/l/4h Rat
ETHYLBENZENE	
LD50 (Oral)	3500 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	15354 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation)	17,2 mg/l/4h Rat
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	
LD50 (Oral)	615 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	405 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation)	2,2 mg/l/4h Rat
N-BUTYL ACETATE	
LD50 (Oral)	> 6400 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	> 5000 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation)	21,1 mg/l/4h Rat

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

May produce an allergic reaction.

Contains:

2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE
METHYL METHACRYLATE

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

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".

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".

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 the unborn child

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE



Sylac S.A.

PA011/XX - Top Coat

Revision nr.3
Dated 19/12/2019
Printed on 19/12/2019
Page n. 13 / 17
Replaced revision:2 (Dated 19/12/2019)

EN

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

May cause damage to organs

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration

SECTION 12. Ecological information

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation.

12.1. Toxicity

Information not available

12.2. Persistence and degradability

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Solubility in water 100 - 1000 mg/l

Degradability: information not available

AMORPHOUS SILICATE HYDRATE

Solubility in water 0,1 - 100 mg/l

Degradability: information not available

METHYL METHACRYLATE

Solubility in water 15300 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

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

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

ACETONE

Rapidly degradable

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,12

BCF 25,9



Sylac S.A.

PA011/XX - Top Coat

Revision nr.3
Dated 19/12/2019
Printed on 19/12/2019
Page n. 14 / 17
Replaced revision:2 (Dated 19/12/2019)

EN

SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

AMORPHOUS SILICATE HYDRATE Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	0,53
METHYL METHACRYLATE Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	1,38
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	1,2
2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	1
TOLUENE Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water BCF	2,73 90
ETHYLBENZENE Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	3,6
2-BUTOXYETHANOL Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	0,81
ACETONE Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water BCF	-0,23 3
N-BUTYL ACETATE Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water BCF	2,3 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
N-BUTYL ACETATE Partition coefficient: soil/water	< 3

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

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



Sylac S.A.

PA011/XX - Top Coat

Revision nr.3
Dated 19/12/2019
Printed on 19/12/2019
Page n. 15 / 17
Replaced revision:2 (Dated 19/12/2019)

EN

SECTION 14. Transport information ... / >>

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

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 Instructions:	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

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

Contained substance

Point 48	TOLUENE Reg. no.: 01-2119471310-51-XXXX
Point 55	2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL Reg. no.: 01-2119475104-44

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:



Sylac S.A.

PA011/XX - Top Coat

Revision nr.3
Dated 19/12/2019
Printed on 19/12/2019
Page n. 16 / 17
Replaced revision:2 (Dated 19/12/2019)

EN

SECTION 15. Regulatory information ... / >>

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.

SECTION 16. Other information

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

Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
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
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, category 1
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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 labeling 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



Sylac S.A.

PA011/XX - Top Coat

Revision nr.3
Dated 19/12/2019
Printed on 19/12/2019
Page n. 17 / 17
Replaced revision:2 (Dated 19/12/2019)

EN

SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

- 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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4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
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12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
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- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
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- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- 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.

The above mentioned product may be used only in industrial or professional application. This product may not be used for DIY.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

09.