

Licata S.p.A.		Revision nr.3 Dated 13/09/2024 Printed on 20/09/2024 Page n. 1 / 16 Replaced revision:2 (Dated 21/12/2023)	EN
P10290 - RESINFIP PRIMER 371 COMP.A			

Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation (EU) 2020/878 and to Annex II to UK REACH

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code:	P10290
Product name	RESINFIP PRIMER 371 COMP.A
UFI :	X280-H0EA-8001-U9H9

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

Intended use	Primer for polyurethane paints
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1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name	Licata S.p.A.		
Full address	Via De Gasperi,155		
District and Country	92024 Canicatti		(AG)
	Italia		
	Tel.	+39 0922 856088	
	Fax	+39 0922 831427	
e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet	controllo-qualita@licataspa.it		

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to	NHS111in England: 111
	NHS24in Scotland: 111
	NHS Direct in Wales: 111 or 0845 4647
	In an emergency, if the patient has collapsed or is not breathing properly, call 999

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 2020/878.

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.
Carcinogenicity, category 1B	H350	May cause cancer.
Germ cell mutagenicity, category 1B	H340	May cause genetic defects.
Reproductive toxicity, category 1B	H360F	May damage fertility.
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.
Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
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 2	H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

EPY 11.7.1 - SDS 1004.14

P10290 - RESINFIP PRIMER 371 COMP.A**SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / >>****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:

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H350	May cause cancer.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H360F	May damage fertility.
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.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
	Restricted to professional users.

Precautionary statements:

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . .

Contains:

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM
OXIRANE, MONO[(C12-14-ALKYLOXY)METHYL] DERIVS
XYLENE
REACTION PRODUCT: BISPHENOL A-(EPICHLORHYDRIN)

2.3. Other hazards

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

The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties in concentration \geq 0.1%.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients**3.2. Mixtures**

Contains:

Identification

x = Conc. %

Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)

REACTION PRODUCT: BISPHENOL A-(EPICHLORHYDRIN)

INDEX $25,5 \leq x < 27$

Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411

EC 701-263-0

Skin Irrit. 2 H315: \geq 5%

CAS 9003-36-5

REACH Reg. 01-2119454392-40-0010

P10290 - RESINFIP PRIMER 371 COMP.A**SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients ... / >>****XYLENE**

INDEX 601-022-00-9 18,5 ≤ x < 20

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C
ATE Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation vapours: 11 mg/l

EC 215-535-7

CAS 1330-20-7

REACH Reg. 01-2119488216-32

TALC

INDEX 238-877-9 8 ≤ x < 9

Acute Tox. 4 H332, STOT SE 3 H335
ATE Inhalation mists/powders: 1,5 mg/l

EC 238-877-9

CAS 14807-96-6

ETHYLBENZENE

INDEX 601-023-00-4 4,5 ≤ x < 5

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412
LC50 Inhalation vapours: 17,2 mg/l/4h

EC 202-849-4

CAS 100-41-4

OXIRANE, MONO[(C12-14-ALKYLOXY)METHYL] DERIVS

INDEX 603-103-00-4 2 ≤ x < 2,5

Repr. 1B H360F, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Sens. 1 H317

EC 271-846-8

CAS 68609-97-2

REACH Reg. 01-2119485289-22-XXXX

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM

INDEX 649-356-00-4 0,25 ≤ x < 0,3

Carc. 1B H350, Muta. 1B H340, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: P

EC 265-199-0

CAS 64742-95-6

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

INDEX 607-195-00-7 0 < x < 0,05

Flam. Liq. 3 H226

EC 203-603-9

CAS 108-65-6

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**

In case of doubt or in the presence of symptoms contact a doctor and show him this document.

In case of more severe symptoms, ask for immediate medical aid.

EYES: Remove, if present, contact lenses if the situation allows you to do so easily. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

SKIN: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water (and soap if possible). Get medical advice/attention. Avoid further contact with contaminated clothing.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical advice/attention.

INHALATION: Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. In the event of respiratory symptoms (coughing, wheezing, breathing difficulty, asthma) keep the victim in a comfortable position for breathing. If necessary administer oxygen. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention.

Rescuer protection

It is good practice for rescuers lending support to a person who has been exposed to a chemical substance or to a mixture to wear personal protective equipment. The nature of such protection depends on the hazard level of the substance or mixture, on the type of exposure and on the extent of the contamination. In the absence of other more specific indications, use of disposable gloves in the event of possible contact with body fluids is recommended. For the type of PPE suitable for the characteristics of the substance or mixture, see section 8.

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

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

DELAYED EFFECTS: Based on the information currently available, there are no known cases of delayed effects following exposure to this product.

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

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention.

P10290 - RESINFIP PRIMER 371 COMP.A**SECTION 4. First aid measures** ... / >>

Means to have available in the workplace for specific and immediate treatment

Running water for skin and eye wash.

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. 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. 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.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage ... / >>

Store in an inert atmosphere, sheltered from moisture because it hydrolyses easily.

Information not available

DEU	Deutschland	Forschungsgemeinschaft MAK- und BAT-Werte-Liste 2022 Ständige Senatskommission zur Prüfung gesundheitsschädlicher Arbeitsstoffe Mitteilung 58
ESP	España	Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2023
FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en FranceDécret n° 2021-1849 du 28 décembre 2021
HRV	Hrvatska	Pravilnik o izmjenama i dopunama Pravilnika o zaštiti radnika od izloženosti opasnimkemikalijama na radu, graničnim vrijednostima izloženosti i biološkim graničnim vrijednostima (NN 1/2021)
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
SVN	Slovenija	Pravilnik o varovanju delavcev pred tveganji zaradi izpostavljenosti kemičnim snovem pri delu (Uradni list RS, št. 100/01, 39/05, 53/07, 102/10, 43/11 – ZVZD-1, 38/15, 78/18 in 78/19)
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2022/431; 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 2023

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers		Effects on workers					
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				0,05 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				0,087 mg/m3				0,49 mg/m3
Skin				0,089 mg/kg bw/d				0,75 mg/kg bw/d

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

REACTION PRODUCT: BISPHENOL A-(EPICHLORHYDRIN)								
Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC								
Normal value in fresh water				0,003	mg/l			
Normal value in marine water				0,0003	mg/l			
Normal value for fresh water sediment				0,294	mg/kg/d			
Normal value for marine water sediment				0,0294	mg/kg/d			
Normal value for fresh water, intermittent release				0,0254	mg/l			
Normal value of STP microorganisms				10	mg/l			
Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL								
Route of exposure	Effects on consumers		Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic			Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	
Oral				6,25 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				8,7 mg/m3		29,39 mg/m3		
Skin				62,5 mg/kg bw/d	8,3 mg/kg bw/d			104,15 mg/kg bw/d

TALC						
Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	2				RESP
GVI/KGVI	HRV	1				RESP
MV	SVN	2				RESP
WEL	GBR	1				RESP
TLV-ACGIH		2				RESP

XYLENE								
Threshold Limit Value								
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm			
AGW	DEU	220	50	440	100	SKIN		
MAK	DEU	220	50	440	100	SKIN		
VLA	ESP	221	50	442	100	SKIN		
VLEP	FRA	221	50	442	100	SKIN		
GVI/KGVI	HRV	221	50	442	100	SKIN		
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	SKIN		
MV	SVN	221	50	442	100	SKIN		
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	SKIN		
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN		
TLV-ACGIH			20					
Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC								
Normal value in fresh water						0,327	mg/l	
Normal value in marine water						0,327	mg/l	
Normal value for fresh water sediment						12,46	mg/kg	
Normal value for marine water sediment						12,46	mg/kg	
Normal value of STP microorganisms						6,58	mg/l	
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment						2,31	mg/kg	
Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL								
Route of exposure	Effects on consumers			Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Effects on workers		
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Acute local			Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation						442 mg/m3	442 mg/m3	221 mg/m3
Skin								212 mg/kg bw/d

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

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		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
GVI/KGVI	HRV	275	50	550	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
MV	SVN	275	50	550	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	274	50	548	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	SKIN

ETHYLBENZENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
AGW	DEU	88	20	176	40	SKIN
MAK	DEU	88	20	176	40	SKIN
VLA	ESP	441	100	884	200	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	88,4	20	442	100	SKIN
GVI/KGVI	HRV	442	100	884	200	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	442	100	884	200	SKIN
MV	SVN	442	100	884	200	SKIN
WEL	GBR	441	100	552	125	SKIN
OEL	EU	442	100	884	200	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		87	20			

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 ; LOW = low hazard ; MED = medium hazard ; HIGH = high hazard.

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.

The product must be used inside a closed circuit, in a well-ventilated environment and with strong localised aspiration systems in place.

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.

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material (see standard EN 374): compatibility, degradation, permeability time.

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 Regulation 2016/425 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 ISO 16321).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

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. 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).

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.

P10290 - RESINFIP PRIMER 371 COMP.A**SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties****9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	not available	
Colour	not available	
Odour	not available	
Melting point / freezing point	not available	
Initial boiling point	> 100 °C	
Flammability	not available	
Lower explosive limit	not available	
Upper explosive limit	not available	
Flash point	23 < T ≤ 60 °C	
Auto-ignition temperature	not available	
Decomposition temperature	not available	
pH	not available	
Kinematic viscosity	not available	
Solubility	not available	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not available	
Vapour pressure	not available	
Density and/or relative density	not available	
Relative vapour density	not available	
Particle characteristics	not applicable	

9.2. Other information**9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes**

Information not available

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EU) 24,97 %

VOC (volatile carbon) 22,55 %

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity**10.1. Reactivity**

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

REACTION PRODUCT: BISPHENOL A-(EPICHLORHYDRIN)

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

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.

CALCIUM CARBONATE

Decomposes at temperatures above 800°C/1472°F.

10.2. Chemical stability

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

REACTION PRODUCT: BISPHENOL A-(EPICHLORHYDRIN)

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

REACTION PRODUCT: BISPHENOL A-(EPICHLORHYDRIN)

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

XYLENE

P10290 - RESINFIP PRIMER 371 COMP.A**SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity** ... / >>

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.

ETHYLBENZENE

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

10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

10.5. Incompatible materials**REACTION PRODUCT: BISPHENOL A-(EPICHLORHYDRIN)**

Incompatible with: strong acids, strong alkalis, amines, strong oxidising agents.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

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

CALCIUM CARBONATE

Incompatible with: acids.

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.

ETHYLBENZENE

May develop: methane, styrene, hydrogen, ethane.

CALCIUM CARBONATE

May develop: calcium oxides, carbon oxides.

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 hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008Metabolism, 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**

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.

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

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

Interactive effects

P10290 - RESINFIP PRIMER 371 COMP.A**SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>****XYLENE**

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

ATE (Inhalation - mists / powders) of the mixture: > 5 mg/l
ATE (Inhalation - vapours) of the mixture: > 20 mg/l
ATE (Oral) of the mixture: Not classified (no significant component)
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture: >2000 mg/kg

OXIRANE, MONO[(C12-14-ALKYLOXY)METHYL] DERIVS

LD50 (Dermal): > 4000 mg/kg Coniglio
LD50 (Oral): > 2000 mg/kg Ratto
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): > 0,15 mg/l Ratto

REACTION PRODUCT: BISPHENOL A-(EPICHLORHYDRIN)

LD50 (Dermal): > 2000 mg/kg Coniglio
LD50 (Oral): > 2000 mg/kg Ratto

TALC

ATE (Inhalation mists/powders): 1,5 mg/l estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP
(figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)

XYLENE

LD50 (Dermal): 4350 mg/kg Rabbit
ATE (Dermal): 1100 mg/kg estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP
(figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)
LD50 (Oral): 3523 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 26 mg/l/4h Rat
ATE (Inhalation vapours): 11 mg/l estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP
(figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)

AMORPHOUS SILICATE HYDRATE

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

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

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

ETHYLBENZENE

LD50 (Dermal): 15354 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral): 3500 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 17,2 mg/l/4h Rat

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM

LD50 (Dermal): > 2000 mg/kg RATTO
LD50 (Oral): > 2000 mg/kg RATTO

CALCIUM CARBONATE

LD50 (Oral): 6450 mg/kg Rat

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

P10290 - RESINFIP PRIMER 371 COMP.A**SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>**

Sensitising for the skin

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

May cause genetic defects

CARCINOGENICITY

May cause cancer

XYLENE

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

May damage fertility

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause respiratory irritation

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

May cause damage to organs

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration

11.2. Information on other hazards

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with human health effects under evaluation.

SECTION 12. Ecological information

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

12.1. ToxicityOXIRANE, MONO[(C12-14-ALKYLOXY)METHYL] DERIVS

LC50 - for Fish	> 5000 mg/l/96h
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	56 mg/l Daphnia magna

REACTION PRODUCT: BISPHENOL A-(EPICHLORHYDRIN)

LC50 - for Fish	2,54 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	2,55 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	1,8 mg/l/72h
EC10 for Crustacea	0,3 mg/l/28d

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

LC50 - for Fish	> 100 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	373 mg/l/48h

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM

LC50 - for Fish	5 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	5 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	5 mg/l/72h

12.2. Persistence and degradability

P10290 - RESINFIP PRIMER 371 COMP.A**SECTION 12. Ecological information** ... / >>

REACTION PRODUCT: BISPHENOL A-(EPICHLORHYDRIN)
NOT rapidly degradable

TALC
Solubility in water < 0,1 mg/l

XYLENE
Solubility in water 100-1000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable

AMORPHOUS SILICATE HYDRATE
Solubility in water 0,1 - 100 mg/l
Degradability: information not available

ETHYLBENZENE
Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM
Rapidly degradable

CALCIUM CARBONATE
Solubility in water 0,1 - 100 mg/l

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

XYLENE
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,12
BCF 25,9

AMORPHOUS SILICATE HYDRATE
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,53

ETHYLBENZENE
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,6

12.4. Mobility in soil

Information not available

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 \geq than 0,1%.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with environmental effects under evaluation.

12.7. 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.

P10290 - RESINFIP PRIMER 371 COMP.A**SECTION 14. Transport information****14.1. UN number or ID number**

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: UN 1866

14.2. UN proper shipping nameADR / RID: RESIN SOLUTION
IMDG: RESIN SOLUTION
IATA: RESIN SOLUTION**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: Environmentally Hazardous

IMDG: Marine Pollutant

IATA: NO



For Air transport, environmentally hazardous mark is only mandatory for UN 3077 and UN 3082.

14.6. Special precautions for user

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

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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/EU: P5c-E2

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

Product
Point 3 - 40

P10290 - RESINFIP PRIMER 371 COMP.A**SECTION 15. Regulatory information ... / >>**Contained substance

Point	75	
Point	28-29	SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM

Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 - on the marketing and use of explosives precursors
not applicable

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

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

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to Regulation (EU) 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Healthcare controls

Workers exposed to this health-dangerous chemical agent must undergo sanitary checks carried out in compliance with 2004/37/EC directive.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been performed for the preparation/for the substances indicated in section 3.

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
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity, category 1B
Muta. 1B	Germ cell mutagenicity, category 1B
Repr. 1B	Reproductive toxicity, category 1B
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
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H350	May cause cancer.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H360F	May damage fertility.
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.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	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

P10290 - RESINFIP PRIMER 371 COMP.A**SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>**

- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: Regulation (EC) 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: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PMT: Persistent, mobile and toxic
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- 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
- vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulative
- vPvM: Very persistent and very mobile
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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 2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
 3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (II Annex of REACH Regulation)
 4. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
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Note for users:

P10290 - RESINFIP PRIMER 371 COMP.A**SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>**

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

Chemical and physical hazards: Product classification derives from criteria established by the CLP Regulation, Annex I, Part 2. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Health hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 3, unless determined otherwise in Section 11.

Environmental hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 4, unless determined otherwise in Section 12.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

01 / 02 / 03 / 04 / 07 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 14 / 15 / 16.