

Safety Data Sheet

According to U.S.A. Federal Hazcom 2012

1. Identification

1.1. Product identifier

Code: **US.580.00B.600**
Product name: **PRECAT BASE 1600 WHITE**

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

Intended use: **PAINT - WHITE PRECATALYZED BASECOAT**

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: **+39035530019**

2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200). The product thus requires a safety datasheet.

Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Classification and Hazard Statement

Flammable liquid, category 2	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Carcinogenicity, category 1A	May cause cancer.
Reproductive toxicity, category 2	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Aspiration hazard, category 1	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Eye irritation, category 2	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin irritation, category 2	Causes skin irritation.
Skin sensitization, category 1	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words:

Danger

Hazard statements:

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H350	May cause cancer.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
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.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

2. Hazards identification ... / >>

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements:

Prevention:

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.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P264 Accurately wash thoroughly after handling.
P240 Ground / bond container and receiving equipment.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical / ventilating / lighting / equipment.
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Response:

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water / shower.
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention.
P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER / doctor / if you feel unwell.
P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice / attention.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice / attention.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of water.
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use dry chemical or CO2 to extinguish.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage:

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents / container through a procedure in accordance with the regulations.

2.2. Other hazards

Additional hazards

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	Conc. %	Classification:
ACETONE		
INDEX 606-001-00-8	29.5	Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Eye irritation, category 2 H319, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336
EC 200-662-2		
CAS 67-64-1		
REACH Reg. 01-2119471330-49-xxxx		
N-BUTYL ACETATE		
INDEX 607-025-00-1	16.58	Flammable liquid, category 3 H226, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336
EC 204-658-1		
CAS 123-86-4		
REACH Reg. 01-2119485493-29-xxxx		
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		
	8.3	Carcinogenicity, category 2 H351
EC 236-675-5		
CAS 13463-67-7		
REACH Reg. 01-2119489379-17-xxxx		

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

NITROCELLULOSE

INDEX 603-037-00-6 7.695

EC 682-719-5

CAS 9004-70-0

REACH Reg. Non disponibile / Not available

Explosive, division 1.1 H201

XYLENE

INDEX 601-022-00-9 3.75

Flammable liquid, category 3 H226, Acute toxicity, category 4 H312, Acute toxicity, category 4 H332, Aspiration hazard, category 1 H304, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2 H373, Eye irritation, category 2B H320, Skin irritation, category 2 H315, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H335

EC 215-535-7

CAS 1330-20-7

REACH Reg. 01-2119488216-32-xxxx

MASS REACTION BETWEEN METHYLBENZENE AND XYLENE

3.539

Flammable liquid, category 3 H226, Acute toxicity, category 4 H312, Acute toxicity, category 4 H332, Aspiration hazard, category 1 H304, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2 H373, Eye irritation, category 2 H319, Skin irritation, category 2 H315, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H335

EC 905-588-0

CAS

REACH Reg. 01-2119539452-40-xxxx

ETHYL ACETATE

INDEX 607-022-00-5 3

Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Eye irritation, category 2 H319, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336

EC 205-500-4

CAS 141-78-6

REACH Reg. 01-2119475103-46-xxxx

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

INDEX 601-022-00-9 1.575

Flammable liquid, category 3 H226, Acute toxicity, category 4 H312, Acute toxicity, category 4 H332, Aspiration hazard, category 1 H304, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2 H373, Eye irritation, category 2 H319, Skin irritation, category 2 H315, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H335, Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3 H412

EC 215-535-7

CAS 1330-20-7

REACH Reg. 01-2119488216-32-xxxx

TOLUENE

INDEX 601-021-00-3 1.224

Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Reproductive toxicity, category 2 H361, Aspiration hazard, category 1 H304, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2 H373, Skin irritation, category 2 H315, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336, Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3 H412

EC 203-625-9

CAS 108-88-3

REACH Reg. 01-2119471310-51-xxxx

ETHANOL

INDEX 603-002-00-5 0.588

Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Carcinogenicity, category 1A H350

EC 200-578-6

CAS 64-17-5

REACH Reg. 01-2119457610-43-0050

FATTY ACIDS, C14-18 AND C16-18-UNSATD., MALEATED

0.105

Eye irritation, category 2 H319, Skin irritation, category 2 H315, Skin sensitization, category 1 H317

EC 288-306-2

CAS 85711-46-2

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

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.

4. First-aid measures ... / >>

SKIN: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water (and soap if possible). Get medical advice/attention. 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 symptoms occur, whether acute or delayed, consult a doctor.

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

Running water for skin and eye wash.

5. Fire-fighting measures**5.1. Extinguishing media****SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT**

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide and 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**

If large quantities of the product are involved in a fire, they can make it considerably worse. Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters**GENERAL INFORMATION**

In the case of fire, use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent the risk of explosions (product decomposition and excess pressure) and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Remove all containers containing the product from the fire, if it is safe to do so.

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).

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.

6.2. Environmental precautions

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

6. Accidental release measures ... / >>

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.

7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Ensure that there is an adequate earthing system for the equipment and personnel. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not breathe powders, vapours or mists. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Wash hands after use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

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. 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.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store in a ventilated and dry place, far away from sources of ignition. Keep containers well sealed. Keep the product in clearly labelled containers. Avoid overheating. Avoid violent blows. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

Store in a cool and well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory references:

USA	NIOSH-REL	NIOSH publication No. 2005-149, 3th printing, 2007.
USA	OSHA-PEL	Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits for Air Contaminants TABLE Z-1-1910.1000.
USA	CAL/OSHA-PEL	California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal-OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs).
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 2025

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
ACGIH	-	434	100	651	150	
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
OSHA	USA	435	100			
CAL/OSHA	USA	435	100	655	150	
NIOSH	USA	435	100	655	150	

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

XYLENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min	Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	
ACGIH	-	20		
OEL	EU	221	442	SKIN
OSHA	USA	435	100	
CAL/OSHA	USA	435	655	150
NIOSH	USA	435	655	150

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min	Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	
ACGIH	-	0.2		RESP
OSHA	USA	15		INHAL
CAL/OSHA	USA	10		INHAL
CAL/OSHA	USA	5		RESP

TOLUENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min	Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	
OEL	EU	192	384	SKIN
ACGIH	-	20		
OSHA	USA	200		300
CAL/OSHA	USA	37	560	150 SKIN
NIOSH	USA	375	560	150

ETHANOL

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min	Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	
ACGIH	-		1884	1000
OSHA	USA	1900		1000
CAL/OSHA	USA	1900		1000
NIOSH	USA	1900		1000

ACETONE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min	Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	
OEL	EU	1210		500
ACGIH	-	250		500
OSHA	USA	2400		1000
CAL/OSHA	USA	1200	1780 (C)	3000 (C)
NIOSH	USA	590		250

ETHYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min	Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	
OEL	EU	734	1468	400
ACGIH	-	1441		400
OSHA	USA	1400		400
CAL/OSHA	USA	1400		400
NIOSH	USA	1400		400

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min	Remarks / Observations
		mg/m ³	ppm	
OEL	EU	241	50	150
ACGIH	-		50	150
OSHA	USA	710	150	
CAL/OSHA	USA	710	150	950 200
NIOSH	USA	710	150	950 200

Legend:

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

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.

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. Personal protective equipment must comply with current regulations.

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves.

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138): 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 on the duration and type of use.

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear. Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, wear a mask with a NIOSH certified filter, whose limit of use will be defined by the manufacturer (NIOSH 42 CFR 84, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

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. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

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 or external air-intake breathing apparatus. For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard NIOSH 42 CFR 84, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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

9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	liquid	
Colour	yellowish	
Odour	solvent	
Odour threshold	not available	
pH	not available	Reason for missing data:substance/mixture is non-polar/aprotic (eg: an organic solvent mixture)
Melting point / freezing point	not available	
Initial boiling point	> 35 °C	(95 °F)
Boiling range	not available	
Flash point	< 23 °C	(73,4 °F)
Evaporation rate	not available	
Flammability	flammable liquid	
Lower explosive limit	not available	
Upper explosive limit	not available	
Vapour pressure	not available	
Vapour density	not available	
Relative density	1.1	Kg./L

9. Physical and chemical properties ... / >>

Solubility	insoluble in water	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not available	
Auto-ignition temperature	not available	
Decomposition temperature	not available	
Viscosity	> 20,5 mm2/s	Temperature: 20 °C
Explosive properties	not available	
Oxidising properties	not available	

9.2. Other information

Total solids (250°C / 482°F)	39,96 %	
VOC :	60,04 % - 660,43	g/litre

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

The product can decompose and/or react violently.

CALCIUM CARBONATE

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

TOLUENE

Avoid exposure to: light.

NITROCELLULOSE

Avoid exposure to: heat,naked flames.Avoid contact with: strong oxidants.Fire hazard.Decomposes under the effect of heat.

ACETONE

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.

10.2. Chemical stability

See previous paragraph.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

See paragraph 10.1.

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.

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.

ETHANOL

Risk of explosion on contact with: alkaline metals,alkaline oxides,calcium hypochlorite,sulphur monofluoride,acetic anhydride,acids,concentrated hydrogen peroxide,perchlorates,perchloric acid,perchloronitrile,mercury nitrate,nitric acid,silver,silver nitrate,ammonia,silver oxide,ammonia,strong oxidising agents,nitrogen dioxide.May react dangerously with: bromoacetylene,chlorine acetylene,bromine trifluoride,chromium trioxide,chromyl chloride,fluorine,potassium tert-butoxide,lithium hydride,phosphorus trioxide,black platinum,zirconium (IV) chloride,zirconium (IV) iodide.Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

NITROCELLULOSE

Avoid exposure to: heat,shocks.Possibility of explosion.

ACETONE

Risk of explosion on contact with: bromine trifluoride,fluorine dioxide,hydrogen peroxide,nitrosyl chloride,2-methyl-1,3 butadiene,nitromethane,nitrosyl perchlorate.May react dangerously with: potassium tert-butoxide,alkaline hydroxides,bromine,bromoform,isoprene,sodium,sulphur dioxide,chromium trioxide,chromyl chloride,nitric acid,chloroform,peroxymonosulphuric acid,phosphoryl oxychloride,chromosulphuric acid,fluorine,strong oxidising agents,strong reducing agents.Develops flammable gas on contact with: nitrosyl perchlorate.

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

10. Stability and reactivity ... / >>

explosive mixtures with: air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

As the product decomposes even at ambient temperature, it must be stored and used at a controlled temperature. Avoid violent blows.

ETHANOL

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat,naked flames.

ACETONE

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat,naked flames.

ETHYL ACETATE

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

10.5. Incompatible materials**CALCIUM CARBONATE**

Incompatible with: acids.

ACETONE

Incompatible with: acids,oxidising substances.

ETHYL ACETATE

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products**CALCIUM CARBONATE**

May develop: calcium oxides,carbon oxides.

NITROCELLULOSE

May develop: nitric oxide.

ACETONE

May develop: ketenes,irritant substances.

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 effectsMetabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

XYLENE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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

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.

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.

11. Toxicological information ... / >>

XYLENE

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

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

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

TOLUENE

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

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).

XYLENE

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 (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.

TOLUENE

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

ACUTE TOXICITY

N-BUTYL ACETATE

LD50 (Oral):	> 6400 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal):	> 5000 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	21.1 mg/l/4h Rat

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

LD50 (Oral):	> 10000 mg/kg Rat
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NITROCELLULOSE

LD50 (Oral):	> 5000 mg/kg Rat
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TALC

LC50 (Inhalation mists/powders):	> 2.1 mg/l/4h Rat
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CALCIUM CARBONATE

LD50 (Oral):	6450 mg/kg Rat
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XYLENE

LD50 (Oral):	3523 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal):	4350 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	26 mg/l/4h Rat

MASS REACTION BETWEEN METHYLBENZENE AND XYLENE

LD50 (Oral):	> 3523 mg/kg 3 523 - 4 000 mg/kg bw (Rat)
LD50 (Dermal):	12126 mg/kg bw Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	> 6350 ppm 6 350 - 6 700 ppm (Rat)

11. Toxicological information ... / >>

FATTY ACIDS, C16-18, ZINC SALTS

LD50 (Oral):	5000 mg/kg bw (Rat)
LD50 (Dermal):	2000 mg/kg bw (Rabbit)
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	5.7 mg/l air (Rat)

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

LD50 (Oral):	3523 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal):	4350 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	26 mg/l/4h Rat

TOLUENE

LD50 (Oral):	5580 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal):	12124 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	28.1 mg/l/4h Rat

ETHANOL

LD50 (Oral):	> 5000 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	117 mg/l/4h Rat

FATTY ACIDS, C14-18 AND C16-18-UNSATD., MALEATED

LD50 (Oral):	2000 mg/kg bw (Rat) - Practically nontoxic
LD50 (Dermal):	2000 mg/kg (Rat) - Practically nontoxic

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Sensitising for the skin

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

May cause cancer

Carcinogenicity Assessment:

67-64-1	ACETONE
	ACGIH:: A4
13463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE
	ACGIH:: A4
	IARC:2B
1330-20-7	XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
	IARC:3
108-88-3	TOLUENE
	ACGIH:: A4
	IARC:3
64-17-5	ETHANOL
	ACGIH:: A3
	IARC:1
108-31-6	MALEIC ANHYDRIDE
	ACGIH:: A4

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).

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".

11. Toxicological information ... / >>

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".

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".

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

May cause damage to organs

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration

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

MASS REACTION BETWEEN METHYLBENZENE AND XYLEN

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

FATTY ACIDS, C14-18 AND C16-18-UNSATD., MALEATED

LC50 - for Fish	> 1.17 mg/l 1,17 - 100 mg/L
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 5.3 mg/l 5,3 - 100 mg/L
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 2.76 mg/l 2,76 - 100 mg/L

12.2. Persistence and degradability

ACETONE

Rapidly degradable

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l
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TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Solubility in water	< 0.001 mg/l
Degradability: information not available	

TALC

Solubility in water	< 0.1 mg/l
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12. Ecological information ... / >>

CALCIUM CARBONATE	
Solubility in water	0.1 - 100 mg/l
XYLENE	
Solubility in water	100 - 1000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	
ETHYL ACETATE	
Solubility in water	> 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)	
Solubility in water	100 - 1000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	
TOLUENE	
Solubility in water	100 - 1000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	
ETHANOL	
Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

ACETONE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	-0.23
BCF	3
N-BUTYL ACETATE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	2.3
BCF	15.3
XYLENE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	3.12
BCF	25.9
ETHYL ACETATE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	0.68
BCF	30
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	3.12
BCF	25.9
TOLUENE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	2.73
BCF	90
ETHANOL	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	-0.35

12.4. Mobility in soil

N-BUTYL ACETATE	
Partition coefficient: soil/water	< 3
XYLENE	
Partition coefficient: soil/water	2.73
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)	
Partition coefficient: soil/water	2.73

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. Ecological information ... / >>

12.6. Other adverse effects

Information not available

13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse, when possible. Neat product residues should be considered special non-hazardous waste.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

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.

14. Transport information

Classification according to the UN model on transport of dangerous goods.

14.1. UN number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: UN 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: II

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO

IMDG: not marine pollutant

IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID: HIN - Kemler: 33 Limited Quantities: 5 lt

Special provision: 163, 367, 640D, 650

IMDG: EMS: F-E, S-E Limited Quantities: 5 lt

IATA: Cargo: Maximum quantity: 60 L

Passengers: Maximum quantity: 5 L

Special provision: A3, A72, A192

Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)

Packaging instructions: 364

Packaging instructions: 353

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

Information not relevant

15. Regulatory information

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

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA:

All components of this product are listed on US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory or are exempt from the listing / notification requirements.

Clean Air Act Section 112(b):

1330-20-7	XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
1330-20-7	XYLENE
108-88-3	TOLUENE

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances:

No component(s) listed.

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances:

No component(s) listed.

Clean Water Act – Priority Pollutants:

108-88-3	TOLUENE
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Clean Water Act – Toxic Pollutants:

108-88-3	TOLUENE
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DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals):

No component(s) listed.

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals):

108-88-3	TOLUENE
67-64-1	ACETONE

EPA List of Lists:

313 Category Code:

1330-20-7	XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
1330-20-7	XYLENE
108-88-3	TOLUENE

EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ:

No component(s) listed.

EPCRA 304 EHS RQ:

No component(s) listed.

CERCLA RQ:

1330-20-7	XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
1330-20-7	XYLENE
108-88-3	TOLUENE
67-64-1	ACETONE
141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE
123-86-4	N-BUTYL ACETATE

EPCRA 313 TRI:

1330-20-7	XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
1330-20-7	XYLENE
108-88-3	TOLUENE

RCRA Code:

1330-20-7	XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
1330-20-7	XYLENE
108-88-3	TOLUENE
67-64-1	ACETONE
141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE

15. Regulatory information ... / >>

CAA 112 (r) RMP TQ:
No component(s) listed.

State Regulations

Massachussetts:

1330-20-7	XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
1330-20-7	XYLENE
14807-96-6	TALC
13463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE
108-88-3	TOLUENE
64-17-5	ETHANOL
9004-70-0	NITROCELLULOSE
67-64-1	ACETONE
141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE
123-86-4	N-BUTYL ACETATE

Minnesota:

1330-20-7	XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
1330-20-7	XYLENE
14807-96-6	TALC
13463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE
108-88-3	TOLUENE
64-17-5	ETHANOL
67-64-1	ACETONE
141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE
123-86-4	N-BUTYL ACETATE

New Jersey:

1330-20-7	XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
1330-20-7	XYLENE
14807-96-6	TALC
13463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE
108-88-3	TOLUENE
64-17-5	ETHANOL
9004-70-0	NITROCELLULOSE
67-64-1	ACETONE
141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE
123-86-4	N-BUTYL ACETATE

New York:

1330-20-7	XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
1330-20-7	XYLENE
108-88-3	TOLUENE
67-64-1	ACETONE
141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE
123-86-4	N-BUTYL ACETATE

Pennsylvania:

1330-20-7	XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
1330-20-7	XYLENE
13463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE
108-88-3	TOLUENE
64-17-5	ETHANOL
9004-70-0	NITROCELLULOSE
67-64-1	ACETONE
141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE
123-86-4	N-BUTYL ACETATE

California:

1330-20-7	XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
1330-20-7	XYLENE
14807-96-6	TALC
108-88-3	TOLUENE
64-17-5	ETHANOL
67-64-1	ACETONE
141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE
123-86-4	N-BUTYL ACETATE

15. Regulatory information ... / >>

Proposition 65:

WARNING! This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or reproductive harm.

108-88-3 TOLUENE

Hazard type	NSRL / MADL (µg/day)		Dermal	Inhalation	Intravenous	Note
	Oral					
Development toxicity	7000					-

International Regulations

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

16. Other information

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

H201	Explosive; mass explosion hazard.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H350	May cause cancer.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
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.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H320	Causes eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

LEGEND:

- 313 CATEGORY CODE: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act Section 313 Category Code
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAA 112 © RMP TQ: Risk Management Plan Threshold Quantity (Clean Air Act Section 112©)
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CERCLA RQ: Reportable Quantity (Comprehensive Environment Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)
- CLP: Regulation (EC) 1272/2008
- DEA: Drug Enforcement Administration
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency
- EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act
- EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Threshold Planning Quantity (Section 302 Category Code)
- EPCRA 304 EHS RQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Reportable Quantity (Section 304 Category Code)
- EPCRA 313 TRI: Toxics Release Inventory (Section 313 Category Code)
- 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
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- RCRA Code: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Code
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 1907/2006
- REL: Recommended exposure limit
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train

16. Other information ... / >>

- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- GHS rev. 3
- The Merck Index. 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy
- 6 NYCRR part 597
- Cal/OSHA website
- California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act
- EPA website
- Hazard Communication Standard (HCS 2012)
- IARC website
- List Of Lists EPA: Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112® of the Clean Air Act
- Massachusetts 105 CMR Department of public health 670.000: "Right to Know"
- Minnesota Chapter 5206 Department Of Labor and Industry Hazardous Substances, Employee "Right to Know".
- New Jersey Worker and Community Right to know Act N.J.S.A.
- NTP. 2011. Report on Carcinogens, 12th Edition.
- OSHA website
- Pennsylvania, Hazardous Substance List, Chapter 323

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.

CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION

Product classification derives from criteria established by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200), unless determined otherwise in Section 11 and 12. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

02 / 03 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 14 / 15.