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

## 1.1. Product identifier

Productname	Kelfort ® Lead-free oxide primer
Article number	1516028-029
Producttype	Mixture
Regulation	(EC) No. 1907/2006 and (EC) No. 1272/2008

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

Recommended use	Consumer use, Professional use, Industrial use
Uses advised against	None known.

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

**Distributeur** Ferney Group BV Postbus 24 1700 AA Heerhugowaard – The Netherlands T +31 (0)72-5765000 - F +31 (0)72-5765010 bedrijfsbureau@ferneygroup.nl - www.ferney.nl

## 1.4 Emergency telephone number

Noodtelefoon: +49(0)9366-907126 (ma-do 7.15-18.00 hour) or

: +31(0)88-7558000 (after worktime, exclusive use for doctors, pharmacists and government

institutions)

Country	Organisation/ Company	Address	Emergency number	Comments
The Netherlands	National Poisons Information Center	House post number B.00.118 PO Box 85500 3508 GA Utrecht	+31 88 755 80 00	For the sole purpose of informing healthcare professionals in the event of acute poisoning

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### **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

## 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

### Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Flammable liquids, Category 3 H226
Specific target organ toxicity – Single exposure, Category 3, Narcosis H336
Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Chronic Hazard, Category 3 H412
Warning! Hazardous respirable droplets may be formed when sprayed. Do EUH211
not breathe spray or mist.

Full text of H- and EUH-statements: see section 16

#### Adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

Classified as dangerous according to the criteria of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

#### 2.2. Label elements

#### Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Hazard pictograms (CLP)





GHS02 GHS07

Signal word (CLP) : Warning

Contains : Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics

Hazard statements (CLP) : H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour.

H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements (CLP) : P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P210 - Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. - No smoking.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection. P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P501 - Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point, in

accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulation.

[Spray application; P261 - Avoid breathing spray.].

EUH-statements : EUH066 - Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

EUH210 - Safety data sheet available on request.

EUH211 - Warning! Hazardous respirable droplets may be formed when sprayed. Do not

breathe spray or mist.

Child-resistant fastening : Not applicable Tactile warning : Not applicable

### 2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards which do not result in classification : None under normal conditions.

This substance/mixture does not meet the PBT criteria of REACH regulation, annex XIII
This substance/mixture does not meet the vPvB criteria of REACH regulation, annex XIII
Contains no PBT/vPvB substances ≥ 0.1% assessed in accordance with REACH Annex XIII

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## **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

## 3.1. Substances

Not applicable

## 3.2. Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics substance with national workplace exposure limit(s) (NL); substance with a Community workplace exposure limit	CAS-No.: 64742-48-9 EC-No.: 919-857-5 REACH-no: 01-2119463258- 33	25 – 50	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 EUH066
Talc substance with national workplace exposure limit(s) (NL)	CAS-No.: 14807-96-6	10 – 25	Not classified
trizinc bis(orthophosphate)	CAS-No.: 7779-90-0 EC-No.: 231-944-3 EC Index-No.: 030-011-00-6 REACH-no: 01-2119485044- 40	1 – 2.5	Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410
Zinc oxide substance with national workplace exposure limit(s) (BE, NL)	CAS-No.: 1314-13-2 EC-No.: 215-222-5 EC Index-No.: 030-013-00-7 REACH-no: 01-2119463881- 32	<1	Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410

Comments

: This mixture contains ≥ 1% titanium dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7). The Annex VI classification of Titanium dioxide does not apply to this mixture according to its Note 10. There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment, are PBTs, vPvBs or Substances of equivalent concern, or have been assigned a workplace exposure limit and hence require reporting in this section.

Full text of H- and EUH-statements: see section 16

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### **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

## 4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general

: In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious place in recovery position and seek medical advice.

First-aid measures after inhalation

: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or selfcontained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

First-aid measures after skin contact

: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Thoroughly clean shoes before re-using.

First-aid measures after eye contact

: Remove contact lenses, irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 10 minutes, holding the eyelids apart and seek medical advice.

First-aid measures after ingestion

: Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

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

Symptoms/effects after inhalation

: Unwanted symptoms may include the following:

irritation of the respiratory tract

coughing

nausea or vomiting

headache

drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/twistiness unconsciousness.

Symptoms/effects after skin contact

: Effects of skin contact may include : redness. Irritation. Cracking of the skin. Dry skin.

Symptoms/effects after eye contact : No specific data. Symptoms/effects after ingestion : No specific data.

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

Treat symptomatically. Immediate specific treatment is necessary in case of poisoning.

### **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

## 5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : carbon dioxide (CO2), powder, alcohol-resistant foam, water spray.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use a heavy water stream.

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

Fire hazard

: Flammable liquid and vapour. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapour/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Explosion hazard

 Heat may build pressure, rupturing closed containers, spreading fire and increasing risk of burns and injuries.

#### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

Precautionary measures fire

Firefighting instructions

: Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water.

: Local evacuation is necessary (for people in close proximity to the spillage area). No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Use water spray to cool exposed surfaces.

Protection during firefighting

: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

: 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

#### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment

Other information

: No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Evacuate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. Do not touch or walk on the spilled product. Eliminate ignition sources. No naked flames, sparks, and do not smoke. Avoid inhalation of vapours. Provide adequate ventilation to minimize dust and/or vapour concentrations. Wear suitable respiratory equipment in case of insufficient ventilation. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

: Do not smoke. Avoid ignition sources. Ventilate area. Do not breathe vapours.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment Emergency procedures

Emergency procedures

: Equip rescue crew with proper protection.

: No smoking. Avoid ignition sources. Ventilate area. Do not breathe vapours.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters. Prevent soil and water pollution. Pollutant to the aquatic environment. May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life. Collect spillage.

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

For containment

: Stop leak without risks if possible. Use non-sparking tools.

Methods for cleaning up

: Collect up the wipes with a non-sparking tool, dry soil or sand; mop up all remaining liquids or wipe them away. 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 (see section 13).

Other information : Clean preferably with a detergent - avoid use of solvents.

## 6.4. Reference to other sections

See Section 7 for information on safe handling. See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment. See Section 13 for disposal information.

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## **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Additional hazards when processed

Precautions for safe handling

- : Due to the organic solvents' content of the preparation: Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive concentrations of vapour in air and avoid vapour concentration higher than the occupational exposure limits.
- Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive concentrations of vapour in air and avoid vapour concentrations higher than the occupational exposure limits. In addition, the product should only be used in areas from which all naked lights and other sources of ignition have been excluded. Electrical equipment should be protected to the appropriate standard. Preparation may charge electrostatically: always use earthing leads when transferring from one container to another. Operators should wear anti-static footwear and clothing and floors should be of the conducting type. Keep container tightly closed. Isolate from sources of heat, sparks and open flame. No sparking tools should be used. Avoid skin and eye contact. Avoid the inhalation of dust, particulates and spray mist arising from the application of this preparation. Avoid inhalation of dust from sanding. For personal protection see Section 8. Never use pressure to empty: container is not a pressure vessel. Always keep in containers of same material as the original one. Comply with the health and safety at work laws. When operators, whether spraying or not, have to work inside the spray booth, ventilation is unlikely to be sufficient to control particulates and solvent vapour in all cases. In such circumstances they should wear a compressed air-fed respirator during the spraying process and until such time as the particulates and solvent vapour concentration has fallen below the exposure limits. Materials such as cleaning rags, paper wipes and protective clothing, which are contaminated with the product may spontaneously self-ignite some hours later. To avoid the risks of fires, all contaminated materials should be:
  - stored in purpose-built containers or in metal containers with tight-fitting self-closing lids or
- laid out flat in a single layer to dry or
- placed in a closed metal container soaked with water or
- washed out well with warm soapy water before disposal.

Contaminated materials should be removed from the workplace at the end of each working day and be stored outside. Beware of residues or vapours which remain in the drums. Do not re-use empty containers.

: Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in application area. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

## Hygiene measures

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

Technical measures

Storage conditions

Storage temperature

Heat and ignition sources Information on mixed storage

Storage area

Special rules on packaging

- Keep container tightly closed and dry. Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
- Observe the label precautions. Store in accordance with local/national regulations. Keep away from ignition sources. Store locked up.
- : 5 30 °C Store in a dry, well ventilated place away from sources of heat, ignition and direct sunlight
- : Keep away from heat and direct sunlight.
- : Store separately from oxidising agents and strongly alkaline and strongly acidic materials.
- : Prevent unauthorised access.
- Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in open, inadequate, mislabled packaging.

## 7.3. Specific end use(s)

No additional information available

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

### 8.1.1 National occupational exposure and biological limit values

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics (64742-48-9)	
EU - Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit (IOEL)	
IOEL TWA	116 mg/m³
IOEL STEL	290 mg/m³

#### 8.1.2. Recommended monitoring procedures

Monit		

Monitoring methods

If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere 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. Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents) Reference to national guidancedocuments for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

## 8.1.3. Air contaminants formed

No additional information available

## 8.1.4. DNEL and PNEC

No additional information available

### 8.1.5. Control banding

No additional information available

### 8.2. Exposure controls

## 8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

#### Appropriate engineering controls:

Use explosion-proof equipment. Provide adequate ventilation. Where reasonably practicable this should be achieved by the use of local exhaust ventilation and good general extraction. If these are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of particulates and solvent vapour below the OEL, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

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#### 8.2.2. Personal protection equipment

#### Personal protective equipment:

In case of splash hazard: safety glasses. Gloves. In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. Protective clothing.

#### Personal protective equipment symbol(s):







#### 8.2.2.1. Eye and face protection

#### Eye protection

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn,

unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields. . Protective goggles (EN 166)

#### 8.2.2.2. Skin protection

#### Skin and body protection:

Cotton or cotton/synthetic overalls or coveralls are normally suitable. Every part of the skin which had contact with the product should have been washed thoroughly. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Refer to European Standard EN 1149 for further information on material and design requirements and test methods. Recommended: Wear overalls or long sleeved shirt. (EN 1149-1)

### Hand protection:

There is no one glove material or combination of materials that will give unlimited resistance to any individual or combination of chemicals. For prolonged contact, use rubber or neoprene gloves. The breakthrough time must be greater than the end use time of the product. The instructions and information provided by the glove manufacturer on use, storage, maintenance and replacement must be followed. Gloves should be replaced regularly and if there is any sign of damage to the glove material. Always ensure that gloves are free from defects and that they are stored and used correctly. The performance or effectiveness of the glove may be reduced by physical/ chemical damage and poor maintenance. Barrier creams may help to protect the exposed areas of the skin, they should however not be applied once exposure has occurred.

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. > 8 hours (breakthrough time): nitrile rubber (0.5mm)

The recommendation for the type or types of glove to use when handling this product is based on information from the following source: EN374. The user must check that the final choice of type of glove selected for handling this product is the most appropriate and takes into account the particular conditions of use, as included in the user's risk assessment.

#### Other skin protection

#### Materials for protective clothing:

Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures must be selected on the basis of the task being performed and the risks involved, and must be approved by an expert before using this product.

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#### 8.2.2.3. Respiratory protection

#### Respiratory protection:

If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use. Recommended: organic vapour (Type A) and particulate filter (EN 140).

#### 8.2.2.4. Thermal hazards

No additional information available

#### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

#### Environmental exposure controls:

Emissions from ventilation or processing equipment must be monitored to ensure they meet the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, scrubbers, filters or technical modifications of the process equipment are necessary to reduce the emissions to an acceptable level.

#### Consumer exposure controls:

Wash hands before break and at end of works.

## **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

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

Physical state : Liquid

Colour : white. dark orange.
Odour : Characteristic. (solvents).
Odour threshold : No data available

pH : substance/mixture is non-soluble (in water)

Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1) : No data available
Relative evaporation rate (ether=1) : No data available
Melting point : No data available
Freezing point : No data available

Boiling point : 154 – 193 °C ASTM D-86; information Solvent supplier Flash point : 41 °C Setaflash closed test, °C (ASTM D 3828)

Auto-ignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : When exposed to heat, may decompose liberating hazardous gases

Flammability (solid, gas) : Flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and

static discharge, heat and shock and mechanical impact, In use may form

flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture, On exposure to high temperature, may decompose,

releasing toxic/flammable vapours

Vapour pressure : 0.2 kPa [@ 20°C; information Solvent supplier]

Relative vapour density at 20°C : (lucht = 1): > 5 [101 kPa, calculated, information Solvent supplier]

Relative density : Calculated value (ISO 2811-1:2016)

Density : ≈ 1.34 g/cm³ Calculated value (ISO 2811-1:2016)

Solubility : Water: Negligible.

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow) : No data available

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow) : No data available

Viscosity, kinematic : 552 mm²/s

Viscosity, dynamic : 7 – 7.4 P [ ICI Rotothinner, 20 °C ]
Explosive properties : No dangerous reactions known.

Oxidising properties : No data available. Explosive limits : 0.7 – 6 vol %

## 9.2. Other information

No additional information available

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## **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

#### 10.1. Reactivity

No dangerous reactions known.

## 10.2. Chemical stability

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

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

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

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid all possible ignition sources (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, harden, solder, drill, abrade, or expose containers to sources of heat or ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or enclosed areas.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong bases. Strong oxidizers. Strong acids.

#### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. Combustion generates: Toxic gases. Carbon oxides (CO, CO2). fume.

## **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

## 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral) : Not classified Acute toxicity (dermal) : Not classified Acute toxicity (inhalation) : Not classified

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Viscosity, kinematic



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Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoa	alkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics (64742-48-9)
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 5000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation - Rat (Vapours)	> 5 mg/l/4h
trizinc bis(orthophosphate) (7779-90-0)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity)
LD50 oral	522 mg/kg mouse
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 5.7 mg/l/4h
LC50 Inhalation - Rat (Dust/Mist)	> 5.7 mg/l/4h
Zinc oxide (1314-13-2)	
LD50 oral rat	> 15000 mg/kg
LD50 oral	7950 mg/kg LD50 oral mouse
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 5.7 mg/l/4h
LC50 Inhalation - Rat (Dust/Mist)	> 5.7 mg/l/4h
Additional information	Not irritating to rabbits on cutaneous application (OESO 404). Not irritating to rabbits on ocular application (OESO 405)
Skin corrosion/irritation	: Not classified
Serious eye damage/irritation	pH: substance/mixture is non-soluble (in water)  : Not classified pH: substance/mixture is non-soluble (in water)
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: Not classified.
Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
STOT-single exposure	: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, iso	alkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics (64742-48-9)
STOT-single exposure	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
STOT-repeated exposure	: Not classified
trizinc bis(orthophosphate) (7779-90-0)	
LOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	53.8 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 408 (Repeated Dose 90- Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents)
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	31.52 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 408 (Repeated Dose 90- Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents)
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified
Kelfort Lead-free red oxide primer	
Viscosity, kinematic	552 mm²/s
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, iso	alkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics (64742-48-9)

1.02 mm²/s 40°C (1.35 mm2/s bij 20°C)

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Potential adverse human health effects and symptoms Exposure to component solvents vapours concentration in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects 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, This takes into account, where known, delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects of components from short-term and long-term exposure by oral, inhalation and dermal routes of exposure and eye contact.

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## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

## 12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : The mixture has been assessed following the conventional method of the Regulation (EC)

No. 1272/2008 [CLP] and is classified as dangerous for the environment. See Sections 2

and 3 for details.

: Not classified

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term

: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term

(chronic)			
Kelfort Lead-free red oxide primer			
LC50 - Fish [1]	> 1000 ml/l [Mixture Trizinc bis(orthophosphate) & Zinc-oxide] [Oncorhynchus mykiss, 96 h.]		
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	> 1000 mg/l [ Mixture Trizinc bis(orthophosphate) & Zinc-oxide ]		
ErC50 algae	> 100 mg/l [Mixture Trizinc bis(orthophosphate) & Zinc-oxide] [Desmodesmus subspicatus, 72 h.]		
ErC50 other aquatic plants	> 100 mg/l [ Mixture Trizinc bis(orthophosphate) & Zinc-oxide ]		
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes	Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics (64742-48-9)		
LC50 - Fish [1]	> 1000 mg/l		
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	1000 mg/l [ 48 h. ]		
EC50 - Other aquatic organisms [1]	> 1000 mg/l waterflea		
EC50 - Other aquatic organisms [2]	> 1000 mg/l		
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	> 1000 mg/l		
ErC50 algae	> 1000 mg/l pseudokirchneriella subcapitata, 72 h.		
NOEC chronic fish	(Oncorhynchus mykiss)		
NOEC chronic crustacea	21 days, Daphnia magna		
trizinc bis(orthophosphate) (7779-90-0)	trizinc bis(orthophosphate) (7779-90-0)		
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	5.7 mg/l [ 48 h. ]		
ErC50 algae	1.87 mg/l (Selenastrum capricornutum)		
Zinc oxide (1314-13-2)			
LC50 - Fish [1]	0.14 (0.14 – 0.169) mg/l 96 h., Oncorhynchus mykiss		
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	0.147 (0.147 – 0.17) mg/l 48 h.		
ErC50 algae	0.14 (0.14 – 0.17) mg/l 72 h., (Selenastrum capricornutum)		
NOEC chronic fish	(OECD 215, 28d)		
NOEC chronic crustacea	(OECD 211, 21d)		

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## 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Kelfort Lead-free red oxide primer	
Persistence and degradability	There are no data available on the preparation itself. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. This product has not been tested for biodegradation.
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics (64742-48-9)	
Biodegradation	> 60 % 28 days, OECD 301B, EOCD 301F

## 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Kelfort Lead-free red oxide primer		
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	No data available	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	No data available	
Bioaccumulative potential	There are no data available on the preparation itself.	
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics (64742-48-9)		
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	> 4	

## 12.4. Mobility in soil

Kelfort Lead-free red oxide primer	
Ecology - soil	There are no data available on the preparation itself.

## 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

## Kelfort Lead-free red oxide primer

This substance/mixture does not meet the PBT criteria of REACH regulation, annex XIII

This substance/mixture does not meet the vPvB criteria of REACH regulation, annex XIII

## 12.6. Other adverse effects

Additional information : Product may not flow into sewer or superficial water

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## **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Regional legislation (waste) Waste treatment methods

- : Do not allow to enter drains or water courses.
- : The generation of waste should always be avoided or kept to a minimum wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should always be in accordance with the applicable environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any other regional or local regulations. Have surplus and non-recyclable products disposed of by a licensed disposal company. Do not dispose of untreated waste through the sewer unless in full compliance with the requirements of the competent authorities.

Product/Packaging disposal recommendations

Dispose of this material and its container in a safe way. Use caution when handling empty containers/containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed. Empty containers or inner bag may contain some residual product. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and waste material and prevent contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

European List of Waste (LoW) code

: 08 00 00 - WASTES FROM THE MANUFACTURE, FORMULATION, SUPPLY AND USE (MFSU) OF COATINGS (PAINTS, VARNISHES AND VITREOUS ENAMELS), ADHESIVES, SEALANTS AND PRINTING INKS

08 01 11\* - waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances

08 01 12 - waste paint and varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 11

08 01 15\* - aqueous sludges containing paint or varnish containing organic solvents or other

dangerous substances

HP Code

#### : HP3 - "Flammable:"

- flammable liquid waste: liquid waste having a flash point below 60 °C or waste gas oil, diesel and light heating oils having a flash point > 55 °C and ≤ 75 °C;
- flammable pyrophoric liquid and solid waste: solid or liquid waste which, even in small quantities, is liable to ignite within five minutes after coming into contact with air;
- flammable solid waste: solid waste which is readily combustible or may cause or contribute to fire through friction;
- flammable gaseous waste: gaseous waste which is flammable in air at 20 °C and a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa;
- water reactive waste: waste which, in contact with water, emits flammable gases in dangerous quantities;
- other flammable waste: flammable aerosols, flammable self-heating waste, flammable organic peroxides and flammable self-reactive waste.
- HP5 "Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT)/Aspiration Toxicity:" waste which can cause specific target organ toxicity either from a single or repeated exposure, or which cause acute toxic effects following aspiration.

HP7 - "Carcinogenic:" waste which induces cancer or increases its incidence

HP14 - "Ecotoxic:" waste which presents or may present immediate or delayed risks for one or more sectors of the environment

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## **SECTION 14: Transport information**

In accordance with ADR / IMDG / IATA / ADN / RID

ADR	IMDG	IATA	ADN	RID	
14.1. UN number					
UN 1263	UN 1263 UN 1263 UN 1263		UN 1263	UN 1263	
14.2. UN proper shippin	g name				
PAINT	PAINT	Paint	PAINT	PAINT	
Transport document descr	iption				
UN 1263 PAINT, 3, III, (D/E)	UN 1263 PAINT, 3, III (41°C c.c.)	UN 1263 Paint, 3, III	UN 1263 PAINT, 3, III	UN 1263 PAINT, 3, III	
14.3. Transport hazard	class(es)				
3	3	3	3	3	
14.4. Packing group					
III	III	III	III	III	
14.5. Environmental hazards					
Dangerous for the environment: No	Dangerous for the environment: No Marine pollutant: No	Dangerous for the environment: No	Dangerous for the environment: No	Dangerous for the environment: No	
No supplementary information	on available		1		

## 14.6. Special precautions for user

Special transport precautions

<sup>:</sup> Transport within user's premises: 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.

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### Overland transport

Transport regulations (ADR) : This preparation requires, in a package <450 liter, the conditions from Annex A of the ADR

under 2.2.3.1.5, and is therefore not subject to the rules of the ADR.

Classification code (ADR) : F

Special provisions (ADR) : 163, 640E, 650

Limited quantities (ADR) : 5I Excepted quantities (ADR) : E1

Packing instructions (ADR) : P001, IBC03, LP01, R001

Special packing provisions (ADR) : PP1
Mixed packing provisions (ADR) : MP19
Tank code (ADR) : LGBF
Vehicle for tank carriage : FL
Transport category (ADR) : 3
Hazard identification number (Kemler No.) : 30

Hazard identification number (Kemler No.) : 30
Orange plates :

30 1263

Tunnel restriction code (ADR) : D/E EAC code : •3YE

## Transport by sea

Special provisions (IMDG) : 163, 223, 955

Limited quantities (IMDG) : 5 L : E1 Excepted quantities (IMDG) Packing instructions (IMDG) : P001, LP01 Special packing provisions (IMDG) : PP1 : IBC03 IBC packing instructions (IMDG) Tank instructions (IMDG) Tank special provisions (IMDG) : TP1, TP29 : F-E EmS-No. (Fire) EmS-No. (Spillage) : S-E Stowage category (IMDG) : A Flash point (IMDG) : 41°C c.c.

## Air transport

PCA Excepted quantities (IATA) : E1 : Y344 PCA Limited quantities (IATA) PCA limited quantity max net quantity (IATA) : 10L PCA packing instructions (IATA) : 355 PCA max net quantity (IATA) : 60L CAO packing instructions (IATA) : 366 CAO max net quantity (IATA) : 220L : A3, A72 Special provisions (IATA) ERG code (IATA) : 3L

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### Inland waterway transport

Classification code (ADN) : F1

 Special provisions (ADN)
 : 163, 64E, 65

 Limited quantities (ADN)
 : 5 L

 Excepted quantities (ADN)
 : E1

 Equipment required (ADN)
 : PP, EX, A

 Ventilation (ADN)
 : VE01

Number of blue cones/lights (ADN) : 0

### Rail transport

Classification code (RID) : F1

Special provisions (RID) : 163, 640E, 650

Limited quantities (RID) : 5L Excepted quantities (RID) : E1

Packing instructions (RID) : P001, IBC03, LP01, R001

Special packing provisions (RID) : PP1
Mixed packing provisions (RID) : MP19
Portable tank and bulk container instructions (RID) : T2
Portable tank and bulk container special provisions : TP1, TP29

(RID)

Tank codes for RID tanks (RID) : LGBF
Transport category (RID) : 3
Special provisions for carriage – Packages (RID) : W12
Colis express (express parcels) (RID) : CE4
Hazard identification number (RID) : 30

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

 IBC code
 : Not determined.

 Ship type
 : Not determined.

 Pollution category
 : Not determined.

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## **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

#### 15.1.1. EU-Regulations

#### REACH Annex XVII (Restriction List)

Contains no substance(s) listed on REACH Annex XVII (Restriction Conditions)

#### **REACH Annex XIV (Authorisation List)**

Contains no substance(s) listed on REACH Annex XIV (Authorisation List)

#### REACH Candidate List (SVHC)

Contains no substance(s) listed on the REACH Candidate List

#### PIC Regulation (Prior Informed Consent)

Contains no substance(s) listed on the PIC list (Regulation EU 649/2012 concerning the export and import of hazardous chemicals)

#### POP Regulation (Persistent Organic Pollutants)

Contains no substance(s) listed on the POP list (Regulation EU 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants)

#### Ozone Regulation (1005/2009)

Contains no substance(s) listed on the Ozone Depletion list (Regulation EU 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer)

### VOC Directive (2004/42)

Decopaint Directive (2004/42/EC) - Annex II : A/i (Paints and Varnishes - One-pack performance coatings)

Maximum allowed concentration : 500 g/l VOC
Maximum content of VOC : 500.00 g/l VOC

#### Seveso Directive (Disaster Risk Reduction)

Seveso III Part I (Categories of dangerous substances)	Qualifying quantity (tonnes)	
	Lower-tier	Upper-tier
P5c FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS Flammable liquids, Categories 2 or 3 not covered by P5a and P5b	5000	50000

## Explosives Precursors Regulation (2019/1148)

Contains no substance(s) listed on the Explosives Precursors list (Regulation EU 2019/1148 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors)

#### Drug Precursors Regulation (273/2004)

Contains no substance(s) listed on the Drug Precursors list (Regulation EC 273/2004 on the manufacture and the placing on market of certain substances used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances)

#### 15.1.2. National regulations

No additional information available

## 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out

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## **SECTION 16: Other information**

Indication of changes			
Section	Changed item	Change	Comments
3.2	Composition/information on ingredients	Modified	
8	Control parameters	Modified	
9	Physical and chemical properties	Modified	
11	Toxicological information	Modified	
12.	Ecological information	Modified	
15	Seveso	Added	

Full text of H- and EUH-statements:		
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Acute Hazard, Category 1	
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Chronic Hazard, Category 1	
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, Category 1	
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.	
EUH210	Safety data sheet available on request.	
EUH211	Warning! Hazardous respirable droplets may be formed when sprayed. Do not breathe spray or mist.	
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquids, Category 3	
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.	
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.	
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.	
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.	
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity – Single exposure, Category 3, Narcosis	

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]:		
Flam. Liq. 3 H226 On basis of test data		
STOT SE 3	H336	Calculation method
Aquatic Chronic 3	H412	Calculation method
EUH211	EUH211	Calculation method

The information contained in this safety data sheet is based on sources, technical knowledge and current legislation at European and state level, without being able to guarantee its accuracy. This information cannot be considered a guarantee of the properties of the product, it is simply a description of the security requirements. The occupational methodology and conditions for users of this product are not within our awareness or control, and it is ultimately the responsibility of the user to take the necessary measures to obtain the legal requirements concerning the manipulation, storage, use and disposal of chemical products. The information on this safety data sheet only refers to this product, which should not be used for needs other than those specified.