

VCD-AC-EPY - VCD-AC-EPY Two-coat car paint in spray can

Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation (EU) 2020/878

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: VCD-AC-EPY
Product name: VCD-AC-EPY Two-coat car paint in spray can

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

Intended use: Spray Paint in metallic car colours

| Identified Uses | Industrial | Professional | Consumer |
|----------------------------------|------------|--------------|----------|
| Body paint in spray can | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Uses Advised Against | | | |
| Uses other than those indicated. | | | |

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: E-COMIT srl
Full address: Via G. Di Vittorio, 93-95 z.i. Terrafino
District and Country: 50053 Empoli (Florence) Italy
Tel.: +39 0571530262
e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: info@e-comit.it

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to:

UNITED KINGDOM - NHS (National Health Service): For urgent help for people aged 5 or over use 111 (online). Call 111 for children under 5. Call 999 if it's a life-threatening emergency.

IRELAND - Members of Public: +353 (01) 809 2166. (8.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. 7 days a week) **Healthcare Professionals:** +353 (01) 809 2566 (24 hour service)

AUSTRIA - Umweltbundesamt GmbH / Environment Agency +43 664 6210336

DENMARK - Danish Environmental Protection Agency +45 72 54 40 00

GERMANY - BfR Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung / German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment - +49-30-18412-0

NETHERLANDS - National Poisons Information Center / University Medical Center Utrecht +31 88 75 585 61

ROMANIA - The Toxicology Information Center from the Emergency Clinic Hospital of Bucharest - +40215992300

LUXEMBOURG - Centre Antipoisons (BE) on behalf of Ministère-Direction de la Santé +320 22649636/+352 24785551

GREECE - Hellenic Republic Independent Authority for Public Revenue D.G. of the General Chemical State Laboratory Directorate of Energy, Industrial and Chemical Products - +302106479250, +302106479450

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 2020/878.

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:

VCD-AC-EPY - VCD-AC-EPY Two-coat car paint in spray can

SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / >>

| | | |
|--|------|--|
| Aerosol, category 1 | H222 | Extremely flammable aerosol. |
| | H229 | Pressurised container: may burst if heated. |
| Acute toxicity, category 4 | H332 | Harmful if inhaled. |
| Aspiration hazard, category 1 | H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2 | H373 | May cause 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. |
| Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 | H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |

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:

| | |
|-------------|--|
| H222 | Extremely flammable aerosol. |
| H229 | Pressurised container: may burst if heated. |
| H332 | Harmful if inhaled. |
| 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. |

Precautionary statements:

| | |
|------------------|--|
| P210 | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
| P251 | Do not pierce or burn, even after use. |
| P410+P412 | Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F. |
| P501 | Dispose of contents / container to . . . |
| P102 | Keep out of reach of children. |
| P101 | If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. |
| P211 | Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. |

Contains: XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
N-BUTYL ACETATE
ACETONE
ETHYL ACETATE

Statements on the aspiration toxicity classification were not included in the label elements, based on section 1.3.3. of Annex I to CLP.

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :

Special finishes - All types.

VOC given in g/litre of product in a ready-to-use condition : 731,93

Limit value: 840,00

2.3. Other hazards

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

The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties in concentration \geq 0.1%.

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SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

| Identification | x = Conc. % | Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) |
|--|----------------|--|
| Dimethyl ether | | |
| INDEX 603-019-00-8 | 45 ≤ x < 47,5 | Flam. Gas 1A H220, Press. Gas H280 |
| EC 204-065-8 | | |
| CAS 115-10-6 | | |
| XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS) | | |
| INDEX 601-022-00-9 | 12 ≤ x < 13,5 | 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, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C LD50 Dermal: 2000 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation mists/powders: 1,5 mg/l |
| EC 215-535-7 | | |
| CAS 1330-20-7 | | |
| N-BUTYL ACETATE | | |
| INDEX 607-025-00-1 | 12 ≤ x < 13,5 | Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066 |
| EC 204-658-1 | | |
| CAS 123-86-4 | | |
| REACH Reg. 01-2119485493-29 | | |
| ACETONE | | |
| INDEX 606-001-00-8 | 7 ≤ x < 8 | Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066 |
| EC 200-662-2 | | |
| CAS 67-64-1 | | |
| REACH Reg. 01-2119471330-49 | | |
| ETHYL ACETATE | | |
| INDEX 607-022-00-5 | 4,5 ≤ x < 5 | Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066 |
| EC 205-500-4 | | |
| CAS 141-78-6 | | |
| REACH Reg. 01-2119475103-46 | | |
| ETHYLBENZENE | | |
| INDEX 601-023-00-4 | 2 ≤ x < 2,5 | Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412 ATE Inhalation mists/powders: 1,5 mg/l |
| EC 202-849-4 | | |
| CAS 100-41-4 | | |
| REACH Reg. 01-2119489370-35 | | |
| XYLENE | | |
| INDEX 601-022-00-9 | 1,5 ≤ x < 2 | 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, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C LD50 Dermal: >1700 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation mists/powders: 1,5 mg/l |
| EC 215-535-7 | | |
| CAS 1330-20-7 | | |
| REACH Reg. 01-2119488216-32 | | |
| BUTANE-1-OL | | |
| INDEX 603-004-00-6 | 1 ≤ x < 1,5 | Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, STOT SE 3 H336 ATE Oral: 500 mg/kg |
| EC 200-751-6 | | |
| CAS 71-36-3 | | |
| REACH Reg. 01-2119484630-38 | | |
| pentyl acetate | | |
| INDEX 607-130-00-2 | 0,1 ≤ x < 0,15 | Flam. Liq. 3 H226 |
| EC 211-047-3 | | |
| CAS 628-63-7 | | |
| Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, nalkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics | | |
| INDEX | 0,1 ≤ x < 0,15 | Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT SE 3 H336 |
| EC 919-857-5 | | |
| CAS | | |
| REACH Reg. 01-2119463258-33 | | |
| 2-Methylbutyl acetate | | |
| INDEX | 0,05 ≤ x < 0,1 | Flam. Liq. 3 H226 |
| EC 210-843-8 | | |
| CAS 624-41-9 | | |

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SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients ... / >>

TOLUENE

INDEX 601-021-00-3 0 < x < 0,05

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Repr. 2 H361d, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412

EC 203-625-9

CAS 108-88-3

REACH Reg. 01-2119471310-51

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

INDEX 607-195-00-7 0 < x < 0,05

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336

EC 203-603-9

CAS 108-65-6

REACH Reg. 01-

2119475791-29

N-BUTYL ACRYLATE

INDEX 607-062-00-3 0 < x < 0,05

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: D
ATE Inhalation mists/powders: 1,5 mg/l

EC 205-480-7

CAS 141-32-2

REACH Reg. 01-2119453155-43

isopentyl acetate

INDEX 607-130-00-2 0 < x < 0,05

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412

EC 204-662-3

CAS 123-92-2

FORMALDEHYDE

INDEX 605-001-00-5 0 < x < 0,05

Carc. 1B H350, Muta. 2 H341, Acute Tox. 3 H301, Acute Tox. 3 H311, Acute Tox. 3 H331, Skin Corr. 1B H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: B, D
Skin Corr. 1B H314: ≥ 25%, Skin Irrit. 2 H315: ≥ 5% - < 25%, Skin Sens. 1 H317: ≥ 0,2%, Eye Dam. 1 H318: ≥ 25%, Eye Irrit. 2 H319: ≥ 5% - < 25%
LD50 Oral: 100 mg/kg, LD50 Dermal: 270 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation mists/powders: 0,501 mg/l

EC 200-001-8

CAS 50-00-0

REACH Reg. 01-2119488953-20

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

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

Percentage of propellants: 45,16 %

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

In case of doubt or in the presence of symptoms contact a doctor and show him this document.

In case of more severe symptoms, ask for immediate medical aid.

EYES: Remove, if present, contact lenses if the situation allows you to do so easily. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

SKIN: Take off contaminated clothing. Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water (and soap if possible). Get medical advice. Avoid further contact with contaminated clothing.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical advice/attention.

INHALATION: Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. In the event of respiratory symptoms (coughing, wheezing, breathing difficulty, asthma) keep the victim in a comfortable position for breathing. If necessary administer oxygen. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention.

Rescuer protection

It is good practice for rescuers lending support to a person who has been exposed to a chemical substance or to a mixture to wear personal protective equipment. The nature of such protection depends on the hazard level of the substance or mixture, on the type of exposure and on the extent of the contamination. In the absence of other more specific indications, use of disposable gloves in the event of possible contact with body fluids is recommended. For the type of PPE suitable for the characteristics of the substance or mixture, see section 8.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

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

DELAYED EFFECTS: Based on the information currently available, there are no known cases of delayed effects following exposure to this product.

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SECTION 4. First aid measures ... / >>

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

Call a POISON CENTRE / doctor / . . . if you feel unwell.

Means to have available in the workplace for specific and immediate treatment

Running water for skin and eye wash.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

The extinguishing equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and water spray.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

None in particular.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

If overheated, aerosol cans can deform, explode and be propelled considerable distances. Put a protective helmet on before approaching the fire. Do not breathe the combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

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

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site. Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not disperse in the environment.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Use inert absorbent material to soak up leaked product. Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

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

Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Do not spray on flames or incandescent bodies. 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. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Do not breathe spray.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a place where adequate ventilation is ensured, away from direct sunlight at a temperature below 50°C / 122°F, away from any combustion sources.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Store in an inert atmosphere, sheltered from moisture because it hydrolyses easily.

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SECTION 7. Handling and storage ... / >>

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory references:

| | | |
|-----|----------------|--|
| ESP | España | Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2023 |
| FRA | France | Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France Décret n° 2021-1849 du 28 décembre 2021 |
| ITA | Italia | Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81 |
| GBR | United Kingdom | EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020) |
| EU | OEL EU | Directive (EU) 2022/431; Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; 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 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC. |
| | TLV-ACGIH | ACGIH 2023 |

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, nalkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics,
<2% aromatics

Threshold Limit Value

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations | | |
|------|---------|--------|-----|------------|-----|------------------------|--|--|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | | | |
| OEL | EU | 116 | 20 | | | | | |

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

| Route of exposure | Effects on consumers | | | | Effects on workers | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| | Acute local | Acute systemic | Chronic local | Chronic systemic | Acute local | Acute systemic | Chronic local | Chronic systemic |
| Inhalation | | | | | | 1500 | | 871 |
| Skin | | | | | | 300 | | 208 |
| | | | | | | mg/kg | | mg/kg |

Dimethyl ether

Threshold Limit Value

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations | | |
|------|---------|--------|------|------------|-----|------------------------|--|--|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | | | |
| OEL | EU | 1920 | 1000 | | | | | |

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

| | | |
|--|-------|------|
| Normal value in fresh water | 0,155 | mg/l |
| Normal value in marine water | 0,016 | mg/l |
| Normal value for fresh water sediment | 0,681 | mg/l |
| Normal value for marine water sediment | 0,069 | mg/l |
| Normal value for water, intermittent release | 1,549 | mg/l |
| Normal value of STP microorganisms | 160 | mg/l |
| Normal value for the terrestrial compartment | 0,045 | mg/l |

isopentyl acetate

Threshold Limit Value

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations | | |
|------|---------|--------|-----|------------|-----|------------------------|--|--|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | | | |
| OEL | EU | 270 | | | 50 | | | |

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SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

pentyl acetate

Threshold Limit Value

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|------|---------|--------|-----|------------|-----|------------------------|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| OEL | EU | 270 | 50 | 540 | 100 | |

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

| | | |
|--|--------|-------|
| Normal value in fresh water | 0,041 | mg/l |
| Normal value in marine water | 0,0041 | mg/l |
| Normal value for fresh water sediment | 0,286 | mg/kg |
| Normal value for marine water sediment | 0,0286 | mg/kg |
| Normal value of STP microorganisms | 72 | mg/l |
| Normal value for the terrestrial compartment | 0,033 | mg/kg |

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

| Route of exposure | Effects on consumers | | | | Effects on workers | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| | Acute local | Acute systemic | Chronic local | Chronic systemic | Acute local | Acute systemic | Chronic local | Chronic systemic |
| Inhalation | | | | | | | | 266,226 mg/kg |
| Skin | | | | | | | | 31,55 mg/kg |

2-Methylbutyl acetate

Threshold Limit Value

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|------|---------|--------|-----|------------|-----|------------------------|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| OEL | EU | 270 | 50 | 540 | 100 | |

XYLENE

Threshold Limit Value

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|-----------|---------|--------|-----|------------|-----|------------------------|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| VLA | ESP | 221 | 50 | 442 | 100 | SKIN |
| VLEP | FRA | 221 | 50 | 442 | 100 | SKIN |
| VLEP | ITA | 221 | 50 | 442 | 100 | SKIN |
| WEL | GBR | 220 | 50 | 441 | 100 | SKIN |
| OEL | EU | 221 | 50 | 442 | 100 | SKIN |
| TLV-ACGIH | | | 20 | | | |

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

| | | |
|--|------|-------|
| Normal value in fresh water | 327 | mg/l |
| Normal value in marine water | 327 | mg/l |
| Normal value for fresh water sediment | 1246 | mg/l |
| Normal value for marine water sediment | 1246 | mg/l |
| Normal value of STP microorganisms | 658 | mg/l |
| Normal value for the terrestrial compartment | 231 | mg/kg |

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

| Route of exposure | Effects on consumers | | | | Effects on workers | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| | Acute local | Acute systemic | Chronic local | Chronic systemic | Acute local | Acute systemic | Chronic local | Chronic systemic |
| Inhalation | | | | | | 442 mg/kg | 221 mg/kg | 221 mg/kg |
| Skin | | | | | | | | 3182 mg/kg |

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SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

BUTANE-1-OL

Threshold Limit Value

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|-----------|---------|--------|-----|------------|-----|------------------------|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| VLA | ESP | 61 | 20 | 154 | 50 | |
| VLEP | FRA | | | 150 | 50 | |
| WEL | GBR | | | 154 | 50 | SKIN |
| TLV-ACGIH | | 61 | 20 | | | |

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

| | | |
|--|------|-------|
| Normal value in fresh water | 82 | mg/l |
| Normal value in marine water | 82 | mg/l |
| Normal value for fresh water sediment | 178 | mg/kg |
| Normal value for marine water sediment | 178 | mg/kg |
| Normal value of STP microorganisms | 2476 | mg/l |
| Normal value for the terrestrial compartment | 15 | mg/kg |

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

| Route of exposure | Effects on consumers | | | | Effects on workers | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------|---------|----------|--------------------|-------|---------|----------|
| | Acute | Acute | Chronic | Chronic | Acute local | Acute | Chronic | Chronic |
| Inhalation | local | systemic | local | systemic | systemic | | local | systemic |
| | | | | | | | 310 | 310 |
| | | | | | | | mg/kg | mg/kg |

FORMALDEHYDE

Threshold Limit Value

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|-----------|---------|--------|-----|------------|-----|------------------------|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| VLA | ESP | 0,37 | 0,3 | 0,74 | 0,6 | |
| VLEP | FRA | 0,37 | 0,3 | 0,74 | 0,6 | |
| VLEP | ITA | 0,37 | 0,3 | 0,74 | 0,6 | |
| WEL | GBR | 2,5 | 2 | 2,5 | 2 | |
| OEL | EU | 0,37 | 0,3 | 0,74 | 0,6 | |
| TLV-ACGIH | | | 0,1 | | 0,3 | |

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Threshold Limit Value

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|-----------|---------|--------|-----|------------|-----|------------------------|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| VLA | ESP | 221 | 50 | 442 | 100 | SKIN |
| VLEP | FRA | 221 | 50 | 442 | 100 | SKIN |
| VLEP | ITA | 221 | 50 | 442 | 100 | SKIN |
| WEL | GBR | 220 | 50 | 441 | 100 | SKIN |
| OEL | EU | 221 | 50 | 442 | 100 | SKIN |
| TLV-ACGIH | | | 20 | | | |

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| Normal value in fresh water | 0,327 | mg/l |
| Normal value in marine water | 0,327 | mg/l |
| Normal value for fresh water sediment | 12,46 | mg/kg |
| Normal value for marine water sediment | 12,46 | mg/kg |
| Normal value 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 |

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

| Route of exposure | Effects on consumers | | | | Effects on workers | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------|---------|----------|--------------------|-------|---------|---------|
| | Acute | Acute | Chronic | Chronic | Acute local | Acute | Chronic | Chronic |
| Inhalation | local | systemic | local | systemic | 442 | 442 | local | 221 |
| | | | | | mg/m3 | mg/m3 | | mg/m3 |
| Skin | | | | | | | | 221 |
| | | | | | | | | mg/kg/d |

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SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|------|---------|--------|-----|------------|-----|------------------------|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| VLA | ESP | 275 | 50 | 550 | 100 | SKIN |
| VLEP | FRA | 275 | 50 | 550 | 100 | SKIN |
| VLEP | ITA | 275 | 50 | 550 | 100 | SKIN |
| WEL | GBR | 274 | 50 | 548 | 100 | SKIN |
| OEL | EU | 275 | 50 | 550 | 100 | SKIN |

TOLUENE

Threshold Limit Value

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|-----------|---------|--------|-----|------------|-----|------------------------|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| VLA | ESP | 192 | 50 | 384 | 100 | SKIN |
| VLEP | FRA | 76,8 | 20 | 384 | 100 | SKIN |
| VLEP | ITA | 192 | 50 | | | SKIN |
| WEL | GBR | 191 | 50 | 384 | 100 | SKIN |
| OEL | EU | 192 | 50 | 384 | 100 | SKIN |
| TLV-ACGIH | | | 20 | | | |

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

| | | |
|--|---------|-------|
| Normal value in fresh water | 0,074 | mg/l |
| Normal value in marine water | 0,0074 | mg/l |
| Normal value for fresh water sediment | 1,78 | mg/l |
| Normal value for marine water sediment | 0,178 | mg/l |
| Normal value for water, intermittent release | 0,00378 | mg/l |
| Normal value of STP microorganisms | 0,84 | mg/l |
| Normal value for the terrestrial compartment | 0,313 | mg/kg |

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

| Route of exposure | Effects on consumers | | | Effects on workers | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------|---------|--------------------|-------------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Acute | Acute | Chronic | Chronic | Acute local | Acute | Chronic | Chronic |
| | local | systemic | local | systemic | | systemic | local | systemic |
| Oral | | | | 8,13 | | | | 8,13 |
| | | | | mg/kg/d | | | | |
| Inhalation | 226 | 226 | 56,5 | 56,5 | 384 | 384 | 192 | 192 |
| | mg/m3 | mg/m3 | mg/m3 | mg/m3 | mg/m3 | mg/m3 | mg/m3 | mg/m3 |
| Skin | | | | 226 | | | | 384 |
| | | | | mg/kg/d | | | | mg/kg/d |

ETHYLBENZENE

Threshold Limit Value

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|-----------|---------|--------|-----|------------|-----|------------------------|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| VLA | ESP | 441 | 100 | 884 | 200 | SKIN |
| VLEP | FRA | 88,4 | 20 | 442 | 100 | SKIN |
| VLEP | ITA | 442 | 100 | 884 | 200 | SKIN |
| WEL | GBR | 441 | 100 | 552 | 125 | SKIN |
| OEL | EU | 442 | 100 | 884 | 200 | SKIN |
| TLV-ACGIH | | 87 | 20 | | | |

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

| | | |
|--|------|-------|
| Normal value in fresh water | 0,1 | mg/l |
| Normal value in marine water | 0,01 | mg/l |
| Normal value for fresh water sediment | 13,7 | mg/l |
| Normal value for marine water sediment | 1,37 | mg/l |
| Normal value for water, intermittent release | 0,1 | mg/l |
| Normal value of STP microorganisms | 9,6 | mg/l |
| Normal value for the terrestrial compartment | 2,68 | mg/kg |

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

| Route of exposure | Effects on consumers | | | Effects on workers | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------|---------|--------------------|-------------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Acute | Acute | Chronic | Chronic | Acute local | Acute | Chronic | Chronic |
| | local | systemic | local | systemic | | systemic | local | systemic |
| Oral | | 1,6 | | 1,6 | | | | |
| | | | | mg/kg bw/d | | | | |
| Inhalation | | | | 15 | 293 | 293 | | 77 |
| | | | | mg/m3 | mg/m3 | | | mg/m3 |
| Skin | | | | | | | | 180 |
| | | | | | | | | mg/kg/d |

VCD-AC-EPY - VCD-AC-EPY Two-coat car paint in spray can

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

ACETONE

Threshold Limit Value

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|-----------|---------|--------|-----|------------|------|------------------------|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| VLA | ESP | 1210 | 500 | | | |
| VLEP | FRA | 1210 | 500 | 2420 | 1000 | |
| VLEP | ITA | 1210 | 500 | | | |
| WEL | GBR | 1210 | 500 | 3620 | 1500 | |
| OEL | EU | 1210 | 500 | | | |
| TLV-ACGIH | | | 250 | | 500 | |

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

| | | |
|--|------|-------|
| Normal value in fresh water | 10,6 | mg/l |
| Normal value in marine water | 1,06 | mg/l |
| Normal value for fresh water sediment | 30,4 | mg/kg |
| Normal value for marine water sediment | 3,04 | mg/kg |

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

| Route of exposure | Effects on consumers | | | Effects on workers | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------|---------|--------------------|-------------|-------|---------|----------|
| | Acute | Acute | Chronic | Chronic | Acute local | Acute | Chronic | Chronic |
| | local | systemic | local | systemic | | | local | systemic |
| Oral | | | | 62 | | | | 62 |
| Inhalation | | | | 200 | 2420 | | | 1210 |
| | | | | mg/kg/d | mg/m3 | mg/m3 | | mg/m3 |
| Skin | | | | 62 | | | | 186 |
| | | | | mg/kg/d | | | | mg/kg/d |

ETHYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|-----------|---------|--------|-----|------------|-----|------------------------|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| VLA | ESP | 734 | 200 | 1468 | 400 | |
| VLEP | FRA | 734 | 200 | 1468 | 400 | |
| VLEP | ITA | 734 | 200 | 1468 | 400 | |
| WEL | GBR | 734 | 200 | 1468 | 400 | |
| OEL | EU | 734 | 200 | 1468 | 400 | |
| TLV-ACGIH | | 1441 | 400 | | | |

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| Normal value in fresh water | 0,26 | mg/l |
| Normal value in marine water | 0,026 | mg/l |
| Normal value for fresh water sediment | 1,25 | mg/kg |
| Normal value for marine water sediment | 0,125 | mg/kg |
| Normal value of STP microorganisms | 650 | mg/l |
| Normal value for the terrestrial compartment | 0,24 | mg/kg |

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

| Route of exposure | Effects on consumers | | | Effects on workers | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------|---------|--------------------|-------------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Acute | Acute | Chronic | Chronic | Acute local | Acute | Chronic | Chronic |
| | local | systemic | local | systemic | | systemic | local | systemic |
| Inhalation | | | | | 1468 | 1468 | 734 | 734 |
| | | | | | mg/kg | mg/kg | mg/kg | mg/kg |
| Skin | | | | | | | | 63 |
| | | | | | | | | mg/kg |

VCD-AC-EPY - VCD-AC-EPY Two-coat car paint in spray can

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|-----------|---------|--------|-----|------------|-----|------------------------|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| VLA | ESP | 241 | 50 | 723 | 150 | |
| VLEP | FRA | 241 | 50 | 723 | 150 | |
| VLEP | ITA | 241 | 50 | 723 | 150 | |
| WEL | GBR | 724 | 150 | 966 | 200 | |
| OEL | EU | 241 | 50 | 723 | 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 local | Chronic systemic | Acute local | Acute systemic | Chronic local | Chronic systemic |
| Oral | | 2 mg/kg bw/d | | 2 mg/kg bw/d | | | | |
| Inhalation | 300 mg/m3 | 300 mg/m3 | 35,7 mg/m3 | 35,7 mg/m3 | 600 mg/m3 | 960 mg/kg | 300 mg/m3 | 480 mg/kg |
| Skin | | 6 mg/kg/d | | | | 11 mg/kg bw/d | | 11 mg/kg bw/d |

N-BUTYL ACRYLATE

Threshold Limit Value

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|-----------|---------|--------|-----|------------|-----|------------------------|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| VLA | ESP | 11 | 2 | 53 | 10 | |
| VLEP | FRA | 11 | 2 | 53 | 10 | |
| VLEP | ITA | 11 | 2 | 53 | 10 | |
| WEL | GBR | 5 | 1 | 26 | 5 | |
| OEL | EU | 11 | 2 | 53 | 10 | |
| TLV-ACGIH | | 10 | 2 | | | |

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 ; LOW = low hazard ; MED = medium hazard ; HIGH = high hazard.

Dimethyl ether

Derived no-effect level (DNEL)

type of application (use): worker

route of exposure: inhalation

health effects: chronic effects, systemic toxicity

DNEL value: 1,894 mg/m3

type of application (use): consumer

route of exposure: inhalation

health effects: chronic effects, systemic toxicity

DNEL value: 471 mg/m3

pentyl acetate

Target: Occasional emission - Value: 0.41 mg/l

XYLENE

Target: Occasional emission - Value: 0.327 mg/l

BUTANE-1-OL

Target: Occasional emission - Value: 2.25 mg/l

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Components with biological limit values:

VCD-AC-EPY - VCD-AC-EPY Two-coat car paint in spray can

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

1.5 g/g creatinine

Matrix: urine

Pickup time: at the end of the shift

Biological indicator of exposure: methylippuric acid

TOLUENE

Components with biological limit values:

IBE (Italy):

0.02 mg/l

Matrix: blood

Collection time: first last shift of the working week

Biological indicator of exposure: toluene

0.03 mg/l

Matrix: urine

Pickup time: at the end of the shift

Biological indicator of exposure: toluene 0.03 mg/g creatinine

Matrix: urine

Pickup time: at the end of the shift

Biological indicator of exposure: o-cresol

ETHYLBENZENE

Components with biological limit values:

IBE (Italy): 0.7 g/g creatinine

Matrix: urine

Pickup time: f.t.f.s.l.

Biological indicator of exposure: mandelic acid + phenylglyoxylic acid

-

Matrix: end-expiratory air

Pickup time: not critical

8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

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

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

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

None required.

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Regulation 2016/425 and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN ISO 16321).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

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. Use a mask with a type AX filter combined with a type P filter should be worn (see standard EN 14387).

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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

Dimethyl ether

Skin protection: Wear work clothes with long sleeves and safety footwear for professional category I use (EN 344 standard).

Hand protection: Wear category I work gloves (EN 374 standard) made of latex, PVC or equivalent. To make the final choice of material, evaluate its degradation, breaking time and permeation.

Eye protection: Wear airtight protective glasses and a face shield in case there is the possibility of contact with the face (EN 166 standard).

Respiratory protection: In case of short and modest exposure, wear a filter for organic gases and vapors (EN 371 standard). In case of intense and long-lasting exposure, wear self-contained breathing apparatus (EN 137 standard).

General hygiene and protection measures: Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using. Equip work environments with an eyewash system and a safety shower.

VCD-AC-EPY - VCD-AC-EPY Two-coat car paint in spray can

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

| Properties | Value | Information |
|--|---------------------------|-------------|
| Appearance | aerosol | |
| Colour | red | |
| Odour | characteristic of solvent | |
| Melting point / freezing point | not available | |
| Initial boiling point | not available | |
| Flammability | not available | |
| Lower explosive limit | not available | |
| Upper explosive limit | not available | |
| Flash point | ≥ 23 °C | |
| Auto-ignition temperature | not available | |
| Decomposition temperature | not available | |
| pH | not available | |
| Kinematic viscosity | not available | |
| Solubility | not available | |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | not available | |
| Vapour pressure | not available | |
| Density and/or relative density | 0,82 kg/l | |
| Relative vapour density | not available | |
| Particle characteristics | not applicable | |

9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Information not available

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

Information not available

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity**10.1. Reactivity**

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

Dimethyl ether

The substance is a highly flammable gas.

BUTANE-1-OL

Attacks various types of plastic materials.

FORMALDEHYDE

Decomposes under the effect of heat.

Aqueous solutions are stabilised with methanol but tend to polymerise over time.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

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

TOLUENE

Avoid exposure to: light.

Avoid exposure to: light.

ACETONE

Decomposes under the effect of heat.

ETHYL ACETATE

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE

VCD-AC-EPY - VCD-AC-EPY Two-coat car paint in spray can**SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity ... / >>**

Decomposes on contact with: water.

N-BUTYL ACRYLATE

When hot it can polymerise with explosion even when stabilised with 20 ppm of momomethyl ether hydroquinone. Store at below < 35°C/95°F and out of direct light. Always leave a layer of air on top of the liquid.

10.2. Chemical stability

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

Dimethyl ether

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

The substance is stable under normal conditions of use and storage.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No hazardous reactions are foreseeable in normal conditions of use and storage.

Dimethyl ether

The vapors of the substance can form an explosive mixture with air (formation of unstable peroxides).

XYLENE

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage. Reacts violently with: strong oxidants, strong acids, nitric acid, perchlorates. May form explosive mixtures with: air.

BUTANE-1-OL

Reacts violently developing heat on contact with: aluminium, strong oxidising agents, strong reducing agents, hydrochloric acid. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

FORMALDEHYDE

Risk of explosion on contact with: nitromethane, nitrogen dioxide, hydrogen peroxide, phenols, performic acid, nitric acid. May polymerise on contact with: strong oxidising agents, alkalis. May react dangerously with: hydrochloric acid, magnesium carbonate, sodium hydroxide, perchloric acid, aniline. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage. Reacts violently with: strong oxidants, strong acids, nitric acid, perchlorates. May form explosive mixtures with: air.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

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

TOLUENE

Risk of explosion on contact with: fuming sulphuric acid, nitric acid, silver perchlorate, nitrogen dioxide, non-metal halogenates, acetic acid, organic nitrocompounds. May form explosive mixtures with: air. May react dangerously with: strong oxidising agents, strong acids, sulphur.

ETHYLBENZENE

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

ACETONE

Risk of explosion on contact with: bromine trifluoride, fluorine dioxide, hydrogen peroxide, nitrosyl chloride, 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene, nitromethane, nitrosyl perchlorate. May react dangerously with: potassium tert-butoxide, alkaline hydroxides, bromine, bromoform, isoprene, sodium, sulphur dioxide, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, nitric acid, chloroform, peroxymonosulphuric acid, phosphoryl oxychloride, chromosulphuric acid, fluorine, strong oxidising agents, strong reducing agents. Develops flammable gas on contact with: nitrosyl perchlorate.

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.

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.

N-BUTYL ACRYLATE

May polymerise on contact with: amines, bases, halogens, strong oxidising agents, acids, hydrogen compounds. May polymerise if exposed to: heat. Forms explosive mixtures with: hot air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating.

Dimethyl ether

Keep away from heat, sources of flame or sparks.

BUTANE-1-OL

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames.

FORMALDEHYDE

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

ACETONE

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames.

ETHYL ACETATE

VCD-AC-EPY - VCD-AC-EPY Two-coat car paint in spray can

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity ... / >>

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

N-BUTYL ACRYLATE

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

10.5. Incompatible materials

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

Dimethyl ether

Acids, oxidizing agents, powdered metals, oxygen and carbon monoxide.

FORMALDEHYDE

Incompatible with: acids, alkalis, ammonia, tannin, strong oxidants, phenols, copper salts, silver, iron.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

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

ACETONE

Incompatible with: acids, oxidising substances.

ETHYL ACETATE

Incompatible with: acids, bases, strong oxidants, chlorosulphuric acid.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

N-BUTYL ACRYLATE

Incompatible with: amines, halogens, oxidising substances, strong acids, alkalis.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Dimethyl ether

Thermal decomposition of the substance produces toxic vapors (carbon oxides, formaldehyde, methanol).

FORMALDEHYDE

When heated to decomposition releases: methanol, carbon monoxide.

ETHYLBENZENE

May develop: methane, styrene, hydrogen, ethane.

ACETONE

May develop: ketenes, irritant substances.

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 hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

The main route of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory route is less important due to the low vapour pressure of the product.

Information on likely routes of exposure

XYLENE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

TOLUENE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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

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SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

ETHYLBENZENE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

XYLENE

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

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

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

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

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

TOLUENE

Toxic effect on the central and peripheral nervous system with encephalopathy and polyneuritis; 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 (Ispesl). Is irritating for skin, conjunctiva and respiratory tract.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

Interactive effects

XYLENE

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.

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.

TOLUENE

Certain drugs and other industrial products can interfere with the metabolism of the toluene.

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

| | |
|--|-------------|
| ATE (Inhalation - mists / powders) of the mixture: | 4,6 mg/l |
| ATE (Oral) of the mixture: | >2000 mg/kg |
| ATE (Dermal) of the mixture: | >2000 mg/kg |

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SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, nalkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics,
<2% aromatics

LD50 (Dermal): > 5000 mg/kg Specie: Coniglio
LD50 (Oral): > 5000 mg/kg Specie: Ratto

pentyl acetate
LD50 (Dermal): > 5000 mg/kg
LD50 (Oral): > 5000 mg/kg
LC50 (Inhalation gas): > 19,25 ppm/1h

XYLENE
LD50 (Dermal): > 1700 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 5000 ppm/4h Rat
ATE (Inhalation mists/powders): 1,5 mg/l
(figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)

BUTANE-1-OL
LD50 (Dermal): 3430 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral): 2292 mg/kg Rat
ATE (Oral): 500 mg/kg estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP
(figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 1776 mg/l/4h Rat

FORMALDEHYDE
LD50 (Dermal): 270 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral): 100 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 0,588 mg/l/4h Rat

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
LD50 (Dermal): 2000 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral): 3523 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 27,541 mg/l/4h Rat
ATE (Inhalation mists/powders): 1,5 mg/l
(figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
LD50 (Dermal): > 5000 mg/kg Specie: Coniglio
LD50 (Oral): > 5000 mg/kg Specie: Ratto

TOLUENE
LD50 (Dermal): 12124 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral): 5580 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 28,1 mg/l/4h Rat

ETHYLBENZENE
LD50 (Dermal): 15400 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral): 3500 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 17,6 mg/l/1h Rat
ATE (Inhalation mists/powders): 1,5 mg/l
(figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)

ETHYL ACETATE
LD50 (Dermal): > 20000 mg/kg Specie: Coniglio
LD50 (Oral): 4100 mg/kg Specie: Topo

N-BUTYL ACETATE
LD50 (Dermal): > 10000 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral): > 8000 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 21,1 mg/l/4h Rat

N-BUTYL ACRYLATE
LD50 (Dermal): 750 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral): 900 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 10,3 mg/l/4h Rat

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, nalkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics,

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SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

<2% aromatics

Test: LC50 - Route: Inhalation - Species: Rat > 4951 mg/m³ - Duration: 4h

Dimethyl ether

LC50 Inhalation rat 164,000 ppm respiratory, anesthetic, central nervous system depressant effects, narcosis, cardiac irregularity, coma.

Skin corrosion/irritation:

Based on expert assessments, the substance is not expected to cause skin irritation (not tested on animals). Contact of the substance in liquid phase with the skin can cause serious cold injuries.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation:

Based on expert assessments, the substance is not expected to cause eye irritation (not tested on animals). Contact of the substance in liquid phase with the eyes can cause serious cold injuries.

Respiratory or skin sensitization:

Based on expert assessments, the substance is not expected to have sensitizing effects (not tested on animals).

Repeated dose toxicity:

Inhalation studies conducted on rats have not shown significant toxicological effects.

Germ cell mutagenicity:

Tests conducted on cultures of bacterial or mammalian cells have not shown mutagenic effects.

Carcinogenicity

Animal testing has not shown any carcinogenic effects.

Reproductive toxicity: No reprotoxic effects.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

ATE (Vapour inhalation): 11 mg/l estimated from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of CLP (data used to calculate the estimate of the acute toxicity of the mixture)

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Test: LC50 - Route: Inhalation - Species: Rat > 2000 Ppm - Duration: 2H

ETHYL ACETATE

OBSERVATIONS ON MAN:

400 ppm: irritating to eyes.

Severe toxic effects at 2000 ppm/60 min, symptoms of malaise at 800 ppm.

Inhalation toxicity: TCl_o 400 ppm irritation to nose, eyes and respiratory system

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

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

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".

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".

TOLUENE

Classified in Group 3 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - (IARC, 1999).

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).

VCD-AC-EPY - VCD-AC-EPY Two-coat car paint in spray can**SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>**

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

May cause damage to organs

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration

11.2. Information on other hazards

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with human health effects under evaluation.

SECTION 12. Ecological information

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation.

12.1. Toxicity

Dimethyl ether
LC50 (48 h) daphnia magna 755.549 mg/l

ETHYL ACETATE
Endpoint: LC50 - Species: Algae = 5600 mg/l - Duration h: 48
Endpoint: EC50 - Species: Daphnia = 3090 mg/l - Duration h: 24

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, nalkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics,
<2% aromatics

LC50 - for Fish > 1000 mg/l/96h Specie: Pesci
EC50 - for Crustacea 1000 mg/l/48h Specie: Dafnie
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants > 1000 mg/l/72h - Specie: Alghe

Dimethyl ether
LC50 - for Fish > 4000 mg/l/96h trota iridea
EC50 - for Crustacea > 4000 mg/l/48h daphnia magna

pentyl acetate
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants > 466 mg/l/72h

BUTANE-1-OL
LC50 - for Fish 225 mg/l/96h Specie: Pesci

ETHYLBENZENE
LC50 - for Fish 4,2 mg/l/96h oncorhynchus mykiss
EC50 - for Crustacea 1,8 mg/l/48h
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea 1 mg/l
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants 3,4 mg/l 72h

ETHYL ACETATE
LC50 - for Fish 230 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea 260 mg/l/48h Specie: Dafnie
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants > 100 mg/l/72h Specie: Alghe

N-BUTYL ACETATE
LC50 - for Fish 100 mg/l/96h Lepomis macrochirus
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants 674,7 mg/l/72h Desmodemus subspicatus

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SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

12.2. Persistence and degradability

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| XYLENE | |
| Solubility in water | 100 - 1000 mg/l |
| Rapidly degradable | |
| BUTANE-1-OL | |
| Solubility in water | 1000 - 10000 mg/l |
| Rapidly degradable | |
| FORMALDEHYDE | |
| Solubility in water | 55000 mg/l |
| Rapidly degradable | |
| XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS) | |
| Solubility in water | 100 - 1000 mg/l |
| Rapidly degradable | |
| 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE | |
| Solubility in water | > 10000 mg/l |
| Rapidly degradable | |
| TOLUENE | |
| Solubility in water | 100 - 1000 mg/l |
| Rapidly degradable | |
| ETHYLBENZENE | |
| Solubility in water | 1000 - 10000 mg/l |
| Rapidly degradable | |
| ACETONE | |
| Rapidly degradable | |
| ETHYL ACETATE | |
| Solubility in water | > 10000 mg/l |
| Rapidly degradable | |
| N-BUTYL ACETATE | |
| Solubility in water | 1000 - 10000 mg/l |
| N-BUTYL ACRYLATE | |
| Solubility in water | 1700 mg/l |
| Rapidly degradable | |

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

| | |
|--|------|
| XYLENE | |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | 3,12 |
| BCF | 25,9 |
| BUTANE-1-OL | |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | 1 |
| BCF | 3,16 |
| FORMALDEHYDE | |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | 0,35 |
| BCF | < 1 |
| XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS) | |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | 3,12 |
| BCF | 25,9 |
| 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE | |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | 1,2 |

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SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

| | |
|--|-------|
| TOLUENE | |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | 2,73 |
| BCF | 90 |
| ETHYLBENZENE | |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | 3,6 |
| ACETONE | |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | -0,23 |
| BCF | 3 |
| ETHYL ACETATE | |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | 0,68 |
| BCF | 30 |
| N-BUTYL ACETATE | |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | 2,3 |
| BCF | 15,3 |
| N-BUTYL ACRYLATE | |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | 2,38 |
| BCF | 37 |

12.4. Mobility in soil

Information not available

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 \geq than 0,1%.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with environmental effects under evaluation.

12.7. 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 or ID number**

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: UN 1950

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: AEROSOLS MIXTURE
IMDG: AEROSOLS MIXTURE
IATA: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE MIXTURE

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SECTION 14. Transport information ... / >>

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID: Class: 2 Label: 2.1



IMDG: Class: 2 Label: 2.1



IATA: Class: 2 Label: 2.1



14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: -

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO
IMDG: not marine pollutant
IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

| | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| ADR / RID: | HIN - Kemler: -- | Limited Quantities: 1 L | Tunnel restriction code: (D) |
| | Special provision: 190, 327, 344, 625 | | |
| IMDG: | EMS: F-D, S-U | Limited Quantities: 1 L | |
| IATA: | Cargo: | Maximum quantity: 150 Kg | Packaging instructions: 203 |
| | Passengers: | Maximum quantity: 75 Kg | Packaging instructions: 203 |
| | Special provision: | A145, A167, A802 | |

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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/EU: P3aRestrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006Product

Point 40

Contained substance

Point 75

Point 72-77

FORMALDEHYDE

REACH Reg.: 01-2119488953-20

Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 - on the marketing and use of explosives precursors

Regulated explosives precursor

The acquisition, introduction, possession or use of that regulated explosives precursor by members of the general public is subject to reporting obligations as set out in Article 9.

All suspicious transactions and significant disappearances and thefts must be reported to the relevant national contact point.

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage \geq than 0,1%.Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to Regulation (EU) 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

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SECTION 15. Regulatory information ... / >>

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) :

Special finishes - All types.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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

SECTION 16. Other information

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

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Flam. Gas 1A | Flammable gas, category 1A |
| Aerosol 1 | Aerosol, category 1 |
| Aerosol 3 | Aerosol, category 3 |
| Flam. Liq. 2 | Flammable liquid, category 2 |
| Flam. Liq. 3 | Flammable liquid, category 3 |
| Press. Gas | Pressurised gas |
| Carc. 1B | Carcinogenicity, category 1B |
| Muta. 2 | Germ cell mutagenicity, category 2 |
| Repr. 2 | Reproductive toxicity, category 2 |
| Acute Tox. 3 | Acute toxicity, category 3 |
| 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 |
| Skin Corr. 1B | Skin corrosion, category 1B |
| Skin Corr. 1C | Skin corrosion, category 1C |
| Skin Corr. 1 | Skin corrosion, category 1 |
| Eye Dam. 1 | Serious eye damage, category 1 |
| Eye Irrit. 2 | Eye irritation, category 2 |
| Skin Irrit. 2 | Skin irritation, category 2 |
| STOT SE 3 | Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 |
| Skin Sens. 1 | Skin sensitization, category 1 |
| Aquatic Chronic 3 | Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3 |
| H220 | Extremely flammable gas. |
| H222 | Extremely flammable aerosol. |
| H229 | Pressurised container: may burst if heated. |
| H225 | Highly flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H226 | Flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H280 | Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. |
| H350 | May cause cancer. |
| H341 | Suspected of causing genetic defects. |
| H361d | Suspected of damaging the unborn child. |
| H301 | Toxic if swallowed. |
| H311 | Toxic in contact with skin. |
| H331 | Toxic if inhaled. |
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed. |
| H312 | Harmful in contact with skin. |
| H332 | Harmful if inhaled. |
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| H314 | Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| EUH066 | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. |

LEGEND:

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SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: Regulation (EC) 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: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PMT: Persistent, mobile and toxic
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 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: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulative
- vPvM: Very persistent and very mobile
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (II Annex of REACH Regulation)
4. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
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- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

Note for users:

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SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

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.

CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION

Chemical and physical hazards: Product classification derives from criteria established by the CLP Regulation, Annex I, Part 2. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Health hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 3, unless determined otherwise in Section 11.

Environmental hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 4, unless determined otherwise in Section 12.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

01 / 03 / 04 / 14 / 16.