

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to 1907/2006/EC



Product name: PERCOTOP 449 STRUCTURE BINDER

Product code: CS949

Print Date: 2019-10-08

v14.2

Revision Date: 2019-10-08

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## Section 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

### 1.1. Product identifier

**Product name** PERCOTOP 449 STRUCTURE BINDER

**Product code** CS949

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

#### Identified uses

Intermediate

Based on use descriptor system given by guideline of the European Chemical Agency

Sector of use SU 3, SU 22

Product category PC9a, PC9b

Further information see chapter Exposure scenario

The product is only for industrial and/or professional use, not for any private consumer use.

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

#### Company/Undertaking Identification

Producer/Supplier Axalta Coating Systems Germany GmbH & Co. KG  
Street/Box Horbeller Str. 15  
Nat.-Code/Postal code/City DE 50858 Köln  
Telephone +49(0) 2234 6019-01

#### Information on SDS

Responsible Department Regulatory Affairs  
Telephone +49 (0)202 529-2385  
Telefax +49 (0)202 529-2804  
E-mail address sds-competence@axalta.com

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number of manufacturer +(44)-870-8200418

**For further information, please also consult our Internet site**

<http://www.axaltacoatingsystems.com>

## Section 2. Hazards identification

The product is classified as dangerous in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

#### Classification of the mixture

**According to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008**

Flam. Liq. 3, H226; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1, H317; Eye Irrit. 2, H319; STOT RE 2, H373; Aquatic Chronic 3, H412;

### 2.2. Label elements

**Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.**

**Pictogram and Signal word of the product**



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Signal word: Warning

## Hazardous components which must be listed on the label

Contains	naphtha (petroleum), hydrosulfurized heavy (<0,1% benzene) bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate
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## Hazard statements

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## Precautionary statements

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P314	Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.
P333 + P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

## 2.3. Other hazards

This mixture contains no substance considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This mixture contains no substance considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Restricted to professional users.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

This product is a mixture. Health hazard information is based on its components.

### 3.2. Mixtures

#### Chemical characterization

Mixture of synthetic resins, pigments, and solvents

## Hazardous components

### Substances presenting a health or environmental hazard within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

CAS 123-86-4	n-butyl acetate		
EC 204-658-1	REACH 01-2119485493-29	15 - <	20 %
Classification	Flam. Liq. 3, H226; STOT SE 3, H336; EUH066;		
CAS 1330-20-7	xylene		
EC 215-535-7	REACH 01-2119488216-32	10 - <	12.5 %
Classification	Flam. Liq. 3, H226; Asp. Tox. 1, H304; Acute Tox. 4, H312; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Irrit. 2, H319; Acute Tox. 4, H332; STOT SE 3, H335;		

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CAS 100-41-4 EC 202-849-4 Classification	ethylbenzene REACH 01-2119489370-35 Flam. Liq. 2, H225; Asp. Tox. 1, H304; Acute Tox. 4, H332; STOT RE 2, H373; Aquatic Chronic 3, H412;	2.5 - <	3 %
EC 919-446-0 Classification	naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (<0,1% benzene) REACH 01-2119458049-33 Flam. Liq. 3, H226; Asp. Tox. 1, H304; STOT SE 3, H336; STOT RE 1, H372; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411; EUH066; Note H (Table 3.1); Note P;	1 - <	2 %
CAS 100-51-6 EC 202-859-9 Classification	benzyl alcohol REACH 01-2119492630-38 Acute Tox. 4, H302; Eye Irrit. 2, H319; Acute Tox. 4, H332;	1 - <	2 %
CAS 100-42-5 EC 202-851-5 Classification	styrene REACH 01-2119457861-32 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; Note D;	0.3 - <	0.5 %
CAS 41556-26-7 EC 915-687-0 Classification	bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate REACH no registration number available Skin Sens. 1A, H317; Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410;	0.2 - <	0.25 %
CAS 149-57-5 EC 205-743-6 Classification	2-ethylhexanoic acid REACH 01-2119488942-23 Repr. 2, H361d;	0.1 - <	0.2 %

## Other reporting relevant substances

CAS 8002-74-2 EC 232-315-6 Classification	paraffin waxes and hydrocarbon waxes REACH 01-2119488076-30 Substances for which there are Community workplace exposure limits.	1.00 - <	2.00 %
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Up to the given revision date of this safety data sheet only the above mentioned REACH registration numbers are assigned to the chemical substances used in this mixture.

## Additional advice

To avoid misinterpretation in any case of risk assessment it is not allowed to accumulate the above mentioned percentages.  
See full text of H-phrases in chapter 16.

## Section 4. First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

#### General advice

When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

#### Inhalation

Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist. Move to fresh air in case of accidental inhalation of vapours. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration. If unconscious place in recovery position and seek medical advice. If symptoms persist, call a physician.

#### Skin contact

Do NOT use solvents or thinners. Take off all contaminated clothing immediately.

#### Eye contact

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Remove contact lenses. Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eyelids apart. Seek medical advice.

## Ingestion

If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this safety data sheet (SDS) or product label. Do NOT induce vomiting. Keep at rest.

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

Please see practical experience in section 11.

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

If unconscious place in recovery position and seek medical advice.

# Section 5. Firefighting measures

## 5.1. Extinguishing media

### Suitable extinguishing media

Universal aqueous film-forming foam, Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), Dry chemical, Water spray.

### Extinguishing media which shall not be used for safety reasons

High volume water jet

## 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

### Hazardous combustion products

Fire will produce dense black smoke containing hazardous combustion products. Exposure to decomposition products may be a hazard to health.

### Hazardous decomposition products

When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products such as carbon monoxide and dioxide, smoke, oxides of nitrogen.

## 5.3. Advice for firefighters

### Fire and Explosion Hazards

Flammable liquid. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Remove all sources of ignition. Solvent vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors.

### Special Protective Equipment and Fire Fighting Procedures

Wear as appropriate: Full protective flameproof clothing. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary. In the event of fire, cool tanks with water spray. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

# Section 6. Accidental release measures

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

Keep in a well-ventilated place. Keep away from sources of ignition. Do not inhale vapours.

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## 6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not let product enter drains. Notify the respective authorities in accordance with local law in the case of contamination of rivers, lakes or waste water systems. Please avoid any emission of volatile organic compounds as possible.

## 6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible absorbent materials, e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Clean preferably with a detergent; avoid use of solvents.

## 6.4. Reference to other sections

Comply with safety directives (see chapters 7 and 8).

## Section 7. Handling and storage

Persons with a history of skin sensitisation problems or asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this mixture is being used.

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

#### Safe handling advice

Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive concentrations of vapour in air and avoid vapour concentration higher than the occupational exposure limits. The product should only be used in areas from which all naked lights and other sources of ignition have been excluded. Preparation may charge electrostatically: always use grounded leads when transferring from one container to another.

Operators should wear antistatic footwear and clothing. No sparking tools should be used. Avoid skin and eye contact. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.

For personal protection see section 8. Comply with the health and safety at work laws. If material is a coating, do not sand, flame cut, braze or weld dry coating without an appropriate respirator or appropriate ventilation, and gloves.

#### Advice on protection against fire and explosion

Solvent vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Never use pressure to empty container: container is not a pressure vessel. Always keep in containers of same material as the original one. The accumulation of contaminated rags may result in spontaneous combustion. Good housekeeping standards and regular safe removal of waste materials will minimize the risks of spontaneous combustion and other fire hazards.

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

#### Requirements for storage areas and containers

Observe label precautions. Refer to Technical Data Sheet (TDS) for further information about storage temperature. Store in a dry, well ventilated place away from sources of heat, ignition and direct sunlight. No smoking. Prevent unauthorized access. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. The storage and use of this product is subject to the requirements of the Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations (DSEAR). Up to 50 litres of such highly flammable liquids may be stored in a work area provided they are kept in a fire-proof cupboard or bin. Larger quantities must be kept in a separate storeroom conforming to the structural requirements of the regulations. Further guidance is contained in the HSE ACOP L135, "Storage of Dangerous Substances."

#### Advice on common storage

Store separately from oxidizing agents and strongly alkaline and strongly acidic materials.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

Please see exposure scenarios as given in the annex.

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## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

#### DNEL

CAS-No.	Chemical name	End Use	Exposure routes	Frequency of exposure	Type	Value
123-86-4	n-butyl acetate	Workers Workers	Dermal Inhalative	Long term Long term	Systemic effects Systemic effects	11 mg/kg/day 62.2 ppm
1330-20-7	xylene	Workers Workers	Dermal Inhalative	Long term Long term	Systemic effects Systemic effects	212 mg/kg/day 50.9 ppm
100-41-4	ethylbenzene	Workers Workers	Dermal Inhalative	Long term Long term	Systemic effects Systemic effects	180 mg/kg/day 17.73 ppm
100-51-6	benzyl alcohol	Workers Workers	Dermal Inhalative	Long term Long term	Systemic effects Systemic effects	9.5 mg/kg/day 20.058 ppm
	naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (<0,1% benzene)	Workers	Dermal	Long term	Systemic effects	208 mg/kg/day
		Workers	Inhalative	Long term	Systemic effects	143.78 ppm
-	naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (<0,1% benzene)	Workers	Dermal	Long term	Systemic effects	21 mg/kg/day
		Workers	Inhalative	Long term	Systemic effects	54.04 ppm
41556-26-7	bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4- piperidyl) sebacate	Workers	Dermal	Long term	Systemic effects	2.5 mg/kg/day
		Workers	Inhalative	Long term	Systemic effects	0.111 ppm

#### PNEC

CAS-No.	Chemical name	Compartment	Type	Value
123-86-4	n-butyl acetate	Aquatic Aquatic Aquatic Terrestrial	Fresh water Sea-water waste-water treatment plant Soil	0.18 mg/l 0.018 mg/l 35.6 mg/l 0.09 mg/kg
1330-20-7	xylene	Aquatic Aquatic Aquatic Aquatic Terrestrial	Sediment Fresh water Sea-water waste-water treatment plant Soil	12.46 mg/kg 0.327 mg/l 0.327 mg/l 6.58 mg/l 2.31 mg/kg
100-41-4	ethylbenzene	Aquatic Aquatic Aquatic Aquatic Terrestrial	Sediment Fresh water Sea-water waste-water treatment plant Soil	1.37 mg/kg 0.1 mg/l 0.01 mg/l 9.6 mg/l 2.68 mg/kg

#### Community / national occupational exposure limits

CAS-No.	Chemical name	Source	Time	Type	Value	Note
123-86-4	n-butyl acetate			STEL	966 mg/m3	
				STEL	200 ppm	
				TWA	724 mg/m3	
				TWA	150 ppm	

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CAS-No.	Chemical name	Source	Time	Type	Value	Note
1330-20-7	xylene		15 min	IOELV15	442 mg/cm3	Skin
			15 min	IOELV15	100 ppm	Skin
			8 hr	IOELV8	221 mg/cm3	Skin
			8 hr	IOELV8	50 ppm	Skin
				STEL	441 mg/m3	
				STEL	100 ppm	
				TWA	220 mg/m3	
				TWA	50 ppm	
100-41-4	ethylbenzene		15 min	IOELV15	884 mg/cm3	Skin
			15 min	IOELV15	200 ppm	Skin
			8 hr	IOELV8	442 mg/cm3	Skin
			8 hr	IOELV8	100 ppm	Skin
				STEL	552 mg/m3	
				STEL	125 ppm	
				TWA	441 mg/m3	
				TWA	100 ppm	
8002-74-2	paraffin waxes and hydrocarbon waxes			STEL	6 mg/m3	
				TWA	2 mg/m3	

## Glossary

IOELV Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values

TWA Time weighted average

## 8.2. Exposure controls

### Additional technical information on the plant

Provide adequate ventilation. This should be achieved by a good general extraction and -if practically feasible- by the use of a local exhaust ventilation. If these are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of particulates and solvent vapour below the OEL, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Mask with gas filter, type A (EN 141)

### Protective equipment

Personal protective equipment should be worn to prevent contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

### Respiratory protection

When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate certified respirators.

### Hand protection

The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it. The breakthrough time of gloves is unknown for the product itself. The glove material given is recommended on basis of the substances in the preparation.

Chemical name	Glove material	Glove thickness	Break through time
n-butyl acetate	Viton (R) ®	0.7 mm	10 MIN
	Nitrile rubber	0.33 mm	30 MIN
xylene	Nitrile rubber	0.33 mm	30 MIN
	Viton (R) ®	0.7 mm	480 MIN
naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (<0,1% benzene)	Nitrile rubber	0.33 mm	30 MIN
	Viton (R) ®	0.7 mm	480 MIN
naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (<0,1% benzene)	Nitrile rubber	0.33 mm	30 MIN
	Viton (R) ®	0.7 mm	480 MIN

The protective glove should be checked in each case for their work specific suitability (e.g. mechanical stability, product compatibility, and anti-static properties). When the intended use is for spray application a nitrile glove of the chemical resistance group 3 (e.g. Dermatrill® glove) is to be used. After contamination, the glove has to be changed. If immersing the hands into the product is not avoidable (e.g. maintenance work) a butyl or fluorocarbon rubber glove should be used. When skin exposure may

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occur to materials specified in section 3 of this SDS, advice should be sought from the glove supplier as to appropriate type to use with this product and the permeation breakthrough times. Care should be taken when working with sharp edged articles as these can easily damage the gloves and make them ineffective. The instructions and information provided by the glove supplier on use, storage, maintenance and replacement must be followed. Damaged gloves or those showing signs of wear should be replaced immediately.

## Eye protection

Use safety eyewear designed to protect against splash of products.

## Skin and body protection

Wear suitable protective clothing. Personnel should wear antistatic clothing made of natural fiber or of high temperature resistant synthetic fiber.

## Hygiene measures

Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Do not use organic solvents!

## Environmental exposure controls

Do not let product enter drains.  
For ecological information refer to section 12.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

#### Appearance

**Form:** liquid; **Colour:** grey; **Odour:** Odour is not perceptible.;

#### Important health, safety and environmental information

Property	Value	Method
pH	pH cannot be measured due to less solubility in water.	
Melting point/freezing point	-74 – 1300 °C	
Boiling point/boiling range	125 °C	
Flash point	24 °C	EN ISO 3679
Evaporation rate	Slower than Ether	
Flammability (solid, gas)	not relevant as product is liquid	
Lower explosion limit	1.2 vol-% based on organic solvent content	
Upper explosion limit	7.5 vol-% based on organic solvent content	
Vapour pressure	4.5 hPa	
Vapour density	No data available	
Density	1.2 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	20 °C - DIN 53217/ISO 2811
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	partly miscible	
Solubility in other solvents	miscible with most organic solvents Listed in: Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	This product is a mixture. For ingredient details see section 12	
Auto-ignition temperature	201 °C	DIN 51794 based on organic solvent content
Decomposition temperature	This product is a mixture. For further information see section 10.	
Viscosity (23 °C)	100 s	ISO 2431 - 1993 6 mm
Explosive properties	Not explosive	
Oxidizing properties	not oxidizing	



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## 9.2. Other information

Solvent separation test	< 3%
Content of volatile components (including water)	35.6 %
organic solvent content	35.6 %
European VOC	35.5 %
Conductivity	2,001 $\mu S$

ADR/RID

Basis Vapour pressure  $\geq$  0.01 kPa

Basis Vapour pressure  $\geq$  0.01 kPa

Basis Vapour pressure  $\geq$  0.1 hPa

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

Keep away from oxidizing agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials in order to avoid exothermic reactions.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

The product is chemically stable.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see section 7).

### 10.5. Incompatible materials to avoid

not required under normal use

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

None known.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

#### General observations

There is no data available on the product. The preparation has been assessed following the conventional method of the Dangerous Preparations Directive 1272/2008/EC and classified for toxicological hazards accordingly. See sections 2 and 3 for details.

#### Practical experience

Swallowing may cause nausea, diarrhoea, vomiting, gastro-intestinal irritation and chemical pneumonia. Exposure to component solvents vapours concentration in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in adverse health effect such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effect on kidney, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. Repeated or prolonged contact with the preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin.

#### Acute toxicity

##### Acute inhalation toxicity

EINECS-No.	Chemical name	Species	Type	Exposure time	Value	Method
202-851-5	styrene	Rat	LC50	4 hr	2,770 ppm	
202-849-4	ethylbenzene	Rat	LC50	4 hr	4,000 ppm	
215-535-7	xylene	Rat	LC50	4 hr	5,000 ppm	

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## Acute dermal toxicity

EINECS-No.	Chemical name	Species	Type	Exposure time	Value	Method
215-535-7	xylene	Rabbit	LD50		> 1,700 mg/kg	

## Acute oral toxicity

EINECS-No.	Chemical name	Species	Type	Exposure time	Value	Method
202-859-9	benzyl alcohol	Rat	LD50		1,230 mg/kg	

## Irritation

### Eyes

EINECS-No.	Chemical name	Species	Method	Result
215-535-7	xylene			irritating
202-859-9	benzyl alcohol			irritating
202-851-5	styrene			irritating

### Skin

EINECS-No.	Chemical name	Species	Method	Result
215-535-7	xylene			irritating
202-851-5	styrene			irritating
204-658-1	n-butyl acetate			slight irritation
919-446-0	naphtha (petroleum), hydrosulfurized heavy (<0,1% benzene)			slight irritation

## Corrosion

### Eyes

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Skin

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

## Sensitisation

### Respiratory sensitisation

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Skin sensitisation

EINECS-No.	Chemical name	Form	Species	Method	Result
915-687-0	bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate		Guinea pig		May cause an allergic skin reaction.

## Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

EINECS-No.	215-535-7
Chemical name	xylene
Species	
Method	
Exposure routes	
Form	
Value	
Exposure time	
Target Organs	
Result	May cause respiratory irritation.
EINECS-No.	202-851-5
Chemical name	styrene
Species	

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Method	
Exposure routes	Inhalation
Form	
Value	
Exposure time	
Target Organs	Respiratory system
Result	May cause respiratory irritation.
EINECS-No.	919-446-0
Chemical name	naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (<0,1% benzene)
Species	
Method	
Exposure routes	
Form	
Value	
Exposure time	
Target Organs	
Result	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
EINECS-No.	204-658-1
Chemical name	n-butyl acetate
Species	
Method	
Exposure routes	
Form	
Value	
Exposure time	
Target Organs	Narcotic effects
Result	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</b>	
EINECS-No.	202-851-5
Chemical name	styrene
Species	
Method	
Exposure routes	Inhalation
Form	
Value	
Exposure time	
Target Organs	Respiratory system
Result	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
EINECS-No.	919-446-0
Chemical name	naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (<0,1% benzene)
Species	
Method	
Exposure routes	
Form	
Value	
Exposure time	
Target Organs	
Result	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
EINECS-No.	202-849-4
Chemical name	ethylbenzene
Species	
Method	
Exposure routes	
Form	
Value	
Exposure time	
Target Organs	
Result	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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## Carcinogenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

## Mutagenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

## Reproductive toxicity

EINECS-No.	Chemical name	Species	Method	Result
205-743-6	2-ethylhexanoic acid			Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
202-851-5	styrene			Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

## Section 12. Ecological information

There are no data available on the product itself. The product should not be allowed to enter drains or watercourses. The data in this section is consistent with data from chemical safety reports available at the date of revision.

### 12.1. Toxicity

#### Aquatic toxicity

##### Acute toxicity aquatic invertebrates

EINECS-No.	Chemical name	Species	Type	Exposure time	Value	Method
919-446-0	naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (<0,1% benzene)	Mysid shrimp	LC50	96 h	4.3 mg/l	
919-446-0	naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (<0,1% benzene)	Mysid shrimp	LC50	96 h	4.3 mg/l	
915-687-0	bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate	Daphnia	EC50	24 h	20 mg/l	

##### Acute and extended toxicity of fishes

EINECS-No.	Chemical name	Species	Type	Exposure time	Value	Method
915-687-0	bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate	Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)	LC50	96 h	0.97 mg/l	

Contains 0.0% of components with unknown hazards to the aquatic environment.

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

No information available.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No information available.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

No information available.

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Based on available data no ingredient is classified for this hazard property (please see section 3).

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## 12.6. Other adverse effects

The preparation has been assessed following the conventional method of the CLP Regulation 1272/2008/EC and is classified for eco-toxicological properties accordingly. See sections 2 and 3 for details.

### Adsorbed organic bound halogens (AOX)

Product does not contain organic linked halogens contributing to AOX.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

#### Product

Recommendation:

A disposal process that converts the waste into energy is recommended. If this is not possible the hazardous waste must be disposed of by incineration.

Waste Key Number	Description
08 01 11	waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances

### Uncleaned packaging

Recommendation:

Properly emptied containers are to be scrap processed or reconditioned. Improperly emptied containers are considered hazardous waste (waste key number 150110). Waste, including emptied containers, is controlled waste. Do not allow into drains or watercourses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected. If fully drained containers are compacted they can be regarded as Controlled Waste and disposed of in accordance with the requirements of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 and the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (GB), the Pollution Control and Local Government (NI) Order 1978 (NI) or of the EC (Waste) Regulations 1979 and the EC (Toxic & Dangerous Waste) Regulations 1982 (IRL).

## Section 14. Transport information

Transport only in accordance with the requirements of the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (Classification, Packaging and Labeling), ADR for road, RID for rail, IMDG for sea and ICAO/IATA for air transport.

### 14.1. UN number

ADR/RID; IMDG; ICAO/IATA: 1263

### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR/RID; IMDG; ICAO/IATA: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

#### Hazard class

ADR/RID; IMDG; ICAO/IATA: 3

#### Subsidiary hazard class

ADR/RID; IMDG; ICAO/IATA: Not applicable.

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## Labels



## Tunnel restriction code

ADR/RID: D/E

## Special Provisions

ADR/RID: 163, 367

## Kemler Code

ADR/RID: 30

## Hazchem Code

ADR/RID: 3Y

## EmS

IMDG: F-E,S-E

## 14.4. Packaging group

ADR/RID; IMDG; ICAO/IATA: III

## 14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR/RID; IMDG; ICAO/IATA: none

## Marine pollutant

IMDG: no

## 14.6. Special precautions for user

please see section 6 - 8

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

Deliveries shall only be made based on appropriate packaging and in compliance with traffic laws.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

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

#### National legislation

This safety datasheet has been prepared according to British legislation.

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The product is labeled according to the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002 as amended (CHIP Regulations). The risk associated with the use of this product must be assessed in accordance with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations and the Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations.

Restricted to professional users.

## 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No safety checks were carried out on the mixture.

## Section 16. Other information

### Full text of H phrases with no. appearing in section 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.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful 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.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Note D	Certain substances which are susceptible to spontaneous polymerisation or decomposition are generally placed on the market in a stabilised form. It is in this form that they are listed in Part 3. However, such substances are sometimes placed on the market in a non-stabilised form. In this case, the supplier must state on the label the name of the substance followed by the words "non-stabilised".
Note H (Table 3.1)	The classification and labelling shown for this substance applies to the hazardous property(ies) indicated by the hazard statement(s) in combination with the hazard class(es) and category(ies) shown. The requirements of Article 4 for manufacturers, importers or downstream users of this substance apply to all other hazard classes and categories. For hazard classes where the route of exposure or the nature of the effects leads to a differentiation of the classification of the hazard class, the manufacturer, importer or downstream user is required to consider the routes of exposure or the nature of the effects not already considered. The final label shall follow the requirements of Article 17 and of section 1.2 of Annex I.
Note P	The classification as a carcinogen or mutagen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0,1 % w/w benzene (EINECS No 200-753-7). When the substance is not classified as a carcinogen at least the precautionary statements (P102-)P260-P262-P301 + P310-P331 (Table 3.1) or the S-phrases (2-)23-24-62 (Table 3.2) shall apply. This note applies only to certain complex oil-derived substances in Part 3.

### Information taken from reference works and the literature.

Substance No.	CAS no: <a href="http://support.cas.org/content/chemical-substances">http://support.cas.org/content/chemical-substances</a> <a href="http://echa.europa.eu/">http://echa.europa.eu/</a>
Substances presenting a health or environmental hazard within the meaning of Directive 67/548/EEC.	<a href="http://echa.europa.eu/search-for-chemicals">http://echa.europa.eu/search-for-chemicals</a> <a href="http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database">http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database</a> <a href="http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB">http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB</a> <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/ipcs/">https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/ipcs/</a>

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Other directives, limitations and prohibitory regulations

Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

Directive 98/24/EC

Directive 2004/37/EC

REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008

EUR-LEX: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html>

Exposure limit for the pure substance

<http://osha.europa.eu/OSHA>

## Training advice

Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

Directive 98/24/EC

## Further information

The information of this SDS is based on the present state of our knowledge and meets the requirements of EU and national laws. The user's working conditions however, are beyond our knowledge and control. The product is not to be used for purposes other than those specified under section 1 without a written permission. It remains the responsibility of the user to ensure that the necessary steps are taken to meet the laws and regulations. Handling of the product may only be done by people above 18 years of age, who are satisfactorily informed of how to do the work, the hazardous properties and necessary safety precautions. The information given in this SDS is to describe the product only in terms of health and safety requirements and should not, therefore, be construed as guaranteeing specific properties.

## Report version

Version Changes

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## Annex - Exposure scenarios

### Consolidated exposure assessment for industrial and professional use of coating material

The consolidated exposure assessment provides specific information on how a hazardous substance (in a mixture) is to be managed and controlled. It considers specific conditions of use, in order to ensure that a use is safe to humans and the environment. Compliance with operational conditions and risk management measures is required if the exposure assessment is annexed to a mandatory safety data sheet. In this case, identified risk management measures are to be implemented unless the downstream user is able to ensure safe use in a diverging way.

#### 1. Consolidated exposure assessment (type 1) for application of coatings by spraying

##### Free short title:

Industrial or professional application of coatings by spraying (professional use in close to industrial setting)

##### Systematic title based on use descriptors:

Sector of use	SU 22, SU 3
Product category	PC9a, PC9b
Process category	PROC4 (covering PROC2), PROC5 (covering PROC3), PROC8a (covering PROC8b), PROC7 or PROC11
Environmental release category	ERC4, ERC5, ERC6d

##### Activities covered:

Preparing (mixing, adding activator, adjusting viscosity), transferring/loading, application by spraying, drying and curing of coating material

##### Contributing scenarios:

spERC x1	Spray coating including purge loss
PROC4 (covering PROC2)	
PROC5 (covering PROC3)	Applicable for: Mixing of tints, adding of activator, adjustment of viscosity
PROC8a (covering PROC8b)	Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging)
PROC7	Industrial spraying
PROC11	Non industrial spraying

## 2. Operational conditions and risk management measures

### 2.1. Contributing environmental scenario

Preparing, transferring/loading, application by spraying, drying and curing of coating material

#### Process conditions:

Potential transfer to process waste water stream when using Venturi wet scrubber for collecting overspray

	M(sperc)	Transfer to process waste water	Release after on-site WWTP	Municipal STP
spERC x1	Solids in paint	40%	10%	
spERC x1	Volatiles in paint	100%	100%	

### 2.2. Contributing worker scenarios

Preparing, transferring/loading, application by spraying, drying and curing of coating material

	PROC	DOA	LEV/TRV	RPE	DPE
Mixing	5 (covering 3)	> 4 h	TRV	no	yes level 2
Transferring	8a (covering 8b)	> 4 h	TRV	no	yes level 2
Non-industrial spraying	11	> 4 h	LEV	yes due to aerosols	yes level 2
Industrial spraying	7	> 4 h	LEV	yes due to aerosols	yes level 2

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	PROC	DOA	LEV/TRV	RPE	DPE
Curing	4 (covering 2)	> 4 h	TRV	no	yes level 2

## Further specification:

Above parameters represent standard (default) assumptions according to CEPE mapping of operational conditions Valid information on risk management measures for specific formulation is provided in part 3. Deviation options are explained in part 4 (scaling).

## 3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

Exposure assessment bases on initial scenarios for the used chemicals in this preparation as provided by manufactuters and importers. Identification of a lead substance indicator per route is based on the DPD+ methodology, taking into account content, dustiness and hazard characteristics. Use of the mixture is considered safe when conditions for safe use of the lead substance indicator are respected. Risk assessment is not applicable as long as no initial exposure scenarios are available.

### 3.1. Environmental assessment

#### Assessment method:

ACEA spERC concept

Potential transfer to process waste water stream when using Venturi wet scrubber for collecting overspray

	LSI (aquatic)	LSI % range	M(sperc)	Transfer process waste water	Release to after on-site WWTP	Release after municipal STP	Dilution factor	Receiving body	PNEC surface water
spERC x1a (volatiles)	naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (<0,1% benzene)	> 1%	—	100%	100%	10%	1	18,000 m <sup>3</sup> /d	—
spERC x1b (volatiles)	naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (<0,1% benzene)	> 1%	—	100%	100%	10%	1	18,000 m <sup>3</sup> /d	—

### 3.2. Worker assessment

#### Assessment method:

ECETOC TRA version 3.0

Advice on respiratory protection equipment for PROC 7, 11 and on dermal protection equipment is based on Axalta expert judgement Reactive diluant (styrene) is released in range 1 to 5 % only.

Preparing, transferring/loading, application by spraying, drying and curing of coating material - professional setting

	PROC	Route	LSI	LSI % range	DOA	LEV TRV	RPE	DPE	DNEL	RCR
Mixing	5 (covering 3)	Inhalation	naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (<0,1% benzene)	> 5%	> 4hr	Technical room ventilation	none	—	144	0.13
		Skin	xylene	> 5%	> 4hr	—	—	Resistant gloves, training	212	<0.01
Transferring	8a (covering 8b)	Inhalation	naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (<0,1% benzene)	> 5%	> 4hr	Technical room ventilation	none	—	144	0.13

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	PROC	Route	LSI	LSI range	%DOA	LEV TRV	/RPE	DPE	DNEL	RCR
Non-industrial spraying	11	Skin	xylene	> 5%	> 4hr	–	–	Resistant gloves, training	212	<0.01
		Inhalation	naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (<0,1% benzene)	> 5%	> 4hr	Local exhaust ventilation	Filter mask (90% efficient)	–	144	0.04
		Skin	xylene	> 5%	> 4hr	–	–	Resistant gloves, training	212	<0.01
Curing	4 (covering 2)	Inhalation	naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (<0,1% benzene)	> 5%	> 4hr	Technical room ventilation	none	–	144	0.06
		Skin	xylene	> 5%	> 4hr	–	–	Resistant gloves, training	212	<0.01

Preparing, transferring/loading, application by spraying, drying and curing of coating material - industrial setting

	PROC	Route	LSI	LSI range	%DOA	LEV TRV	/RPE	DPE	DNEL	RCR
Mixing	5 (covering 3)	Inhalation	naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (<0,1% benzene)	> 5%	> 4hr	Technical room ventilation	none	–	144	0.13
		Skin	xylene	> 5%	> 4hr	–	–	Resistant gloves, training	212	<0.01
Transferring	8a (covering 8b)	Inhalation	naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (<0,1% benzene)	> 5%	> 4hr	Technical room ventilation	none	–	144	0.13
		Skin	xylene	> 5%	> 4hr	–	–	Resistant gloves, training	212	<0.01
Industrial spraying	7	Inhalation	naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (<0,1% benzene)	> 5%	> 4hr	Local exhaust ventilation	Air-fed mask (95% efficient)	–	144	–
		Skin	xylene	> 5%	> 4hr	–	–	Resistant gloves, training	212	<0.01
Curing	4 (covering 2)	Inhalation	naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy (<0,1% benzene)	> 5%	> 4hr	Technical room ventilation	none	–	144	0.06
		Skin	xylene	> 5%	> 4hr	–	–	Resistant gloves, training	212	<0.01

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## Further specification:

Above exposure assessment is performed for coating material as supplied. Exposure assessment requires adaptation to ready for use mixture (review hardener and/or diluant)

## 4. Guidance to downstream user to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the exposure scenario

Part 4 is common and is available at the end of the Annex.

### 1. Consolidated exposure assessment (type 3) for sanding

#### Free short title:

Industrial or professional sanding of cured coating (professional use in close to industrial setting)

#### Systematic title based on use descriptors:

Sector of use	SU 22, SU 3
Product category	PC9a, PC9b
Process category	PROC24
Environmental release category	ERC12a

#### Activities covered:

Sanding of cured coating

#### Contributing scenarios:

spERC x4	Wet sanding/wet dust collection in serial production
spERC x5	Wet sanding/wet dust collection in refinishing process
PROC24	Applicable for: Sanding, grinding, chipping or polishing of cured coating film

## 2. Operational conditions and risk management measures

### 2.1. Contributing environmental scenario

Sanding of cured coating

#### Process conditions:

Potential transfer to process waste water stream when applying wet sanding techniques or wet dust collection

	M(sperc)	Transfer to process waste water	Release after on-site WWTP	Municipal STP
spERC x4 (solids)	Solids in dry film	2%	10%	
spERC x5 (solids)	Solids in dry film	2%	100%	

### 2.2. Contributing worker scenarios

Sanding of cured coating

	PROC	DOA	LEV/TRV	RPE	DPE
Sanding	24	> 4 h	LEV	no	yes level 2

## Further specification:

Above parameters represent standard (default) assumptions according to CEPE mapping of operational conditions Valid information on risk management measures for specific formulation is provided in part 3. Deviation options are explained in part 4

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(scaling).

## 3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

Exposure assessment bases on initial scenarios for the used chemicals in this preparation as provided by manufacturers and importers. Identification of a lead substance indicator per route is based on the DPD+ methodology, taking into account content, dustiness and hazard characteristics. Use of the mixture is considered safe when conditions for safe use of the lead substance indicator are respected. Risk assessment is not applicable as long as no initial exposure scenarios are available.

### 3.1. Environmental assessment

No relevant ecotoxicological impact expected; specific description and assessment of environmental exposure obsolete;

### 3.2. Worker assessment

No relevant toxicological impact expected; specific description and assessment of worker exposure obsolete;

### Further specification:

Above exposure assessment is performed for dry content of coating material as supplied. Exposure assessment requires adaptation to ready for use mixture (including reacted compounds where appropriate)

## 4. Guidance to downstream user to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the exposure scenario

By variation of operational conditions and risk management measures (scaling), a downstream user can check whether he works inside the exposure scenario boundaries.

Standard scaling can be based on exposure modifying factors as used by ECETOC TRA which are listed below.

$RCR(s) = RCR(o) * EMF(s)/EMF(o)$

RCR(s) shall be < 1

RCR(s) = scaled risk characterisation ratio; RCR(o) = original risk characterisation ratio (in part 3)

EMF(s) = exposure modifying factor selected for scaling; EMF(o) = original exposure modifying factor (in part 3)

Scaling may be used consecutively for multiple determinants.

Example: No technical room ventilation for mixing of tints (EMF(o) = 0.3), duration of activity restricted to 1 h/d (EMF(s) = 0.2)

**Specific scaling may be based on measured values at the individual site.**

Content % range	Content Factor	DOA Factor	Respiratory protection equipment	Factor
> 25	1	> 4	No RPE	1
5 - 25	0.6	1 - 4	Filter mask	0,1 Level 1
1 - 5	0.2	0.25-1	Air-fed mask	0,05 Level 2
< 1	0.1	< 0.25		

Skin protection equipment	Factor
No gloves	1
Suitable gloves	0,2 Level 1
Resistant gloves, training	0,1 Level 2
Resistant gloves, specific training	0,05 Level 3

PROC	Factor for TRV	Factor for LEV Industrial setting	Factor for LEV Professional setting	Factor for LEV Dermal impact
2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.005
7		0.05	n.a.	0.05
8a	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.01
8b	0.3	Sol 0.05	Sol 0.2	0.1
8b	0.3	Vol 0.03	Vol 0.1	0.1
11		n.a.	0.2	0.02
24		0.2	0.25	0.1

PROC	Factor	PROC	Adjusted factor Professional	Adjusted factor Industrial
4 (high volatility)	1	2 (high volatility)	0.2	0.5

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PROC	Factor	PROC	Adjusted factor Professional	Adjusted factor Industrial
5 (high volatility)	1	3 (high volatility)	0.2	0.4
8a (high volatility)	1	8b (high volatility)	0.5	0.6
4 (medium volatility)	1	2 (medium volatility)	0.4	0.5
5 (medium volatility)	1	3 (medium volatility)	0.25	0.5
8a (medium volatility)	1	8b (medium volatility)	0.5	1
4 (low volatility)	1	2 (low volatility)	0.5	0.2
5 (low volatility)	1	3 (low volatility)	0.3	0.6
8a (low volatility)	1	8b (low volatility)	0.4	0.5

## Additional explanation

Use by private end consumers (SU 21) not considered as product is assigned for professional use only  
 Wide dispersive use (ERC 8a-8f) not assessed as professional use in paintshops is considered as non dispersive (point source)  
 No relevant substance transfer expected to marine water, sediment, or soil due to use in dedicated installations.  
 Environmental assessment only relevant in case of substance transfer into a waste water stream  
 Environmental assessment based on ACEA sector specific ERC approach (spERC factors for solids and volatiles)  
 The spERC approach is only applicable to demonstrate safe use of a substance for environmental aspects under REACH.  
 It is not suitable to demonstrate compliance with applicable local waste water regulations.  
 Ingestion (oral route) not assessed as not considered to occur in case of industrial / professional use  
 Hazards due to particle shape negligible due to inclusion into polymer matrix (silicogenic or similar compounds)  
 Worker exposure assessment based on DNELs is only applicable to demonstrate safe use of substances under REACH.  
 It is not suitable to demonstrate compliance with applicable occupational exposure limits (as displayed in section 8 of SDS).  
 Occupational exposure limits may apply for residual monomers (e.g. formaldehyde, monomeric isocyanates) which are not assessed under REACH.  
 Exposure assessment is performed for coating material as supplied.  
 Adaptation may be required for ready for use mixture depending on selection of specific hardener and diluent  
 Exposure assessment is performed for application of coating material at ambient temperature.  
 Adaptation may be required for application at elevated temperature (e.g. hot spraying).  
 Loss during service life negligible, in any case less than 1 %  
 Waste stage not assessed as incineration / biological treatment of waste and safe deposition of inert residues is assumed  
 Use for coating of toys, articles designed for prolonged skin contact or indirect food contact needs further assessment  
 No SVHC above declaration threshold contained unless disclosed in section 3 of SDS

## Good practice advice

### Following advice shall be pursued as long as exposure assessment in part 3 does not contain sufficient information

Recommendation to use technical room ventilation.  
 Advice to wear skin/eye protection as standard RMM due to risk of splashes/droplets.  
 Advice on respiratory protection equipment for PROC 7, 11 is based on Axalta expert judgement  
 Advice to use spray-booth or efficient exhaust ventilation.  
 Advice to wear respiratory protection equipment as standard RMM due to aerosol formation, even in ventilated booth.  
 Advice to use integrated dust evacuation, in case of air recirculation in accordance to EN 60335.  
 Recommendation to use respiratory protection equipment when sanding, even in combination with integrated dust evacuation.  
 Advice to use local exhaust ventilation according to EN 15012 for welding of coated substrates.  
 Advice to provide spill retention system according to applicable regulation.  
 Recommendation to avoid contact with water.

### Standardised use descriptors according European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment, chapter R.12

SU 3	Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites
SU 22	Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)
PC9a	Coatings and paints, thinners, paint removers
PC9b	Fillers, putties, plasters, modelling clay
PROC2	Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure
PROC3	Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)
PROC4	Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises
PROC5	Mixing or blending in batch processes for formulation of preparations and articles (multi-stage and/ or significant contact)
PROC7	Industrial spraying
PROC8a	Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/ discharging) from/ to vessels/ large containers at non-dedicated facilities

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PROC8b	Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/ discharging) from/ to vessels/ large containers at dedicated facilities
PROC11	Non industrial spraying
PROC24	High (mechanical) energy work-up of substances bound in materials and/ or articles
ERC4	Industrial use of processing aids in processes and products, not becoming part of articles
ERC5	Industrial use resulting in inclusion into or onto a matrix
ERC12a	Industrial processing of articles with abrasive techniques (low release)
ERC6d	Industrial use of process regulators for polymerisation processes in production of resins, rubbers, polymers

## Glossary

SU	Sector of use
PC	Product category
PROC	Process category
ERC	Environmental release category
AC	Article category
spERC	Sector specific environmental release category (for ACEA uses)
ACEA	European automobile manufacturers association
AIRC	Federation of vehicle repair organisations
CEPE	European council of producers and importers of paints, printing inks and artists' colours
OC	Operational condition
DOA	Duration of activity
LEV	Local exhaust ventilation
TRV	Technical room ventilation
RMM	Risk Management Measures
RPE	Respiratory protection equipment
DPE	Dermal protection equipment
WWTP	Waste water treatment plant (on-site)
STP	Sewage treatment plant (municipal)
SVHC	Substance of very high concern
LSI	Lead substance indicator
M(sperc)	Maximum volume of lead substance which can be used safely under conditions described by CEPE spERC
DNEL	Derived No Effect Level
DMEL	Derived minimum effect level
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration
ECETOC TRA	Targeted risk assessment as proposed by European center for ecotoxicology and toxicology of chemicals
RCR	Risk characterisation ratio