



PAINTS, PRIMERS AND SPECIALISED COATINGS

SAFETY DATA SHEET

347/V604 - SHELLAC PRIME-ALL - WHITE

According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II, as amended. Commission Regulation (EU) No 2015/830 of 28 May 2015.

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name 347/V604 - SHELLAC PRIME-ALL - WHITE
Product number 347/V604/20
UFI UFI: 4VHP-Y2YD-A004-U5W7

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

Identified uses Paint.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier	COO-VAR Lockwood Street HULL UK HU2 0HN +441482328053 (T) +441482219266 (F) info@coo-var.co.uk	TEAL & MACKRILL EU B.V. Zandvoortstraat 69 1976 BN IJMUIDEN THE NETHERLANDS +441482328053 (T) +441482219266 (F) info@coo-var.co.uk
Contact person	Technical Department -, 08.30 - 16.30 hrs Mon - Thurs, 08.30 - 15.00 hrs Fri, as above	
Manufacturer	TEAL & MACKRILL LIMITED LOCKWOOD STREET HULL HU2 0HN +44(0)1482 320194(T) +44(0)1482 219266(F) info@teamac.co.uk	

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone +44 (0) 1482 328053 Coo-Var (08.30 - 16.30 hrs Mon - Thurs, 08.30 - 15.00 hrs Fri)
SDS No. 20476

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical hazards Flam. Liq. 2 - H225
Health hazards Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 STOT SE 3 - H336
Environmental hazards Not Classified

Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC) -

347/V604 - SHELLAC PRIME-ALL - WHITE**2.2. Label elements****Hazard pictograms****Signal word**

Danger

Hazard statements

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements

P102 Keep out of reach of children.
 P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
 P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
 P261 Avoid breathing vapour/ spray.
 P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
 P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations.

Contains

PROPAN-2-OL

Supplementary precautionary statements

P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
 P241 Use explosion-proof electrical equipment.
 P242 Use non-sparking tools.
 P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.
 P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
 P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
 P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
 P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
 P312 Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor if you feel unwell.
 P370+P378 In case of fire: Use foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog to extinguish.
 P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
 P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
 P405 Store locked up.

2.3. Other hazards

This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

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

PROPAN-2-OL			10-30%
CAS number: 67-63-0	EC number: 200-661-7	REACH registration number: 01-2119457558-25-xxxx	
Classification Flam. Liq. 2 - H225 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 STOT SE 3 - H336			

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Calcium Carbonate			10-30%
CAS number: 1317-65-3	EC number: 215-279-6		
Classification Not Classified	Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC) -		
Titanium Dioxide			10-30%
CAS number: 13463-67-7	EC number: 236-675-5	REACH registration number: 01-2119489379-17-xxxx	
Classification Not Classified	Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC) -		
ETHANOL			10-30%
CAS number: 64-17-5	EC number: 200-578-6	REACH registration number: 01-2119457610-43-xxxx	
Classification Flam. Liq. 2 - H225 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319	Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC) F;R11		
Potassium Aluminium Silicate			5-10%
CAS number: 12001-26-2			
Classification Not Classified	Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC) -		
METHANOL			<1%
CAS number: 67-56-1	EC number: 200-659-6		
Classification Flam. Liq. 2 - H225 Acute Tox. 3 - H301 Acute Tox. 3 - H311 Acute Tox. 3 - H331 STOT SE 1 - H370	Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC) F;R11 T;R23/24/25,R39/23/24/25		

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information

Get medical attention immediately. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel.

Inhalation

Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place.

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Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Remove any dentures. Give a few small glasses of water or milk to drink. Stop if the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt.
Skin contact	Rinse with water.
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes.
Protection of first aiders	First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue.

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

General information	See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Inhalation	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Coughing, chest tightness, feeling of chest pressure. During application and drying, solvent vapours will be emitted. Vapours in high concentrations are narcotic.
Ingestion	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Confusion, agitation and/or excitation. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: May cause nausea, headache, dizziness and intoxication. Unconsciousness.
Skin contact	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Temporary irritation. Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin. Discoloration of the skin.
Eye contact	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Redness. Irritation.

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

Notes for the doctor	Treat symptomatically.
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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	Flammable liquid and vapour. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards	Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up.
Hazardous combustion products	Hydrocarbons. Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO ₂). Alcohols.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting	Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Firefighter's clothing conforming to European standard EN469 (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Follow precautions for safe handling described in this safety data sheet. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Ensure procedures and training for emergency decontamination and disposal are in place. Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Provide adequate ventilation.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Avoid discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Small Spillages: Collect spillage. Large Spillages: Absorb spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material. The contaminated absorbent may pose the same hazard as the spilled material. Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. Label the containers containing waste and contaminated materials and remove from the area as soon as possible. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Handle all packages and containers carefully to minimise spills. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Avoid the formation of mists. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment.

Advice on general occupational hygiene Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Take off contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Change work clothing daily before leaving workplace.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Keep only in the original container. Keep container tightly closed, in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. The storage area floor should be leak-tight, jointless and not absorbent.

Storage class Unspecified storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s) The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

Usage description Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. Label the containers containing waste and contaminated materials and remove from the area as soon as possible.

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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/Personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

PROPAN-2-OL

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 400 ppm 999 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 500 ppm 1250 mg/m³

Calcium Carbonate

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 10 mg/m³ inhalable dust

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 4 mg/m³ respirable dust

Titanium Dioxide

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 10 mg/m³ inhalable dust

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 4 mg/m³ respirable dust

ETHANOL

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 1000 ppm 1920 mg/m³

Potassium Aluminium Silicate

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 10 mg/m³ dust

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 0.8 mg/m³ respirable dust

METHANOL

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 200 ppm(Sk) 266 mg/m³(Sk)

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 250 ppm(Sk) 333 mg/m³(Sk)

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.

PROPAN-2-OL (CAS: 67-63-0)

DNEL

Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 89 mg/m³
 Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 319 mg/kg/day
 Industry - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 500 mg/m³
 Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 888 mg/kg/day
 Consumer - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 26 mg/kg/day

PNEC

- Soil; 28 mg/kg
 - Sediment; 552 mg/kg
 - Fresh water; 140.9 mg/l
 - STP; 2251 mg/l
 - marine water; 140.9 mg/l
 - ; Intermittent release 140.9 mg/l

Titanium Dioxide (CAS: 13463-67-7)

DNEL

Industry - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 10 mg/m³
 Consumer - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 700 mg/kg/day

PNEC

- Fresh water; 0.184 mg/l
 - marine water; 0.0184 mg/l
 - Sediment (Freshwater); >=1000 mg/kg
 - Sediment (Marinewater); >=100 mg/kg
 - Soil; 100 mg/kg
 - STP; 100 mg/kg

ETHANOL (CAS: 64-17-5)

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Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 950 mg/m³
 Workers - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 1900 mg/m³
 Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 343 mg/kg/day
 Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 114 mg/m³
 Consumer - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 950 mg/m³
 Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 206 mg/kg/day
 Consumer - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 87 mg/kg/day

PNEC

- Fresh water; 0.96 mg/l
 - marine water; 0.79 mg/l
 - Intermittent release; 2.75 mg/l
 - STP; 580 mg/l
 - Sediment (Freshwater); 3.6 mg/kg/day
 - Sediment (Marinewater); 2.9 mg/kg/day
 - Soil; 0.63 mg/kg/day

METHANOL (CAS: 67-56-1)**DNEL**

Workers - Dermal; Short term systemic effects: 40 mg/kg/day
 Workers - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 260 mg/m³
 Workers - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 40 mg/m³
 Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 40 mg/kg/day
 Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 260 mg/m³
 Workers - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 260 mg/m³
 Consumer - Dermal; Short term systemic effects: 8 mg/kg/day
 Consumer - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 50 mg/m³
 Consumer - Oral; Short term systemic effects: 8 mg/kg/day
 Consumer - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 50 mg/m³
 Consumer - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 8 mg/kg/day
 Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 50 mg/m³
 Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 8 mg/kg/day
 Consumer - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 50 mg/m³

PNEC

- Fresh water; 154 mg/l
 - marine water; 15.4 mg/l
 - Sediment; 570.4 mg/kg
 - Soil; 23.5 mg/kg
 - STP; 100 mg/l
 - Intermittent release; 1540 mg/l

8.2. Exposure controls**Protective equipment****Appropriate engineering controls**

Provide adequate ventilation. Personal, workplace environment or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as the primary means to minimise worker exposure. Personal protective equipment should only be used if worker exposure cannot be controlled adequately by the engineering control measures. Ensure control measures are regularly inspected and maintained. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposure.

Personal protection

Unprotected persons should be kept away from treated areas.

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Eye/face protection	Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with European Standard EN166. Unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection is required, the following protection should be worn: Tight-fitting safety glasses.
Hand protection	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with European Standard EN374. Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected. Frequent changes are recommended. For exposure up to 4 hours, wear gloves made of the following material: Nitrile rubber. The selected gloves should have a breakthrough time of at least 4 hours.
Other skin and body protection	Appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contamination is possible.
Hygiene measures	Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean equipment and the work area every day. Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Preventive industrial medical examinations should be carried out. Warn cleaning personnel of any hazardous properties of the product.
Respiratory protection	Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates inhalation of contaminants is possible. Ensure all respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its intended use and is 'CE'-marked. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. Gas and combination filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN14387. Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN136. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN140. It is recommended to use respiratory equipment with combination filter, type A2/P2.
Environmental exposure controls	Keep container tightly sealed when not in use.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Creamy liquid.
Colour	White/off-white.
Odour	Strong. Alcoholic.
Flash point	~ 12°C Closed cup.
Relative density	~ 1.30 @ 25°C
Solubility(ies)	Slightly soluble in water.
Auto-ignition temperature	~400°C
Viscosity	2.6-2.8 (ROTOTHINNER) P @ 25°C

9.2. Other information

Volatile organic compound	EU: (cat A/i): 500 g/l 2010. This product contains a maximum VOC content of 499 g/l.
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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

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10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity See the other subsections of this section for further details.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions No potentially hazardous reactions known.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Avoid heat. Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid No specific material or group of materials is likely to react with the product to produce a hazardous situation.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral

ATE oral (mg/kg) 26,928.77

Acute toxicity - dermal

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 80,786.32

Acute toxicity - inhalation

ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) 807.86

Toxicological information on ingredients.

PROPAN-2-OL

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 5,840.0

Species Rat

ATE oral (mg/kg) 5,840.0

Skin corrosion/irritation

Extreme pH Not irritating.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Not sensitising.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity No evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

Reproductive toxicity

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Reproductive toxicity - fertility No evidence of reproductive toxicity in animal studies

Ingestion Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Pneumonia may be the result if vomited material containing solvents reaches the lungs.

Eye contact Severe irritation, burning and tearing.

Calcium Carbonate**Acute toxicity - oral**

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 5,000.0

Species Rat

ATE oral (mg/kg) 5,000.0

ETHANOL**Acute toxicity - oral**

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 10,470.0

Species Rat

ATE oral (mg/kg) 10,470.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 2,100.0

Species Rabbit

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 2,100.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Acute toxicity inhalation (LC₅₀ vapours mg/l) 51.0

Species Rat

ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) 51.0

Carcinogenicity

IARC carcinogenicity IARC Group 1 Carcinogenic to humans.

METHANOL**Acute toxicity - oral**

ATE oral (mg/kg) 100.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) 3.0

347/V604 - SHELLAC PRIME-ALL - WHITE**12.1. Toxicity****Ecological information on ingredients.****PROPAN-2-OL****Acute aquatic toxicity**

Acute toxicity - fish	LC ₅₀ , 96 hours: 9640 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC ₅₀ , 48 hours: 9714 (24 hrs) mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	, > 72 hours: 100 mg/l, Scenedesmus subspicatus
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	EC ₅₀ , >: 100 mg/l,

Calcium Carbonate**Acute aquatic toxicity**

Acute toxicity - fish	LC ₅₀ , 96 hours: >10 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC ₅₀ , 48 hours: >1 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC ₅₀ , 72 hours: >200 mg/l, Desmodesmus subspicatus

ETHANOL**Acute aquatic toxicity**

Acute toxicity - fish	LC ₅₀ , 96 hours: 15300 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow) LC ₅₀ , 96 hours: 13000 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC ₅₀ , 48 hours: 12340 mg/l, Daphnia magna LC ₅₀ , 48 hours: 5012 mg/l, Freshwater invertebrates
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC ₅₀ , 72 hours: 275 mg/l, Freshwater algae
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	EC ₅₀ , 4 hours: 5800 mg/l, Activated sludge

Chronic aquatic toxicity

Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage	NOEC, 30 days: 245 mg/l,
Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	NOEC, 10 days: 9.6 mg/l, Freshwater invertebrates

METHANOL**Acute aquatic toxicity**

Acute toxicity - fish	LC ₅₀ , 96 hours: 15400 mg/l, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC ₅₀ , 24 hours: 20803 mg/l, Daphnia magna

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Acute toxicity - aquatic plants EC₅₀, 96 hours: 22000 mg/l, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata

Acute toxicity - microorganisms IC₅₀, 3 hours: > 1000 mg/l, Activated sludge

Chronic aquatic toxicity

Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage LOEC, 200 hours: 7900 mg/l, Fish
NOEC, 28 days: 446.7 mg/l, Fish

12.2. Persistence and degradability**Ecological information on ingredients.****PROPAN-2-OL**

Biodegradation - 53 Degradation (%): 5 days
The substance is readily biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential**Ecological information on ingredients.****PROPAN-2-OL**

Bioaccumulative potential The product is not bioaccumulating.

ETHANOL

Bioaccumulative potential log K_{ow}: -0.35, BCF: 0.66,

METHANOL

Bioaccumulative potential BCF: < 10,

Partition coefficient log K_{ow}: 0.77

12.4. Mobility in soil**Ecological information on ingredients.****PROPAN-2-OL**

Mobility The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which have a photochemical ozone creation potential.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**Ecological information on ingredients.****PROPAN-2-OL**

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

ETHANOL

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

METHANOL

347/V604 - SHELLAC PRIME-ALL - WHITE

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

12.6. Other adverse effects

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Disposal methods	Do not empty into drains. Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.
Waste class	When this coating, in its liquid state, as supplied, becomes a waste, it is categorised as hazardous waste, with code 08 01 11* (SOLVENT BASED LIQUID WASTE). Part-used containers, not drained and/or rigorously scraped out and containing dried residues of the supplied coating, are categorised as hazardous waste, with code 08 01 11* (SOLVENT BASED LIQUID WASTE). If mixed with other wastes, the above waste code may not be applicable. Used containers, drained and/or rigorously scraped out and containing dry residues of the supplied coating, are categorised as non-hazardous waste, with code 15 01 02 (plastic packaging) or 15 01 04 (metal packaging).

SECTION 14: Transport information

General For limited quantity packaging/limited load information, consult the relevant modal documentation using the data shown in this section.

14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID)	1263
UN No. (IMDG)	1263
UN No. (ICAO)	1263

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADR/RID)	PAINT
Proper shipping name (IMDG)	PAINT
Proper shipping name (ICAO)	PAINT

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID class	3
IMDG class	3
ICAO class/division	3

Transport labels



14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID packing group	II
IMDG packing group	II
ICAO packing group	II

14.5. Environmental hazards

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No.

14.6. Special precautions for user

Always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

EmS F-E, S-E**Tunnel restriction code** (D/E)**14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code****Transport in bulk according to** Not applicable.**Annex II of MARPOL 73/78
and the IBC Code****SECTION 15: Regulatory information****15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

National regulations	Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (as amended). The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 1348) (as amended) ["CDG 2009"]. EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits.
EU legislation	Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended). Commission Regulation (EU) No 2015/830 of 28 May 2015. Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended).
Guidance	Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002 [L138]

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

Inventories**EU - EINECS/ELINCS**

None of the ingredients are listed or exempt.

SECTION 16: Other information

347/V604 - SHELLAC PRIME-ALL - WHITE**Abbreviations and acronyms
used in the safety data sheet**

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.
ADN: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways.
RID: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail.
IATA: International Air Transport Association.
ICAO: Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air.
IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods.
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.
ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate.
LC₅₀: Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population.
LD₅₀: Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose).
EC₅₀: 50% of maximal Effective Concentration.
PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance.
vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative.

Training advice

Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Only trained personnel should use this material.

Revision comments

Issued in new format for Reach compliance in accordance with EC 1272/2008 Issued in accordance with Annex II to REACH, as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) No. 2015/830

Issued by

Technical Dept. (P.E.)

Revision date

18/02/2021

Revision

1.3

Supersedes date

27/01/2021

SDS number

20476

SDS status

Approved.

Hazard statements in full

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H301 Toxic if swallowed.
H311 Toxic in contact with skin.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H331 Toxic if inhaled.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H370 Causes damage to organs .

Signature

Initials_____

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.