CECCHI GUSTAVO & C.
Via M. Coppino 253 - 55049 Viareggio (Lu) ITALY
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www.cecchi.it info@cecchi.it

Safety data sheet

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name	**DRIVE ANTIFOULING LIGHT GRAY**
Chemical name and synonym	**Chlorovynil-Rosin Antifouling Paint – Solvent Based**

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

Intended useaNTIF **Marine Antifouling Bottom Paint**

Identified Uses	Industrial	Professional	Consumer
Prodotto verniciante per nautica – marina	-		✔
Prodotto verniciante per nautica outdoor	✔	✔	✔
Prodotto verniciante per nautica indoor	✔	✔	✔

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier:

Cecchi Gustavo & C. srl - Via M. Coppino 253,

55049 Viareggio (LU) ITALY www.cecchi.it - info@cecchi.it

1.4 Emergency telephone number:

+39 0584/383694 - info@cecchi.it

From monday to friday office hours 8:30 – 12:30, 14:00 – 18:30

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:

Flammable liquid, category 3	H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Serious eye damage, category 1	H318	Causes serious eye damage.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
Skin sensitization, category 1	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1	H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1	H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:

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www.cecchi.it info@cecchi.it

Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH032	Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.

Precautionary statements:

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P280	Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . .
P501	Dispose of contents / container to . . .

Contains: PIRITIONE ZINCO
ROSIN
Idrocarburi, C9, aromatici
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Product not intended for uses provided for by Dir. 2004/42/CE.

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	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
RAME SOLFOCIANURO		
CAS 1111-67-7	15 ≤ x < 25	Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=10, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=10, EUH032
EC 214-183-1		
INDEX 029-015-00-0		
Idrocarburi, C9, aromatici		
CAS -	10 ≤ x < 20	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT SE 3 H335, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411, Note C
EC 918-668-5		
INDEX -		
Reg. no. 01-2119455851-35-xxxx		
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		
CAS 13463-67-7	10 ≤ x < 20	
EC 236-675-5		
INDEX -		
Reg. no. 01-2119489379-17-XXXX		
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)		
CAS 1330-20-7	7.5 ≤ x < 10	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, Note C
EC 215-535-7		
INDEX 601-022-00-9		
Reg. no. 01-2119488216-32-XXXX		
ROSIN		
CAS 8050-09-7	5 ≤ x < 7.5	Skin Sens. 1 H317
EC 232-475-7		
INDEX 650-015-00-7		
Reg. no. 01-2119480418-32-XXXX		
ZINC OXIDE		
CAS 1314-13-2	5 ≤ x < 7.5	Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=1
EC 215-222-5		
INDEX 030-013-00-7		
Reg. no. 01-2119463881-32-XXXX		
PIRITIONE ZINCO		

CAS 13463-41-7	3 ≤ x < 5.5	Acute Tox. 3 H301, Acute Tox. 3 H331, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=100, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=10
EC 236-671-3		
INDEX -		
ETHYLBENZENE		
CAS 100-41-4	1.5 ≤ x < 2.5	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		
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE		
CAS 108-65-6	1.5 ≤ x < 2.5	Flam. Liq. 3 H226
EC 203-603-9		
INDEX 607-195-00-7		
Reg. no. 01-2119475791-29-XXXX		
N-BUTYL ACETATE		
CAS 123-86-4	0.5 ≤ x < 1.5	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC 204-658-1		
INDEX 607-025-00-1		
Reg. no. 01-2119485493-29-XXXX		
9-Octadecen-1 -amine, (9z)-		
CAS 112-90-3	0.05 ≤ x < 0.1	Acute Tox. 4 H302, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Corr. 1A H314, STOT SE 3 H335, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=10, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=10
EC 204-015-5		
INDEX -		
BARIUM SULFATE		
CAS 7727-43-7	0 ≤ x < 0.05	Substance with a community workplace exposure limit.
EC 231-784-4		
INDEX -		
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)		
CAS 1330-20-7	0 ≤ x < 0.05	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		
Reg. no. 01-2119488216-32-XXXX		

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

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

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

Information not available

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

RAME SOLFOCIANURO
SPEGNERE CON ACQUA.

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

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

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

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.
Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

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

6.2. Environmental precautions

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

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. If the product is flammable, use explosion-proof equipment. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.
Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

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

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

Storage class TRGS 510 (Germany):
3

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

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
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
NLD	Nederland	Databank of the social and Economic Concil of Netherlands (SER) Values, AF 2011:18
POL	Polska	ROZPORZĄDZENIE MINISTRA PRACY I POLITYKI SPOŁECZNEJ z dnia 16 grudnia 2011r
PRT	Portugal	Ministério da Economia e do Emprego Consolida as prescrições mínimas em matéria de protecção dos trabalhadores contra os riscos para a segurança e a saúde devido à exposição a agentes químicos no trabalho - Diaro da Republica I 26; 2012-02-06
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2016

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	10				
VLEP	FRA	10				
WEL	GBR	4				
NDS	POL	10				INHAL
TLV-ACGIH		10				

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
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	GBR	220	50	441	100	
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
OEL	NLD	210		442		SKIN
NDS	POL	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
Normal value for marine water sediment	12.46	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	6.58	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2.31	mg/kg

ZINC OXIDE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
MAK	DEU	1		1	
VLA	ESP	2		10	
VLEP	FRA	5			
MAC	NLD	5			
NDS	POL	5		10	
TLV-ACGIH		2		10	

PIRITIONE ZINCO

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
OEL	EU	2.5			

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	90	ng/l
Normal value in marine water	90	ng/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0.0095	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	0.0095	mg/kg/d
Normal value of STP microorganisms	0.01	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	1.02	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL			
Route of exposure	Effects on consumers	Effects on workers	
Skin		VND	0.01 mg/kg/d

ETHYLBENZENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
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	GBR	441	100	552	125	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	442	100	884	200	SKIN
OEL	NLD	215		430		SKIN
NDS	POL	200		400		
VLE	PRT	442	100	884	200	SKIN
OEL	EU	442	100	884	200	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		87	20			

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
AGW	DEU	270	50	270	50	
MAK	DEU	270	50	270	50	
VLA	ESP	275	50	550	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	274	50	548	100	
VLEP	ITA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
OEL	NLD	550				
NDS	POL	260		520		
VLE	PRT	275	50	550	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	SKIN

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	0.635	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0.0635	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	3.29	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0.329	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	100	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0.29	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL		
Route of exposure	Effects on consumers	Effects on workers

Oral	VND	1,67 mg/kg			
Inhalation	VND	33 mg/m3	VND	275 mg/m3	
Skin	VND	54,8 mg/kg	VND	153,5 mg/kg	

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
MAK	DEU	480	100	960	200	
VLA	ESP	724	150	965	200	
VLEP	FRA	710	150	940	200	
WEL	GBR	724	150	966	200	
OEL	NLD	150				
NDS	POL	200		950		
TLV-ACGIH			50		150	

BARIUM SULFATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
MAK	DEU	1.5				RESP
VLA	ESP	10				
WEL	GBR	4				
VLEP	ITA	0.5				
OEL	EU	0.5				
TLV-ACGIH		5				

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
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	GBR	220	50	441	100	
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
OEL	NLD	210		442		SKIN
NDS	POL	100				
VLE	PRT	221	50	442	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

Normal value for marine water sediment	12.46	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	6.58	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2.31	mg/kg

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.

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.

If the product may or must come into contact or react with acids, suitable technical and/or organisational measures should be taken to prevent the development of toxic and/or inflammable gases.

HAND PROTECTION
Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).
The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.
The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

SKIN PROTECTION
Wear category II 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.

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

EYE PROTECTION
Wear a hood visor or protective visor combined with airtight 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, use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.
Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.
If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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

Product residues must not be indiscriminately disposed of with waste water or by dumping in waterways.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	liquid
Colour	light grey
Odour	TYPICAL AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point	Not available
Boiling range	Not available
Flash point	23 ≤ T ≤ 60 °C
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	1.46
Solubility	NOT DETECTABLE IN WATER
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	>20,5 mm2/sec (40°C)
Explosive properties	Not available
Oxidising properties	Not available

9.2. Other information

Total solids (250°C / 482°F)	67.75 %
VOC (Directive 2010/75/EC) :	32.05 % - 468.80 g/litre

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

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

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

With the air it may slowly develop peroxides that explode with an increase in temperature.

N-BUTYL ACETATE
Decomposes on contact with: water.

10.2. Chemical stability

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

RAME SOLFOCIANURO
Decomposes when heated.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

RAME SOLFOCIANURO
Avoid contact with: acids.
Decomposes under the effect of heat.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
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 oxidants.Attacks various types of plastic materials.May form explosive mixtures with: air.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
May react violently with: oxidising substances,strong acids,alkaline metals.

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.

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.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

PIRITIONE ZINCO
Evitare l'esposizione a: luce solare diretta temperature estremamente elevate o estremamente basse

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

10.5. Incompatible materials

PIRITIONE ZINCO
Keep away from: strong oxidising agents,strong acids,strong alkalis.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
Incompatible with: oxidising substances,strong acids,alkaline metals.

N-BUTYL ACETATE
Incompatible with: water,nitrates,strong oxidants,acids,alkalis,zinc.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

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

RAME SOLFOCIANURO
Develops: sulphurous anhydride,carbon monoxide,nitrogen oxide,nitrogen dioxide,hydrogen cyanide.

PIRITIONE ZINCO
Può sviluppare: anidride carbonica monossido di carbonio composti dello zolfo azotoguando

ETHYLBENZENE
May develop: methane,styrene,hydrogen,ethane.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.
It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

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

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
The main route of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory route is less important due to the low vapour pressure of the product.

Information on likely routes of exposure
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.
POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE
WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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

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

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
Above 100 ppm causes irritation of the eye, nose and oropharynx mucous membranes. At 1000 ppm, disturbance of equilibrium and severe eye irritation can be noticed. Clinical and biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and eye irritation with direct contact. No chronic effects on humans have been reported (INCR, 2010).

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE
In humans, the substance's vapours cause irritation of the eyes and nose. In the event of repeated exposure, skin irritation, dermatitis (dryness and cracking of the skin) and keratitis appear.

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE
A case of acute intoxication been reported involving a 33 year old worker while cleaning a tank with a preparation containing xylenes, butyl acetate and ethylene glycol acetate. The person had irritation of the conjunctiva and upper respiratory tract, drowsiness and motor coordination disorders, which disappeared within 5 hours. The symptoms are attributed to poisoning by mixed xylenes and butyl acetate, with a possible synergistic effect responsible for the neurological effects. Cases of vacuolar keratitis are reported in workers exposed to a mixture of butyl acetate and isobutanol vapours, but with uncertainty concerning the responsibility of a particular solvent (INRC, 2011).

ACUTE TOXICITY
LC50 (Inhalation - vapours) of the mixture:> 20 mg/l
LC50 (Inhalation - mists / powders) of the mixture:16.9 mg/l
LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:>2000 mg/kg
LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:>2000 mg/kg

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
LD50 (Oral) 3523 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal) 4350 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation)

TITANIUM DIOXIDE
LD50 (Oral) > 10000 mg/kg Rat

BARIUM SULFATE
LD50 (Oral) > 3000 mg/kg Mouse

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
LD50 (Oral) 8530 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal) > 5000 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation)

ETHYLBENZENE
LD50 (Oral) 3500 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal) 15354 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation)

N-BUTYL ACETATE

LD50 (Oral) > 6400 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal) > 5000 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation)

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
LD50 (Oral) 3523 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal) 4350 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation)

PIRITIONE ZINCO
LD50 (Oral) > 268 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal) > 2000 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation)

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION
Causes serious eye damage
RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION
Sensitising for the skin
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
CARCINOGENICITY
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
Classified in Group 3 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) affirms that "the data is inadequate for an assessment of the carcinogenic potential".

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

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE
May cause respiratory irritation
STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
ASPIRATION HAZARD
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class Viscosity: >20,5 mm2/sec (40°C)

SECTION 12. Ecological information

This product is dangerous for the environment and highly toxic for aquatic organisms. In the long term, it have negative effects on aquatic environment.

12.1. Toxicity

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)	
LC50 - for Fish	> 4.2 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 2.93 mg/l/48h Daphnia Magna
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE	
LC50 - for Fish	> 100 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 408 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 100 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Fish	47.5 mg/l Oncothynchus mykiss
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	> 99 mg/l Daphnia magna

Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 999 mg/l Selenastrum capricornutum

ZINC OXIDE

LC50 - for Fish	1.1 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss
EC50 - for Crustacea	1.7 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	0.14 mg/l/72h Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata
Chronic NOEC for Fish	0.53 mg/l
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	0.024 mg/l

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

LC50 - for Fish	> 4.2 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 2.93 mg/l/48h Daphnia Magna

RAME SOLFOCIANURO

LC50 - for Fish	> 0.03 mg/l/96h trota iridea
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 0.02 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna

PIRITIONE ZINCO

LC50 - for Fish	> 0.0026 mg/l/96h Cavedano americano
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 0.008 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna

12.2. Persistence and degradability

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Solubility in water	100 - 1000 mg/l

Degradability: information not available

Rapidly degradable

ROSIN

Solubility in water	0,1 - 100 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Solubility in water	< 0.001 mg/l

Degradability: information not available

BARIUM SULFATE

Solubility in water	0,1 - 100 mg/l

Degradability: information not available

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water	> 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

ETHYLBENZENE

Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l

ZINC OXIDE

Solubility in water	2.9 mg/l
Solubility in water	0,1 - 100 mg/l

Degradability: information not available

NOT rapidly degradable

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Solubility in water	100 - 1000 mg/l

Degradability: information not available

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	3.12
BCF	25.9

ROSIN

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	3
BCF	56.23

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	1.2

ETHYLBENZENE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	3.6

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	2.3
BCF	15.3

ZINC OXIDE

BCF	> 175 Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

3.12 BCF	25.9

12.4. Mobility in soil

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS) Partition coefficient: soil/water	2.73
ROSIN Partition coefficient: soil/water	3.7289
N-BUTYL ACETATE Partition coefficient: soil/water	< 3
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS) Partition coefficient: soil/water	2.73

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage 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.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
Manca la traduzione TT220 => (CSS AGG A). <=======(*)

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA:	1263

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID:	PAINT or PAINT RELATED

IMDG:	MATERIAL PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (RAME SOLFOCIANURO)
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:	Environmentally Hazardous
IMDG:	Marine Pollutant
IATA:	NO

For Air transport, environmentally hazardous mark is only mandatory for UN 3077 and UN 3082.

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 30	Limited Quantities: 5 L	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
	Special Provision: -		
IMDG:	EMS: F-E, S-E	Limited Quantities: 5 L	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 220 L	Packaging instructions: 366
	Pass.:	Maximum quantity: 60 L	Packaging instructions: 355
	Special Instructions:	A3, A72, A192	

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol 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 - Directive 2012/18/EC: P5c-E1

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

Product
Point 3 - 40

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

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

Substances subject to authorisarion (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.

German regulation on the classification of substances hazardous to water (VwVwS 2005)

WGK 3: Severe hazard to waters

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been performed for the following contained substances

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

N-BUTYL ACETATE

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

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
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1

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STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
Skin Corr. 1A	Skin corrosion, category 1A
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, category 1
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
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H301	Toxic if swallowed
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
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.
EUH032	Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.
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

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- 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

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5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
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- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
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- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
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- IFA GESTIS website
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- 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.