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:	**PF12072SPI**
Product name	**VERLAX MATT BASE T**
UFI :	**R3KF-N0DY-S000-FG7P**

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

Intended use: **PAINTING PRODUCT FOR SPRAY, BRUSH AND ROLLER APPLICATIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL USE.**

Identified Uses	Industrial	Professional	Consumer
Binder for solvent-based pastes	✔	✔	-

Uses Advised Against

All uses other than those identified

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name	**SPIVER SRL**
Full address	**Contrada Babbaurra SS122**
District and Country	**93100 CALTANISSETTA (CL)** **ITALIA**
	Tel. +39 0934 577791 **Fax +39 0934 588795**
e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet	**info@spiver.it**

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to: **You can contact the UK Chemical Helpline at telephone number 0330159 1985**
Opening hours from 9:00 to 17:00 from Monday to Friday

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.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2	H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity,	H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

category 3

2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:

Signal words: Warning

Hazard statements:

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
EUH208	Contains: Neodecanoato di Cobalto 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, fumes, gases, fog, vapors or aerosols.
P370+P378	In case of fire: use CARBON DIOXIDE, FOAM, CHEMICAL POWDER to extinguish.
P280	Wear protective gloves / face protection.
P312	If you feel unwell, contact a POISON CENTER or a doctor.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Contains: HYDROCARBONS, C9-C12, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, AROMATIC (2-25%)
HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :

One - pack performance coatings.

VOC given in g/litre of product in a ready-to-use condition : 405,23

Limit value: 500,00

2.3. Other hazards

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

The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties in concentration ≥ 0.1%.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC		
INDEX 649-327-00-6	14 ≤ x < 20	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC 919-857-5		
CAS 64742-48-9		
REACH Reg. 01-2119463258-33-XXXX		
HYDROCARBONS, C9-C12, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, AROMATIC (2-25%)		
INDEX -	3 ≤ x < 5	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT RE 1 H372, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411, EUH066
EC 919-446-0		
CAS -		
REACH Reg. 01-2119458049-33-XXXX		
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)		
INDEX 601-022-00-9	1 ≤ x < 3	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
EC 215-535-7		ATE Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation vapours: 11 mg/l
CAS 1330-20-7		
REACH Reg. 01-2119488216-32-XXXX		
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene		
INDEX -	0,5 ≤ x < 0,8	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
EC 905-562-9		ATE Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, LC50 Inhalation vapours: 28 mg/l/1h
CAS -		
REACH Reg. 01-2119555267-33		
ETHYLBENZENE		
INDEX -	0,2 ≤ x < 0,3	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412
EC 202-849-4		LC50 Inhalation vapours: 17,2 mg/l/4h
CAS 100-41-4		

REACH Reg. 01-2119489370-35		
Neodecanoato di Cobalto		
INDEX -	0,2 ≤ x < 0,3	Acute Tox. 4 H302, STOT RE 1 H372, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412
EC 248-373-0		ATE Oral: 500 mg/kg
CAS 27253-31-2		
REACH Reg. 01-2119970733-31		
N-BUTYL ACETATE		
INDEX 607-025-00-1	0,2 ≤ x < 0,3	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC 204-658-1		
CAS 123-86-4		
REACH Reg. 01-2119485493-29		
TRIZINCO BIS(ORTHOPHOSPHATE).		
INDEX 030-011-00-6	0,1 ≤ x < 0,2	Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=1
EC 231-944-3		
CAS 7779-90-0		
REACH Reg. 01-2119485044-40		
METANOLO		
INDEX 603-001-00-X	0 < x < 0,1	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 3 H301, Acute Tox. 3 H311, Acute Tox. 3 H331, STOT SE 1 H370
EC 200-659-6		STOT SE 2 H371: ≥ 3%
CAS 67-56-1		LD50 Oral: 100 mg/kg, LD50 Dermal: 300 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation vapours: 3 mg/l
REACH Reg. 01-2119433307-44-XXXX		
DIPROPYLEN GLYCOL MONOMETHYLERE		
INDEX -	0 < x < 0,1	Substance with a community workplace exposure limit.
EC 252-104-2		
CAS 34590-94-8		
REACH Reg. 01-2119450011-60		

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

GENERAL INFORMATIONS
Take off contaminated clothing (including shoes) immediately.
IN CASE OF CONTACT WITH EYES
Wash immediately and abundantly with water, keeping the eyelids wide open (for at least 15 minutes).
Consult an ophthalmologist if necessary.
IN CASE OF CONTACT WITH SKIN
Immediate, abundant and prolonged washing with soap and water.
If skin irritation appears, seek medical advice/monitoring.
IF INHALED
Remove the subject from the contaminated area and let him breathe fresh air.
Use oxygen or artificial respiration if necessary.
In case of complaints: Consult a doctor.
IF SWALLOWED
DO NOT induce vomiting.
Call a doctor or poison control center immediately.

Rescuer protection

Information not available

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

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Repeated exposure may cause dryness or cracking of the skin.
Contains substances with sensitizing properties: may cause an allergic reaction.
Regarding the substances reported in Section 3.2:

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC
If ingested, the material can be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately.
Potential for cardiac sensitization, particularly in abusive situations.
Hypoxia or negative inotropes may increase these effects.

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C12, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, AROMATIC (2-25%)
Causes central nervous system depression.
Dermatitis can result from prolonged or repeated exposure.
Potential for chemical pneumonitis.
If ingested, the material can be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
At high concentrations, isomeric xylenes primarily cause central nervous system depression.
Possible damage to the cornea.
Following prolonged contact, dryness and inflammation/change in skin morphology.
Possible lung damage following massive inhalation.
Following aspiration or inhalation of aerosols: cough, gagging reflex, bronchospasm, tachypnea, development of pulmonary edema, ventilation / perfusion disorders.
If ingested it may cause: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, toxic effects of absorption.
In case of Absorption it may cause: headache, dizziness, nausea, unconsciousness/coma, possible hypothermia, hypotension, arrhythmia, danger of central respiratory paralysis, cardiac arrest, functional disorders of the liver and kidneys and persistent disorders of the central nervous system such as sequelae.

Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene
Harmful in contact with skin and if inhaled.
Causes skin irritation.
May cause eye and respiratory tract irritation.
Risk of serious lung damage if ingested (due to subsequent aspiration).

ETHYLBENZENE
Inhalation may cause irritation especially in the nose and throat, at high concentrations chest tightness and rapid systemic effects.
Absorption can cause central nervous system depression with symptoms such as headache, nausea, dizziness, drowsiness and loss of consciousness.

N-BUTYL ACETATE
Pulmonary edema.
Effects on the central nervous system.
Prolonged skin contact can damage the skin and produce dermatitis.

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER
Direct contact with the eye causes painful irritation; no serious and persistent damage was reported.
If inhaled it may cause slight irritation of the respiratory tract.
If ingested, possible irritation of the affected mucous membranes, gastrointestinal disorders.
In case of absorption possible depression of the central nervous system (headache, dizziness, narcosis) and cardiovascular disorders (hypotension, shock).
Functional disorders of the liver and kidneys are possible.

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

Treat symptomatically.

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

Information not available

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEANS
The extinguishing media are traditional ones: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and water spray.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEANS
Abundant jet of water.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Flammable liquid
Vapors can reach an ignition source and cause backfire.
The vapors are heavier than air and spread along the ground.
Vapors can form explosive mixtures with air.
When exposed to fire or intense heat, closed containers may rupture due to the build-up of pressure in them.
By combustion, formation of toxic products:, Carbon oxides, Nitrogen oxides (NOx)
Do not inhale the gases produced by explosion and combustion.
REGARDING THE SUBSTANCES PRESENT IN SECTION 3.2:

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC
Vapor is flammable and heavier than air. The vapor can travel through the ground and reach remote ignition sources, causing a backfire fire hazard.
Hazardous Material.
Hazardous combustion products: smoke, fumes, incomplete combustion products, carbon oxides

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C12, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, AROMATIC (2-25%)
The substance is flammable.
Vapor is flammable and heavier than air.
The vapor can travel through the ground and reach remote ignition sources, causing a backfire fire hazard.
Hazardous combustion products: smoke, fumes, incomplete combustion products, carbon oxides

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
Vapor is denser than air.
Backfiring may be possible over considerable distances.
Containers can explode in case of fire.
Preventing runoff from fire extinguishing equipment from entering sewers or waterways may cause an explosion hazard in sewers and may re-ignite onto surface waters.

Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene
Vapor is denser than air, flashback may be possible over considerable distances.
Containers may explode in a fire, use water spray to cool unopened containers.
Prevent runoff from fire extinguishing devices from entering sewers or waterways. May cause explosion hazard in sewers and may re-ignite on surface water.

ETHYLBENZENE
Flammable vapors may be heavier than air.
Strong soot generation.
Be careful of flashback.
Risk of explosion due to penetration into the sewer system.

N-BUTYL ACETATE
Under conditions resulting in incomplete combustion, the dangerous gases produced may consist of:
carbon monoxide (CO)
carbon dioxide (CO2)

Vapor is heavier than air and can travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flashback.
Vapors can form an explosive mixture with air

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER
Heating causes an increase in pressure, risk of bursting and explosion.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes.
Water sprays can be used to cool closed containers.
Do not let extinguishing agents enter drains or waterways.
PROCEDURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
Use the following suggested personal equipment/clothing:
- a positive pressure respirator;
- jacket (reference standard: EN469)
- helmet (reference standard: EN443)
- gloves (reference standard: EN407)
- boots (reference standard: EN345-S3 HI WRU HRO).

Intervene on fires already in progress from a protected position.
Cool closed containers near flames with water spray.
Stay upwind.
Avoid breathing fumes.
Collect contaminated water used to extinguish the fire separately.
Do not discharge it into the sewer system.
If feasible from a safety point of view, move undamaged containers from the immediate danger area.

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment (see Section 8.2).
Provide adequate ventilation.
Evacuate personnel to safe areas.
Prohibit all sources of sparks and ignition.
Not smoking.
Avoid the accumulation of electrostatic charges.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Avoid inhaling vapours.
Move people to a safe place.
In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment (see Section 8.2).

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent penetration into the soil/subsoil.
Prevent runoff into surface water or sewer system.
Do not throw waste into drains. Risk of explosion.
Retain contaminated wash water and discard it.
In the event of a gas leak or penetration into watercourses, soil or sewage systems, inform the responsible authorities.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect in suitable containers for disposal.
Do not reintroduce the recovered product into the original containers for possible reuse.
Absorb the remainder on inert absorbent material.
Use non-sparking tools
RECOMMENDED ABSORBENT MATERIAL: sawdust, absorbent earth, sand.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes, inhalation of vapors and mists.
Do not use empty containers before they have been cleaned.
Before transferring operations, make sure that there are no residual incompatible materials in the containers.
Contaminated clothing must be changed before entering dining areas.
While working do not eat, drink or smoke.
Place containers on the ground and keep them firmly in place while transferring material.
The vapors are heavier than air and can move away from the ignition source, traveling considerable distances with the consequent risk of backfire.
Vapors can form an explosive mixture with air.
Avoid the accumulation of electrostatic charges.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Always store in well ventilated areas.
Store in a cool place.
Keep away from open flames, sparks and heat sources. Avoid direct exposure to the sun.
For incompatible materials, please refer to Section 10.
Information on the storage location:
cool, dry and adequately ventilated places. Avoid direct sunlight.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See exposure scenarios.

See the exposure scenarios attached to this safety datasheet.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory references:

FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en FranceDécret n° 2021-1849 du 28 décembre 2021
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
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)
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)
EU	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2023
	RCP TLV	ACGIH TLVs and BEIs – Appendix H

CALCIUM CARBONATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	10				

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value of STP microorganisms	100	mg/l

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral		6,1 mg/kg bw/d		6,1 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	NPI	NPI	1,06 mg/m3	NPI	NPI	NPI	6,36 mg/m3	NPI
Skin	NPI	NPI	NPI	NPI	NPI	NPI	NPI	NPI

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
RCP TLV		1200	197			

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral			VND	125 mg/kg/d				
Inhalation			VND	900 mg/m3			VND	871 mg/m3
Skin			VND	125 mg/kg/d			VND	208 mg/kg/d

TALC

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
MV	SVN	2				RESP
WEL	GBR	1				RESP
TLV-ACGIH		2				

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C12, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, AROMATIC (2-25%)

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				28 mg/kg/d				
Inhalation				71 mg/m3				330 mg/m3
Skin				28 mg/kg/d				47 mg/kg/d

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
MV	SVN	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	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	0,327	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,327	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	12,46	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	12,46	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,327	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	6,58	mg/l
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)	NEA	
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2,31	mg/kg/d
Normal value for the atmosphere	NPI	

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral	VND	VND	VND	1,6 mg/kg bw/d	VND	VND	VND	VND
Inhalation	260 mg/m3	260 mg/m3	65,3 mg/m3	14,8 mg/m3	289 mg/m3	442 mg/m3	221 mg/m3	77 mg/m3
Skin	VND	VND	NPI	108 mg/kg bw/d	VND	VND	NPI	180 mg/kg bw/d

Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
MV	SVN	221	50			SKIN
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	0,327	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,327	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	12,46	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	12,46	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,327	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	6,58	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2,31	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral			VND	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			NPI	125 mg/kg bw/d			NPI	212 mg/kg bw/d

ETHYLBENZENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min	Remarks / Observations

		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	88,4	20	442	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	442	100	884	200	SKIN
MV	SVN	442	100	884	200	SKIN
WEL	GBR	441	100	552	125	SKIN
OEL	EU	442	100	884	200	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		87	20			

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	0,1	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,01	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	13,7	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	1,37	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,1	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	9,6	mg/l
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)	20	mg/kg
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2,68	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral						NPI		1,6 mg/kg bw/d
Inhalation	NPI	NPI	NPI	15 mg/m3	293 mg/m3	NPI	NPI	77 mg/m3
Skin	NPI	NPI	NPI	NPI	NPI	NPI	NPI	180 mg/kg bw/d

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	241	50	723	150	
VLEP	ITA	241	50	723	150	
MV	SVN	300	62	600	124	
WEL	GBR	724	150	966	200	
OEL	EU	241	50	723	150	
TLV-ACGIH			50		150	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	0,18	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,018	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,981	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,098	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,36	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	35,6	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,09	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic	Acute local	Acute	Chronic local	Chronic

				systemic		systemic		systemic
Oral	VND	2 mg/kg bw/d	VND	2 mg/kg bw/d	VND	VND	VND	VND
Inhalation	300 mg/m3	300 mg/m3	35,7 mg/m3	35,7 mg/m3	600 mg/m3	600 mg/m3	300 mg/m3	300 mg/m3
Skin	NPI	6 mg/kg bw/d	NPI	6 mg/kg bw/d	NPI	11 mg/kg bw/d	NPI	11 mg/kg bw/d

TRIZINCO BIS(ORTHOPHOSPHATE).

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,0206	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,0061	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	117,8	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	56,5	mg/kg/d
Normal value of STP microorganisms	0,1	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	35,6	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral		NPI		0,83 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	NPI	NPI	NPI	2,5 mg/m3	NPI	NPI	NPI	5 mg/m3
Skin	NPI	NPI	NPI	83 mg/kg bw/d	NPI	NPI	NPI	83 mg/kg bw/d

METANOLO

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	260	200	1300	1000	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	260	200			SKIN
ПДК	RUS	5		15		n
MV	SVN	260	200	1040	800	SKIN
WEL	GBR	266	200	333	250	SKIN
OEL	EU	260	200			
TLV-ACGIH		262	200	328	250	SKIN

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation	26 mg/m3	26 mg/m3	26 mg/m3	26 mg/m3	130 mg/m3	130 mg/m3	130 mg/m3	130 mg/m3
Skin	NPI	4 mg/kg bw/d	NPI	4 mg/kg bw/d	NPI	20 mg/kg bw/d	NPI	20 mg/kg bw/d

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	308	50			SKIN
VLEP	ITA	308	50			SKIN
MV	SVN	308	50			SKIN
WEL	GBR	308	50			SKIN
OEL	EU	308	50			SKIN

TLV-ACGIH	606	100	909	150	SKIN

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	19	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	1,9	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	7,02	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	190	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	4168	mg/l
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)	NPI	
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2,74	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral			VND	1,67 mg/kg/d				
Inhalation			VND	37,2 mg/m3			VND	310 mg/m3
Skin			VND	15 mg/kg/d			VND	65 mg/kg/d

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.

8.2. Exposure controls

Considering that the use of adequate technical measures should always take priority over personal protective equipment, ensure good ventilation in the workplace through effective local exhaust.
For the choice of personal protective equipment, if necessary, seek advice from your chemical suppliers.
Individual protection devices must bear the CE marking which certifies their compliance with current regulations.

For the choice of risk management measures and operational conditions, also consult the attached exposure scenarios.

Exposure levels should be kept as low as possible to avoid significant accumulations in the body. Manage personal protective equipment in such a way as to ensure maximum protection (e.g. reduction of 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 on the duration and type of use.

Protect your hands with gloves of the following type:
Material: Gomma fluorurata al carbonio - FKM
The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, permeability time.
Thickness: 0,4 mm
Glove thickness must be selected based on the minimum required breakthrough time.
Breakthrough time: 8 h
Glove resistance depends on various elements, such as temperature and other environmental factors.

SKIN PROTECTION
Wear work clothes with long sleeves and safety footwear for professional use of category II (ref. Regulation 2016/425 and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

Evaluate the advisability of providing antistatic clothing if the work environment presents a risk of explosiveness.

EYE PROTECTION
It is recommended to wear airtight protective goggles (ref. Standard EN 166).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) of the substance or one or more of the substances present in the product is exceeded, it is recommended to wear a mask with a type A or higher filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen in relation to the limit concentration of use. (ref. standard EN 14387). If gases or vapors of a different nature and/or gases or vapors with particles (aerosols, fumes, mists, etc.) are present, combined filters must be provided.
The use of respiratory protection means is necessary if the technical measures adopted are not sufficient to limit the worker's exposure to the threshold values taken into consideration. However, the protection offered by masks is limited.
In the event that the substance considered is odorless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the relevant TLV-TWA and in case of emergency, wear an open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (ref. standard EN 137) or a self-contained breathing apparatus external air (ref. EN 138 standard). For the correct choice of respiratory protection device, refer to the EN 529 standard.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS
Emissions from manufacturing processes, including those from ventilation equipment should be controlled for compliance with environmental protection legislation.

Product residues must not be discharged without control into waste water or water courses.

For information on environmental exposure control, refer to the exposure scenarios attached to this safety data sheet.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	dense liquid	
Colour	WHITISH	
Odour	solvent	
Odour threshold	not determined	Reason for missing data:Due to the nature of the product
Melting point / freezing point	-20 °C	Substance:HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC
Initial boiling point	130 °C	Substance:HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC Initial boiling point: 130 °C
Boiling range	130-200 °C	
Flammability	The mixture is a liquid	
Lower explosive limit	0,6 % (v/v)	Substance:HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC
Upper explosive limit	7 % (v/v)	Substance:HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC
Flash point	43 °C	Method:ISO 3679
Auto-ignition temperature	465 °C	Substance:XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
Decomposition temperature	not determined	Reason for missing data:Due to the nature of

		the product
pH	not applicable	Reason for missing data:The mixture is aprotic/nonpolar
Kinematic viscosity	>300 mm2/sec	Method:Internal method Temperature: 40 °C
Solubility	insoluble	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not available	Reason for missing data:Data available in section 12 for individual substances
Vapour pressure	6,15801 mmHg	Substance:XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS) Vapour pressure: 821 Pa
Density and/or relative density	1,4 -1,5 g/cm3	Method:Pycnometer
Relative vapour density	3,67	Substance:XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
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)	70,59 %	
VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :	28,62 % - 405,23	g/litre
Explosive properties	Not explosive	
Oxidising properties	Non-oxidizing	

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Stable under normal conditions.
Regarding the substances present in Section 3.2:

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Decomposes on contact with: water.

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Forms peroxides with: air.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.
Regarding the substances present in Section 3.2:

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

It can ignite in contact with oxidizing mineral acids.

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.

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

ETHYLBENZENE

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

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

May react violently with: strong oxidising agents.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Store away from humidity and heat.
Avoid the accumulation of electrostatic charges.
Keep away from open flames, sparks and heat sources.
Regarding the substances present in Section 3.2:

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC

Avoid exposure to: overheated surfaces.

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other sources of ignition.

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C12, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, AROMATIC (2-25%)

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other sources of ignition.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat.Possibility of explosion.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Acids, Oxidizing agents

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC

Incompatible with: strong oxidising agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

By combustion, formation of toxic products:, Carbon oxides, Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC

In decomposition develops: carbon dioxide,carbon monoxide.

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 1272/2008

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC
Acute Central Nervous System Effects: NOAEC for Rats: 1500 to 2500 mg/m3 (based primarily on volatility)
Subchronic Neurotoxicity (13 weeks): NOAEC for rats: >24.3 g/m3 (6646 ppm)

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C12, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, AROMATIC (2-25%)
The results indicated that the NOAEL for acute central nervous system effects in humans was at or near 570 mg/m3. The behavioral effects were related to the concentrations of the substance components in the central nervous system. These studies demonstrated a qualitative similarity in response between rats and humans, adding support to the view that rodent testing can be used to predict response levels in humans and to assist in defining occupational exposure levels for humans. hydrocarbon solvents.
Source: ECHA

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

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.

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

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC

Repeated dose toxicity
Oral 90d - NOAEL > = 5000 mg/kg for rats (similar to OECD TG 408)
Inhalation 90 days - NOAEL > = 10400 mg/m3 for rats (similar to OECD TG 413)

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C12, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, AROMATIC (2-25%)
Repeated dose toxicity
Repeated dose Oral 90d - NOAEL ≥ 1056 mg/kg (1.28 mL/kg) for rats (similar to OECD TG 408)
Repeated dose Dermal 90d - NOAEL ≥ 495 mg/ kg bw (similar to OECD TG 411)
Repeated dose inhalation 90 days - NOAEL = 690 ppm for rats (similar to OECD TG 413)

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
Toxic action on the central nervous system (encephalopathies); irritating action on the skin, conjunctivae, cornea and respiratory system.

ETHYLBENZENE
Like benzene homologues, it can exert an acute action on the central nervous system, with depression, narcosis, often preceded by dizziness and associated with headache (Ispesl). It is irritating to the skin, conjunctivae and respiratory system.

N-BUTYL ACETATE
In humans, vapors of the substance cause irritation of the eyes and nose. In case of repeated exposure, skin irritation, dermatosis (with dryness and cracking of the skin) and keratitis occur.

Interactive effects

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
Alcohol intake interferes with the metabolism of the substance, inhibiting it. Consumption of ethanol (0.8 g/kg) before a 4-hour exposure to xylene vapors (145 and 280 ppm) causes a 50% decrease in methyllippuric acid excretion, while the blood concentration of xylenes rises by approximately 1.5-2 times. At the same time there is an increase in the secondary side effects of ethanol. Xylene metabolism is increased by enzyme inducers such as phenobarbital and 3-methylcholanthrene. Aspirin and xylenes mutually inhibit their conjugation with glycine, which results in decreased urinary excretion of methyllippuric acid. Other industrial products can interfere with the metabolism of xylenes.

N-BUTYL ACETATE
A case of acute intoxication has been reported in a 33-year-old worker cleaning a tank with a preparation containing xylenes, butyl acetate and ethylene glycol acetate. The subject had conjunctival and upper respiratory tract irritation, drowsiness, and impaired motor coordination, which resolved within 5 hours. The symptoms are attributed to mixed xylene and butyl acetate poisoning, 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 vapors, but with uncertainty as to 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

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC

LD50 (Dermal):	> 5000 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	> 5000 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	> 4,951 mg/l/4h Rat

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C12, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, AROMATIC (2-25%)

LD50 (Dermal):	> 3400 mg/kg Rat, OECD 402
LD50 (Oral):	> 15000 mg/kg Rat, OECD 401
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	> 13,1 mg/l/4h Rat, OECD 403, saturated atmosphere

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)

Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene

LD50 (Dermal):	6550 mg/kg Coniglio
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):	2840 mg/kg Ratto
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	28 mg/l/1h Ratto

ETHYLBENZENE

LD50 (Dermal):	15354 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	3500 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	17,2 mg/l/4h 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

TRIZINCO BIS(ORTHOPHOSPHATE).

LD50 (Oral):	> 5000 mg/kg Rat - Wistar

METANOLO

LD50 (Dermal):	300 mg/kg Coniglio
LD50 (Oral):	100 mg/kg Ratto
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	3 mg/l/1h Gatto

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

LD50 (Dermal):	9510 mg/kg Coniglio
LD50 (Oral):	5140 mg/kg Ratto

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C12, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, AROMATIC (2-25%)
Repeated exposure may cause dryness or cracking of the skin.
Slight skin irritation (OECD TG 404, Rabbit, Exposure time: 4 h)

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C12, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, AROMATIC (2-25%)
Mild eye irritation (OECD Test Guideline 405, Rabbit)

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION
May produce an allergic reaction.
Contains:
Neodecanoato di Cobalto

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC
Genotoxicity
In vitro genetic toxicity - Bacterial reverse mutation assay (OECD TG 471)
In vitro genetic toxicity - In vitro chromosome aberration test in mammals (OECD TG 473)
In vitro genetic toxicity - In vitro gene mutation test on mammalian cells (OECD TG 476)

Genetic toxicity in vitro - Genetic Toxicology: In Vitro Sister Chromatid Exchange Assay in Mammalian Cells (OECD TG 479)
In vivo genetic toxicity - Micronucleus Assay in Mouse Bone Marrow (OECD TG 474)
Genetic toxicity in vivo - Genetic Toxicology: Rodent Dominant Lethal Test (OECD TG 478)
Conclusion: no adverse (negative) effects observed
Source: ECHA

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C12, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, AROMATIC (2-25%)
In vitro study of bacterial gene mutation: Inactive (Method: OECD Guideline 471)
In vitro chromosomal aberration test on human lymphocytes: Inactive (Method: OECD guideline 473)
By analogy with a comparable product: In vitro gene mutation testing in mammalian cells: Inactive (Method: OCDE guideline 476)

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
Genotoxicity
In vitro genetic toxicity - In vitro mammalian chromosomal aberration test (EU Method B.10; Mutagenicity - In Vitro Mammalian Chromosome Aberration Test)
In vitro genetic toxicity - Sister chromatid exchange assay in mammalian cells (EU Method B.19; Sister Chromatid Exchange Assay In Vitro)
In vitro genetic toxicity - Bacterial Reverse Mutation Assay (OECD Guideline 47)
In vitro genetic toxicity - Mitotic recombination assay with Saccharomyces cerevisiae (OECD Guideline 480; Genetic Toxicology: Saccharomyces cerevisiae, Gene Mutation Assay)
In vitro genetic toxicity - Mammalian cell gene mutation test (EU Method B.17; Mutagenicity - In Vitro Mammalian Cell Gene Mutation Test)
Conclusion: No adverse (negative) effects observed
Source: ECHA

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) claims that "the data were found to be inadequate for an assessment of carcinogenic potential".

ETHYLBENZENE
Classified in group 2B (possible carcinogenic to humans) 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 online file 2014).

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC
OECD Guideline 414 (Prenatal Developmental Toxicity Study) - C9-C12 normal, iso-, cyclics; 2-25% aromatics.
No treatment-related adverse effects on maternal and fetal development.
The NOAEC for maternal and developmental toxicity was >300 ppm (maximum dose tested).
OECD Guideline 414 (Prenatal Developmental Toxicity Study) - C9-C11 Isoalkanes, cyclics; <2% Aromatics.
There was no evidence of maternal or fetal toxicity at either hydrocarbon exposure level, C9-C11, normal, isoalkane, cyclic, <2% aromatic.
Based on these results, both maternal and developmental NOAECs were greater than or equal to 900 ppm (maximum dose tested)
OECD Guideline 414 (Prenatal Developmental Toxicity Study) - C10-C12 iso-alkanes; <2% Aromatics -
There was no evidence of maternal or fetal toxicity at either exposure level tested.
Based on these results, both maternal and developmental NOAELs were greater than or equal to 900 ppm (>=5220 mg/m3).
Source: ECHA

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C12, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, AROMATIC (2-25%)
(Inhalation)
Absence of toxic effects on fertility
NOAEL (Parental Toxicity): 300 ppm
NOAEL (Fertility): 300 ppm
NOAEL (Developmental Toxicity): 300 ppm
(Method: OECD Test Guideline 421, Rat, 8 Weeks)
Multi-generation breeding assay: By analogy with a comparable product:, Absence of toxic effects on fertility, effects on offspring, side effects due to maternal toxicity.

NOAEL (Parental Toxicity): 2.5 mg/l
NOAEL (Fertility): 2.5 mg/l
NOAEL (Developmental Toxicity): 2.5 mg/l
(Method: OECD Test Guideline 416, Mouse)

Adverse effects on development of the offspring

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C12, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, AROMATIC (2-25%)
Exposure during pregnancy: Absence of toxic effects on the development of the fetus.
NOAEL (Developmental Toxicity): 1.6 mg/l
NOAEL (Maternal toxicity): > 1.6 mg/l
(Method: OECD Guideline 414, Rat, Inhalation)

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C12, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, AROMATIC (2-25%)
Inhalation of vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Target organs

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC
Central nervous system

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C12, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, AROMATIC (2-25%)
Central nervous system

Route of exposure

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC
Oral

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C12, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, AROMATIC (2-25%)
Inhalation

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

May cause damage to organs

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C12, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, AROMATIC (2-25%)
Depression of the central nervous system on the animal
Inhalation: NOAEL= 3.9 mg/l, LOAEL= 1.9 mg/l (Method: OECD Guideline 413, Rat, 3 months)
No toxic effects extrapolatable to humans, reduction of body weight, Target organs: Kidney (Rat, 3 months)

ETHYLBENZENE
A whole range of animal experiments with long-term inhalation and some studies with oral administration are available.
An overall evaluation of these was carried out:
In rat studies, the kidneys were the primary target organ for chronic toxic effects.
However, in each case, it was primarily male rats that showed signs of alpha-2-microglobin-induced nephropathy (a largely species- and sex-specific effect).
In addition, effects on the testes, liver and lungs occurred for rats.
The main target organs of toxic effects in mice were the liver and lungs, to a lesser extent the thyroid and hematopoietic system.
In recent studies investigating ototoxicity in rats, signs of these effects were found at high exposure (significant effects above 600 ppm).
Overall, liver cell proliferation was the most sensitive endpoint.
The NOAEL of 75 mg/kg body weight xd was derived from a 13-week feeding study in rats.
Additionally, a NOAEC of 75 ppm was derived in a subacute inhalation study in mice.
Source: Gestis

Target organs

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C12, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, AROMATIC (2-25%)
Central nervous system

Route of exposure

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C12, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, AROMATIC (2-25%)
Inhalation

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class Viscosity: >300 mm2/sec

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C12, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, AROMATIC (2-25%)
It can be lethal if ingested and enters the respiratory tract.

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

This product is dangerous for the environment and the aquatic organisms. In the long term, it has negative effects on the aquatic environment.
12.1. Toxicity

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC
NOELR Pseudikirchneriella subcapitata 100.00000 mg/L 72 hours
HYDROCARBONS, C9-C12, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, AROMATIC (2-25%)
LL50, 96 h (Oncorhynchus mykiss) : 10 - 30 mg/l (Method: OECD Test Guideline 203)
EL50, 48 h (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 10 - 22 mg/l (Method: OECD TG 202)
EL50, 72 h (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) : 4.1 mg/l (Method: OECD TG 201, Growth inhibitor)
EL10, 21 d (Daphnia magna (Water flea)) : 0.316 mg/l (Method: OECD TG 211, reproduction)

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC	
LC50 - for Fish	> 1000 mg/l/96h Oncorhynus mykiss
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 1000 mg/l/48h Daphina magna
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 1000 mg/l/72h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C12, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, AROMATIC (2-25%)	
EC50 - for Crustacea	199 mg/l/48h Daphina magna (OECD 202)
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	0,76 mg/l Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata, 72 h, OECD 201

Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene	
LC50 - for Fish	2,6 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	3,4 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	1,3 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Fish	1,3 mg/l 56 giorni
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	0,96 mg/l 7 giorni
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	0,44 mg/l

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)	
LC50 - for Fish	2,6 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss
EC50 - for Crustacea	3,4 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	2,2 mg/l/72h freshwater algae
Chronic NOEC for Fish	> 1,3 mg/l Salmo gairdneri
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	0,96 mg/l 7 giorni
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	0,44 mg/l freshwater algae

TRIZINCO BIS(ORTHOPHOSPHATE).	
LC50 - for Fish	0,78 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	0,413 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	0,136 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Fish	0,025 mg/l
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	0,037 mg/l
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	0,06 mg/l

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	
LC50 - for Fish	> 10000 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	1919 mg/l/48h

N-BUTYL ACETATE	
LC50 - for Fish	18 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	44 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	397 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	23 mg/l Daphnia magna
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	196 mg/l

ETHYLBENZENE	
LC50 - for Fish	4,2 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	1,8 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	51 mg/l/72h Chlamydomonas
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	1 mg/l 7 giorni; Ceriodaphnia dubia
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	3,4 mg/l

METANOLO	
LC50 - for Fish	15400 mg/l/96h Lepomis macrochirus
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 10000 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
Chronic NOEC for Fish	450 mg/l
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	208 mg/l Daphnia magna (21 d)

12.2. Persistence and degradability

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C12, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, AROMATIC (2-25%)
Easily biodegradable: 74.7 % after 28 d (Method: OECD Guideline 301 F)
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
The studies followed the OECD guideline 301F (ready biodegradability: manometric spirometry test) using a mixture of sewage and soil microorganisms.
m-xylene achieved 60% biodegradation after 5 days and 98% after 28 days.
O-xylene achieved 60% biodegradation after 8 days and 94% biodegradation after 28 days.

p-Xylene achieved 60% biodegradation after 7 days and 90% biodegradation after 28 days.
Studies show that xylene isomers are readily biodegradable, meeting the 10-day window criterion.
The EU RAR (2007) concludes that ethylbenzene is readily biodegradable.
The available data were used to conclude that the isomers of ethylbenzene and xylene, and therefore fluxes in this category, are readily biodegradable and therefore non-persistent (P) or very persistent (vP).
Source: Echa
N-BUTYL ACETATE
The test substance is readily biodegradable according to OECD criteria in the closed bottle test (OECD 301 D; Waggy et al., 1994).

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC
Degradability: information not available

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C12, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, AROMATIC (2-25%)
Rapidly degradable
Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene
Rapidly degradable
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Solubility in water	165,8 mg/l a 25°C

Rapidly degradable
TRIZINCO BIS(ORTHOPHOSPHATE).

Degradability: information not available

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable
N-BUTYL ACETATE

Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l

ETHYLBENZENE

Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable
METANOLO

Solubility in water	1000-10000 mg/l

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Reaction mass of ethylbenzene and m-xylene and p-xylene

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	3,2 pH=7

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	3,16 a 20°C
BCF	25,9 - Salmo gairdneri

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	0,0043

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	2,3 Log Kow a 25°C; OECD 117
BCF	15,3

ETHYLBENZENE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	3,6
METANOLO	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	-0,74
BCF	0,2

12.4. Mobility in soil

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)	
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 ≥ 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

Disposal recommendations are based on the material as supplied.
Dispose of in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and the characteristics of the material at the time of disposal.
The waste producer is responsible for determining the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to identify the appropriate waste classification and disposal methods.
WARNING ABOUT EMPTY CONTAINERS
Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous.
Do not attempt to fill or clean containers without proper instructions.
Empty bins must be fully drained and stored safely until appropriate conditioning or disposal.
Empty containers must be recycled, recovered or disposed of by a qualified or authorized contractor and in accordance with government regulations.
After emptying the container, ventilate it in a safe environment away from sparks and flames.
Residues may constitute an explosion hazard.
Do not pressurize, cut, weld, puncture, crush, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static discharge, or other sources of ignition. they can explode and cause injury or death.
Do not discharge into sewers, onto the ground or into bodies of water.

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 or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
IMDG: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
IATA: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

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

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	ZINC OXIDE REACH Reg.: 01-2119463881-32
Point	75	CALCIUM CARBONATE
Point	75	TOLUENE REACH Reg.: 01-2119471310-51
Point	75	PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE REACH Reg.: 01-2119457017-41
Point	75	Acetato di metile REACH Reg.: 01-2119459211-47-XXXX
Point	75	FORMIATO DI METILE REACH Reg.: 01-2119487303-38-XXXX
Point	75	XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS) REACH Reg.: 01-2119488216-32-XXXX
Point	75	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL REACH Reg.: 01-2119484609-23-XXXX

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

not applicable

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage ≥ 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.

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :

One - pack performance coatings.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been performed for the product

SECTION 16. Other information

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

Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Acute Tox. 3	Acute toxicity, category 3
STOT SE 1	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 1
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
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
STOT SE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 2
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1
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.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.

H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
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.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H371	May cause damage to organs.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
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
- 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)
13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
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17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
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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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- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

Note for users:
The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.
This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.
The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.
Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.
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:
02 / 03 / 09 / 11 / 15 / 16.

Exposure Scenarios

Substance	HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC
Scenario Title	Ragia minerale Dearomatizzata
Revision nr.	1
File	1

Substance	HYDROCARBONS, C9-C12, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, AROMATIC (2-25%)
Scenario Title	IDROCARBURI, C9-C12, N-ALCANI,ISOALCANI, CICLICI, AROMATICI (2-25%)
Revision nr.	1
File	2

Substance	XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
Scenario Title	Xilene
Revision nr.	1
File	3

Substance	N-BUTYL ACETATE
Scenario Title	ACETATO DI BUTILE
Revision nr.	1
File	4

Substance	METANOLO
Scenario Title	METANOLO
Revision nr.	1
File	5