

Safety data sheet

VTR

According to Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 – Regulation 878/2020

Data of issue 12/04/2022

Printing date 31/10/2023

Revision 4 of 31/10/2023

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Product name: VTR
Product code: 40.041
UFI code: N2XR-G4QA-610S-UP1Y

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

Polyester filler with medium specific weight glass fibers – Light green

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name: Silpar TK snc
Address: Via Rosa Luxemburg 12/14
10093 - Collegno (TO)
Telephone: +39 011 7791177
Fax: +39 011 7791177
Email: sicurezza@silpartkline.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

CAVp "Osp. Pediatrico Bambino Gesù - Roma	Tel. +39 06 68593726
Az. Osp. Univ. Foggia	Tel. +39 0881 732326
Az. Osp. "A. Cardarelli" - Napoli	Tel. +39 081 7472870
CAV Policlinico "Umberto I" - Roma	Tel. +39 06 49978000
CAV Policlinico "A. Gemelli" - Roma	Tel. +39 06 3054343
Az. Osp. "Careggi" U.O. Tossicologia Medica - Firenze	Tel. +39 055 7947819
CAV Centro Nazionale di Informazione Tossicologica - Pavia	Tel. +39 0382 24444
Osp. Niguarda Ca' Granda - Milano	Tel. +39 02 66101029
Azienda Ospedaliera Papa Giovanni XXII - Bergamo	Tel. +39 800 883300
Azienda Ospedaliera Universitaria Integrata Verona	Tel. +39 800 011858

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Reg. EU n°1272/2008 [CLP]

Flam. Liq. 3 H226
Skin Irrit. 2 H315
Skin sens. 1 H317
Eye Irrit. 2 H319
Repr. 2 H361d
STOT RE 1 H372

2.2 Label elements



Hazard pictograms:

Signal word: Danger

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

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Precautionary statements:

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand
P102 Keep out of reach of children
P103 ("Read label before use
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260 Do not breathe vapour.
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after use.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse thoroughly for several minutes. Remove any contact lenses if it is easy to do so. Continue rinsing.
P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep in a cool place.
P405 Keep locked up.
P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/ national/international regulations

Contains:

Styrene

Maleic anhydride

2,2'-(m-tolylimino)diethanol

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC):

Putties / Putties - All types.

VOC expressed in g/liter of ready-to-use product: 10.00

Maximum limit: 250.00

- Catalyzed with: 3.00% DIBENZOYL PEROXIDE PASTE

2.3 Other hazards

Substance vPvB: None - Substance PBT: None

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

N.A.

3.2 Mixtures

1.CAS 2.N° EC 3.N° Index 4.N° REACH	Name	Weight (%)	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
1.100-42-5 2.202-851-5 3.601-026-00-0 4.01-2119457861-32-XXXX	Styrene	15-20	Flam. Liq. 3 H226 Asp. Tox. 1 H304 Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Eye Irrit. 2 H319 Acute Tox. 4 H332 STOT SE 3 H335 Repr. 2 H361d STOT RE 1 H372 Aquatic Chronic 3 H412
1.34590-94-8 2.252-104-2 3.Not Available 4.01-2119450011-60-XXXX	Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	0.2-0.25	Substance with a community workplace exposure limit.
1.91-99-6 2.202-114-8 3.Not Available 4.01-2120791683-42-XXXX	2,2'-(m-tolylimino)diethanol	0.15-0.1	Acute Tox. 4 H302 Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Skin Sens. 1B H317

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			Eye Dam. 1 H318 STOT RE 2 H373
1.141-78-6 2.205-500-4 3.607-022-00-5 4.01-2119475103-46-XXXX	Ethyl acetate	0.2-0.5	Flam. Liq. 2 H225 Eye Irrit. 2 H319 STOT SE 3 H336 EUH066
1.108-31-6 2.203-571-6 3.607-096-00-9 4.01-2119472428-31-XXXX	Maleic anhydride	0.001-0.05	Acute Tox. 4 H302 Skin Corr. 1B H314 Skin Sens. 1A H317 Eye Dam. 1 H318 Resp. Sens. 1 H334 STOT RE 1 H372 EUH071

The full text of the H phrases is given in section 16 of the safety data sheet

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye contact	In case of contact with the eyes, rinse them with water for an adequate amount of time and keeping the eyelids open, then immediately consult an ophthalmologist. Protect the uninjured eye.
Skin contact	Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash the areas immediately with plenty of running water and possibly soap body who have come into contact with the product, even if only suspected. Wash your body completely (shower or bath). Immediately remove contaminated clothing and dispose of it safely.
Ingestion	In case of contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water and soap. Do not under any circumstances induce vomiting. SEEK MEDICAL EXAMINATION IMMEDIATELY
Inhalation	Remove to open air. If unwell, contact a doctor.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

For symptoms and effects caused by the contained substances, see chap. 11.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

In the event of an accident or discomfort, consult a doctor immediately (if possible show the instructions for use or the safety data sheet).

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Do not use jets of water.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

The fire will often produce thick, black smoke. Exposure to decomposition products can be dangerous to your health.
Do not breathe fumes.

In the event of a fire, the following may form:

- carbon monoxide (CO)
- carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- sulfur dioxide (SO₂)

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Cool the containers with jets of water to avoid decomposition of the product and the development of substances potentially dangerous to health. Always wear full fire protection equipment. Collect extinguishing water that must

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not be discharged into sewers. Dispose of the contaminated water used for extinguishing and the residue of the fire according to current regulations.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Stop the leak if there is no danger.

Wear appropriate protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to in section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications are valid both for workers and for emergency interventions.

Keep unequipped people away. Use explosion-proof equipment. Eliminate any sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) or heat from the area where the leak occurred.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent the product from spilling or entering drains or waterways. Spills or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses should be reported immediately to the Environment Agency or other appropriate regulatory body.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material. Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Check incompatibility for container material in section 7. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Refer to sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from heat, sparks and open flames, do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapors can accumulate on the ground and ignite even remotely, if triggered, with the risk of backfire. Avoid the accumulation of electrostatic charges. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Avoid dispersing the product into the environment.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store in a cool, well-ventilated place, away from heat sources, open flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Store containers away from any incompatible materials, checking section 10.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Styrene

TWA: 20 ppm/85 mg/m³ - TLV-ACGIH

STEL: 40 mg/m³/170 ppm - TLV-ACGIH

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

TWA: 734 mg/m³/200 ppm - EU OEL

STEL: 1468 mg/m³/400 ppm - EU OEL

TWA: 1441 mg/m³/400 ppm - TLV-ACGIH

Ethyl acetate

TWA: 734 mg/m³/200 ppm - EU OEL

STEL: 1468 mg/m³/400 ppm - EU OEL

TWA: 1441 mg/m³/400 ppm - TLV-ACGIH

Maleic anhydride

TWA: 0.01 mg/m³/0.0025 ppm - TLV-ACGIH

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Derived No Effect Level (DNEL)

Styrene

Dermal 406 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, chronic)
Inhalation 85 mg/m³ (Systemic, chronic)
Inhalation 100 mg/m³ (Local, chronic)
Inhalation 100 mg/m³ (Systemic, acute)
Inhalation 100 mg/m³ (Local, acute)
Dermal 343 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, chronic)*
Inhalation 1 mg/m³ (Systemic, chronic)*
Oral 2.1 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, chronic)*
Inhalation 1 mg/m³ (Local, chronic)*
Inhalation 10 mg/m³ (Systemic, acute)*
Inhalation 10 mg/m³ (Local, acute)*

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

Dermal 283 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, chronic)
Inhalation 308 mg/m³ (Systemic, chronic)
Dermal 121 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, chronic)*
Inhalation 37.2 mg/m³ (Systemic, chronic)*
Oral 36 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, chronic)*

2,2'-(m-tolylimino)diethanol

Dermal 0.23 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, chronic)
Inhalation 0.8 mg/m³ (Systemic, chronic)
Inhalation 0.8 mg/m³ (Systemic, acute)
Dermal 0.07 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, chronic)*
Inhalation 0.24 mg/m³ (Systemic, chronic)*
Oral 0.14 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, chronic)*
Inhalation 0.24 mg/m³ (Systemic, acute)*
Oral 0.14 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, acute)*

Ethyl acetate

Dermal 63 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, chronic)
Inhalation 734 mg/m³ (Systemic, chronic)
Inhalation 734 mg/m³ (Local, chronic)
Inhalation 1,468 mg/m³ (Systemic, acute)
Inhalation 1 468 mg/m³ (Local, acute)
Dermal 37 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, chronic)*
Inhalation 367 mg/m³ (Systemic, chronic)*
Oral 4.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, chronic)*
Inhalation 367 mg/m³ (Local, chronic)*
Inhalation 734 mg/m³ (Systemic, acute)*
Inhalation 734 mg/m³ (Local, acute)*

* Values referring to the general population

PNEC exposure limit values

Styrene

0.028 mg/L (Fresh water)
0.014 mg/L (Water - intermittent release)
0.04 mg/L (Sea water)
0.418 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Freshwater))
0.307 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediments (Marine))
0.146 mg/kg soil dw (Soil)
5 mg/L (STP)

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

19 mg/L (Fresh water)
1.9 mg/L (Water - intermittent release)
190 mg/L (Sea water)

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70.2 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Freshwater))

7.02 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediments (Marine))

2.74 mg/kg soil dw (Soil)

4168 mg/L (STP)

2,2'-(m-tolylimino)diethanol

0.107 mg/L (Fresh water)

0.011 mg/L (Water - intermittent release)

1.07 mg/L (Sea water)

2.16 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Freshwater))

0.22 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediments (Marine))

0.37 mg/kg soil dw (Soil)

81.7 mg/L (STP)

Ethyl acetate

0.24 mg/L (Fresh water)

0.024 mg/L (Water - intermittent release)

1.65 mg/L (Sea water)

1.15 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Freshwater))

0.115 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediments (Marine))

0.148 mg/kg soil dw (Soil)

650 mg/L (STP)

0.2 g/kg food (Oral)

Maleic anhydride

0.075 mg/L (Fresh water)

0.007 mg/L (Water - intermittent release)

0.428 mg/L (Sea water)

0.06 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Freshwater))

0.006 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediments (Marine))

0.01 mg/kg soil dw (Soil)

4.46 mg/L (STP)

6.67 mg/kg food (Oral)

STYRENE

IBE

Sample: urine

Sampling time: end of shift

Notation: Not specific

Presence of mandelic acid + phenylglyoxylic acid: 400 mg/g creatinine

Sample: urine

Sampling time: end of shift

Presence of styrene: 40 µg/L

Technical controls

Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

Make sure eye washers and showers are close to the workplace.

Use anti-exposure equipment

Provide an emergency exit.

8.2 Exposure controls

Hands protection

Protect hands with category work gloves (ref. Standard EN 374).

For the final choice of the material of the work gloves it is necessary to consider: compatibility, degradation, breakage time and permeation.

In the case of preparations, the resistance of work gloves to chemical agents must be checked before use as it is not foreseeable. Gloves have a wear time that depends on the duration and method of use.

Respiratory protection

Air concentration levels should be kept below exposure limits. When the concentration in the air exceeds the TLV, respiratory protection is required: use approved EN149 FFP2 masks or half-face respirators Type EN140 with Filter Type EN143:A2 or full-face

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respirators EN136 (Filter Type EN143:A2).
 Eye and face protection: Wear protective goggles (see standard EN 166).
 Body and skin protection: Wear professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Regulation 2016/425 and standard EN ISO 20344).

Environmental exposure controls:

Emissions from production processes and deriving from the use of the product, including those from ventilation equipment, should be controlled for the purposes of compliance with environmental protection legislation.

Product residues must not be discharged uncontrolled into waste water or waterways.

For further information please refer to section 6.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Liquid
Colour:	Light green
Odour:	Of styrene
Odour threshold:	N.A.
pH:	N.A.
Melting point/freezing point:	N.A.
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	> 35 °C
Flash point:	23 ≤ T ≤ 60 °C
Evaporation rate:	N.A.
Flammability (solid, gas):	N.A.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits:	N.A.
Vapour pressure 25°C:	N.A.
Vapour pressure 50°C:	N.A.
Vapour density (Air=1):	N.A.
Relative density (Water=1):	1,6 kg/l
Solubility(ies):	Insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	N.A.
Auto-ignition temperature (°C):	N.A.
Decomposition temperature:	N.A.
Kinematic viscosity:	>20,5 mm ² /sec (40°C)
Explosive properties:	N.A.
Oxidising properties:	N.A.

9.2 Other information

Information not available

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Information not available

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

Total solids (120°C / 248°F): 84.00%

Dynamic viscosity: 345 Pa*s (Brookfield: RV 7, rpm 5)

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

STYRENE

Polymerizes at temperatures above 65°C. Possibility of fire. Possibility of explosion.

It is added with inhibitor which requires a small amount of dissolved oxygen at a temperature < 25°C/77°F.

DIPROPILEN GLICOL MONOMETILETERE

Forma perossidi con: aria.

ACETATO DI ETILE

Si decompone lentamente ad acido acetico ed etanolo per l'azione di luce, aria e acqua.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Exposed to high temperatures, the mixture can release dangerous decomposition products, such as carbon monoxide and dioxide, fumes, nitrogen oxide.

STYRENE

May react dangerously with: peroxides, strong acids. It can polymerize in contact with: aluminum trichloride, aziisobutyronitrile, dibenzoyl peroxide, sodium. Risk of explosion in contact with: butyllithium, chlorosulfuric acid, di-tertbutyl peroxide, oxidizing substances, oxygen.

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

May react violently with: strong oxidizing agents.

ETHYL ACETATE

Risk of explosion in contact with: alkali metals, hydrides, oleum. May react violently with: fluorine, strong oxidizing agents, chlorosulfuric acid, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid: the accumulation of electrostatic charges, heating, heat, flames and hot surfaces.

STYRENE

Avoid contact with: oxidizing substances, copper, strong acids.

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Avoid exposure to: heat sources. Possibility of explosion.

ETHYL ACETATE

Avoid exposure to: light, heat sources, open flames.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Avoid contact with oxidizing materials. The product could catch fire. Avoid contact with strong reductants and oxidants, strong acids and bases, high temperature materials.

STYRENE

Incompatible materials: plastic materials.

ETHYL ACETATE

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

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Due to thermal decomposition or in the event of fire, gases and vapors potentially harmful to health can be released.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008**

Unless otherwise specified, the data required by Regulation (EU) 878/2020 indicated below are to be understood N.A.:

STYRENE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

Immediate, delayed and chronic effects resulting from short- and long-term exposures

STYRENE

Acute toxicity by inhalation at 1000 ppm affects the central nervous system with headaches, dizziness and coordination difficulties;

irritation of the mucous membranes of the eyes and respiratory tract occurs at 500 ppm. Chronic exposure causes depression of the central and peripheral nervous system with memory loss, headaches and drowsiness starting from 20 ppm; digestive disorders with nausea and loss of appetite;

irritation of the respiratory tract with chronic bronchitis; dermatosis. Repeated exposure to low doses of the substance by inhalation causes irreversible changes in hearing function and can cause changes in color vision. No certain data are available on the reversibility of visual damage. Repeated skin exposures cause irritation. The substance degrades the skin, which can cause dryness and cracking.

Interactive effects

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The metabolism of the substance is inhibited by ethanol. When styrene is photooxidized with ozone and nitrogen dioxide, as in

formation of smog, products that are highly irritating to the eyes of humans may occur.

CYCLOHEXANE

The substance may enhance the effects of agents such as tri-ortho-cresyl phosphate (TOCP).

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation) of the mixture: > 20 mg/l

ATE (Oral) of the mixture: Not classified (no relevant component)

ATE (Dermal) of the mixture: Not classified (no relevant component)

STYRENE

LD50 (Oral) 5000 mg/kg Rat

LC50 (Inhalation) 11.8 mg/l/4h Rat

ETHYL ACETATE

LD50 (Oral) 5620 mg/kg bw Rat

LD50 (Dermal) > 20000 mg/kg bw Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) > 6000 ppm/6h Rat

MALEIC ANHYDRIDE

LD50 (Oral) 400 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) 610 mg/kg Rat

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

LD50 (Oral) > 5000 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) > 9500 mg/kg Rat

LC50 (Inhalation) > 275 mg/l/7h Rat

STYRENE

Causes acute toxicity by inhalation (LC50 value in rats: 11.8 mg/l after 4 hours of vapor inhalation).

SKIN CORROSION / SKIN IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

STYRENE

Irritating.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / EYE IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

STYRENE

Irritating.

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION

Skin sensitizer

MUTAGENICITY ON GERM CELLS

It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STYRENE

There is no convincing evidence that styrene has significant mutagenic/clastogenic potential in vivo from the data available in

experimental animals. Therefore, a classification for mutagenicity is not warranted for styrene.

CARCINOGENICITY

It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STYRENE

Classified in group 2B (possible carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) – (IARC, 2002).

Classified as a "probable carcinogen" by the US National Toxicology Program (NTP) – (US DHHS, 2014).

REPRODUCTION TOXICITY

Suspected of harming the unborn child

STYRENE

In November 2012, the RAC (Risk Assessment Committee) assessed developmental toxicity evidence on reproductive neurotoxicity in rats. Four effects were evaluated in detail and, based on the opinion of the RAC, classified

styrene as a category 2 developmental toxicant. The RAC considers that there is sufficient evidence of developmental toxicity

in order to classify the chemical product as Repr. 2, H361d (CLP).

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SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (STOT) - SINGLE EXPOSURE

It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STYRENE

May cause irritation of the respiratory tract if inhaled (organ: nose).

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (STOT) - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Causes organ damage

STYRENE

Inhalation: NOAEC = 50 ppm (8h TWA), in humans causes effects on color vision after long inhalation. NOAEC = 20 ppm - rat,

ototoxicity after long inhalation. NOAEC = 500 ppm, developmental toxicity after long inhalation.

Dermal: corrected NOAEL = 615 mg/kg/d resulting from extrapolation between the different absorption routes (dermal inhalation).

It is evident that styrene causes a specific adverse effect on hearing in laboratory animals after long-term exposure.

Furthermore, there is indication of styrene-induced hearing loss in humans.

Target organs

STYRENE

Hearing organs

Route of exposure

STYRENE

Inhalation

DANGER IN CASE OF ASPIRATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class Viscosity: >20.5 mm²/sec (40°C)

STYRENE

It can be lethal if ingested and enters the respiratory tract.

11.2 Information on other hazards

Flammable product

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Endpoint	Duration test (hours)	Species	Value
Dimethyl ether			
Styrene			
NOEC (EC _x)	96h	Algae	0.063mg/l
LC50	96h	Fish	4.02mg/l
EC50	72h	Algae	1.4mg/l
EC50	48h	Crustaceans	4.7mg/l
EC50	96h	Algae	0.72mg/l
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER			
LC50	96h	Fish	>1000mg/l
EC50	72h	Algae	>969mg/l
EC50	48h	Crustaceans	1930mg/l
NOEC (EC _x)	528h	Crustaceans	>=0.5mg/l
EC50	96h	Algae	>969mg/l
2,2'-(m-tolylimino)diethanol			
EC50	48h	Crustaceans	107mg/l
NOEC (EC _x)	72h	Algae	<100mg/l
LC50	96h	Fish	>68.6mg/l
EC50	72h	Algae	>100mg/l
Ethyl acetate			
NOEC (EC _x)	72h	Algae	>100mg/l
LC50	96h	Fish	>75.6mg/l
EC50	48h	Crustaceans	164mg/l
Maleic anhydride			
NOEC (EC _x)	504h	Crustaceans	10mg/l

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LC50	96h	Fish	75mg/l
EC50	72h	Algae	29mg/l
ErC50	72h	Algae	29mg/l
EC50	48h	Crustaceans	42.81mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability

STYRENE

Solubility in water 320 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

ETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

MALEIC ANHYDRIDE

Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l

Inherently degradable

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

STYRENE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2.96

BCF 74

ETHYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0.68

BCF 30

MALEIC ANHYDRIDE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -2.78

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0.0043

12.4 Mobility in soil

Ingredient

Mobility

Styrene LOW (KOC = 517.8)

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

LOW (KOC = 10)

2,2'-(m-tolylimino)diethanol LOW (KOC = 10)

Ethyl acetate LOW (KOC = 6.131)

Maleic anhydride HIGH (KOC = 1)

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain PBT or vPvB substances in percentage greater than 0.1%.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

No data available

12.7 Other adverse effects

No data 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. Avoid littering. Do not

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contaminate soil, sewers and waterways. 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.

CER code: 08 01 11 – Waste paints and varnishes, containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances.

Type of residue (Regulation (EU) No. 1357/2014

HP14 Ecotoxic, HP3 Flammable, HP5 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT)/Aspiration Toxicity, HP6 Acute Toxicity, HP10 Reproductive Toxic, HP4 Irritant.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN number or ID number

ADR-UN number: 1263

IATA-Un number: 1263

IMDG-Un number: 1263

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR-Shipping Name: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

IATA-Technical name: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

IMDG-Technical name: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)



ADR-Class: 3

ADR-Label: 3

ADR - Hazard identification number: -

IATA-Class: 3

IATA-Label: 3

IMDG-Class: 3

14.4 Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, III

14.5 Environmental hazards

Marine pollutant: No

14.6 Special precautions for user

ADR / RID: HIN - Kemler: 30

Limited Quantities: 5 L

Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)

Special Provision: - IMDG: EMS: F-E, S-E

Limited Quantities: 5 L

IATA: Cargo: Maximum quantity: 220 L

Packaging instructions: 366 Pass.: Maximum quantity: 60 L

Packaging Instructions: 355

Special provision: A3, A72, A192

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/EC:

P5c

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Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

None.

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

Product

Point 3 - 40

Substances contained

Point 75

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH).

None.

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

None.

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None.

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None.

Healthcare controls.

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

Legislative Decree 152/2006 and subsequent amendments

Emissions according to Part V Annex I:

TAB. D Class II 00.04 %

TAB. D Class III 15.09 %

TAB. D Class V 00.09 %

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment was carried out for the following substances contained:

STYRENE

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

ETHYL ACETATE

MALEIC ANHYDRIDE

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H codes mentioned in sections 2 - 3

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H412 Harmful to aquatic organisms with long lasting effects.

EUH071 Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

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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
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation.

Classification and procedure used to derive it according to regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP] in relation to mixture:

Flam. Liq. 3 H226 - Metodo di calcolo
Skin Irrit. 2 H315 - Metodo di calcolo
Skin sens. 1 H317 - Metodo di calcolo
Eye Irrit. 2 H319 - Metodo di calcolo
Repr. 2 H361d - Metodo di calcolo
STOT RE 1 H372 - Metodo di calcolo

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (Annex II REACH Regulation)
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Regulation (EU) 286/2011 of the European Parliament (II Atp. CLP)
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Regulation (EU) 487/2013 of the European Parliament (IV Atp. CLP)
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Regulation (EU) 605/2014 of the European Parliament (VI Atp. CLP)
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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

Changes compared to the previous version:

01/02/03/04/05/06/07/08/09/10/11/12/13/14/15/16