Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2015/830

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: **PSB-VN20FB**

Product name **FS01 AROMATIC FREE BLUE 5015**

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

Intended use **SOLVENT BORNE PAINT**

Identified Uses	Industrial	Professional	Consumer
Paint for road signs	-	PROC: 10, 11, 5, 8a, 9. PC: 9a.	-

Uses Advised Against

Any use other than those identified on this sheet.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name **PRISMO ROAD MARKINGS LIMITED (trading as Ennis-Flint)**

Full address **5 Drumhead road Chorley North Industrial Park**

District and Country **CHORLEY, Lancashire**

PR67BX United Kingdom (UK)

Tel. +44 (0) 1257 225 100

Fax +44 (0) 1772 443 947

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet **info@ennisflint.com**

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to:	+44 (0) 1257 225 100 Prismo Road (Only avaible office Monday/Friday hours 0 Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300 Active 24 hours

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2015/830.
Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Flammable liquid, category 3	H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Skin sensitization, category 1A	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

2.2. Label elements

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:

Signal words: Warning

Hazard statements:

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
EUH208	Contains:, METHYL METHACRYLATE, N-BUTIL METHACRYLATE, HYDROQUINONE May produce an allergic reaction.

Precautionary statements:

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P370+P378	In case of fire: extinguish with water spray, foam, chemical powder, carbon dioxide (CO2).
P261	Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P312	If you feel unwell contact a POISON CENTER or a doctor.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Contains: FATTY ACIDS, TALLOLIO, COMPOSED WITH OILYLAMINE
N-BUTYL ACETATE
METHYL ETHYL KETONE
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Product not intended for uses provided for by Dir. 2004/42/CE.

2.3. Other hazards

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

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)

N-BUTYL ACETATE		
CAS 123-86-4	15 ≤ x < 20	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC 204-658-1		
INDEX 607-025-00-1		
Reg. no. 01-2119485493-29		
METHYL ETHYL KETONE		
CAS 78-93-3	5 ≤ x < 9	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC 201-159-0		
INDEX 606-002-00-3		
Reg. no. 01-2119457290-43		
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE		
CAS 108-65-6	1 ≤ x < 2	Flam. Liq. 3 H226
EC 203-603-9		
INDEX 607-195-00-7		
Reg. no. 02-2119475791-29		
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)		
CAS 1330-20-7	0,5 ≤ x < 0,6	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C
EC 215-535-7		
INDEX 601-022-00-9		
Reg. no. 01-2119488216-32		
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL		
CAS 107-98-2	0,3 ≤ x < 0,4	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336
EC 203-539-1		
INDEX 603-064-00-3		
Reg. no. 01-2119457435-35		
HYDROQUINONE		
CAS 147900-93-4	0,2 ≤ x < 0,3	Acute Tox. 4 H302, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411
EC 604-612-4		
INDEX -		
Reg. no. 01-2119971821-33-0000		
FATTY ACIDS, TALLOLIO, COMPOSED WITH OILYLAMINE		
CAS 85711-55-3	0,1 ≤ x < 0,2	STOT RE 2 H373, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Sens. 1A H317
EC 288-315-1		
INDEX -		
Reg. no. 01-2119974148-28-0000		
METHYL METHACRYLATE		
CAS 80-62-6	0,1 ≤ x < 0,2	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: D
EC 201-297-1		
INDEX 607-035-00-6		
Reg. no. 01-2119452498-28		

N-BUTIL METHACRYLATE
CAS 97-88-1 | 0,1 ≤ x < 0,2 | Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: D

EC 202-615-1

INDEX -

Reg. no. 01-2119486394-28

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Rescuers, to avoid being exposed, must wear the PPE provided and described in section 8 before intervening.
EYES: Remove any contact lenses if it is easy to do so.
Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids well.
Consult a doctor in case of irritation, redness, blurred vision, swelling or other symptoms.
SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash the skin with mild soap and water. Do not use solvents.
In case of irritation, swelling or redness, consult a doctor.
Wash the contaminated garments before reusing them.
INHALATION: Move the person to fresh air away from the accident area.
If breathing stops, give artificial respiration with ambu and call a doctor immediately.
INGESTION: Call a physician immediately, do not induce vomiting without medical advice.
Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
In case of spontaneous vomiting, keep the head low so that the vomit does not enter the lungs.
If the subject has fainted, take care to keep him in the lateral safety position during transport.

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

No specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product is known.
The following effects are known for butyl acetate, which is the dangerous ingredient mainly responsible for the hazard classification of the mixture:
ACUTE EFFECTS
EYES: irritation, conjunctivitis, keratitis.
SKIN: prolonged contact with the skin can damage it and produce dermatitis.
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM: if ingested, vomiting, gastritis, abdominal pain, diarrhea.
NERVOUS SYSTEM: asthenia, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, narcosis.
CHRONIC EFFECTS
NERVOUS SYSTEM: psychoorganic syndrome, drowsiness, depression, behavioral changes, ataxia, headache, tremors.
Exceptional danger: pulmonary edema.
For additional symptoms and effects due to the substances contained see Section 11.

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

Because the symptoms can appear even after many hours of exposure, for this reason medical surveillance is necessary within 48 hours of exposure.
Contact a physician to keep the safety data sheet or, in the absence thereof, the label.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEANS
The extinguishing media are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder.
For leaks and spills of the product that have not been ignited, nebulized water can be used to disperse the flammable vapors and protect the committed people to stop the leak.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
Do not use jets of water.
The water is not effective to extinguish the fire, however it can be used to cool the closed containers exposed to the flame preventing fires and explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS DUE TO EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
Overpressure can be created in containers exposed to fire with danger of explosion.
Avoid breathing combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATIONS
Cool the containers with water jets to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially dangerous for health.
Always wear full fire protection equipment.
Collect the extinguishing waters that must not be discharged into the drains.
Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and fire residue according to current regulations.
EQUIPMENT
Normal fire fighting clothing, such as an open circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (EN 137), flame retardant (EN469), flame retardant gloves (EN 659) and fire brigade boots (HO A29 or A30).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For those who do not intervene directly
The following indications are directed to the duly trained personnel working in the plant units in which the substance is normally used and are intended to ensure, when this is possible without risk, the preliminary safety operations before leaving and waiting for the substance. emergency team intervention.
Stop the loss if the operation does not involve risks.
Remove persons not involved in the emergency intervention from the area affected by spillage.
Where possible operate above wind.
The vapors that develop are toxic, flammable and heavier than air and therefore tend to stratify downwards, they could also trigger well away from the point of release and cause a flashback.
Eliminate all possible sources of ignition.
For those who intervene directly
The following indications are addressed to expert personnel such as the personnel belonging to the emergency team and, for this purpose, specially trained; they are added to the indications referred to in the point relating to personnel who do not intervene directly; the same personnel refer to the indications relating to environmental precautions and to methods of containment and reclamation.
Precautionary use of the special fire-fighting equipment specified in Section 5.
All equipment used during the operation must be grounded.
Use anti-static clothing and equipment during operations.
The use of filming foams can be effective.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Plant systems and operating procedures must be used to prevent the product from reaching the sewage system, wells or watercourses.
The release of the spill into closed sewer lines or collection in closed containers must be avoided to reduce the risk of confined explosions.
Break down the vapors with water spray.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Cover leaks with special materials such as butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymers to suppress the vapors.
Collect the spilled material with anti-spark equipment.
Wash the floor with water after collecting the spill.
Introduce the collected material into clean and labeled containers.
If the spillage takes place in water, remove the liquid from the surface with an explosion-proof or manual pump or with a suitable absorbent material.
If necessary, start the remediation procedure provided for by Legislative Decree 152/2006, Part IV, Title V.
Cleaning products based on strong oxidants should not be used.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information regarding personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Warnings for safe use: avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.
Ensure sufficient air exchange and / or suction in work environments.
Advice on fire and explosion. Keep away from flames and sparks.
Not smoking.
Take care to avoid static electricity discharge (which could cause ignition of organic vapors).
Provide a cooling system with a water jet in the event of a fire in the vicinity.
Place the containers on the ground and keep them firmly in place while transferring material.
The vapors are heavier than air and may move away from the ignition source even covering considerable distances with the consequent risk of a flashback.
Vapors can form an explosive mixture with air.
Environmental protection guidelines: see Section 8: environmental exposure controls.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures / Storage methods.
Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated area.
Open and handle the container with care.
Suitable materials stainless steel, mild steel, aluminum.
Unsuitable copper materials, affects some types of plastic and rubber.
Instructions for storage together with other products Incompatible products: strong acids and strong bases strong oxidizing agents Temperature class T2 T2.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

DEU	Deutschland	TRGS 900 (Fassung 07.06.2018) - Liste der Arbeitsplatzgrenzwerte und Kurzzeitwerte
ESP	España	LÍMITES DE EXPOSICIÓN PROFESIONAL PARA AGENTES QUÍMICOS EN ESPAÑA 2008 NIPO: 211-08-011-5
FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France. ED 984 - INRS
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Third edition,published 2018)
ITA	Italia	DIRETTIVA (UE) 2017/164 DELLA COMMISSIONE del 31 gennaio 2017
PRT	Portugal	Ministério da Economia e do Emprego Consolida as prescrições mínimas em matéria de protecção dos trabalhadores contra os riscos para a segurança e a saúde devido à exposição a agentes químicos no trabalho - Diário da República, 1.ª série - N.º 111 - 11 de junho de 2018
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2019

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
AGW	DEU	300	62	600	124
VLA	ESP	724	150	965	200
VLEP	FRA	710	150	940	200

WEL	GBR	724	150	966	200	
TLV-ACGIH			50		150	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	0,18	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,018	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,981	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,0981	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,36	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	35,6	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,0903	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral	VND	2 mg/kg	VND	2 mg/kg	VND	VND	VND	VND
Inhalation	600 mg/m3	600 mg/m3	35,7 mg/m3	35,7 mg/m3	600 mg/m3	600 mg/m3	300 mg/m3	300 mg/m3
Skin	VND	6 mg/kg	VND	6 mg/kg	VND	6 mg/kg	VND	11 mg/kg

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
AGW	DEU	600	200	600	200	SKIN
MAK	DEU	600	200	600	200	SKIN
VLA	ESP	600	200	900	300	
VLEP	FRA	600	200	900	300	SKIN
WEL	GBR	600	200	899	300	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	600	200	900	300	
VLE	PRT	600	200	900	300	
OEL	EU	600	200	900	300	
TLV-ACGIH		590	200	885	300	

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
AGW	DEU	270	50	270	50	
MAK	DEU	270	50	270	50	
VLA	ESP	275	50	550	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	274	50	548	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
VLE	PRT	275	50	550	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	SKIN

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,635	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	3,29	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,329	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	100	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,29	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				1,67 mg/kg				
Inhalation				33 mg/m3	550			275 mg/m3
Skin				54,8 mg/kg				153,5 mg/kg

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min			
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
VLA	ESP	10					
VLEP	FRA	10					
WEL	GBR	10				INHAL	
WEL	GBR	4				RESP	
TLV-ACGIH		10					

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	0,184	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,0184	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	1000	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	100	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,193	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	100	mg/l
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)	100	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				700 mg/kg/d				
Inhalation							10 mg/m3	

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
MAK	DEU		100		200
VLA	ESP		50		100
VLEP	FRA	221	50	442	100
WEL	GBR		50		100

OEL	EU	221	50	442	100			
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150			
Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC								
Normal value in fresh water				0,327	mg/l			
Normal value in marine water				0,327	mg/l			
Normal value for fresh water sediment				12,46	mg/kg			
Normal value for water, intermittent release				0,327	mg/l			

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation					289 mg/m3	289 mg/m3		77 mg/m3
Skin								180 mg/kg bw/d

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min			
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
AGW	DEU	370	100	740	200		
MAK	DEU	370	100	740	200		
VLA	ESP	375	100	568	150	SKIN	
VLEP	FRA	188	50	375	10	SKIN	
WEL	GBR	375	100	560	150	SKIN	
VLEP	ITA	375	100	568	150	SKIN	
VLE	PRT	375	100	568	150		
OEL	EU	375	100	568	150	SKIN	
TLV-ACGIH		184	50	368	100		
Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC							
Normal value in fresh water				10	mg/l		
Normal value for fresh water sediment				52,3	mg/kg		
Normal value for marine water sediment				5,2	mg/kg		
Normal value of STP microorganisms				100	mg/l		
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)				4,59	mg/kg		

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				33 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				43,9 mg/m3	553,5 mg/m3			369 mg/m3
Skin				78 mg/kg bw/d				183 mg/kg bw/d

XILOLO (MISCELA DI ISOMERI)

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min			
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		

TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150			

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	0,327	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,327	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	12,46	mg/l
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,327	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2,31	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				1,6 mg/kg/d				
Inhalation	174		14,8 mg/m3		289 mg/m3			77 mg/m3
Skin								180 mg/kg bw/d

HYDROQUINONE

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	0,006	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,0006	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	2,46	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,25	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				0,012 mg/kg				
Skin				0,012 mg/kg				0,024 mg/kg

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				11 mg/kg				
Inhalation				32 mg/m3				150 mg/m3
Skin				11 mg/kg				25 mg/kg

ACIDI GRASSI, TALLOLIO, COMPOSTI CON OLEILAMMINA

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				0,012 mg/kg				
Skin				0,012 mg/kg				0,024 mg/kg

N-BUTIL METHACRYLATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm

AGW	DEU	210	50	420	100
MAK	DEU	210	50	420	100
VLA	ESP		50		100
VLEP	FRA	205	50	410	100
WEL	GBR	208	50	416	100
VLEP	ITA		50		100
OEL	EU		50		100
TLV-ACGIH		205	50	410	100

METHYL METHACRYLATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
AGW	DEU	210	50	420	100
MAK	DEU	210	50	420	100
VLA	ESP		50		100
VLEP	FRA	205	50	410	100
WEL	GBR	208	50	416	100
VLEP	ITA		50		100
VLE	PRT		50		100
OEL	EU		50		100
TLV-ACGIH		205	50	410	100

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation			210 mg/m3				210 mg/m3	
Skin			13,67 mg/kg/d				13,67 mg/kg/d	

2-BUTANONE OXIME

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
AGW	DEU	1	0,3	8	2,4	SKIN

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified.

8.2. Exposure controls

Considering that the use of adequate technical measures should always take priority over personal protective equipment, ensure good general ventilation / localized aspiration in the workplace.
The use of adequate technical measures should always take priority over personal protection equipment. Provide in the workplaces a good level of general ventilation. Natural ventilation comes from doors and windows.
Controlled ventilation means that the air is supplied or subtracted from an electrically powered fan.

For the selection of personal protective equipment, if necessary, ask your chemical suppliers for advice.
The individual protection devices must bear the CE marking which certifies their compliance with the regulations in force.
Provide emergency shower with visocular basin.
The exhibition levels must be kept as low as possible to avoid significant accumulations in the organism. Manage personal protective equipment in such a way as to ensure maximum protection (eg reduction of replacement times).
HAND PROTECTION
Protect your hands with work gloves of category III (see standard EN 374).
Suitable gloves (protection factor 6, permeation time> 480 minutes): material (thickness, mm): PVA (0.3 mm), VITON fluorocarbon rubber (0.4 mm).
For the definitive choice of the work glove material, consideration must be given to: compatibility, degradation, breakage time and permeation.
The gloves have a wear time that depends on the duration and the mode of use.
SKIN PROTECTION
Wear work clothes with long sleeves and safety footwear for professional use in category II (see Directive 89/686 / EEC and EN ISO 20344). Wash with soap and water after removing protective clothing.
Evaluate the opportunity to provide antistatic clothing in the workplace where there is a risk of explosivity.
PROTECTION OF EYES
We recommend wearing tight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
If the threshold value (eg TLV-TWA) of the substance or one or more of the substances present in the product is exceeded, it is advisable to wear a mask with filter type A2 combined with a filter type P2 SL or higher limit of use will be defined by the manufacturer (refer to standard EN 14387). If there are gases or vapors of a different nature, it is necessary to provide combined filters.
The use of means of protection of the respiratory tract is necessary if the technical measures adopted are not sufficient to limit the exposure of the worker to the threshold values taken into consideration. However, the protection offered by the masks is limited.
In the event that the substance considered is odorless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the relative TLV-TWA and in the event of an emergency, wear an open circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (see standard EN 137) or a breathing apparatus outdoor air (see standard EN 138). For the correct choice of the respiratory protection device, refer to the EN 529 standard.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	liquid	
Colour	blue	
Odour	fruity aromatic	
Odour threshold	Not available	
pH	Not applicable	Remark:Solvent-based paint
Melting point / freezing point	< -90 °C	Substance:N-BUTYL ACETATE
Initial boiling point	126 °C	Substance:N-BUTYL ACETATE
Boiling range	Not available	
Flash point	27 °C	Substance:N-BUTYL ACETATE
Evaporation Rate	1 (BUAC = 1)	Substance:N-BUTYL ACETATE
Flammability of solids and gases	Not available	
Lower inflammability limit	Not available	
Upper inflammability limit	Not available	
Lower explosive limit	1,2 % (V/V)	Remark:% (V/V) 20° C Substance:N-BUTYL ACETATE
Upper explosive limit	7,5 % (V/V)	Remark:% (V/V) 20° C Substance:N-BUTYL ACETATE
Vapour pressure	11,2 hPa 20° C	Substance:N-BUTYL ACETATE
Vapour density	4	Substance:N-BUTYL ACETATE
Relative density	1,54 Kg/l +/- 0,02	
Solubility	insoluble	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	2,3 log Kow	Substance:N-BUTYL ACETATE
Auto-ignition temperature	415 °C	Substance:N-BUTYL ACETATE

Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	>20,5 mm2/sec (40°C)
Explosive properties	Not available
Oxidising properties	not applicable

9.2. Other information

Molecular weight	116,16				Substance: N-BUTYL ACETATE
VOC (Directive 2010/75/EC) :	27,02 %	-	432,40	g/litre	
VOC (volatile carbon) :	17,29 %	-	276,66	g/litre	

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.
N-BUTYL ACETATE
Decomposes on contact with: water.
PROPYLENE-GLYCOL ACETATE
Stable under normal conditions of use.
Reacts with strong oxidizing agents.
It oxidizes in contact with air.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Decomposes on contact with: water.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Reacts with: light metals,strong oxidants.Attacks various types of plastic materials.Decomposes under the effect of heat.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

With the air it may slowly develop peroxides that explode with an increase in temperature.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Dissolves various plastic materials.Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

Absorbs and disolves in water and in organic solvents. With air it may slowly form explosive peroxides.

10.2. Chemical stability

Il prodotto è stabile nelle normali condizioni di impiego e di stoccaggio.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Risk of explosion on contact with: strong oxidising agents.May react dangerously with: alkaline hydroxides,potassium tert-butoxide.Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

BUTANONE
Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Risk of explosion on contact with: strong oxidising agents.May react dangerously with: alkaline hydroxides,potassium tert-butoxide.Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

May form peroxides with: air,light,strong oxidising agents.Risk of explosion on contact with: hydrogen peroxide,nitric acid,sulphuric acid.May react dangerously with: oxidising agents,trichloromethane,alkalis.Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

May react violently with: oxidising substances,strong acids,alkaline metals.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS): stable, but may develop violent reactions in the presence of strong oxidising agents such as sulphuric and nitric acids and perchlorates. May form explosive mixtures with the air.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

May react dangerously with: strong oxidising agents,strong acids.

METHYL METHACRYLATE

May polymerise on contact with: ammonia,organic peroxides,persulphates.Risk of explosion on contact with: dibenzoyl peroxide,diterbutyl peroxide,propionaldehyde.May react dangerously with: strong oxidising agents.Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

BUTANONE
Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other sources of ignition.
N-BUTYL ACETATE
Avoid contact with heat, sparks, open flame and static discharge. Avoid ignition source.
PROPYLENE-GLYCOL ACETATE
Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other sources of ignition.

N-BUTYL ACETATE
Avoid exposure to: moisture,sources of heat,naked flames.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE
Avoid exposure to: sources of heat.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL
Avoid exposure to: air.

METHYL METHACRYLATE
Avoid exposure to: heat,UV rays.Avoid contact with: oxidising substances,reducing substances,acids,bases.

10.5. Incompatible materials

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Incompatible with: water,nitrates,strong oxidants,acids,alkalis,zinc.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Incompatible with: strong oxidants,inorganic acids,ammonia,copper,chloroform.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

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

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

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

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

METHYL METHACRYLATE

When heated to decomposition releases: harsh fumes,zinc alloys.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.
It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

The main route of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory route is less important due to the low vapour pressure of the product.

Information on likely routes of exposure

N-BUTYL ACETATE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.
POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE

In humans, the substance's vapours cause irritation of the eyes and nose. In the event of repeated exposure, skin irritation, dermatitis (dryness and cracking of the skin) and keratitis appear.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Above 100 ppm causes irritation of the eye, nose and oropharynx mucous membranes. At 1000 ppm, disturbance of equilibrium and severe eye irritation can be noticed. Clinical and biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and eye irritation with direct contact. No chronic effects on humans have been reported (INCR, 2010).

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

The main route of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory route is less important due to the low vapour pressure of the product. Above 100 ppm causes irritation of the eye, nose and oropharynx mucous membranes. At 1000 ppm, disturbance of equilibrium and severe eye irritation can be noticed. Clinical and biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and eye irritation with direct contact. No chronic effects on humans have been reported.

Interactive effects

N-BUTYL ACETATE

A case of acute intoxication been reported involving a 33 year old worker while cleaning a tank with a preparation containing xylenes, butyl acetate and ethylene glycol acetate. The person had irritation of the conjunctiva and upper respiratory tract, drowsiness and motor coordination disorders, which disappeared within 5 hours. The symptoms are attributed to poisoning by mixed xylenes and butyl acetate, with a possible synergistic effect responsible for the neurological effects. Cases of vacuolar keratitis are reported in workers exposed to a mixture of butyl acetate and isobutanol vapours, but with uncertainty concerning the responsibility of a particular solvent (INRC, 2011).

ACUTE TOXICITY

LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture:
Not classified (no significant component)
LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:
Not classified (no significant component)
LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:
Not classified (no significant component)

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

LD50 (Oral) > 2000 mg/kg Specie: Ratto/Rat

LD50 (Dermal) 1100 mg/kg Specie Coniglio/Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) 27571 mg/l/4h Specie: Ratto/Rat

METHYL METHACRYLATE

LD50 (Oral) > 5000 mg/kg Ratto/Rat

LD50 (Dermal) > 5000 mg/kg Coniglio/Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) 29,8 mg/l/4h Ratto/Rat

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

LD50 (Oral) > 5000 mg/kg

LD50 (Dermal) > 5000 mg/kg

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

LD50 (Oral) 4016 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) 2000 mg/kg Rat

LC50 (Inhalation) 20 mg/l/4h Rat

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

LD50 (Oral) 2737 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) 6480 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) 23,5 mg/l/8h Rat

N-BUTYL ACETATE

LD50 (Oral) > 10760 mg/kg Ratto, Rat

LD50 (Dermal) > 14112 mg/kg Coniglio, Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) 20 mg/l/4h

HYDROQUINONE

LD50 (Oral) > 1570 mg/kg (Ratto, maschio e femmina) BLP: si

ACIDI GRASSI, TALLOLIO, COMPOSTI CON OLEILAMMINA

LD50 (Oral) > 2000 mg/kg (Ratto, femmina) Metodo: Linee Guida 423 per il Test dell'OECD BLP: si

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

METHYL METHACRYLATE

Species: Rabbit / Rabbit
Result: non-irritating - slightly irritating
Remarks: in case of prolonged and / or frequent contact with the skin irritations cannot be excluded
Skin irritation Category 2 (UN-GHS).

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

METHYL METHACRYLATE

Species: Rabbit / Rabbit
Result: non-irritating - slightly irritating

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Sensitising for the skin
May produce an allergic reaction.Contains:METHYL METHACRYLATE
N-BUTIL METACRILATO
HYDROQUINONE

METHYL METHACRYLATE

Species: Rat
Result: possible skin sensitization

Method: OECD Test Guideline 429 Allergic reactions with different incidences have been observed in humans (symptoms: headaches, eye irritation, skin diseases)
Remarks: Skin sensitization Category 1B (UN-GHS).

Respiratory sensitization
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Skin sensitization
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

METHYL METHACRYLATE

Rat: inhalative, 2 years
Outcome: mucosal lesions in the nose at 400 ppm NOAEL 25 ppm
Rat: in drinking water, 2 years
Outcome: no toxic effect NOAEL 2000 ppm.

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class Viscosity: >20,5 mm2/sec (40°C)

SECTION 12. Ecological information

No specific data are available for this product. Handle it according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Do not contaminate soil and waterways. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation. Please take all the proper measures to reduce harmful effects on aquifers.

12.1. Toxicity

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)	
LC50 - for Fish	4093 mg/l/96h
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	0,44 mg/l Specie alghe, h72 p-xilene

METHYL METHACRYLATE

LC50 - for Fish	> 79 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss, (trota iredea) OCSE 203, scorrimento GLP:GLP
EC50 - for Crustacea	69 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna OCSE 202, scorrimento
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 110 mg/l/72h Selenastrum capricornutum, OCSE 201
Chronic NOEC for Fish	9,4 mg/l Danio rerio, pesce zebra Metodo OECD210, fish early life stage test, analisi propria
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	37 mg/l Daphnia magna, OCSE parte 2, scorrimento, durata dell'esposizione 21 d

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

LC50 - for Fish	> 100 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 100 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 100 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Fish	> 10 mg/l Basato su dati sperimentali
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	100 mg/l Basato su dati sperimentali

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

LC50 - for Fish	> 100 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 21100 mg/l/48h Specie Dafnie - 21100-25900 mg/l

N-BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 - for Fish	18 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas (Cavedano americano)
EC50 - for Crustacea	44 mg/l/48h Daphnia Magna
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	397 mg/l/72h Desmodesmus subspicatus
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	23,2 mg/l mg/l/21g Daphnia magna
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	196 mg/l Selenastrum capricornutum (alghe)

FATTY ACIDS, TALLOLIO, COMPOSED WITH OILYLAMINE

LC50 - for Fish	> 100 mg/l/96h Tipo di test: Prova semistatica Metodo: Linee Guida 203 per il test dell'OECD BPL: si
EC50 - for Crustacea	15,2 mg/l/48h Pulce d'acqua grande Tipo di test: Prova statica Metodo OECD TG 202
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	7,43 mg/l/72h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: alghe cloroficee Metodo: OECD TG 201 BPL: si
Chronic NOEC for Fish	150 mg/l/48 h Tipo di test: Prova statica Metodo DIN 38412 BPL: no

12.2. Persistence and degradability

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Rapidly degradable

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water	> 10000 mg/l

N-BUTIL METACRILATO

Solubility in water	15300 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Solubility in water	> 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

HYDROQUINONE

NOT rapidly degradable

ACIDI GRASSI, TALLOLIO, COMPOSTI CON OLEILAMMINA

Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

BCF	29

METHYL METHACRYLATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	1,38

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	1,2

N-BUTIL METACRILATO

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	1,38

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	< 1

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	0,3

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	2,3
BCF	15 Valore calcolato

12.4. Mobility in soil

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)	
Partition coefficient: soil/water	2,73
METHYL METHACRYLATE	
Partition coefficient: soil/water	0,94
N-BUTIL METACRILATO	
Partition coefficient: soil/water	0,94
N-BUTYL ACETATE	
Partition coefficient: soil/water	1,27

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

12.6. Other adverse effects

Information not available

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

The appropriate management of the waste of the mixture and / or its container must be determined in accordance with the provisions of Directive 2008/98 / EC and subsequent amendments, taking into account Regulation (EU) no. 1357/2014 and of the Decision (EU) n. 955/2014.

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse if possible.
Waste management is performed without endangering human health and without harming the environment and in particular without creating risks for water, air, soil, fauna or flora; do not dispose of waste into drains or drains.
Product residues must be disposed of in accordance with current regulations.
Waste transportation must also be carried out in compliance with the provisions on the transport of dangerous goods.
CONTAMINATED PACKAGING.
The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible.
Incineration and landfilling should only be considered when recycling is not practicable.
Keep the label (s) on the packaging.
Deliver to a person authorized to manage waste.
Containers and packaging contaminated with substances or preparations must be treated as the product and sent for recovery or disposal in compliance with national waste management regulations.
EUROPEAN WASTE CODE.
The waste legislation does not allow the identification of CER codes for the waste containing the substance / preparation referred to herein, as they must be identified in accordance with Annex D of part IV of Legislative Decree 192/06 based on information not available before using the product.

DANGER CHARACTERISTICS FOR WASTE.
With reference to Regulation (EU) n. 1357/2014, the danger characteristics for the intact product are:
HP3 Flammable
HP13 Sensitizer

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1263

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: PAINT
IMDG: PAINT
IATA: PAINT

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID: Class: 3 Label: 3
IMDG: Class: 3 Label: 3
IATA: Class: 3 Label: 3

14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: III

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO
IMDG: NO
IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 30	Limited Quantities: 5 L	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
	Special Provision: -		
IMDG:	EMS: F-E, S-E	Limited Quantities: 5 L	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 220 L	Packaging instructions: 366
	Pass.:	Maximum quantity: 60 L	Packaging instructions: 355
	Special Instructions:	A3, A72, A192	

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

Information not relevant

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EC: P5c

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

Product
Point 3 - 40

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

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

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

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

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Healthcare controls

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

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been performed for the following contained substances

N-BUTYL ACETATE

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

HYDROQUINONE

N-BUTIL METACRILATO

METHYL METHACRYLATE

SECTION 16. Other information

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, category 1
Skin Sens. 1A	Skin sensitization, category 1A
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Use descriptor system:

PC	**9a**	Coatings and paints, thinners, paint removers
PROC	**10**	Roller application or brushing
PROC	**11**	Non industrial spraying
PROC	**5**	Mixing or blending in batch processes
PROC	**8a**	Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and discharging) at non- dedicated facilities
PROC	**9**	Transfer of substance or mixture into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)

LEGEND:
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level

- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY
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2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
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- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

Note for users:
The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.
This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.
The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.
Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008
Classification procedure.

Flammable liquid, category 3 H226
On the basis of experimental tests.

Skin sensitization, category 1A H317
Calculation method.

Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure, category 3 H336
Calculation method.