

Safety Data Sheet

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: L5104, L5106
Product name: LEVANTE - TRASPARENTE MONOCOMPONENTE PER LEGNO

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

Intended use: Transparent paint. Professional use only.

Uses advised against: no one in particular

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: ILPA ADESIVI SRL
Full address: Via Ferorelli, 4
District and Country: 70132 BARI (BARI)
ITALIA
Tel. + 39 0805383837
Fax + 39 0805377807

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: laboratorio@ilpa.it

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to: + 39 0808974667 (Technical support - 8,00 - 17,00 - LUN-VEN; MON-FRI)(Italian time zone)
Safety Executive (HSE) Chemicals Regulation Directorate 5S.1 Redgrave Court, Merton Road, Bootle, Merseyside. L20 7HS.
Phone: +44 151 9513317

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:

Flammable liquid, category 2	H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2	H411	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:



Signal words:

Danger

Hazard statements:

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Precautionary statements:

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P261	Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P370+P378	In case of fire: use carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder to extinguish.
P391	Collect spillage.

Contains: HYDROCARBONS, C9, AROMATICS
N-BUTYL ACETATE
ETHYL ACETATE
PROPAN-2-OL

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)
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L5104 - LEVANTE - TRASPARENTE MONOCOMPONENTE PER LEGNO

**HYDROCARBONS, C9,
AROMATICS**

CAS - $30 \leq x < 32,5$ Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT SE 3 H335, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411, EUH066

EC 918-668-5

INDEX -

Reg. no. 01-2119455851-35

N-BUTYL ACETATE

CAS 123-86-4 $21 \leq x < 22,5$ Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066

EC 204-658-1

INDEX 607-025-00-1

Reg. no. 01-2119485493-29

ETHYL ACETATE

CAS 141-78-6 $4,5 \leq x < 5$ 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

NITROCELLULOSE

CAS 9004-70-0 $3,5 \leq x < 4$ Flam. Sol. 1 H228, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: T

EC

INDEX -

PROPAN-2-OL

CAS 67-63-0 $1,5 \leq x < 2$ Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336

EC 200-661-7

INDEX 603-117-00-0

Reg. no. 01-2119457558-25

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

CAS 1330-20-7 $0,2 \leq x < 0,25$ 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, 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

ETHYLBENZENE

CAS 100-41-4 $0,05 \leq x < 0,1$ Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412

EC 202-849-4

INDEX 601-023-00-4

Reg. no. 01-2119489370-35

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 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention immediately.
INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by a doctor.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES FOR THE FIRST RESCUE WORKERS: for PPE (personal protection equipment) required for first aid refer to section 8.2 of this safety data sheet.

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

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.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

No use other than specified in Section 1.2 of this safety data sheet.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

DEU	Deutschland	TRGS 900 (Fassung 4.11.2016) - Liste der Arbeitsplatzgrenzwerte und Kurzzeitwerte
ESP	España	INSHT - Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2017
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 Council of Netherlands (SER) Values, AF 2011:18
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2017/2398; 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 2017

HYDROCARBONS, C9, AROMATICS

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers		Chronic systemic	Effects on workers	
	Acute local	Acute systemic		Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral		VND	11 mg/kg bw/d		

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Inhalation	VND	32 mg/m3	VND	150 mg/m3
Skin	VND	11 mg/kg bw/d	VND	25 mg/kg bw/d

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
AGW	DEU	300	62	600	124
VLA	ESP	724	150	965	200
VLEP	FRA	710	150	940	200
WEL	GBR	724	150	966	200
OEL	NLD	150			
TLV-ACGIH			50		150

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,18	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,018	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,981	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,0981	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,36	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	35,6	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,0903	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers			Effects on workers				
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic systemic	Chronic local			Chronic systemic	
Inhalation	859,7 mg/m3	859,7 mg/m3	102,34 mg/m3	102,34 mg/m3	960 mg/m3	960 mg/m3	480 mg/m3	480 mg/m3

ETHYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
AGW	DEU	1500	400	3000	800
MAK	DEU	1500	400	3000	800
VLA	ESP	1460	400		
VLEP	FRA	1400	400		
WEL	GBR		200		400
OEL	NLD	550		1100	
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/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,115	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	1,65	mg/l

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Normal value of STP microorganisms	650	mg/l
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)	200	mg/kg
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,148	mg/kg/d
Normal value for the atmosphere	NPI	

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL							
Route of exposure	Effects on consumers			Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic		Chronic systemic	Chronic local		Chronic systemic
Oral		VND		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
Skin			VND	37 mg/kg bw/d		VND	63 mg/kg bw/d

PROPAN-2-OL

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
AGW	DEU	500	200	1000	400
MAK	DEU	500	200	1000	400
VLA	ESP	500	200	1000	400
VLEP	FRA			980	400
WEL	GBR	999	400	1250	500
OEL	NLD	650			
TLV-ACGIH		492	200	983	400

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	140,9	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	140,9	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	552	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	552	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	140,9	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	2251	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	28	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL							
Route of exposure	Effects on consumers			Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic		Chronic systemic	Chronic local		Chronic systemic
Oral		VND		26 mg/kg bw/d			
Inhalation			VND	89 mg/m3		VND	500 mg/m3
Skin			VND	319 mg/kg bw/d		VND	888 mg/kg bw/d

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

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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
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/d	
Normal value for marine water sediment				12,46	mg/kg/d	
Normal value for water, intermittent release				0,327	mg/l	
Normal value of STP microorganisms				6,58	mg/l	
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment				2,31	mg/kg/d	

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL								
	Effects on consumers			Effects on workers				
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic		Chronic systemic	Chronic local			Chronic systemic
Oral			VND	1,6 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	174 mg/m3	174 mg/m3	VND	14,8 mg/m3	289 mg/m3	289 mg/m3	VND	77 mg/m3
Skin			VND	108 mg/kg bw/d			VND	180 mg/kg bw/d

ETHYLBENZENE						
Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
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
OEL	EU	442	100	884	200	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		87	20			

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC						
Normal value in fresh water				1	mg/l	
Normal value in marine water				1	mg/l	
Normal value for fresh water sediment				137	mg/kg/d	
Normal value for marine water sediment				137	mg/kg/d	
Normal value for water, intermittent release				1	mg/l	
Normal value of STP microorganisms				96	mg/l	
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment				268	mg/kg/d	

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

Oral			NPI	1,6 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	NPI	VND	NPI	15 mg/m3	293 mg/m3	VND	NPI	77 mg/m3
Skin	NPI	NPI	NPI	NPI	NPI	NPI	NPI	180 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.

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

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

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, wear a mask with a type AX filter, whose limit of use will be defined by the manufacturer (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	yellowish
Odour	aromatic
Odour threshold	0,7 ppm (N-BUTYL ACETATE)

pH	Not applicable
Melting point / freezing point	<-90°C (N-BUTYL ACETATE)
Initial boiling point	> 35 °C
Boiling range	Not applicable
Flash point	< 23 °C
Evaporation rate	1 (butyl acetate=1) (N-BUTYL ACETATE)
Flammability (solid, gas)	not applicable
Lower inflammability limit	1,7 (in air Vol%) (N-BUTYL ACETATE)
Upper inflammability limit	7,6 (in air Vol%) (N-BUTYL ACETATE)
Lower explosive limit	1,2 (in air Vol%) (ICSC 0399) (N-BUTYL ACETATE)
Upper explosive limit	7,6 (in air Vol%) (ICSC 0399) (N-BUTYL ACETATE)
Vapour pressure	11,2 hPa (T=20°C) (N-BUTYL ACETATE)
Vapour density	4 (air=1) (ICSC 0399) (N-BUTYL ACETATE)
Relative density	0,980 Kg/l
Solubility	insoluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	2,3 Log Pow (T=25°C) (N-BUTYL ACETATE)
Auto-ignition temperature	415 (1010 hPa) (N-BUTYL ACETATE)
Decomposition temperature	Not applicable
Viscosity	100 cPs (T = 20 °C)
Explosive properties	not applicable
Oxidising properties	not applicable

9.2. Other information

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EC) : 59,45 % - 582,63 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.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Decomposes on contact with: water.

ETHYL ACETATE

Decomposes slowly into acetic acid and ethanol under the effect of light, air and water.

NITROCELLULOSE

Avoid exposure to: heat,naked flames.Avoid contact with: strong oxidants.Fire hazard.Decomposes under the effect 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.

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.

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.

NITROCELLULOSE

Avoid exposure to: heat,shocks.Possibility of explosion.

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.

ETHYLBENZENE

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

10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

ETHYL ACETATE

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

10.5. Incompatible materials**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

Incompatible with: water, nitrates, strong oxidants, acids, alkalis, zinc.

ETHYL ACETATE

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

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.

NITROCELLULOSE

May develop: nitric oxide.

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 effectsMetabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

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.

ETHYLBENZENE

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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.

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 (Ispeš). 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) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

LD50 (Oral) 3523 mg/kg Rat (equivalent or similar to EU Method B.1)

LD50 (Dermal) 4200 mg/kg Rabbit (Industrial Medicine 39, 215-200, 1970)

LC50 (Inhalation) 26 mg/l/4h Rat (equivalent or similar to EU Method B.2)

ETHYLBENZENE

LD50 (Oral) 3500 mg/kg Rat (standard acute method)

LD50 (Dermal) 15354 mg/kg Rabbit (standard acute method)

LC50 (Inhalation) 17,8 mg/l/4h Rat (standard acute method)

PROPAN-2-OL

LD50 (Oral) 4710 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) 12800 mg/kg Rat

LC50 (Inhalation) 72,6 mg/l/4h Rat

ETHYL ACETATE

LD50 (Oral) 4934 mg/kg Rabbit (Equivalent to OECD 401)

LD50 (Dermal) 20000 mg/kg Rabbit (Publication Am Ind Hyg Ass J, 23, 95)

LC50 (Inhalation) 22,5 mg/l/6h Rat (40 CFR Part 799 (58 FR 40262))

N-BUTYL ACETATE

LD50 (Oral) 10760 mg/kg Rat (Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 423)

LD50 (Dermal) 14112 mg/kg Rabbit (Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402)

LC50 (Inhalation) 5,3 mg/l/4h Rat (Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 423)

HYDROCARBONS, C9, AROMATICS

LD50 (Oral) 3492 mg/kg Rat (Study report ECHA)

LD50 (Dermal) 3160 mg/kg Rabbit (Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402)

LC50 (Inhalation) 6193 ppm/4h Rat (Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403, GLP)

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

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
May cause drowsiness or dizziness

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: 100 cPs (T = 20 °C)

SECTION 12. Ecological information

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

12.1. ToxicityXYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

LC50 - for Fish

2,6 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss (OECD TG 203)

Chronic NOEC for Fish

1,3 mg/l 56d Oncorhynchus mykiss (Appl. Sci. Branch, Eng. Res. Cent.

Chronic NOEC for Crustacea
 Denver, CO: 15p.)
 1,17 mg/l 7d Ceriodaphnia dubia (Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety
 39, 136-146)

ETHYLBENZENE

LC50 - for Fish 4,2 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss, according to (OECD Guideline 203)
 EC50 - for Crustacea 2,4 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna, According to EPA method F
 EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants 5,4 mg/l/72h Selenastrum capricornutum, according to (U.S. EPA.1985
 Federal register, Volume 50, Number 188)

PROPAN-2-OL

LC50 - for Fish 9640 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas, according to (Toxicity Tests with
 Aquatic Organisms (1975))

ETHYL ACETATE

LC50 - for Fish 230 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas (US EPA method E03-05)
 EC50 - for Crustacea 165 mg/l/48h Daphnia (Rif. SDS fornitore)
 Chronic NOEC for Crustacea 100 mg/l Scenedesmus subspicatus (OECD Guideline 201, GLP)

N-BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 - for Fish 18 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas (Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline
 203)
 EC50 - for Crustacea 44 mg/l/48h Daphnia sp. (Publication, 1959, no guideline followed)
 EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants 648 mg/l/72h Desmodesmus subspicatus (Umweltbundesamt - German
 Federal Environment Agency)
 Chronic NOEC for Crustacea 23 mg/l Daphnia magna, 21 d (Read-across from supporting substance,
 OECD Guideline 211)

HYDROCARBONS, C9, AROMATICS

LC50 - for Fish 9,2 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss (OECD Guideline 203, GLP)
 EC50 - for Crustacea 3,2 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna (OECD Guideline 202, GLP)
 EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants 2,6 mg/l/72h Raphidocelis subcapitata (OECD Guideline 201, GLP)

12.2. Persistence and degradability

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Solubility in water 100 - 1000 Handbook of aqueous solubility data. mg/l
 Rapidly degradable
 OECD Guideline 301 F, GLP

ETHYLBENZENE

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l
 Rapidly degradable
 ISO 14593-CO2-Headspace Test, GLP

PROPAN-2-OL

Rapidly degradable
 EU Method C.5

ETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable
(Publication JWPCF 46(1), p63-77)

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable
OECD Guideline 301 D

HYDROCARBONS, C9, AROMATICS

Rapidly degradable
Biodegradazione 78% in 28 d (OECD Guideline 301 F)

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,12 American Chemical Society, Washington DC
BCF 25,9 Appl. Sci. Branch, Eng. Res. Cent. Denver, CO: 15p.

ETHYLBENZENE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,6

PROPAN-2-OL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,05

ETHYL ACETATE

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2,3 a 25 °C (Metodo OECD TG 117)
BCF 15,3

12.4. Mobility in soil

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Partition coefficient: soil/water 2,73 equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 121

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: soil/water < 3

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

12.6. Other adverse effects

Information not available

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

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

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

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

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

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1263

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (Contens: n-butyl acetate, Ethyl acetate, 2-propanol, Hydrocarbons C9 aromatics)

IMDG: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (Contens: n-butyl acetate, Ethyl acetate, 2-propanol, Hydrocarbons C9 aromatics)

IATA: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (Contens: n-butyl acetate, Ethyl acetate, 2-propanol, Hydrocarbons C9 aromatics)

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: NO

IMDG: NO

IATA: NO

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

L5104 - LEVANTE - TRASPARENTE MONOCOMPONENTE PER LEGNO

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 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS -E2 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

Product

Point *3. Liquid substances or mixtures fulfilling the criteria for any of the following hazard classes or categories set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:*
 (a) hazard classes 2.1 to 2.4, 2.6 and 2.7, 2.8 types A and B, 2.9, 2.10, 2.12, 2.13 categories 1 and 2, 2.14 categories 1 and 2, 2.15 types A to F;
 (b) hazard classes 3.1 to 3.6, 3.7 adverse effects on sexual function and fertility or on development, 3.8 effects other than narcotic effects, 3.9 and 3.10;
 (c) hazard class 4.1;
 (d) hazard class 5.1.

Point *40. Substances classified as flammable gases category 1 or 2, flammable liquids categories 1, 2 or 3, flammable solids category 1 or 2, substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases, category 1, 2 or 3, pyrophoric liquids category 1 or pyrophoric solids category 1, regardless of whether they appear in Part 3 of Annex VI to that Regulation or not.*

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

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 been performed for the following contained substances

HYDROCARBONS, C9, AROMATICS

ETHYL ACETATE

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
Flam. Sol. 1	Flammable solid, category 1
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
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
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H228	Flammable solid.
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.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation

- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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 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
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 - N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
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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.

Training for workers:

Worker training should include content, updates and duration depending on the risk profiles assigned to the business sectors they belong