Safety Data Sheet

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

1.1. Product identifier.

Code: **333 ...**
Name. **SATIN OVER-LINE**

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

Description / Use. **Anti-corrosive satin enamel.**

1.3. Information on the supplier of the safety data sheet.

Business name. **Colorificio A. & B. Casati SpA Via**
Address. **Valpantena 59 / B - Poiano**
Location and State. **37142 VERONA (VR)**
ITALY
tel. 045 550 244
fax. 045 550 414
e-mail of the competent person. responsible for the safety data sheet. **tintotec@casati.it**

1.4. Emergency telephone number.

For urgent information contact. **045550244**

SECTION 2. Hazards identification.

2.1. Substance or mixture classification.

The product is classified as dangerous pursuant to the provisions of Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and adjustments). The product therefore requires a safety data sheet compliant with the provisions of Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments.
Any additional information regarding risks to health and / or the environment are given in sections. 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indications:

Flammable liquid, category 3	H226	Flammable liquid and vapor. It can
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3	H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2. Label elements.

Danger labeling pursuant to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and adjustments.

Hazard pictograms:

Warnings: Caution

Hazard statements:

H226	Flammable liquid and vapor. It can
H336	cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Repeated exposure can
EUH066	cause skin dryness and cracking. Contains:
EUH208	Cobalt bis (2-ethylhexanoate)
	2-BUTANONE OXIME
	It can cause an allergic reaction.

SECTION 2. Hazards identification.... / >>

Precautionary advice:

P101	If you need to consult a doctor, have the container or the label of the product available. Keep out of
P102	reach of children.
P210	Keep away from heat sources, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames or other sources of ignition. Not smoking. Keep
P233	the container tightly closed.
P261	Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapors / spray. Wear protective
P280	gloves and protect eyes / face.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER / doctor /. . . / if you feel unwell. Dispose of the
P501	product / container in collection points for hazardous or special waste.

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

VOC (Directive 2004/42 / EC):
High performance one-component paints. VOC expressed in g / liter of ready-to-use product:

Maximum limit:		500.00 (2010)
VOC of the product:		408.35
- Diluted with:	12.00%	ODORLESS THINNER

2.3. Other dangers.

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain PBT or vPvB substances in percentage greater than 0.1%.

SECTION 3. Composition / information on ingredients.

3.1. Substances.

Not relevant information.

3.2. Blends.

Contains:

Identification.	**x = Conc.%.**	**Classification 1272/2008 (CLP).**
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics		
CAS. 64742-48-9	23.426	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
THERE IS. 919-857-5		
INDEX.		
Reg. No. 01-2119463258-33 **Bis (orthophosphate) of trizinc**		
CAS. 7779-90-0	2.292	Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M = 1, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M = 1
THERE IS. 231-944-3		
INDEX.		
Reg. No. 01-2119485044-40		
2-BUTANONE OXIME		
CAS. 96-29-7	0.621	Carc. 2 H351, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Sens. 1 H317
THERE IS. 202-496-6		
INDEX. 616-014-00-0		
Reg. No. 01-2119639477-28-XXXX **1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE** *CAS.*		
108-65-6	0.512	Flam. Liq. 3 H226
THERE IS. 203-603-9		
INDEX. 607-195-00-7		
Reg. No. 01-2119475791-29-XXXX		
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)		
CAS. 1330-20-7	0.247	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, Note C
THERE IS. 215-535-7		
INDEX. 601-022-00-9		
Reg. No. 01-2119488216-32-xxxx		
Cobalt bis (2-ethylhexanoate) *CAS.*		
68409-81-4	0.104	Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411
THERE IS. 270-066-5		

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

INDEX.
DIPROPYLEN GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER
CAS. *34590-94-8* 0.01 Substance with a community workplace exposure limit.
THERE IS. *252-104-2*
INDEX.
Reg. No. 01-2119450011-60 **2- (2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL** *CAS.*
112-34-5 0.003 Eye Irrit. 2 H319
THERE IS. *203-961-6*
INDEX. *603-096-00-8*
ETHYLBENZENE
CAS. *100-41-4* 0.001 Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373
THERE IS. *202-849-4*
INDEX. *601-023-00-4*
Reg. No. 01-2119489370-35-XXXX

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

SECTION 4. First aid measures.

4.1. Description of first aid measures.
EYES: Remove any contact lenses. Wash immediately and abundantly with water for at least 30/60 minutes, opening the eyelids well. Consult a physician immediately.
SKIN: Take off contaminated clothing. Take a shower immediately. Consult a physician immediately.
INGESTION: Give as much water to drink as possible. Consult a physician immediately. Do not induce vomiting unless expressly authorized by your doctor.
INHALATION: Call a doctor immediately. Take the person out into the fresh air, away from the scene of the accident. If breathing stops, give artificial respiration. Take adequate precautions for the rescuer.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed.
No specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product is known. For symptoms and effects due to the substances contained, see chap. 11.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed. Information not available.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures.

5.1. Fire fighting. SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
Extinguishing media are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product leaks and spills that have not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapors and protect those involved in stopping the leak.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
Do not use water jets. Water is not effective to extinguish the fire however it can be used to cool closed containers exposed to the flame, preventing bursts and explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture.
HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
Overpressure can be created in containers exposed to fire with danger of explosion. Avoid breathing combustion products.

5.3. Recommendations for firefighters. GENERAL INFORMATIONS

Cool the containers with jets of water to avoid product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous to health. Always wear full fire protection equipment. Collect the extinguishing water which must not be discharged into the sewers. Dispose of the contaminated water used for extinguishing and the residue of the fire according to current regulations.

EQUIPMENT
Normal clothing for firefighting, such as an open circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (EN 137), flame retardant suit (EN469), flame retardant gloves (EN 659) and fire brigade boots (HO A29 or A30).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures.

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures. Stop the leak if there is no danger.
Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to in section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications are valid both for the workers and for emergency interventions.

Keep unequipped people away. Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) or heat from the area where the leak occurred.

6.2. Environmental precautions.
Prevent the product from entering sewers, surface water, groundwater.

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up.
Suck up the leaked product into a suitable container. If the product is flammable, use explosion-proof equipment. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used with the product, checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Provide sufficient ventilation of the place affected by the leak. The disposal of contaminated material must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections.
Any information regarding personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage.

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling.
Keep away from heat, sparks and open flames, do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapors can accumulate on the ground and catch fire even at a distance, if triggered, with the risk of backfire. Avoid the accumulation of electrostatic charges. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Avoid the dispersion of the product in the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.
Keep only in the original container. Store in a cool and well-ventilated place, away from heat sources, open flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, checking section 10.

7.3. Specific end uses.
Information not available.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls / personal protection.

8.1. Control parameters.

Normative requirements:

GBR	United Kingdom	EH40 / 2005 Workplace exposure limits
ITA	Italy	Legislative Decree 9 April 2008, n.81
EU	OEL EU	Directive 2009/161 / EU; Directive 2006/15 / EC; Directive 2004/37 / EC; Directive 2000/39 / EC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2016

1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE

Threshold limit value.

Guy	State	TWA / 8h		STEL / 15min		
		mg / m3	ppm	mg / m3	ppm	
WEL	GBR	274	50	548	100	
VLEP	ITA	275	50	550	100	LEATHER.
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	LEATHER.

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

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Threshold limit value.

Guy	State	TWA / 8h		STEL / 15min		
		mg / m3	ppm	mg / m3	ppm	
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	LEATHER.
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	LEATHER.
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150	

DIPROPYLEN GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Threshold limit value.

Guy	State	TWA / 8h		STEL / 15min		
		mg / m3	ppm	mg / m3	ppm	
WEL	GBR	308	50			LEATHER.
VLEP	ITA	308	50			LEATHER.
OEL	EU	308	50			LEATHER.
TLV-ACGIH		606	100	909	150	LEATHER.

2- (2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL

Threshold limit value.

Guy	State	TWA / 8h		STEL / 15min		
		mg / m3	ppm	mg / m3	ppm	
VLEP	ITA	67.5	10	101.2	15	
OEL	EU	67.5	10	101.2	15	
TLV-ACGIH		66	10			

ETHYLBENZENE

Threshold limit value.

Guy	State	TWA / 8h		STEL / 15min		
		mg / m3	ppm	mg / m3	ppm	
WEL	GBR	441	100	552	125	LEATHER.
VLEP	ITA	442	100	884	200	LEATHER.
OEL	EU	442	100	884	200	LEATHER.
TLV-ACGIH		87	20			

Legend:
(C) = CEILING; INALAB = Inhalable Fraction; RESPIR = Breathing Fraction; TORAC = Thoracic Fraction.

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. 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.
HAND PROTECTION
Protect hands with category III work gloves (ref. Standard EN 374).
For the final choice of the material of the work gloves it is necessary to consider: compatibility, degradation, breakage time and permeation.

In the case of preparations, the resistance of work gloves to chemical agents must be checked before use as it is not foreseeable. Gloves have a wear time that depends on the duration and method of use.
SKIN PROTECTION
Wear category I professional long-sleeved work clothes and safety footwear (ref. Directive 89/686 / EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash with soap and water after removing protective clothing.
Consider providing antistatic clothing if the workplace presents a risk of explosivity. EYE PROTECTION

It is recommended to wear airtight protective goggles (ref. Standard EN
166). RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
In case of exceeding the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) of the substance or of one or more of the substances present in the product, it is advisable to wear a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen in relation to the limit concentration of use. (ref. standard EN 14387). If there are gases or vapors of a different nature and / or gases or vapors with particles (aerosols, fumes, mists, etc.), combined filters must be provided.
The use of respiratory protection means is necessary if the technical measures adopted are not sufficient to limit the exposure of the worker to the threshold values taken into consideration. The protection offered by the masks is however limited.
In the event that the substance in question is odorless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the relative TLV-TWA and in the event of an emergency, wear an open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (ref. Standard EN 137) or a self-contained breathing apparatus. outside air (ref.

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

standard EN 138). For the correct choice of the 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 controlling environmental exposure, 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.

Physical state	liquid
Color	White and aliphatic
Odor	hydrocarbon base colors
Odor threshold.	Unavailable.
pH.	Unavailable.
Melting or freezing point. Initial	Unavailable.
boiling point.	Unavailable.
Boiling range. Flash	Unavailable.
point. Evaporation rate	23 ≤ T ≤ 60 ° C.
	Unavailable.
Flammability of solids and	Unavailable.
gases Lower flammability limit.	Unavailable.
Upper flammability limit. Lower	Unavailable.
explosive limit. Upper explosive	Unavailable.
limit. Vapor pressure.	Unavailable.
	Unavailable.
Vapor density	Unavailable.
Relative density.	1.35 + -0.1
Solubility	insoluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol / water: Auto-	Unavailable.
ignition temperature.	Unavailable.
Decomposition temperature.	Unavailable.
Viscosity	> 20.5 mm2 / sec (40 ° C)
Explosive properties	Not available.
Oxidizing properties	Unavailable.

9.2. Other information. VOC (Directive 2004/42 / EC): VOC (volatile carbon): 25.34% - 364.96 0 g / liter.

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.

10.1. Reactivity.

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

2-BUTANONE OXIME
It decomposes under the effect of heat.

1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE
Stable under normal conditions of use and storage.
With air it can slowly give peroxides which explode due to a rise in temperature.

DIPROPYLEN GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER
May react with: oxidising substances.Heated to decomposition emits: acrid fumes, zinc alloys.

10.2. Chemical stability.

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.

Vapors can form explosive mixtures with air.

2-BUTANONE OXIME
Reacts violently with: strong oxidizing agents, acids.

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

Above the flash point (69 ° C / 156 ° F) explosive mixtures can form with air.

1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE
May react violently with: oxidizing substances, strong acids, alkali metals.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
Stable under normal conditions of use and storage. Reacts violently with: strong oxidants, strong acids, nitric acid, perchlorates. May form explosive mixtures with: air.

2- (2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL
May react with: oxidizing substances.May form peroxides with: oxygen.Develop hydrogen in contact with: aluminum.May form explosive mixtures with: air.

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

10.4. Conditions to avoid.

Avoid overheating. Avoid the accumulation of electrostatic charges. Avoid any source of ignition.

2- (2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL
Avoid exposure to: air.

10.5. Incompatible materials.

2-BUTANONE OXIME
Incompatible with: oxidizing substances, strong acids.

1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE
Incompatible with: oxidizing substances, strong acids, alkaline metals.

2- (2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL
Incompatible with: oxidizing substances, strong acids, alkaline metals.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.

Due to thermal decomposition or in the event of fire, gases and vapors potentially harmful to health can be released.

2-BUTANONE OXIME
It can develop: nitrogen oxides, carbon oxides.

2- (2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL
Can develop: hydrogen.

ETHYLBENZENE
It can develop: methane, styrene, hydrogen, ethane.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information.

In the absence of experimental toxicological data on the product itself, any health hazards of the product have been assessed on the basis of the properties of the substances contained, according to the criteria established by the reference legislation for classification.
Therefore, consider the concentration of the individual dangerous substances possibly mentioned in sect. 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects deriving from exposure to the product.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

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

2- (2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL
It can be absorbed by inhalation, ingestion and skin contact; it is irritating to the skin and especially to the eyes. Damage to the spleen can occur. At room temperature the danger of inhalation is unlikely, due to the low vapor pressure of the substance.

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

ACUTE TOXICITY.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information.... / >>

LC50 (Inhalation - vapors) of the mixture: LC50 (Inhalation - mists / powders) of the mixture: LD50 (Oral) of the mixture: LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:	Not classified (no relevant component). Not classified (no relevant component). Not classified (no relevant component). Not classified (no relevant component).

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

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

1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE

LD50 (Oral).	8530 mg / kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal).	> 5000 mg / kg Rat

2- (2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL

LD50 (Oral).	3384 mg / kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal).	2700 mg / kg Rabbit

ETHYLBENZENE

LD50 (Oral).	3500 mg / kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal).	15354 mg / kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation).	17.2 mg / l / 4h Rat

2-BUTANONE OXIME

LD50 (Oral).	2400 mg / kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal).	> 1000 mg / kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation).	20 mg / l / 4h Rat

SKIN CORROSION / SKIN IRRITATION.
It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / EYE IRRITATION.
It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION.
It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

MUTAGENICITY ON GERMINAL CELLS.
It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

CARCINOGENICITY.
It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

REPRODUCTION TOXICITY.
It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (STOT) - SINGLE EXPOSURE.
It can cause drowsiness or dizziness.

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (STOT) - REPEATED EXPOSURE.
It does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

DANGER IN CASE OF SUCTION.
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class Viscosity:> 20.5 mm2 / sec (40 ° C)

SECTION 12. Ecological information.

The product is to be considered as dangerous for the environment and is harmful to aquatic organisms with long-term negative effects for the aquatic environment.

12.1. Toxicity.

Trizinc bis (orthophosphate)

LC50 - Pisces.	> 100 mg / l / 96h
EC50 - Crustaceans.	> 100 mg / l / 48h
Chronic NOEC Crustaceans.	> 1 mg / l

SECTION 12. Ecological information.... / >>

12.2. Persistence and degradability.

Trizinc bis (orthophosphate)
Biodegradability: Data not available.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
Solubility in water. 100 - 1000 mg / l
Biodegradability: Data not available.

DIPROPYLEN GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER
Solubility in water. 1000 - 10000 mg / l
Quickly biodegradable.

1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE
Solubility in water. > 10000 mg / l
Quickly biodegradable.

2- (2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL
Solubility in water. 1000 - 10000 mg / l
Quickly biodegradable.

ETHYLBENZENE
Solubility in water. 1000 - 10000 mg / l
Quickly biodegradable.

2-BUTANONE OXIME
Solubility in water. 1000 - 10000 mg / l
Inherently biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulation potential.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS) Partition coefficient: n-octanol / water. BCF. 3.12
25.9

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER
Partition coefficient: n-octanol / water. 0.0043

1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE
Partition coefficient: n-octanol / water. 1.2

2- (2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL Partition coefficient: n-octanol / water. 1

ETHYLBENZENE
Partition coefficient: n-octanol / water. 3.6

2-BUTANONE OXIME
Partition coefficient: n-octanol / water. BCF. 0.63
0.5

12.4. Mobility in soil.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS) Partition coefficient: soil / water. 2.73

2-BUTANONE OXIME
Partition coefficient: soil / water. 0.55

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain PBT or vPvB substances in percentage greater than 0.1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects.

Information not available.

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations.

13.1. Waste treatment methods.

Reuse if possible. Product residues are to be considered special hazardous waste. The dangerousness of the waste that partially contains this product must be assessed on the basis of the laws in force.
Disposal must be entrusted to an authorized waste management company, in compliance with national and possibly local regulations.

The transport of waste may be subject to ADR.
CONTAMINATED PACKAGING
Contaminated packaging must be sent for recovery or disposal in compliance with national waste management regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport information.

14.1. UN number.

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1263

14.2. UN proper shipping name.

ADR / RID: PAINTS or MATERIALS SIMILAR TO PAINT
IMDG: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL PAINT or
IATA: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

14.3. Transport hazard classes.

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. Dangers for the environment.

ADR / RID: NO
IMDG: NO
IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for users.

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 30 Special provision: 640E EMS: FE, S	Limited Quantity: 5 L	Tunnel restriction code: (D / E)
IMDG:	-AND	Limited quantities: 5 L	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 220 L	Packing instructions: 366
	Pass .:	Maximum quantity: 60 L	Packing instructions: 355
	Special instructions:	A3, A72, A192	

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

Not relevant information.

SECTION 15. Regulatory information.

15.1. Health, safety and environmental legislation and regulations specific to the substance or mixture.

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18 / EC: P5c

Restrictions relating to the product or the substances contained according to Annex XVII Regulation (EC) 1907/2006.

Product.

Point. 3 - 40

Contained substances.

Point. 55 2- (2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL

Substances in the Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH).

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain SVHC substances in percentage greater than 0.1%.

Substances subject to authorization (Annex XIV REACH).

None.

Substances subject to export notification obligation Reg. (EC) 649/2012:

None.

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None.

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None.

Sanitary checks.

Workers exposed to this chemical agent dangerous to health must be subjected to health surveillance carried out in accordance with the provisions of art. 41 of Legislative Decree 81 of 9 April 2008 unless the risk to the safety and health of the worker has been assessed as irrelevant, in accordance with the provisions of art. 224 paragraph 2.

VOC (Directive 2004/42 / EC):

High performance one-component paints.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment.

A chemical safety assessment has not been developed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

SECTION 16. Other information.

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

Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity, category 2 Acute
Acute Tox. 4	toxicity, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2 Serious eye
Eye Dam. 1	damage, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2 Skin
Skin Irrit. 2	irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 Skin
Skin Sens. 1	sensitization, category 1
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	Liquid and highly flammable vapors.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapor.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H304	It can be fatal if swallowed and if it enters the respiratory tract. May cause
H373	damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

SECTION 16. Other information.... / >>

H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	It can irritate the respiratory tract.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction. It can
H336	cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Toxic to aquatic life with
H411	long lasting effects. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Repeated exposure can cause skin dryness and cracking.
EUH066	

LEGEND:
- ADR: European agreement for the transport of dangerous goods by road
- CAS NUMBER: Number of the Chemical Abstract Service
- EC50: Concentration that gives effect to 50% of the population subject to testing
- CE NUMBER: Identification number in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived no effect level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labeling of Chemicals
- IATA DGR: Regulations for the transport of dangerous goods of the International Air Transport Association
- IC50: Concentration of immobilization of 50% of the population subject to testing
- IMDG: International maritime code for the transport of dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identification number in Annex VI of the CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational exposure level
- PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic according to REACH
- PEC: Predicted environmental concentration
- PEL: Predictable level of exposure
- PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulations for the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration which must not be exceeded during any moment of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short term exposure limit
- TWA: Weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic compound
- vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulating according to REACH
- WGK: Water hazard class (Germany).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:
1. Regulation (EU) 1907/2006 of the European Parliament (REACH)
2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 of the European Parliament (CLP)
3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 of the European Parliament (I Atp. CLP)
4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 of the European Parliament (II Atp. CLP)
6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 of the European Parliament (III Atp. CLP)
7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 of the European Parliament (IV Atp. CLP)
8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 of the European Parliament (V Atp. CLP)
9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 of the European Parliament (VI Atp. CLP)

- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- NI Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- ECHA Agency website

Note for the user:

SECTION 16. Other information.... / >>

The information contained in this sheet is based on the knowledge available to us at the date of the latest version. The user must ensure the suitability and completeness of the information in relation to the specific use of the product.
This document should not be construed as a guarantee of any specific property of the product.
Since the use of the product does not fall under our direct control, the user is obliged to observe the laws and regulations in force on hygiene and safety under his own responsibility. No responsibility is assumed for improper use.
Provide adequate training to personnel assigned to the use of chemical products.

Changes from the previous revision. Changes have
been made to the following sections:
01/02/03/04/06/08/09/10/11/12/14 / 15. TLVs
changed in section 8.1 for the following countries:
GBR,

Exhibition Scenarios.

Product.	SATIN OVER-LINE
Scenario title.	Use in coatings Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics 1
Revision n.	
File.	IT_ DEAROMATIZED WATER RAY_1.pdf