Safety Data Sheet

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code:	**600059002**
Product name	**59002 GREY LOW GLOSS BACKING COAT S6644**

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

Intended use	**BAck coat for coil coat**

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name	**ISVA VERNICI S.r.l.**
Full address	**V. Circonvallazione Esterna, 9**
District and Country	**10043 ORBASSANO (TO)**
	ITA
	Tel. + 39 (0) 11- 90.34.260
	Fax + 39 (0) 11- 90.11.950
e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet	**sicurezza@isvavernici.it**

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to	**Centro Antiveleni - Azienda Ospedaliera «S.G. Battista» - Molinette di Torino** **Corso A.M. Dogliotti, 14 - 10128 Torino** **Tel.: (011) 6637637**

2. Hazards identification.

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture.

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and/or EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of EC Regulationn 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.

Danger Symbols: Xi

R phrases: 10-36/37/38-43-52/53-67

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

2.2. Label elements.

Hazard labelling pursuant to Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Xi

IRRITANT

R10	FLAMMABLE.
R36/37/38	IRRITATING TO EYES, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM AND SKIN.
R43	MAY CAUSE SENSITIZATION BY SKIN CONTACT.
R52/53	HARMFUL TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT.
R67	VAPOURS MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS AND DIZZINESS.
S24/25	AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN AND EYES.
S26	IN CASE OF CONTACT WITH EYES, RINSE IMMEDIATELY WITH PLENTY OF WATER AND SEEK MEDICAL ADVICE.

S37 WEAR SUITABLE GLOVES.
S43 IN CASE OF FIRE, USE . . . (INDICATE IN THE SPACE THE PRECISE TYPE OF FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT. IF WATER INCREASES RISK, ADD - 'NEVER USE WATER`).

Contains: REACTION PRODUCT: BISPHENOL A-(EPICHLORHYDRIN)

2.3. Other hazards.

Information not available.

3. Composition/information on ingredients.

3.1. Substances.

Information not relevant.

3.2. Mixtures.

Contains:

Identification.	Conc. %.	Classification 67/548/EEC.	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP).
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)			
CAS. 1330-20-7	1 - 5	R10, Xn R20/21, Xi R38, Note C	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Note C
EC. 215-535-7			
INDEX. 601-022-00-9			
SOLVENT NAPHTA (COAL)			
CAS. 65996-79-4	10 - 20	R10, R66, R67, Xn R65, Xi R37, N R51/53, Note H J	Carc. 1B H350, Muta. 1B H340, Note H J
EC. 266-013-0			
INDEX. 648-020-00-4			
SOLVENT NAPHTA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM			
CAS. 64742-94-5	1 - 2,5	R66, R67, Xn R65, N R51/53, Note H	Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Note H
EC. 265-198-5			
INDEX. 649-424-00-3			
TALC			
CAS. 14807-96-6	5 - 10	Xi R20, Xi R37	Acute Tox. 4 H332, STOT SE 3 H335
EC. 238-877-9			
INDEX. -			
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE			
CAS. 108-65-6	10 - 20	R10	Flam. Liq. 3 H226
EC. 203-603-9			
INDEX. 607-195-00-7			
N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE			
CAS. 872-50-4	0 - 0,5	Repr. Cat. 2 R61, Xi R36/37/38	Repr. 1B H360D, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H335, Skin Irrit. 2 H315
EC. 212-828-1			
INDEX. 606-021-00-7			
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL			
CAS. 78-83-1	1 - 5	R10, R67, Xi R37/38, Xi R41	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H335, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Eye Dam. 1 H318, STOT SE 3 H336
EC. 201-148-0			
INDEX. 603-108-00-1			
TOLUENE			
CAS. 108-88-3	1 - 5	Repr. Cat. 3 R63, R67, F R11, Xn R48/20, Xn R65, Xi R38	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Repr. 2 H361d, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336
EC. 203-625-9			
INDEX. 601-021-00-3			
ETHYLBENZENE			
CAS. 100-41-4	0,5 - 1	F R11, Xi R20	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 4 H332
EC. 202-849-4			
INDEX. 601-023-00-4			
2-BUTOXYETHANOL			
CAS. 111-76-2	1 - 5	Xn R20/21/22, Xi R36/38	Acute Tox. 4 H332, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315
EC. 203-905-0			
INDEX. 603-014-00-0			

REACTION PRODUCT: BISPHENOL A-(EPICHLORHYDRIN)
CAS. *25068-38-6* 1 - 5 Xi R36/38, Xi R43
EC. -
INDEX. -

T+ = Very Toxic(T+), T = Toxic(T), Xn = Harmful(Xn), C = Corrosive(C), Xi = Irritant(Xi), O = Oxidizing(O), E = Explosive(E), F+ = Extremely Flammable(F+), F = Highly Flammable(F)

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

4. First aid measures.

4.1. Description of first aid measures.
EYES: Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical advice.
SKIN: Wash immediately with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before using them again.
INHALATION: Remove to open air. If breathing is irregular, seek medical advice.
INGESTION: Obtain immediate medical attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed.
For symptoms and effects caused by the contained substances see chap. 11.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.
Follow doctor's orders.

5. Firefighting measures.

5.1. Extinguishing media.
SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
The extinction equipment should contain carbon dioxide, foam or chemical powders. For product leaks and spills that have not caught fire, nebulised water can be used to dispel flammable fumes and protect the individuals taking part in stemming the leak.
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA WHICH SHALL NOT BE USED FOR SAFETY REASONS
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 (carbon oxide, toxic pyrolysis products, etc).

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 and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.
SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS
Hardhat with visor, fireproof clothing (fireproof jacket and trousers with ties around arms, legs and waist) work gloves (fireproof, cut proof and dielectric), self-respirator (self-protector).

6. Accidental release measures.

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.
Eliminate sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the air in which the leak occurred. If there are no contraindications, spray solid products with water to prevent the formation of dust. Use breathing equipment if fumes or powders are released into the air.
Block the leakage if there is no hazard. Do not handle damaged containers or leaked product before donning appropriate protective gear. Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. For information on risks for the environmental and health, respiratory tract protection, ventilation and personal protection equipment, refer to the other sections of this sheet. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

6.2. Environmental precautions.
The product must not penetrate the sewers, surface water, ground water and neighbouring areas.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.
For liquid products, suck into a suitable container (made of material not incompatible with the product) and soak up any leaked product with absorbent inert material (sand, vermiculite, diatomeous earth, Kieselguhr, etc). Collect the majority of the remaining material and deposit in containers for disposal. For solid products, use spark proof mechanical tools to collect the leaked product and place in plastic

containers. If there are no contraindications, use jets of water to eliminate product residues. 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.

7. Handling and storage.

7.1. Precautions for safe handling.
Avoid the accumulation of electrostatic charges.
Vapours may ignite with explosion, it is therefore necessary to avoid accumulation keeping the windows and doors open, ensuring crossventilation. Without adequate ventilation, the vapours may accumulate at the bottom and ignite at a distance, if triggered off, with the risk of flashback. Keep far away from sources of heat, sparks and bright flames. Do not smoke, use matches or lighters. Keep the containers earthed while decanting and wear antistatic boots.
Vigorous stirring and flow through the pipings and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges due to the low conductivity of the product. In order to avoid the risk of fire outbreak and explosion never use compressed air during movement.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.
Store the containers sealed and in a well ventilated place.

7.3. Specific end use(s).
Information not available.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

8.1. Control parameters.

Name	Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
			mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)	TLV-ACGIH			100		150	Skin
	OEL	BG	221		442		Skin
	VLA	E		50		100	Skin
	OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	Skin
	VLEP	F	221	50	442	100	Skin
	TLV	GR	435	100	650	150	Skin
	NPHV	SK	221	50	442		Skin
	TLV	SLO	221	50			Skin
	TLV	TR	221	50	442	100	Skin
	WEL	UK		50		100	Skin
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE							
	OEL	BG	275		550		Skin
	VLA	E		50		100	Skin
	OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	Skin
	VLEP	F	275	50	550	100	Skin
	TLV	GR	275	50	550	100	Skin
	NPHV	SK	275	50	550		Skin
	TLV	TR	275	50	550	100	Skin
	WEL	UK		50		100	Skin
N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE							
	VLA	E		25		75	Skin
	TLV	GR	400	100			Skin
	WEL	UK		25		75	Skin
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	TLV-ACGIH			50			Skin
	VLA	E		50			Skin
	VLEP	F	150	50			Skin
	TLV	GR	300	100	300	100	Skin
	NPHV	SK	310	100			Skin
	WEL	UK		50		75	Skin
TOLUENE	TLV-ACGIH			20			Skin
	OEL	BG	150		300		Skin
	VLA	E		50			Skin

	OEL	EU	192	50	384	100	Skin
	VLEP	F	375	100	550	150	Skin
	TLV	GR	375	100	560	150	Skin
	NPHV	SK	190	50			Skin
	WEL	UK		50		150	Skin
ETHYLBENZENE	TLV-ACGIH			100		125	Skin
	OEL	BG	435		545		Skin
	VLA	E		100		200	Skin
	OEL	EU	442	100	884	200	Skin
	VLEP	F	442	100	884	200	Skin
	TLV	GR	435	100	545	125	Skin
	NPHV	SK	442	100	884		Skin
	TLV	TR	442	100	884	200	Skin
	WEL	UK		100		125	Skin
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	TLV-ACGIH			20			Skin
	OEL	BG	98		246		Skin
	VLA	E		20		50	Skin
	OEL	EU	98	20	246	50	Skin
	VLEP	F	9,8	2	147,6	30	Skin
	TLV	GR	120	25			Skin
	NPHV	SK	98	20	246		Skin
	TLV	SLO	20	2,5			Skin
	TLV	TR	98	20	246	50	Skin
	WEL	UK		25		50	Skin

8.2. Exposure controls.

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protection equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration or bad air vent. If such operations do not make it possible to keep the concentration of the product below the permitted workplace exposure thresholds a suitable respiratory tract protection must be used. See product label for hazard details during use. Personal protection equipment must comply with the rules in force indicated below.

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category II (ref. Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN 374) work gloves, such as those in PVC, neoprene, nitryl or equivalent. The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: degradation, breakage times and permeation. Work glove resistance to preparations should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. Gloves' limit depends on the duration of exposure.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear protective airtight goggles (ref. standard EN 166).

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (ref. Directive 89/686/CEE and standard EN 344). Wash body with soap and water after removing overalls.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (if available) for one or more of the substances present in the preparation for daily exposure in the workplace or to a fraction established by the company's prevention and protection service is exceeded, wear a mask with an A or universal filter, the class (1, 2 or 3) of which must be chosen according to the limit concentration of use (ref. standard EN 141).

The use of respiratory tract protection equipment, such as masks like that indicated above, is necessary to reduce worker exposure in the absence of technical measures. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance in question is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the relative exposure limit and in the event of an emergency, or when exposure levels are unknown or the concentration of oxygen in the workplace is less than 17% volume, wear self-contained, open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (ref. standard EN 137) or fresh air hose breathing apparatus for use with full face mask, half mask or mouthpiece (ref. standard EN 138).

An emergency eye washing and shower system must be provided.

9. Physical and chemical properties.

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Appearance	liquid
Colour	grey
Odour	characteristic
Odour threshold.	Not available.
pH.	Not available.
Melting or freezing point.	Not available.
Initial boiling point.	Not available.
Boiling range.	Not available.

Flash point.	>	21 °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.
Specific gravity.		1,160 ± 0,02 g/ml
Solubility		insoluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water		Not available.
Ignition temperature.		Not available.
Decomposition temperature.		Not available.
Viscosity		60 - 70 s. (F 4 at 21°C)
Reactive Properties		NO

9.2. Other information.

Solid content:	56,00 %			
VOC (Directive 1999/13/EC) :	43,56 %	-	505,24	g/litre.
VOC (volatile carbon) :	31,94 %	-	370,46	g/litre.

10. Stability and reactivity.

10.1. Reactivity.

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

SOLVENT NAPHTA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM: can form flammable mixtures with the air.
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: stable but with the air it may slowly develop peroxides that explode with an increase in temperature.
TOLUENE: breaks down in sunlight.
2-BUTOXYETHANOL: decomposes in the presence of heat.

10.2. Chemical stability.

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

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.
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: may react violently with oxidising agents and strong acids and alkaline metals.
TOLUENE: risk of explosion on contact with fuming sulphuric acid, nitric acid, silver perchlorates, nitrogen dioxide, non-metal halogenides, acetic acid, organic nitrocompounds. Can form explosive mixtures with the air. May react dangerously with: strong oxidising agents, strong acids, sulphur (in the presence of heat).
2-BUTOXYETHANOL: can react dangerously with: aluminium, oxidising agents. Forms peroxide with air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid.

Avoid overheating, electrostatic discharge and all sources of ignition.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: store in an inert atmosphere, sheletered from moisture because it hydrolises easily.
2-BUTOXYETHANOL: avoid exposure to sources of heat and naked flames.

10.5. Incompatible materials.

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

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.

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

2-BUTOXYETHANOL: hydrogen.

11. Toxicological information.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

Acute effects: stinging eyes. Symptoms may include rubescence, edema, pain and lachrymation. Vapour inhalation may moderately irritate the lower and upper respiratory tract and cause cough and respiratory disorders. At higher concetrations, it may also cause

pulmonary edema. Contact with skin may cause irritation, erythema, dryness and chapped skin. Ingestion may cause health problems, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.
Upon contact with skin, this product causes sensitization (dermatitis). Dermatitis derives from skin irritation on the areas which repeatedly come into contact with the sensitizing agent. Cutaneous lesions may include: erythemas, edemas, papules, vesicles, pustules, scurvies, ulcerations and exudative phenomena, whose intensity varies according to illness seriousness and affected areas.
Erythemas, edemas and exudative phenomena prevail during the acute phase. Scurfy skin, dryness, ulcerations and skin thickening prevail during the chronic phase.
This product contains highly volatile substances, which may cause serious depression of the central nervous system (CNS) and have negative effects, such as drowsiness, dizziness, slow reflexes, narcosis.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS): has a toxic effect on the CNS (encephalopathies). Irritating to the skin, conjunctivae, cornea and respiratory apparatus.
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: the main way of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory way is less important owing to the low vapour tension of the product. Concentrations above 100 ppm cause eye irritation, nose and oropharynx. At 1000 ppm disturbance in the equilibrium and severe eye irritation is observed. Clinical and biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and ocular irritation on direct contact. No chronic effects have been reported in man.
N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE: no acute or chronic cases of intoxication or sensitization have been reported. On healthy volunteers, repeated skin applications caused modest and transient erythema. The substance enhances the absorption of several substances through the skin. A limit of exposure of 400 mg/cu.m is recommended (Fiche toxicologique, 1987). Experiments conducted on mice and rats by the oral and inhalation way revealed no teratogenic effects, at non embryotoxic doses. It is not mutagenic with Ames test.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)	
LD50 (Oral):	3523 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation):	6350 ppm/4h Rat
LD50 (Dermal):	4350 mg/kg Rabbit
AMORPHOUS SILICATE HYDRATE	
LD50 (Dermal):	> 2000 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation):	> 2,2 mg/l/1h Rat
LD50 (Oral):	> 2000 mg/kg Rat
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	
LD50 (Oral):	> 10000 mg/kg Rat
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE	
LD50 (Dermal):	> 5000 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Oral):	8530 mg/kg Rat
N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE	
LD50 (Dermal):	7000 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation):	> 5,1 mg/l/4h Rat
LD50 (Oral):	3914 mg/kg Rat
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	
LD50 (Oral):	2460 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation):	19,2 mg/l/4h Rat
LD50 (Dermal):	2460 mg/kg Rabbit
TOLUENE	
LC50 (Inhalation):	28,1 mg/l/4h Rat
LD50 (Dermal):	12124 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	5580 mg/kg Rat
ETHYLBENZENE	
LD50 (Dermal):	15354 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation):	17,2 mg/l/4h Rat
LD50 (Oral):	3500 mg/kg Rat
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	
LD50 (Dermal):	600 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation):	2,21 mg/l/4h Rat

12. Ecological information.

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

12.1. Toxicity.
Information not available.

12.2. Persistence and degradability.
Petroleum distillates, charcoal, vegetable extracts: they are mixtures of paraffinic, naphthenic, diterpenic and aromatic hydrocarbons.
Their behaviour on the environment depends on the concentration. In each case use, according to good working practices, avoiding disposal in the environment. As a rule, the product is poorly biodegradable.

SOLVENT NAPHTA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM: Oil distillates, coal, plant extracts: they are blends of parafin hydrocarbons, naphthenes, diterpenes and aromatics. Their behaviour in the environment depends on their composition. In any case they should be used according to good working practice, avoiding discharging it into the environment. In general the product is poorly biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.
Information not available.

12.4. Mobility in soil.
Information not available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.
Information not available.

12.6. Other adverse effects.
Information not available.

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

14. Transport information.

These goods must be transported by vehicles authorized to the carriage of dangerous goods according to the provisions set out in the current edition of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and in all the applicable national regulations.
These goods must be packed in their original packagings or in packagings made of materials resistant to their content and not reacting dangerously with it. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all the risks deriving from these substances and on all actions that must be taken in case of emergency situations.

Road and rail transport:

ADR/RID Class:	3	UN:	1263
Packing Group:	III		
Label:	3		
Nr. Kemler:	30		
Limited Quantity.	LQ07		
Tunnel restriction code.	(D/E)		
Proper Shipping Name:	PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL		
Special Provision:	640E		

Carriage by sea (shipping):

IMO Class:	3	UN:	1263
Packing Group:	III		
Label:	3		
EMS:	F-E , S-E		
Marine Pollutant.	NO		
Proper Shipping Name:	PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL		

Transport by air:

IATA:	3	UN:	1263
Packing Group:	III		
Label:	3		
Cargo:			
Packaging instructions:	310	Maximum quantity:	220 L
Pass.:			
Packaging instructions:	309	Maximum quantity:	60 L
Special Instructions:	A3, A72		
Proper Shipping Name:	PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL		

15. Regulatory information.

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture.

Seveso category. 6

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

Product.

Point. 3 - 40

Contained substance.

Point.		SOLVENT NAPHTA (COAL)
Point.	48	TOLUENE

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH).

None.

Substances subject to authorisarion (Annex XIV REACH).

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.

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

15.2. Chemical safety assessment.

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

16. Other information.

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

Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity, category 1B
Muta. 1B	Germ cell mutagenicity, category 1B
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Repr. 1B	Reproductive toxicity, category 1B
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage, category 1
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H350	May cause cancer <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.
H340	May cause genetic defects <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.
H360D	May damage the unborn child.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs <or state all organs affected, if known> through prolonged or repeated exposure <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Text of risk (R) phrases mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

R10	FLAMMABLE.
R11	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.
R20	HARMFUL BY INHALATION.
R20/21	HARMFUL BY INHALATION AND IN CONTACT WITH SKIN.
R20/21/22	HARMFUL BY INHALATION, IN CONTACT WITH SKIN AND IF SWALLOWED.
R36/37/38	IRRITATING TO EYES, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM AND SKIN.
R36/38	IRRITATING TO EYES AND SKIN.
R37	IRRITATING TO RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.
R37/38	IRRITATING TO RESPIRATORY SYSTEM AND SKIN.
R38	IRRITATING TO SKIN.
R41	RISK OF SERIOUS DAMAGE TO EYES.
R43	MAY CAUSE SENSITIZATION BY SKIN CONTACT.
R48/20	HARMFUL: DANGER OF SERIOUS DAMAGE TO HEALTH BY PROLONGED EXPOSURE THROUGH INHALATION.
R51/53	TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT.
R61	MAY CAUSE HARM TO THE UNBORN CHILD.
R63	POSSIBLE RISK OF HARM TO THE UNBORN CHILD.
R65	HARMFUL: MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED.
R66	REPEATED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE SKIN DRYNESS OR CRACKING.
R67	VAPOURS MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS AND DIZZINESS.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Directive 1999/45/EC and following amendments
2. Directive 67/548/EEC and following amendments and adjustments
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5. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
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8. Handling Chemical Safety
9. Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
10. INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
11. Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
12. N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
13. ECHA website

Note for users:

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

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

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

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

02 / 03 / 04 / 05 / 06 / 07 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 13 / 14 / 15 / 16.