

Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation (EU) 2020/878

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: **229.00N.001**
Product name: **POLIFOND 29 NERO**
UFI: **T56J-10QH-400D-HRMG**

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

Intended use: **PAINT - BLACK POLYURETHANE BASECOAT**

Identified Uses	Industrial	Professional	Consumer
SPRAY PAINTING	✓	✓	-

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: **ASTRA VERNICI S.R.L.**
Full address: **Via Della Industria, 4**
District and Country: **24052 Azzano San Paolo (BG) Italia**
Tel.: **+39 035 530019**
Fax: **+39 035 531714**
e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: **msds@astravernici.it**

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to:

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND :
National Poisons Information Centre
24 hours per day and 365 days a year
01 837 9964
01 809 2566

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND :
National Health Service (NHS)
Telephone number: 111
Emergency number : 999

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 2020/878.

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.
Aspiration hazard, category 1	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2	H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / >>

2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
EUH208	Contains: FATTY ACIDS, TALL-OIL, COMPDS. WITH OLEYLAMINE FATTY ACIDS, C18-UNSATD., TRIMERS, COMPDS. WITH OLEYLAMINE May produce an allergic reaction.

Precautionary statements:

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use dry chemical or CO2 to extinguish.

Contains: XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
XYLENE
MASS REACTION BETWEEN METHYLBENZENE AND XYLENE
ETHYLBENZENE

Product not intended for uses provided for by Directive 2004/42/EC.

2.3. Other hazards

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

The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties in concentration $\geq$ 0.1%.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification		x = Conc. %	Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
XYLENE			
INDEX	601-022-00-9	$10,9 \leq x < 10,95$	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C ATE Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation vapours: 11 mg/l
EC	215-535-7		
CAS	1330-20-7		
REACH Reg.	01-2119488216-32-xxxx		

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients ... / >>

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

INDEX 601-022-00-9 $10 \leq x < 10,05$

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, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C
ATE Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation vapours: 11 mg/l

EC 215-535-7

CAS 1330-20-7

REACH Reg. 01-2119488216-32-xxxx

N-BUTYL ACETATE

INDEX 607-025-00-1 $4,04 \leq x < 4,1$

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066

EC 204-658-1

CAS 123-86-4

REACH Reg. 01-2119485493-29-xxxx

MASS REACTION BETWEEN METHYLBENZENE AND XYLENE

INDEX 2,03 $\leq x < 2,05$

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
ATE Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation vapours: 11 mg/l

EC 905-588-0

CAS

REACH Reg. 01-2119539452-40-xxxx

ETHYLBENZENE

INDEX 601-023-00-4 $1,44 \leq x < 1,45$

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412
LC50 Inhalation vapours: 17,2 mg/l/4h

EC 202-849-4

CAS 100-41-4

REACH Reg. 01-2119489370-35-xxxx

TOLUENE

INDEX 601-021-00-3 $1,34 \leq x < 1,35$

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Repr. 2 H361d, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412

EC 203-625-9

CAS 108-88-3

REACH Reg. 01-2119471310-51-xxxx

ETHYL METHYL KETONE

INDEX 606-002-00-3 $0,79 \leq x < 0,81$

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066

EC 201-159-0

CAS 78-93-3

REACH Reg. 01-2119457290-43-xxxx

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

INDEX 607-195-00-7 $0,75 \leq x < 0,77$

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336

EC 203-603-9

CAS 108-65-6

REACH Reg. 01-2119475791-29-xxxx

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

INDEX 607-026-00-7 $0,5 \leq x < 0,51$

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, EUH066, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C

EC 203-745-1

CAS 110-19-0

REACH Reg. 01-2119488971-22-xxxx

ETHYL ACETATE

INDEX 607-022-00-5 $0,19 \leq x < 0,21$

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066

EC 205-500-4

CAS 141-78-6

REACH Reg. 01-2119475103-46-xxxx

FATTY ACIDS, C18-UNSATD., TRIMERS, COMPDS. WITH OLEYLAMINE

INDEX 0,13 $\leq x < 0,14$

Acute Tox. 4 H302, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411
LD50 Oral: 1570 mg/kg bw

EC 604-612-4

CAS 147900-93-4

REACH Reg. 01-2119971821-33-0000

FATTY ACIDS, TALL-OIL, COMPDS. WITH OLEYLAMINE

INDEX 0,06 $\leq x < 0,08$

STOT RE 2 H373, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Sens. 1A H317

EC 288-315-1

CAS 85711-55-3

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients ... / >>**QUARTZ**

INDEX

 $0 < x < 0,01$ **STOT RE 2 H373**

EC 238-878-4

CAS 14808-60-7

REACH Reg. 01-2120770509-45-0000

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**

In case of doubt or in the presence of symptoms contact a doctor and show him this document.

In case of more severe symptoms, ask for immediate medical aid.

EYES: Remove, if present, contact lenses if the situation allows you to do so easily. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

SKIN: Take off contaminated clothing. Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water (and soap if possible). Get medical advice.

Avoid further contact with contaminated clothing.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical advice/attention.

INHALATION: Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. In the event of respiratory symptoms (coughing, wheezing, breathing difficulty, asthma) keep the victim in a comfortable position for breathing. If necessary administer oxygen. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention.

Rescuer protection

It is good practice for rescuers lending support to a person who has been exposed to a chemical substance or to a mixture to wear personal protective equipment. The nature of such protection depends on the hazard level of the substance or mixture, on the type of exposure and on the extent of the contamination. In the absence of other more specific indications, use of disposable gloves in the event of possible contact with body fluids is recommended. For the type of PPE suitable for the characteristics of the substance or mixture, see section 8.

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

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

DELAYED EFFECTS: Based on the information currently available, there are no known cases of delayed effects following exposure to this product.

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

IF SWALLOWED: immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor.

Means to have available in the workplace for specific and immediate treatment

Running water for skin and eye wash.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures**5.1. Extinguishing media**

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Use explosion-proof equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site.

6.2. Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Store in a cool and well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Store in an inert atmosphere, sheltered from moisture because it hydrolyses easily.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory references:

BGR	България	НАРЕДБА № 13 ОТ 30 ДЕКЕМВРИ 2003 Г. ЗА ЗАЩИТА НА РАБОТЕЩИТЕ ОТ РИСКОВЕ, СВЪРЗАНИ С ЕКСПОЗИЦИЯ НА ХИМИЧНИ АГЕНТИ ПРИ РАБОТА (изм. ДВ. бр.5 от 17 Януари 2020г.)
CZE	Česká Republika	NAŘÍZENÍ VLÁDY ze dne 10. května 2021, kterým se mění nařízení vlády č. 361/2007 Sb., kterým se stanoví podmínky ochrany zdraví při práci
DEU	Deutschland	Forschungsgemeinschaft MAK- und BAT-Werte-Liste 2022 Ständige Senatskommission zur

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

DNK	Danmark	Prüfung gesundheitsschädlicher Arbeitsstoffe Mitteilung 58
ESP	España	Bekendtgørelse om grænseværdier for stoffer og materialer - BEK nr 1458 af 13/12/2019
FRA	France	Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2023
		Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en FranceDécret n° 2021-1849 du 28 décembre 2021
GRC	Ελλάδα	Π.Δ. 26/2020 (ΦΕΚ 50/Α' 6.3.2020) Εναρμόνιση της ελληνικής νομοθεσίας προς τις διατάξεις των οδηγιών 2017/2398/ΕΕ, 2019/130/ΕΕ και 2019/983/ΕΕ «για την τροποποίηση της οδηγίας 2004/37/ΕΚ "σχετικά με την προστασία των εργαζομένων από τους κινδύνους που συνδέονται με την έκθεση σε καρκινογόνους ή μεταλλαξιογόνους παράγοντες κατά την εργασία"»
HUN	Magyarország	Az innovációért és technológiáért felelős miniszter 5/2020. (II. 6.) ITM rendelete a kémiai kóroki tényezők hatásának kitett munkavállalók egészségének és biztonságának védelméről
HRV	Hrvatska	Pravilnik o izmjenama i dopunama Pravilnika o zaštiti radnika od izloženosti opasnim kemikalijama na radu, graničnim vrijednostima izloženosti i biološkim graničnim vrijednostima (NN 1/2021)
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
LTU	Lietuva	Jsakymas dėl lietuvis higienos normos hn 23:2011 „cheminių medžiagų profesinio poveikio ribiniai dydžiai. Matavimo ir poveikio vertinimo bendrieji reikalavimai“ patvirtinimo
PRT	Portugal	Decreto-Lei n.º 1/2021 de 6 de janeiro, valores-limite de exposição profissional indicativos para os agentes químicos. Decreto-Lei n.º 35/2020 de 13 de julho, proteção dos trabalhadores contra os riscos ligados à exposição durante o trabalho a agentes cancerígenos ou mutagénicos
POL	Polska	Rozporządzenie ministra rozwoju, pracy i technologii z dnia 18 lutego 2021 r. Zmieniające rozporządzenie w sprawie najwyższych dopuszczalnych stężeń i natężeń czynników szkodliwych dla zdrowia w środowisku pracy
ROU	România	Hotărârea nr. 53/2021 pentru modificarea hotărârii guvernului nr. 1.218/2006, precum și pentru modificarea și completarea hotărârii guvernului nr. 1.093/2006
RUS	Россия	ПОСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ от 13 февраля 2018 г. N 25 ОБ УТВЕРЖДЕНИИ ГИГИЕНИЧЕСКИХ НОРМАТИВОВ ГН 2.2.5.3532-18 "ПРЕДЕЛЬНО ДОПУСТИМЫЕ КОНЦЕНТРАЦИИ (ПДК) ВРЕДНЫХ ВЕЩЕСТВ В ВОЗДУХЕ РАБОЧЕЙ ЗОНЫ"
SVN	Slovenija	Pravilnik o varovanju delavcev pred tveganji zaradi izpostavljenosti kemičnim snovem pri delu (Uradni list RS, št. 100/01, 39/05, 53/07, 102/10, 43/11 – ZVZD-1, 38/15, 78/18 in 78/19)
TUR	Türkiye	Kimyasal Maddelerle Çalışmalarda Sağlık ve Güvenlik Önlemleri Hakkında Yönetmelik 12.08.2013 / 28733; 20.10.2023 / 32345.
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2022/431; Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; 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 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2023

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV	CZE	200	45,4	400	90,8	SKIN
AGW	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN
MAK	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN
TLV	DNK	109	25			SKIN E
VLA	ESP	221	50	442	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV	GRC	435	100	650	150	
AK	HUN	221		442		SKIN
GVI/KGVI	HRV	221	50	442	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
RD	LTU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
VLE	PRT	221	50	442	100	SKIN
NDS/NDSch	POL	100		200		SKIN
TLV	ROU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
ПДК	RUS	50		150		п
MV	SVN	221	50	442	100	SKIN
ESD	TUR	221	50	442	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150	

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

FATTY ACIDS, C18-UNSATD., TRIMERS, COMPDS. WITH OLEYLAMINE

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	6	µg/L
Normal value in marine water	600	ng/L
Normal value for fresh water sediment	2,46	mg/kg dw
Normal value for marine water sediment	250	µg/kg dw
Normal value of STP microorganisms	NPI	
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	280	µg/kg soil dw

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic NPI	Chronic local	Chronic systemic 12 µg/kg bw/day	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral								
Inhalation	VND	VND	VND	VND	VND	VND	VND	VND
Skin	HIGH	HIGH	NPI	12 µg/kg bw/day	HIGH	HIGH	NPI	24 µg/kg bw/day

FATTY ACIDS, TALL-OIL, COMPDS. WITH OLEYLAMINE

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	NPI
Normal value in marine water	VND
Normal value for fresh water sediment	NEA
Normal value for marine water sediment	NEA
Normal value for water, intermittent release	VND
Normal value of STP microorganisms	NPI
Normal value for the atmosphere	NPI

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic NPI	Chronic local	Chronic systemic 12 µg/kg bw/day	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral								
Inhalation	VND	VND	VND	VND	VND	VND	VND	VND
Skin	HIGH	NPI	HIGH	12 µg/kg bw/day	HIGH	NPI	HIGH	24 µg/kg bw/day

MASS REACTION BETWEEN METHYLBENZENE AND XYLEN

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	327	µg/L
Normal value in marine water	327	µg/L
Normal value for fresh water sediment	12,46	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	12,46	mg/kg/d
Normal value of STP microorganisms	6,58	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2,31	mg/kg soil dw

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic NPI	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral								12,5 mg/kg bw/d
Inhalation	260 mg/m3	260 mg/m3	65,3 mg/m3	65,3 mg/m3	442 mg/m3	442 mg/m3	221 mg/m3	221 mg/m3
Skin	LOW	LOW	NPI	125 mg/kg bw/d	LOW	LOW	LOW	212 mg/kg bw/d

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

XYLENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV	CZE	200	45,4	400	90,8	SKIN
AGW	DEU	220	50	440	100	SKIN
MAK	DEU	220	50	440	100	SKIN
TLV	DNK	109	25			SKIN E
VLA	ESP	221	50	442	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV	GRC	435	100	650	150	
AK	HUN	221	50	442	100	SKIN
GVI/KGVI	HRV	221	50	442	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
RD	LTU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
VLE	PRT	221	50	442	100	SKIN
NDS/NDSch	POL	100		200		SKIN
TLV	ROU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
ПДК	RUS	50		150		n
MV	SVN	221	50	442	100	SKIN
ESD	TUR	221	50	442	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH			20			

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	275	50	550	100	SKIN
TLV	CZE	270	49,14	550	100,1	SKIN
AGW	DEU	270	50	270	50	
MAK	DEU	270	50	270	50	
TLV	DNK	275	50	550	100	SKIN E
VLA	ESP	275	50	550	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
TLV	GRC	275	50	550	100	
AK	HUN	275	50	550	100	
GVI/KGVI	HRV	275	50	550	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
RD	LTU	250	50	400	75	SKIN
VLE	PRT	275	50	550	100	SKIN
NDS/NDSch	POL	260		520		SKIN
TLV	ROU	275	50	550	100	SKIN
ПДК	RUS			10		n
MV	SVN	275	50	550	100	SKIN
ESD	TUR	275	50	550	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	274	50	548	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	SKIN

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

QUARTZ

Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	DNK	0,3				
VLA	ESP		0,05			RESP
VLEP	FRA	0,1				RESP
GVI/KGVI	HRV	0,1				
VLEP	ITA	0,1				RESP
RD	LTU	0,1				
VLE	PRT	0,025				RESP
NDS/NDSch	POL	0,1				RESP
TLV	ROU	0,1				RESP
MV	SVN	0,15				RESP
OEL	EU	0,1				RESP
TLV-ACGIH		0,025				RESP

TOLUENE

Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	192	50	384	100	SKIN
TLV	CZE	192	50,112	384	100,224	SKIN
AGW	DEU	190	50	760	200	SKIN
MAK	DEU	190	50	380	100	SKIN
TLV	DNK	94	25	384	100	SKIN E
VLA	ESP	192	50	384	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	76,8	20	384	100	SKIN
TLV	GRC	192	50	384	100	
AK	HUN	192	50	384	100	SKIN
GVI/KGVI	HRV	192	50	384	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	192	50			SKIN
RD	LTU	192	50	384	100	SKIN
VLE	PRT	192	50	384	100	SKIN
NDS/NDSch	POL	100		200		SKIN
TLV	ROU	192	50	384	100	SKIN
ПДК	RUS	50		150		n
MV	SVN	192	50	384	100	SKIN
ESD	TUR	192	50	384	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	191	50	384	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	192	50	384	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH			20			

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

ETHYLBENZENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	435		545		SKIN
TLV	CZE	200	45,4	500	113,5	SKIN
AGW	DEU	88	20	176	40	SKIN
MAK	DEU	88	20	176	40	SKIN
TLV	DNK	217	50	434	100	SKIN E
VLA	ESP	441	100	884	200	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	88,4	20	442	100	SKIN
TLV	GRC	435	100	545	125	
AK	HUN	442	100	884	200	SKIN
GVI/KGVI	HRV	442	100	884	200	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	442	100	884	200	SKIN
RD	LTU	442	100	884	200	SKIN
VLE	PRT	442	100	884	200	SKIN
NDS/NDSch	POL	200		400		SKIN
TLV	ROU	442	100	884	200	SKIN
ПДК	RUS	50		150		n
MV	SVN	442	100	884	200	SKIN
ESD	TUR	442	100	884	200	SKIN
WEL	GBR	441	100	552	125	SKIN
OEL	EU	442	100	884	200	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		87	20			

ETHYL METHYL KETONE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	590		885		
TLV	CZE	600	200,4	900	300,6	
AGW	DEU	600	200	600	200	SKIN
MAK	DEU	600	200	600	200	SKIN
TLV	DNK	145	50	900	300	SKIN E
VLA	ESP	600	200	900	300	
VLEP	FRA	600	200	900	300	SKIN
TLV	GRC	600	200	900	300	
AK	HUN	600	200	900	300	SKIN
GVI/KGVI	HRV	600	200	900	300	
VLEP	ITA	600	200	900	300	
RD	LTU	600	200	900	300	
VLE	PRT	600	200	900	300	
NDS/NDSch	POL	450		900		SKIN
TLV	ROU	600	200	900	300	
ПДК	RUS	200		400		n
MV	SVN	600	200	900	300	SKIN
ESD	TUR	600	200	900	300	
WEL	GBR	600	200	899	300	SKIN
OEL	EU	600	200	900	300	
TLV-ACGIH		590	200	885	300	

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

ETHYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value					
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
TLV	BGR	734	200	1468	400
TLV	CZE	700	191,1	900	245,7
AGW	DEU	730	200	1460	400
MAK	DEU	750	200	1500	400
TLV	DNK	540	150	1468	400
VLA	ESP	734	200	1468	400
VLEP	FRA	734	200	1468	400
TLV	GRC	734	200	1468	400
AK	HUN	734	200	1468	400
GVI/KGVI	HRV	734	200	1468	400
VLEP	ITA	734	200	1468	400
RD	LTU	500	150	1100 (C)	300 (C)
VLE	PRT	734	200	1468	400
NDS/NDSch	POL	734		1468	
TLV	ROU	734	200	1468	400
ПДК	RUS	50		200	
MV	SVN	734	200	1468	400
ESD	TUR	734	200	1468	400
WEL	GBR	734	200	1468	400
OEL	EU	734	200	1468	400
TLV-ACGIH		1441	400		

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value					
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
TLV	BGR	710		950	
TLV	CZE	241		723	
AGW	DEU	300	62	600	124
MAK	DEU	480	100	960	200
TLV	DNK	241	50	723	150
VLA	ESP	241	50	723	150
VLEP	FRA	241	50	723	150
TLV	GRC	710	150	950	200
AK	HUN	241	50	723	150
GVI/KGVI	HRV	241	50	723	150
VLEP	ITA	241	50	723	150
RD	LTU	241	50	723	150
VLE	PRT	241	50	723	150
NDS/NDSch	POL	240		720	
TLV	ROU	241	50	723	150
ПДК	RUS			0,1	
MV	SVN	300	62	600	124
ESD	TUR	241	50	723	150
WEL	GBR	724	150	966	200
OEL	EU	241	50	723	150
TLV-ACGIH			50		150

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value						Remarks / Observations
Type	Country	TWA/8h mg/m3	ppm	STEL/15min mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	CZE	241		723		
AGW	DEU	300	62	600	124	
MAK	DEU	480	100	960	200	
TLV	DNK	241	50	723	150	E, Sut Is
VLA	ESP	241	50	723	150	
VLEP	FRA	241	50	723	150	
TLV	GRC	950	200	950	200	
AK	HUN	241	50	723	150	
GVI/KGVI	HRV	241	50	723	150	
VLEP	ITA	241	50	723	150	
RD	LTU	241	50	723	150	
VLE	PRT	241	50	723	150	
NDS/NDSch	POL	240		720		
TLV	ROU	241	50	723	150	
MV	SVN	300	62	600	124	
ESD	TUR	241	50	723	150	
WEL	GBR	724	150	903	187	
OEL	EU	241	50	723	150	
TLV-ACGIH			50		150	

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 ; LOW = low hazard ; MED = medium hazard ; HIGH = high hazard.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

XILENE (MISCELA DI ISOMERI): Adopted Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) - ACGIH (2012): Determinant: Methylhippuric acids in urine / Sampling Time: End of shift / BEI@: 1,5 g/g creatinine / Notation: none.

XYLENE

XILENE (MISCELA DI ISOMERI): Adopted Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) - ACGIH (2012): Determinant: Methylhippuric acids in urine / Sampling Time: End of shift / BEI@: 1,5 g/g creatinine / Notation: none.

TOLUENE

TOLUENE: Adopted Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) - ACGIH (2012): Determinant 1: Toluene in blood / Sampling Time: Prior to last shift of workweek / BEI@: 0,02 mg/L. / Notation: none - Determinant 2: Toluene in urine / Sampling Time: End of shift / BEI@: 0,03 mg/L. / Notation: none - Determinant 3: o-Cresol in urine / Sampling Time: End of shift / BEI@: 0,3 mg/g. creatinine / Notation: B = Background. ETILBENZENE

Adopted Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) - ACGIH (2012): Determinant 1: Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid in urine / Sampling Time: End of shift at end of workweek / BEI@: 0,7 g/g / Notation: Sq (Semiquantitative) - Determinant 2: (Ethyl benzene in end-exhaled air) / Sampling Time: Not critical / BEI@: - / Notation: Sq = Semiquantitative.

ETHYLBENZENE

ETILBENZENE: Adopted Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) - ACGIH (2012): Determinant 1: Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid in urine / Sampling Time: End of shift at end of workweek / BEI@: 0,7 g/g / Notation: Sq = Semiquantitative - Determinant 2: (Ethyl benzene in end-exhaled air) / Sampling Time: Not critical / BEI@: - / Notation: Sq = Semiquantitative.

ETHYL METHYL KETONE

METILETILCHETONE: Adopted Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) - ACGIH (2012): Determinant: MEK in urine / Sampling Time: End of shift end of workweek / BEI@: 40 mg/L / Notation: B = Background, NS = Nonspecific

8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

Exposure levels must be kept as low as possible to avoid significant build-up in the organism. Manage personal protective equipment so as to guarantee maximum protection (e.g. reduction in replacement times).

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves.

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material (see standard EN 374): compatibility, degradation, permeability time.

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

on the duration and type of use.

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Regulation 2016/425 and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN ISO 16321).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. Use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387).

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

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

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	dense liquid	
Colour	black	
Odour	characteristic of solvent	
Melting point / freezing point	not available	
Initial boiling point	not available	
Flammability	flammable liquid	
Lower explosive limit	not available	
Upper explosive limit	not available	
Flash point	23 ≤ T ≤ 60 °C	
Auto-ignition temperature	not available	
Decomposition temperature	not available	
pH	not available	Reason for missing data:substance/mixture is non-polar/aprotic (eg: an organic solvent mixture)
Kinematic viscosity	> 20,5 mm2/s	Temperature: 20 °C
Dynamic viscosity	77"	Method:Ford Cup 8
		Remark:100 cc.
		Temperature: 20 °C
Solubility	insoluble in water	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not available	
Vapour pressure	not available	
Density and/or relative density	1,31	
Relative vapour density	not available	
Particle characteristics	not applicable	

9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Information not available

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

Total solids (250°C / 482°F)	67,09 %		
VOC (Directive 2010/75/EU)	32,81 %	- 429,83	g/litre
VOC (volatile carbon)	27,63 %	- 361,90	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.

CALCIUM CARBONATE

Decomposes at temperatures above 800°C/1472°F.

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.

TOLUENE

Avoid exposure to: light.

ETHYL METHYL KETONE

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

ETHYL ACETATE

Decomposes slowly into acetic acid and ethanol under the effect of light, air and water.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Decomposes on contact with: water.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Decomposes under the effect of heat. Attacks various types of plastic materials.

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage. Reacts violently with: strong oxidants, strong acids, nitric acid, perchlorates. May form explosive mixtures with: air.

XYLENE

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage. Reacts violently with: strong oxidants, strong acids, nitric acid, perchlorates. May form explosive mixtures with: air.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

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

TOLUENE

Risk of explosion on contact with: fuming sulphuric acid, nitric acid, silver perchlorate, nitrogen dioxide, non-metal halogenates, acetic acid, organic nitrocompounds. May form explosive mixtures with: air. May react dangerously with: strong oxidising agents, strong acids, sulphur.

ETHYLBENZENE

Reacts violently with: strong oxidants. Attacks various types of plastic materials. May form explosive mixtures with: air.

ETHYL METHYL 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.

ETHYL ACETATE

Risk of explosion on contact with: alkaline metals, hydrides, oleum. May react violently with: fluorine, strong oxidising agents, chlorosulphuric acid, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

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.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

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

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

ETHYL METHYL KETONE

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat.

ETHYL ACETATE

Avoid exposure to: light, sources of heat, naked flames.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Avoid exposure to: moisture, sources of heat, naked flames.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity ... / >>

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat,naked flames.

10.5. Incompatible materials**CALCIUM CARBONATE**

Incompatible with: acids.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

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

ETHYL METHYL KETONE

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

ETHYL ACETATE

Incompatible with: acids,bases,strong oxidants,chlorosulphuric acid.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Incompatible with: strong oxidants,nitrates,strong acids,strong bases.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

CALCIUM CARBONATE

May develop: calcium oxides,carbon oxides.

ETHYLBENZENE

May develop: methane,styrene,hydrogen,ethane.

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 hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008Metabolism, 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**XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)**

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air.

XYLENE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

TOLUENE

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.

ETHYLBENZENE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure**XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)**

Toxic effect on the central nervous system (encephalopathy); irritating for the skin, conjunctiva, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

XYLENE

Toxic effect on the central nervous system (encephalopathy); irritating for the skin, conjunctiva, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

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).

TOLUENE

Toxic effect on the central and peripheral nervous system with encephalopathy and polyneuritis; irritating for the skin, conjunctiva, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

ETHYLBENZENE

As the counterparts of benzene, may have an acute effect on the central nervous system, with depression, narcosis, often preceded by dizziness and associated with headache (Ispesl). Is irritating for skin, conjunctiva and respiratory tract.

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.

Interactive effects

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Intake of alcohol interferes with the metabolism of the substance, inhibiting it. Ethanol consumption (0.8 g/kg) before a 4-hour exposure to xylene vapours (145 and 280 ppm) causes a 50% reduction in the excretion of methyl hippuric acid, whereas the concentration of xylenes in the blood increases approx. 1.5-2 times. At the same time there is an increase in the secondary side effects of the ethanol. The metabolism of the xylenes is increased by phenobarbital and 3-methyl-colantrene type enzyme inducers. Aspirin and xylenes mutually inhibit their conjugation with the glycine, which results in a decrease in urinary excretion of methyl hippuric acid. Other industrial products can interfere with the metabolism of xylenes.

XYLENE

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TOLUENE

Certain drugs and other industrial products can interfere with the metabolism of the toluene.

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

ATE (Inhalation - vapours) of the mixture:	> 20 mg/l
ATE (Oral) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

LD50 (Dermal):	4350 mg/kg Rabbit
ATE (Dermal):	1100 mg/kg estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP (figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)
LD50 (Oral):	3523 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	26 mg/l/4h Rat
ATE (Inhalation vapours):	11 mg/l estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP (figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)

FATTY ACIDS, C18-UNSATD., TRIMERS, COMPDS. WITH OLEYLAMINE

LD50 (Oral):	1570 mg/kg bw Rat
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SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

FATTY ACIDS, TALL-OIL, COMPDS. WITH OLEYLAMINE

LD50 (Oral): 2000 mg/kg (Rat)

MASS REACTION BETWEEN METHYLBENZENE AND XYLENE

LD50 (Dermal): 12126 mg/kg bw Rabbit

ATE (Dermal): 1100 mg/kg estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP
(figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)

LD50 (Oral): > 3523 mg/kg 3 523 - 4 000 mg/kg bw (Rat)

LC50 (Inhalation vapours): > 6350 ppm 6 350 - 6 700 ppm (Rat)

ATE (Inhalation vapours): 11 mg/l estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP
(figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)

FATTY ACIDS, C16-18, ZINC SALTS

LD50 (Dermal): 2000 mg/kg bw (Rabbit)

LD50 (Oral): 5000 mg/kg bw (Rat)

LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 5,7 mg/l air (Rat)

XYLENE

LD50 (Dermal): 4350 mg/kg Rabbit

ATE (Dermal): 1100 mg/kg estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP
(figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)

LD50 (Oral): 3523 mg/kg Rat

LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 26 mg/l/4h Rat

ATE (Inhalation vapours): 11 mg/l estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP
(figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)

CALCIUM CARBONATE

LD50 (Oral): 6450 mg/kg Rat

TALC

LC50 (Inhalation mists/powders): > 2,1 mg/l/4h Rat

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

LD50 (Dermal): > 5000 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Oral): 8530 mg/kg Rat

TOLUENE

LD50 (Dermal): 12124 mg/kg Rabbit

LD50 (Oral): 5580 mg/kg Rat

LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 28,1 mg/l/4h Rat

ETHYLBENZENE

LD50 (Dermal): 15354 mg/kg Rabbit

LD50 (Oral): 3500 mg/kg Rat

LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 17,2 mg/l/4h Rat

ETHYL METHYL KETONE

LD50 (Dermal): 6480 mg/kg Rabbit

LD50 (Oral): 2737 mg/kg Rat

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE

LD50 (Dermal): > 5000 mg/kg Rabbit

LD50 (Oral): > 6400 mg/kg Rat

LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 21,1 mg/l/4h Rat

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

May produce an allergic reaction.

Contains:

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

FATTY ACIDS, TALL-OIL, COMPDS. WITH OLEYLAMINE
FATTY ACIDS, C18-UNSATD., TRIMERS, COMPDS. WITH OLEYLAMINE

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Classified in Group 3 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) affirms that "the data is inadequate for an assessment of the carcinogenic potential".

XYLENE

Classified in Group 3 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) affirms that "the data is inadequate for an assessment of the carcinogenic potential".

TALC

Overall IARC evaluation: Perineal use of talc-based body powder is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group2B). Inhaled talc not containing asbestos or asbestiform fibres is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity (Group 3).

TOLUENE

Classified in Group 3 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - (IARC, 1999).
The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) affirms that "the data is inadequate for an assessment of the carcinogenic potential".

ETHYLBENZENE

Classified in Group 2B (possible human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - (IARC, 2000).
Classified in Group D (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - (US EPA file on-line 2014).

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause respiratory irritation

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

May cause damage to organs

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration

11.2. Information on other hazards

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with human health effects under evaluation.

SECTION 12. Ecological information

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation.

12.1. Toxicity

FATTY ACIDS, C18-UNSATD., TRIMERS, COMPDS. WITH OLEYLAMINE

LC50 - for Fish	100 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	100 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 3 mg/l/72h 3 - 5 mg/L

SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

MASS REACTION BETWEEN METHYLBENZENE AND XYLENE

LC50 - for Fish	> 26 mg/l/96h 2.6 - 8.4 mg/L
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 1 mg/l/48h 1 - 4.7 mg/L
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 2,2 mg/l/72h 2.2 - 4.36 mg/L
Chronic NOEC for Fish	1,3 mg/l 56 days

FATTY ACIDS, C16-18, ZINC SALTS

LC50 - for Fish	112 µg/L 112 - 10 000 000 µg/L
EC50 - for Crustacea	155 µg/L 155 - 2 909 µg/L

12.2. Persistence and degradability

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Solubility in water	100 - 1000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

XYLENE

Solubility in water	100 - 1000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

CALCIUM CARBONATE

Solubility in water	0,1 - 100 mg/l
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TALC

Solubility in water	< 0,1 mg/l
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2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water	> 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

TOLUENE

Solubility in water	100 - 1000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

ETHYLBENZENE

Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

ETHYL METHYL KETONE

Solubility in water	> 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

ETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water	> 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l
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ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	3,12
BCF	25,9

XYLENE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	3,12
BCF	25,9

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	1,2
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SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

TOLUENE
 Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2,73
 BCF 90

ETHYLBENZENE
 Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,6

ETHYL METHYL KETONE
 Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,3

ETHYL ACETATE
 Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,68
 BCF 30

N-BUTYL ACETATE
 Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2,3
 BCF 15,3

ISOBUTYL ACETATE
 Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2,3
 BCF 15,3

12.4. Mobility in soil

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
 Partition coefficient: soil/water 2,73
 XYLENE
 Partition coefficient: soil/water 2,73
 N-BUTYL ACETATE
 Partition coefficient: soil/water < 3

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 $\geq$ than 0,1%.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with environmental effects under evaluation.

12.7. Other adverse effects

Information not available

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.
 Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.
 Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.
 The management of waste arising from the use or dispersal of this product must be organised in accordance with occupational safety regulations. See section 8 for possible need for PPE.
 CONTAMINATED PACKAGING
 Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number or ID number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: UN 1263

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: PAINT
 IMDG: PAINT
 IATA: PAINT

SECTION 14. Transport information ... / >>

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: not marine pollutant
IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 30 Special provision: 163, 367, 650	Limited Quantities: 5 lt	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
IMDG:	EMS: F-E, S-E	Limited Quantities: 5 lt	
IATA:	Cargo: Passengers: Special provision:	Maximum quantity: 220 L Maximum quantity: 60 L A3, A72, A192	Packaging instructions: 366 Packaging instructions: 355

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Information not relevant

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EU: P5c

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

Product		
Point	3 - 40	
Contained substance		
Point	75	XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS) REACH Reg.: 01-2119488216-32-xxxx
Point	75	CARBON BLACK AMORPHOUS REACH Reg.: 01-2119384822-32-xxxx
Point	75	XYLENE REACH Reg.: 01-2119488216-32-xxxx
Point	75	CALCIUM CARBONATE REACH Reg.: 01-2119486795-18-xxxx
Point	75	PROPAN-2-OL REACH Reg.: 01-2119457558-25-xxxx
Point	75	ETHYL METHYL KETONE REACH Reg.: 01-2119457290-43-xxxx
Point	75	ETHYL ACETATE REACH Reg.: 01-2119475103-46-xxxx
Point	75	ISO-BUTANOL REACH Reg.: 01-2119484609-23-xxxx
Point	48-75	TOLUENE REACH Reg.: 01-2119471310-51-xxxx

Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 - on the marketing and use of explosives precursors

SECTION 15. Regulatory information ... / >>

not applicable

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

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

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to Regulation (EU) 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 not been performed for the preparation/for the substances indicated in section 3.

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
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
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
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
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.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

LEGEND:

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

SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

- 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: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PMT: Persistent, mobile and toxic
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 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: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulative
- vPvM: Very persistent and very mobile
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (II Annex of REACH Regulation)
4. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) 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
10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
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14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
15. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
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17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
18. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)
19. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/1182 (XV Atp. CLP)
20. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/643 (XVI Atp. CLP)
21. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/849 (XVII Atp. CLP)
22. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2022/692 (XVIII Atp. CLP)
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25. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2023/1435 (XX Atp. CLP)
26. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2024/197 (XXI Atp. CLP)

- 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.

SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

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.

CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION

Chemical and physical hazards: Product classification derives from criteria established by the CLP Regulation, Annex I, Part 2. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Health hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 3, unless determined otherwise in Section 11.

Environmental hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 4, unless determined otherwise in Section 12.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

01 / 02 / 03 / 09.