

Safety data sheet

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: 0615, 0612, 0614.30, 0614, 0613, 0616
 Product name: HOLZS PRAY ACRYLIC

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

Intended use: Not available

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: B.P.S. S.r.l.
 Full address: Via E. Fermi, 17
 District and Country: 30020 Torre di Mosto (VE)
 Italia
 Tel. +39 0421 951900
 Fax +39 0421 951902

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: tecnico@bormawachs.it
 Product distribution by: Bortoluzzi Marco

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to: +39 0421 951900 Bortoluzzi Marco

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 EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments. 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:

Aerosol, category 1	H222 H229	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

2.2. Label elements.

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



Signal words:

Danger

HOLZSPRAY ACRYLIC

Hazard statements:

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Precautionary statements:

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . . / if you feel unwell.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F.

Contains:	ACETONE
	N-BUTYL ACETATE
	ETHYL ACETATE
	1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

2.3. Other hazards.

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

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients.

3.1. Substances.

Information not relevant.

3.2. Mixtures.

Contains:

Identification.	Conc. %.	
DIMETHYL ETHER		
CAS. 115-10-6	50 - 60	Flam. Gas 1 H220
EC. 204-065-8		
INDEX. 603-019-00-8		
ACETONE		
CAS. 67-64-1	14 - 19	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC. 200-662-2		
INDEX. 606-001-00-8		
N-BUTYL ACETATE		
CAS. 123-86-4	10 - 15	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066

HOLZSPRAY ACRYLIC

EC. 204-658-1

INDEX. 607-025-00-1

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

CAS. 1330-20-7

4 - 4,5

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox.
4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332,
Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Note C

EC. 215-535-7

INDEX. 601-022-00-9

ETHYL ACETATE

CAS. 141-78-6

2,5 - 3

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

EC. 205-500-4

INDEX. 607-022-00-5

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

CAS. 107-98-2

2 - 2,5

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE
3 H336

EC. 203-539-1

INDEX. 603-064-00-3

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

CAS. 78-93-3

0,9 - 1

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

EC. 201-159-0

INDEX. 606-002-00-3

ETHYLBENZENE

CAS. 100-41-4

0,5 - 0,6

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox.
4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304,
STOT RE 2 H373

EC. 202-849-4

INDEX. 601-023-00-4

CYCLOHEXANONE

CAS. 108-94-1

0,3 - 0,35

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox.
4 H332

EC. 203-631-1

INDEX. 606-010-00-7

DIBUTYL TIN DILAURATE

CAS. 77-58-7

0,05 - 0,1

Muta. 2 H341, Repr. 1B
H360, STOT SE 1 H370,
STOT RE 1 H372, Skin Corr.
1A H314, Skin Sens. 1 H317,
Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1,
Aquatic Chronic 1 H410

EC. 201-039-8

INDEX. -

Reg. no. 01-2119557828-21-xxxx

Note: Upper limit is not included into the range.

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.

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention.

INGESTION: Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.

INHALATION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for rescue workers.

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

For symptoms and effects caused by the contained substances, see chap. 11.

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

Information not available.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures.

5.1. Extinguishing media.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

The extinguishing equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and water spray.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

None in particular.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture.

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

If overheated, aerosol cans can deform, explode and be propelled considerable distances. Put a protective helmet on before approaching the fire. Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

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

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures.

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.

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

protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

6.2. Environmental precautions.

Do not disperse in the environment.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.

Use inert absorbent material to soak up leaked product. Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections.

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

SECTION 7. Handling and storage.

7.1. Precautions for safe handling.

Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Do not spray on flames or incandescent bodies. Vapours may catch fire and an explosion may occur; vapour accumulation is therefore to be avoided by leaving windows and doors open and ensuring good cross ventilation. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Do not breathe spray.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Store in a place where adequate ventilation is ensured, away from direct sunlight at a temperature below 50°C, away from any combustion sources.

7.3. Specific end use(s).

Information not available.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

8.1. Control parameters.

Regulatory References:

AUS	Österreich	Grenzwerteverordnung 2011 - GKV 2011
BEL	Belgique	AR du 11/3/2002. La liste est mise à jour pour 2010
CHE	Suisse / Schweiz	Valeurs limites d'exposition aux postes de travail 2012. / Grenzwerte am Arbeitsplatz
DEU	Deutschland	MAK-und BAT-Werte-Liste 2012
ESP	España	INSHT - Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2015
FRA	France	JORF n°0109 du 10 mai 2012 page 8773 texte n° 102
GRB	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits

HOLZSPRAY ACRYLIC

IRL	Éire	Code of Practice Chemical Agent Regulations 2011
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
SVK	Slovensko	NARIADENIE VLÁDY Slovenskej republiky z 20. júna 2007
EU	OEL EU	Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2014

ACETONE**Threshold Limit Value.**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
MAK	AUS	1200	500	4800	2000
VLEP	BEL	1210	500	2420	1000
VEL	CHE	1200	500	2400	1000
MAK	CHE	1200	500	2400	1000
AGW	DEU	1200	500	2400	1000
MAK	DEU	1200	500	2400	1000
VLA	ESP	1210	500		
VLEP	FRA	1210	500	2420	1000
WEL	GRB	1210	500	3620	1500
OEL	IRL	1210	500		
TLV	ITA	1210	500		
NPHV	SVK	1210	500	2420	
OEL	EU	1210	500		
TLV-ACGIH		1187	500	1781	750

N-BUTYL ACETATE**Threshold Limit Value.**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
MAK	AUS	480	100	480	100
VLEP	BEL	723	150	964	200
VEL	CHE	480	100	960	200
MAK	CHE	480	100	960	200
MAK	DEU	480	100	960	200
VLA	ESP	724	150	965	200
VLEP	FRA	710	150	940	200
WEL	GRB	724	150	966	200
OEL	IRL	710	150	950	200
NPHV	SVK	480	100	960	
TLV-ACGIH		713	150	950	200

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)**Threshold Limit Value.**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
MAK	AUS	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
VLEP	BEL	221	50	442	100	SKIN.

HOLZSPRAY ACRYLIC

AGW	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN.
MAK	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN.
VLA	ESP	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
VLEP	FRA	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
WEL	GRB	220	50	441	100	
OEL	IRL	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
TLV	ITA	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
NPHV	SVK	221	50	442		SKIN.
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150	

ETHYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
MAK	AUS	1050	300	2100	600	
VLEP	BEL	1461	400			
VEL	CHE	1400	400	2800	800	
MAK	CHE	1400	400	2800	800	
AGW	DEU	1500	400	3000	800	
MAK	DEU	1500	400	3000	800	
VLA	ESP	1460	400			
VLEP	FRA	1400	400			
WEL	GRB		200		400	
OEL	IRL		200		400	
NPHV	SVK	1500	400	3000		
TLV-ACGIH		1441	400			

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
MAK	AUS	187	50	187	50	SKIN.
VLEP	BEL	375	100	568	150	SKIN.
AGW	DEU	370	100	740	200	
MAK	DEU	370	100	740	200	
VLA	ESP	375	100	568	150	SKIN.
VLEP	FRA	188	50	375	10	SKIN.
WEL	GRB	375	100	560	150	SKIN.
OEL	IRL	375	100	568	150	
TLV	ITA	375	100	568	150	SKIN.
NPHV	SVK	375	100	568		SKIN.
OEL	EU	375	100	568	150	SKIN.
TLV-ACGIH		184	50	368	100	

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Threshold Limit Value.

HOLZSPRAY ACRYLIC

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
MAK	AUS	295	100	590	200	SKIN.
VLEP	BEL	600	200	900	300	
VEL	CHE	590	200	590	200	SKIN.
MAK	CHE	590	200	590	200	SKIN.
AGW	DEU	600	200	600	200	SKIN.
MAK	DEU	600	200	600	200	SKIN.
VLA	ESP	600	200	900	300	
VLEP	FRA	600	200	900	300	SKIN.
WEL	GRB	600	200	899	300	SKIN.
OEL	IRL	600	200	900	300	SKIN.
TLV	ITA	600	200	900	300	
NPHV	SVK	600	200	900		
OEL	EU	600	200	900	300	
TLV-ACGIH		590	200	885	300	

ETHYLBENZENE

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
MAK	AUS	440	100	880	200	SKIN.
VLEP	BEL	442	100	551	125	SKIN.
AGW	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN.
MAK	DEU	88	20	176	40	SKIN.
VLA	ESP	441	100	884	200	SKIN.
VLEP	FRA	88,4	20	442	100	SKIN.
WEL	GRB	441	100	552	125	SKIN.
OEL	IRL	442	100	884	200	SKIN.
TLV	ITA	442	100	884	200	SKIN.
NPHV	SVK	442	100	884		SKIN.
OEL	EU	442	100	884	200	SKIN.
TLV-ACGIH		87	20			

CYCLOHEXANONE

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
MAK	AUS	20	5	80	20	SKIN.
VLEP	BEL	40,8	10	81,6	20	SKIN.
VEL	CHE	100	25	200	50	SKIN.
MAK	CHE	100	25	200	50	SKIN.
AGW	DEU	80	20	80	20	SKIN.
VLA	ESP	41	10	82	20	SKIN.
VLEP	FRA	40,8	10	81,6	20	
WEL	GRB	41	10	82	20	SKIN.
OEL	IRL	40,8	10	81,6	20	SKIN.

TLV	ITA	40,8	10	81,6	20	SKIN.
NPHV	SVK	40,8	10	81,6		SKIN.
OEL	EU	40,8	10	81,6	20	SKIN.
TLV-ACGIH		80	20	201	50	

Legend:

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

TLV of solvent mixture: 597 mg/m³.

8.2. Exposure controls.

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

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

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

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

HAND PROTECTION

None required.

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, a mask with a type AX filter combined with a type P filter should be worn (see standard EN 14387).

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS.

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

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties.**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.**

Appearance	liquid
Colour	transparent
Odour	typical
Odour threshold.	Not available.
pH.	Not available.
Melting point / freezing point.	Not available.
Initial boiling point.	Not applicable.
Boiling range.	40-126
Flash point.	Not applicable.

Evaporation Rate	Not available.
Flammability of solids and gases	Not available.
Lower inflammability limit.	Not available.
Upper inflammability limit.	Not available.
Lower explosive limit.	Not available.
Upper explosive limit.	Not available.
Vapour pressure.	Not available.
Vapour density	Not available.
Relative density.	Not available.
Solubility	Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature.	> 285 °C.
Decomposition temperature.	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.
Explosive properties	Not available.
Oxidising properties	Not available.

9.2. Other information.

Solid content.	10,44 %
VOC (Directive 1999/13/EC) :	89,56 %
VOC (volatile carbon) :	51,68 %

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.

10.1. Reactivity.

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

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: absorbs and dissolves in water and in organic solvents, dissolves various plastic materials; it is stable but with air it may slowly form explosive peroxides.

ACETONE: decomposes under the effect of heat.

BUTANONE: reacts with light metals like aluminium, and with strong oxidising agents; attacks various types of plastic. Decomposes under the effect of heat.

CYCLOHEXANONE: may condense under the effect of heat to form resinous compounds. Attacks various types of plastic.

ETHYL ACETATE: decomposes slowly into acetic acid and ethanol under the effect of light, air and water.

N-BUTYL ACETATE: decomposes readily with water, especially when warm.

10.2. Chemical stability.

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.

No hazardous reactions are foreseeable in normal conditions of use and storage.

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

ETHYLBENZENE: reacts violently with strong oxidising agents and attacks various types of plastics. Can form explosive mixtures with the air.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: can react dangerously with strong oxidising agents and strong acids.

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

BUTANONE: may generate peroxides on contact with air, light or oxidising agents. Risk of explosion on contact with: hydrogen peroxide and sulphuric acid. It may react dangerously with: oxidising agents, trichloromethane, alkalis. Forms explosive mixtures with the air.

CYCLOHEXANONE: risk of explosion on contact with: hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, heat, mineral acids. Can react violently with oxidising agents. Forms explosive mixtures with the air.

ETHYL ACETATE: risk of explosion on contact with: metals, alkalis, hydrides. oleum. can react violently with: fluoride, strong oxidising agents, chlorosulfuric acid, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with the air.

N-BUTYL ACETATE: risk of explosion on contact with: strong oxidising agents. Can react dangerously with alkaline hydroxides, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with the air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid.

Avoid overheating.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: avoid exposure to the air.

ACETONE: avoid exposure to sources of heat and naked flames.

BUTANONE: avoid exposure to sources of heat.

CYCLOHEXANONE: avoid exposure to sources of heat and naked flames.

ETHYL ACETATE: avoid exposure to light, sources of heat and naked flames.

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

10.5. Incompatible materials.

Strong reducing or oxidising agents, strong acids or alkalis, hot material.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: oxidising agents, strong acids and alkaline metals.

ACETONE: acid and oxidising substances.

BUTANONE: strong oxidising agents, inorganic acids, ammonia, copper and chloroform.

ETHYL ACETATE: acids and bases, strong oxidising agents; aluminium and some plastics, nitrates and chlorosulphuric acid.

N-BUTYL ACETATE: water, nitrates, strong oxidising agents, acids and alkalis and potassium tert-butoxide.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.

ETHYLBENZENE: methane, styrene, hydrogen, ethane.

ACETONE: ketenes and other irritating compounds.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

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.

Acute effects: stinging eyes. Symptoms may include: rubescence, edema, pain and lachrymation.

Ingestion may cause health problems, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.

This product contains highly volatile substances, which may cause serious depression of the central nervous system (CNS) and have negative effects, such as drowsiness, dizziness, slow reflexes, narcosis.

This product may have a degreasing action on the skin, producing dryness and chapped skin after repeated exposure.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS): has a toxic effect on the CNS (encephalopathies). Irritating to the skin, conjunctivae, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

ETHYLBENZENE: like the benzene homologues, may exert an effect on the CNS with depression, narcosis, often preceded by dizziness and accompanied by headache. It is irritating to the skin, conjunctivae and respiratory apparatus.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: the main way of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory way is less important owing to the low vapour tension of the product. Concentrations above 100 ppm cause eye irritation, nose and oropharynx. At 1000 ppm disturbance in the equilibrium and severe eye irritation is observed. Clinical and biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and ocular irritation on direct contact. No chronic effects have been reported in man.

N-BUTYL ACETATE:in humans the substance's vapours cause irritation to the eues and nose. In the event of repeated exposure, there is skin irritation, dermatosis (with driness and flaking of the skin) and keratitis.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

LD50 (Oral).3523 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal).4350 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation).26 mg/l/4h Rat

ETHYLBENZENE

LD50 (Oral).3500 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal).15354 mg/kg Rabbit

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

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

LD50 (Oral).5300 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal).13000 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation).54,6 mg/l/4h Rat

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

LD50 (Oral).2737 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal).6480 mg/kg Rabbit

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE

LD50 (Oral).> 6400 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal).> 5000 mg/kg Rabbit

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

SECTION 12. Ecological information.

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

12.1. Toxicity.

Information not available.

12.2. Persistence and degradability.**XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)**

Solubility in water.

mg/l 100 - 1000

Biodegradability: Information not available.

ETHYLBENZENE

Solubility in water.

mg/l 1000 - 10000

Rapidly biodegradable.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Solubility in water.

mg/l 1000 - 10000

Rapidly biodegradable.

HOLZSPRAY ACRYLIC

ACETONE

Rapidly biodegradable.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Solubility in water. > 10000 mg/l

Rapidly biodegradable.

CYCLOHEXANONE

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

Rapidly biodegradable.

ETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water. > 10000 mg/l

Rapidly biodegradable.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Solubility in water. mg/l 1000 - 10000

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water. 3,12

BCF. 25,9

ETHYLBENZENE

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

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water. < 1

ACETONE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water. -0,23

BCF. 3

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water. 0,3

CYCLOHEXANONE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water. 0,86

ETHYL ACETATE

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

12.4. Mobility in soil.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Partition coefficient:
soil/water. 2,73

CYCLOHEXANONE

Partition coefficient:
soil/water. 1,18

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 greater than 0,1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects.

Information not available.

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations.**13.1. Waste treatment methods.**

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

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

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport information.**14.1. UN number.**

ADR / RID, IMDG, 1950
IATA:

HOLZSPRAY ACRYLIC

14.2. UN proper shipping name.

ADR / RID: AEROSOLS,
FLAMMABLE
IMDG: AEROSOLS
IATA: AEROSOLS,
FLAMMABLE

14.3. Transport hazard class(es).

ADR / RID: Class: 2 Label: 2.1

IMDG: Class: 2 Label: 2.1

IATA: Class: 2 Label: 2.1

**14.4. Packing group.**

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: -

14.5. Environmental hazards.

ADR / RID: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user.

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: --	Limited Quantities 1 L	Tunnel restriction code (D)
	Special Provision: -		
IMDG:	EMS: F-D, S-U	Limited Quantities 1 L	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 150 Kg	Packaging instructions: 203
	Pass.:	Maximum quantity: 75 Kg	Packaging instructions: 203
	Special Instructions:	A145, A167, A802	

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code.

Information not relevant.

SECTION 15. Regulatory information.**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture.**

Seveso category. 8

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

None.

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH).

None.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH).

None.

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

None.

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None.

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None.

Healthcare controls.

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

15.2. Chemical safety assessment.

No chemical safety assessment has been processed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

SECTION 16. Other information.

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

Flam. Gas 1	Flammable gas, category 1
Aerosol 1	Aerosol, category 1
Aerosol 3	Aerosol, category 3
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Reproductive toxicity, category 1B
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
Skin Corr. 1A	Skin corrosion, category 1A
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, category 1

HOLZSPRAY ACRYLIC

STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1
H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
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.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic 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
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (EU) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
 2. Regulation (EU) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
 3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 4. Regulation (EU) 453/2010 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
- 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
 - ECHA website

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.