Safety data sheet

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: **C3111**
Product name **MAX - FONDO POLIESTERE**

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

Intended use **Polyester Primer Filler, 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 **aborricelli@ilpa.it**

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to **+ 39 3355405598 (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 EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments. Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Flammable liquid, category 2	H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Reproductive toxicity, category 2	H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1	H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
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	H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

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.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
EUH208	Contains: COBALT BIS 2-ETHYL HEXANOATE May produce an allergic reaction.

Precautionary statements:

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: use carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder to extinguish.

Contains: STYRENE

2.3. Other hazards.

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

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients.

3.1. Substances.

Information not relevant.

3.2. Mixtures.

Contains:

Identification.	**Conc. %.**	**Classification 1272/2008 (CLP).**
STYRENE		
CAS. 100-42-5	25,5 - 27	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Repr. 2 H361d, Acute Tox. 4 H332,

		STOT RE 1 H372, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Note D
EC. 202-851-5		
INDEX. 601-026-00-0		
Reg. no. 01-2119457861-32		
ETHYL ACETATE		
CAS. 141-78-6	6 - 7	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		
COBALT BIS 2-ETHYL HEXANOATE		
CAS. 136-52-7	0,15 - 0,2	Repr. 2 H361, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410
EC. 205-250-6		
INDEX. -		
Reg. no. -		

Note: Upper limit is not included into the range.

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

SECTION 4. First aid measures.

4.1. Description of first aid measures.

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 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.

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

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

Information not available.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures.

5.1. Extinguishing media.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
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.

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. 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. Check incompatibility for container material in section 7. 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:

AUS	Österreich	Grenzwerteverordnung 2011 - GKV 2011
BEL	Belgique	AR du 11/3/2002. La liste est mise à jour pour 2010
BGR	България	МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ТРУДА И СОЦИАЛНАТА ПОЛИТИКА МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ЗДРАВЕОПАЗВАНЕТО НАРЕДБА No 13 от 30 декември 2003 г
CHE	Suisse / Schweiz	Valeurs limites d`exposition aux postes de travail 2012. / Grenzwerte am Arbeitsplatz
CZE	Česká Republika	Nařízení vlády č. 361/2007 Sb. kterým se stanoví podmínky ochrany zdraví při práci
DEU	Deutschland	MAK-und BAT-Werte-Liste 2012
DNK	Danmark	Graensevaerdier per stoffer og materialer
ESP	España	INSHT - Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2015
EST	Eesti	Töökeskkonna keemiliste ohutegurite piirnormid 1. Vastu võetud 18.09.2001 nr 293 RT I 2001, 77, 460 - Redaktsiooni jõustumise kp: 01.01.2008
FIN	Suomi	HTP-arvot 2012. Haitallisiksi tunnetut pitoisuudet - Sosiaali- ja terveysministeriön julkaisuja 2012:5
FRA	France	JORF n°0109 du 10 mai 2012 page 8773 texte n° 102
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits
GRC	Ελλάδα	ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ -ΤΕΥΧΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟ Αρ. Φύλλου 19 - 9 Φεβρουαρίου 2012
HRV	Hrvatska	NN13/09 - Ministarstvo gospodarstva, rada i poduzetništva

HUN	Magyarország	50/2011. (XII. 22.) NGM rendelet a munkahelyek kémiai biztonságáról
IRL	Éire	Code of Practice Chemical Agent Regulations 2011
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
LTU	Lietuva	DĖL LIETUVOS HIGIENOS NORMOS HN 23:2007 CHEMINIŲ MEDŽIAGŲ 2007 m. spalio 15 d. Nr. V-827/A1-287
LVA	Latvija	Ķīmisko vielu aroda ekspozīcijas robežvērtības (AER) darba vides gaisā 2012
NLD	Nederland	Databank of the social and Economic Concil of Netherlands (SER) Values, AF 2011:18
NOR	Norge	Veiledning om Administrative normer for forurensning i arbeidsatmosfære
POL	Polska	ROZPORZĄDZENIE MINISTRA PRACY I POLITYKI SPOŁECZNEJ z dnia 16 grudnia 2011r
SVK	Slovensko	NARIADENIE VLÁDY Slovenskej republiky z 20. júna 2007
SVN	Slovenija	Uradni list Republike Slovenije 15. 6. 2007
SWE	Sverige	Occupational Exposure Limit Values, AF 2011:18
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2014

STYRENE

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	BEL	216	50	432	100	SKIN.
TLV	BGR	85		215		
TLV	CZE	1000		400		SKIN.
AGW	DEU	86	20	172	40	
MAK	DEU	86	20	172	40	
TLV	DNK	105	25			SKIN.
VLA	ESP	86	20	172	40	
TLV	EST	90	20	200	50	SKIN.
HTP	FIN	86	20	430	100	
VLEP	FRA	215	50			
WEL	GBR	430	100	1080	250	
TLV	GRC	425	100	1050	250	
GVI	HRV	430	100	1080	250	
AK	HUN	50		50		
OEL	IRL	85	20	170	40	
RD	LTU	90	20	200	50	SKIN.
RV	LVA	10		30		
OEL	NLD	107				
TLV	NOR	105	25			
NDS	POL	50		200		
NPHV	SVK	86	20	172		
MV	SVN	86	20			
MAK	SWE	43	10	86	20	SKIN.
TLV-ACGIH		85	20	170	40	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC.

Normal value in fresh water	0,028	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,014	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,614	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,0614	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,04	mg/l

Normal value of STP microorganisms	5	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,2	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers. Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Effects on workers Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral.			VND	2,1 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation.	182,75 mg/m3	174,25 mg/m3	VND	10,2 mg/m3	306 mg/m3	289 mg/m3	VND	85 mg/m3
Skin.			VND	343 mg/kg bw/d			VND	406 mg/kg bw/d

ETHYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
MAK	AUS	1050	300	2100	600
VLEP	BEL	1461	400		
TLV	BGR	800			
VEL	CHE	1400	400	2800	800
MAK	CHE	1400	400	2800	800
TLV	CZE	700		900	
AGW	DEU	1500	400	3000	800
MAK	DEU	1500	400	3000	800
TLV	DNK	540	150		
VLA	ESP	1460	400		
TLV	EST	500	150	1100	300
HTP	FIN	1100	300	1800	500
VLEP	FRA	1400	400		
WEL	GBR		200		400
TLV	GRC	1400	400		
GVI	HRV		200		400
AK	HUN	1400		1400	
OEL	IRL		200		400
RD	LTU	500	150	1100 (C)	300 (C)
RV	LVA	200			
OEL	NLD	550		1100	
TLV	NOR	550	150		
NDS	POL	200		600	
NPHV	SVK	1500	400	3000	
MAK	SWE	500	150	1100	300
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
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

	Effects on				Effects on			

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers. Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Effects on workers Acute local	Acute 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	734 mg/m3
Skin.			VND	37 mg/kg bw/d			VND	63 mg/kg bw/d

COBALT BIS 2-ETHYL HEXANOATE

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
TLV-ACGIH		350			SDS supplier

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC.		
Normal value in fresh water	0,0006	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,00236	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	9,5	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	9,5	mg/kg/d
Normal value of STP microorganisms	0,37	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	10,9	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers. Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Effects on workers Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral.	NPI	VND	VND	0,0558 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation.	NPI	NPI	0,037 mg/m3	NPI	NPI	NPI	0,235 mg/m3	VND
Skin.	VND	NPI	VND	NPI	VND	NPI	VND	NPI

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.

STYRENE: Biological Exposure Indices (BEI): mandelic acid + phenylglyoxylic acid in urine: 400 mg / g creatinine.Sampling time: End of shift (ACGIH 2014)
STYRENE: Biological Exposure Indices (BEI): styrene in venous blood: 0.2 mg / l. Sampling time: End of shift (ACGIH 2014).

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

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

Exposure levels must be kept as low as possible to avoid significant build-up in the organism. Manage personal protective equipment so as to guarantee maximum protection (e.g. reduction in replacement times).

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 III 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).

In the presence of risks of exposure to splashes or squirts during work, adequate mouth, nose and eye protection should be used to prevent accidental absorption.

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.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties.

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Appearance	viscous liquid
Colour	grey
Odour	aromatic
Odour threshold.	0,32 ppm (STYRENE: *Journal of Applied Toxicology*, 3(6):272-290. 1983.)
pH.	Not applicable.
Melting point / freezing point.	-30,7 °C (STYRENE)
Initial boiling point.	> 35 °C.
Boiling range.	Not available.
Flash point.	< 23 °C.
Evaporation rate	12,4 (di-ethylether = 1) (STYRENE: CEFIC Styrene Distribution Group) 0,49 (butyl acetate = 1) (STYRENE: Occupational health guideline for styrene)*
Flammability (solid, gas)	not applicable
Lower inflammability limit.	1,2 Vol% (STYRENE)
Upper inflammability limit.	8,9 Vol% (STYRENE)
Lower explosive limit.	Not available.
Upper explosive limit.	Not available.
Vapour pressure.	6,67 hPa (T= 20°C) (STYRENE)
Vapour density	3,6 (air = 1) (STYRENE)
Relative density.	1,400 Kg/l
Solubility	insoluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	2,96 log POW (STYRENE)
Auto-ignition temperature.	490°C (1,013 hPa) (STYRENE)
Decomposition temperature.	Not available.
Viscosity	4000 ± 200 cPs (T = 25 °C)
Explosive properties	Not applicable.
Oxidising properties	Not applicable.

9.2. Other information.

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :	32,43 %	-	453,97	g/litre.
VOC (volatile carbon) :	27,96 %	-	391,45	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.

STYRENE: polymerises readily above 65°C/149°F with risk of fire and explosion; added with an inhibitor that requires a small amount of dissolved oxygen at temperatures < 25°C/77°F.
ETHYL ACETATE: decomposes slowly into acetic acid and ethanol under the effect of light, air and water.

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.

STYRENE: can react dangerously with peroxides and strong acids. May polymerise on contact with: aluminium trichloride, azobisisobutyronitrile, dibenzoyl peroxide, sodium. Risk of explosion on contact with: butyllithium, chlorosulphuric acid, diterbutyl peroxide, oxidising agents, oxygen.
ETHYL ACETATE: risk of explosion on contact with: metals, alkalis, hydrides. oleum. can react violently with: fluoride, strong oxidising agents, chlorosulfuric acid, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with the air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid.

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

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

10.5. Incompatible materials.

STYRENE: avoid oxidising agents, copper and strong acids; it dissolves various types of plastic materials, but not polychloroprene and polyvinyl alcohol.
ETHYL ACETATE: acids and bases, strong oxidising agents; aluminium and some plastics, nitrates and chlorosulphuric acid.

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.

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.
This product must be handled carefully because of its possible teratogenic effects, which may be toxic and damage the foetus development.
This product may cause functional disorders or morphological mutations after repeated or prolonged exposure and/or may accumulate inside the human body and is thus graded as dangerous.
Acute effects: stinging eyes. Symptoms may include: rubescence, edema, pain and lachrymation. Ingestion may cause health problems, including

stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.
Acute effects: contact with skin may cause: irritation, erythema, edema, dryness and chapped skin. Ingestion may cause health disorders, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.
Acute effects: inhalation of this product may irritate the lower and upper respiratory tract and cause cough and respiratory disorders; at higher concentrations it can also cause pulmonary edema. Ingestion may cause health problems, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.
This product contains sensitizing substance/s and may cause allergic reactions.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

Data refers to the mix:

ACUTE TOXICITY: No data available
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION:Causes skin irritation (section 3.2 of the safety data sheet)
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION:Causes serious eye irritation (section 3.2 of the safety data sheet)
RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION: Contains COBALT BIS 2-ETHYL HEXANOATE. May produce an allergic reaction (section 3.2 of the safety data sheet).
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY: No data available
CARCINOGENICITY: No data available
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: Suspected of damaging the unborn child (section 3.2 of the safety data sheet)
STOT-SINGLE EXPOSURE: May cause respiratory irritation. (section 3.2 of the safety data sheet)
STOT-REPEATED EXPOSURE: Causes damage to auditory organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (section 3.2 of the safety data sheet)
ASPIRATION HAZARD: not relevant to viscosity values (section 9 of the safety data sheet)

Data relating to substances hazardous mixture:

COBALT BIS 2-ETHYL HEXANOATE
ACUTE TOXICITY: oral harmful (font SDS supplier)
LD50 (Oral).3129 mg/kg Rat - Sprague-Dawley according to (OECD Guideline 425)
LD50 (Dermal).> 2000 mg/kg Rat - Wistar according to (OECD Guideline 402)
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: Causes skin irritation. (font SDS supplier)
RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION: cause an allergic skin reaction, (Mouse, (OECD Guideline 429, read across 14024-48-7)).
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: Suspected of damaging fertility. (font SDS supplier).

STYRENE
ACUTE TOXICITY:
LD50 (Oral).2650 mg/kg Rat (MSDS Supplier)
LD50 (Dermal).> 2000 mg/kg Rat (OECD Guideline 402)
LC50 (Inhalation).11,8 mg/l/4h Rat (Archives of Environmental Health 18: 878-882 - sito ECHA)
LD50 (Oral). > 5000 mg/kg Rat (AMA Arch Ind Health 14: 387-398 ECHA wetsite)
Acute toxicity following inhalation at 1000 ppm involves the central nervous system with headache and dizziness, lack of coordination; irritation of the mucous membranes of the eyes and respiratory tract occurs at 500 ppm concentrations. Chronic exposure produces depression of the Central and peripheral nervous system with loss of memory, headache and somnolence starting at 20 ppm; digestive disorders with nausea and loss of appetite; irritation of the respiratory tract with chronic bronchitis and dermatosis.
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: Moderate “definite erythema” with “slight necrosis” (development of a thin layer of devitalized tissue which resulted in exfoliation) on the surface skin. (AMA Arch Ind Health 14: 387-398)
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION: Moderate conjunctival irritation (inflammation and slight swelling of the eyelids) and slight, transient corneal injury (perceptible superficial necrosis involving <50% of the lens) were reported. (AMA Arch Ind Health 14: 387-398)
RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION: not sensitising, test in vivo, species: guinea pig (Acta Dermatovener (Sockholm) 58: 121-124)
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY: negative, test in vitro, bacterial reverse mutation assay (e.g. Ames test) (OECD Guideline 471).Test in vivo, species : rat = negative (Toxicol Sci. 57(2): 203-216)
CARCINOGENICITY: NOAEC systemic (carcinogenicity) >= 4.34 mg/L, test in GLP, species: rat (OECD Guideline 453)
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: NOAEL: 125 ppm, LOAEL : 250 ppm, species: rat (European risk assessment report, Styrene – ECHA)
STOT-SINGLE EXPOSURE: May cause respiratory irritation. (Data available in the supplier`s safety data sheet)
STOT-REPEATED EXPOSURE: studies demonstrate that styrene is ototoxic in rats following inhalation exposure at concentrations of 650 ppm and above, with a clear NOAEL being identified at 500 ppm. (Neurotoxicol Teratol 21: 689-697).
Oral exposure (mouse): LOAEL: 300 mg/kg/day systemic toxicity (hepatic necrosis); NOAEL: 150 mg/kg/day systemic toxicity and LOAEL: 150 mg/kg/day carcinogenicity (broncheoalveolar neoplasms)
ASPIRATION HAZARD: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. (Annex VI, REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008).

ETHYL ACETATE
ACUTE TOXICITY:
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))
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: Skin slightly irritating (Rabbit, OECD 404)
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION: irritating to eyes (Annex VI, REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008).

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION: not sensitizing (Guinea pig, OECD Guideline 406)
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY: negative, (Hamster, Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 474)
CARCINOGENICITY: No data available.
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: NOAEL = 26400 mg/kg (Mouse, Read-across from supporting substance, equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 416)
STOT-SINGLE EXPOSURE: It can cause respiratory irritation (Annex VI, REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008).
STOT-REPEATED EXPOSURE:
Orale: NOAEL = 900 mg/kg bw/day (Rat, Equivalent or similar to EPA OTS 795.2600, GLP)
Inalation: NOAEL = 350 ppm (Rat, EPA OTS 798.2450, GLP)
ASPIRATION HAZARD: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. (Annex VI, REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008).

SECTION 12. Ecological information.

No specific data are available for this product. Handle it according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Do not contaminate soil and waterways. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation. Please take all the proper measures to reduce harmful effects on aquifers.

12.1. Toxicity.

COBALT BIS 2-ETHYL HEXANOATE

LC50 - for Fish.	275 mg/l/96h Fundulus heteroclitus
EC50 - for Crustacea.	1,13 mg/l/48h Ceriodaphnia dubia, according to (other guideline: USEPA 2002)
EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants.	0,09 mg/l/72h Lemna minor, according to (OECD Guideline 221)

STYRENE

LC50 - for Fish.	10 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas (OECD Guideline 203, GLP)
EC50 - for Crustacea.	4,7 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna (OECD Guideline 202, GLP)
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants.	4,9 mg/l/72h Selenastrum capricornutum (EPA OTS 797.1050, GLP)
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea.	1,01 mg/l/21d Daphnia magna (OECD Guideline 211, GLP)

ETHYL ACETATE

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

12.2. Persistence and degradability.

COBALT BIS 2-ETHYL HEXANOATE

Solubility in water. > 10000 mg/l

Rapidly biodegradable.

approximately 60% CO_2 evolution over a 10 day interval, according to (OECD Guideline 301 B)

STYRENE

Solubility in water. 320 mg/l

ETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water. > 10000 mg/l

Rapidly biodegradable.

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

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.

STYRENE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water.	2,96
BCF.	74

ETHYL ACETATE

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

12.4. Mobility in soil.

STYRENE

Partition coefficient: soil/water. 352 (Section 4.3 of Chapter on QSAR in the TGD)

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

IMDG: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
IATA: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

14.3. Transport hazard class(es).

ADR / RID:	Class: 3	Label: 3
IMDG:	Class: 3	Label: 3
IATA:	Class: 3	Label: 3

14.4. Packing group.

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: II

14.5. Environmental hazards.

ADR / RID:	NO
IMDG:	NO
IATA:	NO

14.6. Special precautions for user.

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 33	Limited Quantities: 5 L	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
	Special Provision: -		
IMDG:	EMS: F-E, S-E,	Limited Quantities: 5 L	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 60 L	Packaging instructions: 364
	Pass.:	Maximum quantity: 5 L	Packaging instructions: 353
	Special Instructions:	A3, A72, A192	

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

Information not relevant.

SECTION 15. Regulatory information.

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

Seveso category. P5b FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

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).

None.

Substances subject to authorisarion (Annex XIV REACH).

None.

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

None.

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None.

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None.

Healthcare controls.

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

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :

Primer -surfacer/filler - general metal primer.

VOC given in g/litre of product in a ready-to-use condition :	
Limit value:	540,00
VOC of product :	224,00

15.2. Chemical safety assessment.

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

STYRENE

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
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, category 1
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H361f	Suspected of damaging fertility.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
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 (EU) 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
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7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
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9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- The Merck Index. - 10th 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.

Classification according to Regulation (EC) Nr. 1272/2008	**Classification procedure**
Flam. Liq. 2, H225	Calculation method
Eye Irrit. 2, H319	Calculation method
Repr. 2, H361d	Calculation method
STOT RE 1, H372	Calculation method
Skin Irrit. 2, H315	Calculation method
STOT SE 3, H335	Calculation method