

Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2015/830

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: 411 00 15980-3300-Black
411 00 15990-3305-Blue
411 00 16000-3310-Yellow
411 00 16010-3315-Red

Product name: MARKING PAINT

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

Intended use: Acrylic spray paint for professional tracing purposes

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: Meccanocar Italia S.r.l.
Full address: Via San Francesco, 22
District and Country: 56033 Capannoli (PI)
Italy

Tel. +39 0587 609433

Fax +39 0587 607145

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet

Product distribution by: moreno.meini@meccanocar.it

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to

National Poisons Information Service: +44 121 507 4123

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2015/830. 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	Extremely flammable aerosol.
	H229	Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

2.2. Label elements

MARKING PAINT

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

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words:

Danger

Hazard statements:

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements:

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P501	Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local regulations.

Contains: ACETONE
ETHYL ACETATE

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

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
ACETONE		
CAS 67-64-1	$28,5 \leq x < 30$	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC 200-662-2		
INDEX 606-001-00-8		
Reg. no. 01-2119471330-49-XXXX		
PROPANE		
CAS 74-98-6	$27 \leq x < 28,5$	Flam. Gas 1A H220, Press. Gas (Liq.) H280, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: U

MARKING PAINT

EC 200-827-9

INDEX 601-003-00-5

Reg. no. 01-2119486944-21-XXXX

BUTANE

CAS 106-97-8

 $10,5 \leq x < 12$

Flam. Gas 1A H220, Press. Gas (Liq.) H280, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C U

EC 203-448-7

INDEX 601-004-00-0

Reg. no. 01-2119474691-32-XXXX

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

CAS 1330-20-7

 $8,5 \leq x < 10$

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C

EC 215-535-7

INDEX 601-022-00-9

Reg. no. 01-2119488216-32-XXXX

ETHYL ACETATE

CAS 141-78-6

 $5 \leq x < 6$

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

EC 205-500-4

INDEX 607-022-00-5

Reg. no. 01-2119475103-46-XXXX

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

CAS 111-76-2

 $5 \leq x < 6$

Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315

EC 203-905-0

INDEX 603-014-00-0

Reg. no. 01-2119475108-36-XXXX

ISOBUTANE

CAS 75-28-5

 $5 \leq x < 6$

Flam. Gas 1A H220, Press. Gas H280

EC 200-857-2

INDEX 601-004-00-0

Reg. no. 01-2119485395-27-XXXX

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL
ACETATE**

CAS 108-65-6

 $0,8 \leq x < 0,9$

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336

EC 203-603-9

INDEX 607-195-00-7

Reg. no. 01-2119475791-29-XXXX

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

The product is an aerosol containing propellants. For the purposes of calculation of the health hazards, propellants are not considered (unless they have health hazards). The percentages indicated are inclusive of the propellants.

Percentage of propellants: 44,70 %

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 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists,

MARKING PAINT

seek medical advice.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash immediately with plenty of water. If irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. In the event of breathing difficulties, get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person, unless authorised by a doctor.

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

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.

Printed on 16/03/2021

Page n. 5/30

Replaced revision:2 (Dated: 27/07/2020)

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

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

7.3. Specific end use(s)

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Regulatory References:

ESP	España	LÍMITES DE EXPOSICIÓN PROFESIONAL PARA AGENTES QUÍMICOS EN ESPAÑA 2019 (INSST)
FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France. ED 984 - INRS
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Third edition,published 2018)
ITA	Italia	DIRETTIVA (UE) 2017/164 DELLA COMMISSIONE del 31 gennaio 2017
NOR	Norge	Fastsatt av Arbeids- og sosialdepartementet 21. august 2018 med hjemmel i lov 17. juni 2005 nr. 62 om arbeidsmiljø, arbeidstid, stillingsvern mv. (arbeidsmiljøloven) § 1-3, § 1-4 og § 4-5
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 - Diário da República, 1.ª série - N.º 111 - 11 de junho de 2018
EU	TLV-ACGIH RCP TLV	ACGIH 2019 ACGIH TLVs and BEIs – Appendix H

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	1210	500	2420	1000	
WEL	GBR	1210	500	3620	1500	
VLEP	ITA	1210	500			
TLV	NOR	295	125			
VLE	PRT	1210	500			
OEL	EU	1210	500			
TLV-ACGIH			250		500	
Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC						

Normal value in fresh water	10,6	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	1,06	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	30,4	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	3,04	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	100	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	29,5	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL								
Effects on consumers				Effects on workers				
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				62 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				200 mg/m3			2420 mg/m3	1210 mg/m3
Skin				62 mg/kg bw/d				186 mg/kg bw/d

PROPANE						
Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP		1000			
TLV	NOR	900	500			
TLV-ACGIH			1000			

BUTANE						
Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP		1000			Gases
VLEP	FRA	1900	800			
WEL	GBR	1450	600	1810	750	
TLV	NOR	600	250			
TLV-ACGIH					1000	

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)						
Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	221	50	442	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV	NOR	108	25			SKIN
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			
Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL								
	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				12,5 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	260 mg/m3	260 mg/m3	65,3 mg/m3	65,3 mg/m3	442 mg/m3	442 mg/m3	221 mg/m3	221 mg/m3
Skin				125 mg/kg bw/d				212 mg/kg bw/d
ISOBUTANE								
Threshold Limit Value								
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm			
RCP TLV			1000		RESP			
2-BUTOXYETHANOL								
Threshold Limit Value								
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm			
VLA	ESP	98	20	245	50	SKIN		
VLEP	FRA	49	10	246	50	SKIN		
WEL	GBR	123	25	246	50	SKIN		
VLEP	ITA	98	20	246	50	SKIN		
TLV	NOR	50	10			SKIN		
VLE	PRT	98	20	246	50	SKIN		
OEL	EU	98	20	246	50	SKIN		
TLV-ACGIH		97	20					
Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC								
Normal value in fresh water				8,8	mg/l			
Normal value in marine water				0,88	mg/l			
Normal value for fresh water sediment				34,6	mg/kg			
Normal value for marine water sediment				3,46	mg/kg			
Normal value of STP microorganisms				463	mg/l			
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)				0,02	mg/kg			
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment				2,33	mg/kg			
Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL								
	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral		26,7 mg/kg bw/d		6,3 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	147 mg/m3	426 mg/m3		59 mg/m3	246 mg/m3			98 mg/m3

Skin

89 mg/kg/d

75 mg/kg
bw/d

89 mg/kg
bw/d

125 mg/kg
bw/d

ETHYL ACETATE								
Threshold Limit Value								
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm			
VLA	ESP	734	200	1468	400			
VLEP	FRA	1400	400					
WEL	GBR	734	200	1468	400			
VLEP	ITA	734	200	1468	400			
TLV	NOR	734	200					
VLE	PRT	734	200	1468	400			
OEL	EU	734	200	1468	400			
TLV-ACGIH		1441	400					
Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC								
Normal value in fresh water				0,24	mg/l			
Normal value in marine water				0,024	mg/l			
Normal value for fresh water sediment				1,15	mg/kg			
Normal value for marine water sediment				0,115	mg/kg			
Normal value of STP microorganisms				650	mg/l			
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)				0,2	mg/kg			
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment				0,148	mg/kg			
Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL								
	Effects on consumers			Effects on workers				
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				4,5 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	734 mg/m3	734 mg/m3	367 mg/m3	367 mg/m3	1468 mg/m3	1468 mg/m3	734 mg/m3	734 mg/m3
Skin				37 mg/kg bw/d				63 mg/kg bw/d

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE						
Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	275	50	550	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	274	50	548	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
TLV	NOR	270	50			SKIN
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				0,064	mg/l	
Normal value for fresh water sediment				3,29	mg/kg	

MARKING PAINT

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								
Effects on consumers				Effects on workers				
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral		500 mg/kg bw/d		36 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation			33 mg/m3	33 mg/m3			550 mg/m3	275 mg/m3
Skin				320 mg/kg bw/d				796 mg/kg bw/d

Legend:

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

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified.

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 II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Regulation 2016/425 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.

ACETONE

Protective gloves according to EN 374.

Glove material: Butyl rubber (butyl rubber) - Layer thickness >= 0.5 mm.

Breakthrough time: > 480 min.

Observe the glove manufacturer's instructions regarding penetrability and breakthrough time.

MARKING PAINT

ISOBUTANE

Suitable glove material protective gloves, e.g. nitrile butadiene rubber gloves (NBR), leather gloves, heat insulating

Selection of protective gloves to meet specific workplace requirements.

Suitability for specific workplaces must be clarified with the manufacturers of protective gloves.

The information is based on our tests, references from literature and information from glove manufacturers or derived by analogy with similar materials.

Remember that the useful time per day of a chemical protection glove can be much shorter than the breakthrough time determined according to EN 374 due to the numerous influencing factors involved.

ETHYL ACETATE

Butyl rubber gloves (opening times > 480 minutes), Neoprene™ rubber, nitrile rubber (opening times up to 480 minutes).

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Use gloves chemically resistant to this material in case of prolonged or frequent repeated contact. Use chemical resistant gloves classified according to EN374: protective gloves against chemicals and microorganisms. Examples of preferred barrier material for gloves include: Butyl rubber. Polyethylene. Chlorinated polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable barrier materials for gloves include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Nitrile / butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). In the event of prolonged or frequently repeated contact, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher is recommended (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374). When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 1 or more is recommended (breakthrough time greater than 10 minutes according to EN 374)

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

Appearance	aerosol
Colour	various
Odour	characteristic of solvent
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Melting point / freezing point	< -5 °C
Initial boiling point	Not available
Boiling range	Not available
Flash point	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	flammable gas
Lower inflammability limit	Not available
Upper inflammability limit	Not available
Lower explosive limit	1,8 % (V/V)
Upper explosive limit	9,5 % (V/V)
Vapour pressure	3250 mmHg
Vapour density	<1 (Aria = 1)
Relative density	0,608
Solubility	insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available

MARKING PAINT

Auto-ignition temperature	> 270 °C
Decomposition temperature	> 300°C
Viscosity	> 28 sec. TF4 a +15°C
Explosive properties	Not available
Oxidising properties	Not available

9.2. Other information

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EC) : 72,00 % - 437,76 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.

ACETONE

Decomposes under the effect of heat.

Acetone reacts in the presence of bases. The vapor forms potentially explosive mixtures with the air. Heavier than air, they proceed at floor level and can flash at a great distance when turned on. It can electrostatically charge.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Decomposes under the effect of heat.

ETHYL ACETATE

It slowly decomposes to acetic acid and ethanol due to the action of light, air and water. Stable under normal conditions. Upon storage, it is slowly decomposed by water.

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.

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.

ACETONE

Risk of explosion on contact with: bromine trifluoride,fluorine dioxide,hydrogen peroxide,nitrosyl chloride,2-methyl-1,3 butadiene,nitromethane,nitrosyl

MARKING PAINT

perchlorate. May react dangerously with: potassium tert-butoxide, alkaline hydroxides, bromine, bromoform, isoprene, sodium, sulphur dioxide, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, nitric acid, chloroform, peroxy monosulphuric acid, phosphoryl oxychloride, chromosulphuric acid, fluorine, strong oxidising agents, strong reducing agents. Develops flammable gas on contact with: nitrosyl perchlorate.

BUTANE

Vapors can form an explosive mixture 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.

ISOBUTANE

Vapors can form an explosive mixture with air.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

May react dangerously with: aluminium, oxidising agents. Forms peroxides with: air.

ETHYL ACETATE

Risk of explosion on contact with: alkaline metals, hydrides, oleum. May react violently with: fluorine, strong oxidising agents, chlorosulphuric acid, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

May react violently with: oxidising substances, strong acids, alkaline metals.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating.

ACETONE

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames.

Highly flammable. Concentrated vapors are heavier than air. Forms explosive mixtures with air, even in empty and uncleaned containers. It can produce, if mixed with chlorinated hydrocarbons and exposed to light, highly irritating chlorine acetone.

BUTANE

Avoid heat and sources of ignition.

ISOBUTANE

Keep away from heat and other causes of fire.

MARKING PAINT

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat,naked flames.

High temperatures and sources of ignition. Prolonged exposure with air / oxygen and light.

ETHYL ACETATE

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

Ignition sources.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

The product can oxidize at high temperatures. Avoid static discharge. Flammable vapors can be released at high temperatures

10.5. Incompatible materials

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

ACETONE

Incompatible with: acids,oxidising substances.

Attacks many plastics and rubbers. Condensation may form on contact with barium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide and many other alkaline materials. Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, alkalis and amines.

BUTANE

Strong oxidizing agents, chlorine, oxygen.

ISOBUTANE

Strong oxidizing agents, chlorine, oxygen.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Oxidizing agents.

ETHYL ACETATE

Incompatible with: acids,bases,strong oxidants,aluminium,nitrates,chlorosulphuric acid.Incompatible materials: plastic materials.

Oxidizing agents, acids, alkalis.

MARKING PAINT

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Incompatible with: oxidising substances, strong acids, alkaline metals.

Avoid contact with oxidizing materials. Avoid contact with: strong acids. Strong oxidants.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

ACETONE

May develop: ketenes, irritant substances.

In case of fire the following can be released: carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

BUTANE

In case of fire or production of thermal decomposition, for example, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide (CO₂).

ISOBUTANE

In case of fire or production of thermal decomposition, for example, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide (CO₂).

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

May develop: hydrogen.

Carbon oxides.

ETHYL ACETATE

Carbon oxides on combustion.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information**11.1. Information on toxicological effects**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

MARKING PAINT

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.

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).

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.

ACUTE TOXICITY

LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture:

> 20 mg/l

LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:

>2000 mg/kg

LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:

>2000 mg/kg

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

LD50 (Oral) 615 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) 405 mg/kg Rabbit

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

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

LD50 (Oral) 8530 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) > 5000 mg/kg Rat

MARKING PAINT

ACETONE

Method: Not indicated

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: LD50 = 5800 mg / kg bw

Bibliographic reference: Acetone potentiation of acute acetonitrile toxicity, Freeman JJ, Hayes EP (1985)

PROPANE

Method: To study the concentrations at which the effects of the CNS occur following exposure by inhalation to propane by measuring LC50 (15 min) and EC50 (CNS) (10 min) in rats.

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Alderley Park (SPF); male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation

Results: LC50> 800 000 ppm

BUTANE

Method: Not indicated

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Alderley Park (SPF); male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation

Results: LC50: 1 443 mg / L air

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Method: Equivalent or similar to EU Method B.1

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (F344 / N; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: LD50 = 3523 mg / kg bw

Method: Equivalent or similar to EU Method B.2

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (male)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: LD50 = 6700 ppm

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: OECD 401

Reliability: 1

Species: guinea pig (Hartley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: LD50 = 1414 mg / kg bw

Method: CFR title 49, section 173.132

Reliability: 2

Species: Guinea pig (Dunkin-Hartley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapor)

Results: Not classified

Method: OECD 402

Reliability: 1

Species: guinea pig (Hartley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Not classified

ETHYL ACETATE

Method: Multi-Substance Rule for the Testing of Neurotoxicity 40 CFR Part 799 (58 FR 40262)

Meccanocar Italia S.r.l.	Revision nr. 3 Dated 16/03/2021
MARKING PAINT	Printed on 16/03/2021 Page n. 17/30 Replaced revision:2 (Dated: 27/07/2020)

Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: Negative
Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White; male)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: LD50> 20 000 mg / kg bw

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: EU Method B.4
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand white; male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Irritating
Bibliographic reference: Jacobs G, Martens M, Mosselmans G, Proposal of limit concentrations for skin irritation within the context of a new EEC directive on the classification and labeling of preparations. (1987)

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar from OECD 404
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not irritating

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: OECD 405
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand white; male / female)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Irritating

ETHYL ACETATE

Method: OECD 405
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Not irritating

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar from OECD 405
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Not irritating

MARKING PAINT

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ACETONE

Method: Not indicated

Reliability: 2

Species: guinea pig (Hartley; female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Not sensitizing

Bibliographic reference: A new protocol and criteria for quantitative determination of sensitization potencies of chemicals by guinea pig maximization test, Nakamura A, Momma J, Sekiguchi H, Noda T, Yamano T, Kaniwa MA, Kojima S, Tsuda M, Kurokawa Y (1994)

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: OECD 406

Reliability: 1

Species: Guinea pig (Dunkin-Hartley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Not sensitizing

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 474-Test in vivo

Reliability: 1

Species: Mouse (B6C3F1)

Results: Negative

Skin sensitization

ETHYL ACETATE

Method: OECD 406

Reliability: 1

Species: guinea pig (Dunkin-Hartley; female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Not sensitizing

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar from OECD 406

Reliability: 2

Species: guinea pig (Dunkin-Hartley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Not sensitizing

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

PROPANE

Method: OECD 471 in vitro test

Reliability: 1

Species: Histidine Salmonella

Results: Negative with or without metabolic activation

Method: OECD 474-test in vivo

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley CD; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (gas)

Results: Negative

BUTANE

MARKING PAINT

Method: OECD 471 in vitro test
Reliability: 1
Species: Salmonella strains, S. typhimurium
Results: Negative without metabolic activation
Method: OECD 474-test in vivo
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley CD; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (gas)
Results: Negative

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Method: Equivalent or similar to EU Method B.10-in vitro test
Reliability: 2
Species: Chinese hamster
Results: Negative with and without metabolic activation
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 478
Reliability: 2
Species: Mouse (Swiss Webster; male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Negative

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 471 in vitro test
Reliability: 1
Species: S. typhimurium TA 1535
Results: negative
Bibliographic reference:
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 474-Test in vivo
Reliability: 1
Species: Mouse (B6C3F1)
Results: Negative

ETHYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 471 in vitro test
Reliability: 2
Species: S. typhimurium
Results: Negative with and without metabolic activation
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 474 in vivo test
Reliability: 2
Species: Chinese hamster (male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Negative

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar from OECD 471-in vitro test
Reliability: 1
Species: Salmonella typhimurium
Results: Negative

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ACETONE

Method: Not indicated

MARKING PAINT

Reliability: 2

Species: Mouse (ICR; female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Negative

Bibliographic reference: Mouse skin carcinogenicity tests of the flame retardants tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate, tetrakis (hydroxymethyl) phosphonium chloride, and polyvinyl bromide, Van Duuren BL, Loewengart G, Seldman I, Smith AC, Melchionne S (1974)

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".

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Method: OECD Guideline 453

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: NOEL 300 ppm

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

BUTANE

Method: OECD 413

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley CD; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation

Results: NOAEC 10000 ppm

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: Not indicated

Reliability: 1

Species: Mouse (CD-1; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: NOAEL = 720 mg / kg bw / day

Bibliographic reference: Heindel JJ, Gulati DK, Russel VS, Reel JR, Lawton AD and Lamb JC, Assessment of Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl and monophenol Ether reproductive toxicity using a continuous breeding protocol in Swiss CD-1 mice (1990).

ETHYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 416

Reliability: 1

Species: Mouse (CD-1; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: Negative

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 414

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)

Route of exposure: Inhalation

Results: Negative

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility

PROPANE

Method: OECD 413

Reliability: 1

MARKING PAINT

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley CD; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation
Results: NOAEC (fertility) 10 000 ppm

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (CrI-CD® (SC) BR; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: Negative, NOAEC (fertility) = 500 ppm

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Method: OECD Guideline 416
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: NOAEL 300 ppm

Adverse effects on development of the offspring
ACETONE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 414
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: Negative, NOAEC (development) = 2200 ppm

PROPANE

Method: EPA OPPTS 870.3700
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (VAF / Plus®, Sprague-Dawley Derived (CD®) CrI: CD® IGS BR)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (gas)
Results: NOAEC (development) 10 426 ppm

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 414
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: Negative (development)

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar from OECD 414
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)
Route of exposure: Inhalation
Results: NOAEL 500 ppm

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

ACETONE

MARKING PAINT

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

PROPANE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

BUTANE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

ISOBUTANE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

ETHYL ACETATE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

Target organ
ACETONE

Narcotic effects

ETHYL ACETATE

Central nervous system

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Central nervous system

Route of exposure
ACETONE

Inhalation

ETHYL ACETATE

Inhalation

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

MARKING PAINT

Oral

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ACETONE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 408

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: Negative, NOAEL = 10000 ppm

Method: Not indicated

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male)

Route of exposure: Inhalation

Results: Negative, NOAEC = 19000 ppm

Bibliographic reference: Evaluation of toluene and acetone inhalant abuse. II. Model development and toxicology, Bruckner JV, Peterson RG (1981)

Method: Not indicated

Reliability: 2

Species: Not indicated

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Negative

Bibliographic reference: Pathology of aging female SENCAR mice used as controls in skin two-stage carcinogenesis studies, Ward J, Quander RD, Wenk M, Spangler E (1986)

PROPANE

Method: OECD 422

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (gas)

Results: NOAEC 16 000 ppm

BUTANE

Method: OECD 413

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (gas)

Results: NOAEC = 10000 ppm

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 408

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: Negative

ISOBUTANE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for prolonged or repeated exposure.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 408

Reliability: 1

MARKING PAINT

Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Negative, NOAEL <69 mg / kg bw
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 453
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: Negative, NOAEC <31 ppm
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 411
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White; male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Negative; NOAEL > 150 mg / kg bw / day

ETHYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to EPA OTS 795.2600
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: NOAEL 900 mg / kg bw / day
Method: EPA OTS 798.2450
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (CrI: CD®BR; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation
Results: LOEC 350 ppm

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Method: OECD Guideline 422
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Crj: CD (SD); male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: NOAEL 1000 mg / kg / day
Method: OECD Guideline 453
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: NOEL 300 ppm
Method: Equivalent or similar from OECD 410
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White; male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: NOAEL > 1 000 mg / kg bw / day

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SECTION 12. Ecological information**12.1. Toxicity**

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

LC50 - for Fish	2,6 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	1 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	1,3 mg/l/72h

MARKING PAINT

EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants

0,44 mg/l/72h

Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants

0,44 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and degradability

ACETONE

Easily degradable in water, 90.9% in 28 days.

BUTANE

Quickly degradable in water.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Rapidly degradable in water, 98% in 28 days

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Easily degradable.

ETHYL ACETATE

Rapidly degradable, 60% in 10 days.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Rapidly biodegradable, from 70.5% to 93.4% in 45 days.

ETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water

> 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

BUTANE

Solubility in water

0,1 - 100 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Solubility in water

1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

ACETONE

Rapidly degradable

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Solubility in water

100 - 1000 mg/l

Degradability: information not available

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water

> 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

PROPANE

Solubility in water

0,1 - 100 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

ETHYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

0,68

BCF

30

MARKING PAINT

BUTANE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1,09

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,81

ACETONE

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

BCF 3

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,12

BCF 25,9

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1,2

PROPANE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1,09

12.4. Mobility in soil

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.

ACETONE

Incinerate as hazardous waste according to applicable local, state and federal regulations. Do not throw in household waste.

BUTANE

No waste key number according to the European list of waste types can be assigned to this product, since this classification is based on the use (not yet

MARKING PAINT

determined) for which the product is intended for the consumer.

The key number for the waste must be determined according to the European waste type list (decision on the EU waste type list 2000/532 / EC) in collaboration with the disposal company / producer / authority Official.

ISOBUTANE

Compliance with local regulations, e.g. incineration through flaring system.

No waste key number according to the European list of waste types can be assigned to this product, since this classification is based on the use (not yet determined) for which the product is intended for the consumer.

The key number for the waste must be determined according to the European waste type list (decision on the EU waste type list 2000/532 / EC) in collaboration with the disposal company / producer / authority Official.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Dispose of as hazardous waste. Recover or recycle if possible. Otherwise incineration. Dispose according to local regulations.

ETHYL ACETATE

Dispose of as hazardous waste. Recover or recycle if possible. Otherwise incineration. Dispose according to local regulations.

Disposal of the container: empty the container completely. Empty containers may contain highly flammable residues. Do not cut, grind, puncture, weld or dispose of containers unless adequate precautions have been taken against this hazard. Do not remove the container labels until they are cleaned. Send to drum recovery or metal recovery.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

This product, when disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state, must be treated as hazardous waste according to EC Directive 91/689 / EEC. Disposal practices must comply with all national and provincial laws and local or local laws governing hazardous waste. Further evaluation may be required for used, contaminated and residual materials. Do not discharge into sewers, onto the ground or into any body of water.

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

ADR / RID, IMDG, 1950
IATA:

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: AEROSOLS
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

MARKING PAINT

ADR / RID: NO

IMDG: NO

IATA: 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 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: P3a

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

<u>Product</u>	
Point	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 authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

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

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

MARKING PAINT

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

A chemical safety assessment has not been performed for the preparation/for the substances indicated in section 3.

SECTION 16. Other information

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

Flam. Gas 1A	Flammable gas, category 1A
Aerosol 1	Aerosol, category 1
Aerosol 3	Aerosol, category 3
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Press. Gas	Pressurised gas
Press. Gas (Liq.)	Liquefied gas
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
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
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.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may burst if heated.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
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)

MARKING PAINT

- 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 (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
 2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
 3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
 5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
 13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
 14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
 15. Regulation (EU) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
 16. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
 - Handling Chemical Safety
 - INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
 - Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
 - N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
 - IFA GESTIS website
 - ECHA website
 - Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

Product's classification is based on the calculation methods set out in Annex I of the CLP Regulation, unless otherwise indicated in sections 11 and 12.

The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

02 / 03 / 04 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 15 / 16.