

Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation (EU) 2015/830

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: ...
Product name **NextBlend**

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

Intended use **Blender for auto touch-up shades, in spray can**
Uses advised against Uses other than those stated.

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 (FIRENZE)
ITALIA
tel. +39 0571 530262
fax +39 0571/534056
e-mail address of the competent person
responsible for the Safety Data Sheet info@vernicspray.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to:
United Kingdom NHS 111
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)
Malta 112

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SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2015/830. Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Aerosol, category 1	H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
	H229	Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
Aspiration hazard, category 1	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
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.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Precautionary statements:

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P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P405	Store locked up.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F.

Contains:	N-BUTYLACETATE
	2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE
	XYLENE
	ETHYLBENZENE

2.3. Other hazards

The vapors are heavier than air and can be localized in confined spaces, spread to the ground and can form flammable and explosive mixtures with the air in case of ignition even from a distance, with a consequent risk of fire.

Aerosol containers exposed to temperatures above 50°C can become deformed and burst, as well as being projected by a notable distance.

The aerosol contains an asphyxiating gas; prevent the build-up of fumes in large amounts in confined spaces as they can cause asphyxia due to a lack of oxygen. Exposure to high concentrations of fumes, especially in confined, inadequately ventilated spaces, can lead to irritation to the respiratory tract, nausea, illness and dizziness.

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%.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

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Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
DIMETHYL ETHER		
CAS 115-10-6	50 ≤ x < 70	Flam. Gas 1A H220, Press. Gas (Comp.) H280
EC 204-065-8		
INDEX 603-019-00-8		
REACH Reg. 01-2119472128-37-xxxx		
N-BUTYL ACETATE		
CAS 123-86-4	20 ≤ x < 27	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC 204-658-1		
INDEX 607-025-00-1		
REACH Reg. 01-2119485493-29-XXXX		
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE		
CAS 108-65-6	5 ≤ x < 10	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336
EC 203-603-9		
INDEX 607-195-00-7		
REACH Reg. 01-2119475791-29-XXXX		
XYLENE		
CAS 1330-20-7	1 ≤ x < 3,7	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 <i>STA Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, STA Inhalation mists/powders: 1,5 mg/l</i>
EC 215-535-7		
INDEX 601-022-00-9		
REACH Reg. 01-2119488216-32-XXXX		
ETHYLBENZENE		
CAS 100-41-4	1 ≤ x < 1,2	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412 <i>STA Inhalation mists/powders: 1,5 mg/l</i>
EC 202-849-4		
INDEX 601-023-00-4		

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REACH Reg. 01-2119489370-35-xxxx

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

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

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

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

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by a doctor.

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

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

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

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

Treat symptomatically.

In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show directions for use or safety data sheet if possible).

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

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

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

None in particular.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

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

Vapor is heavier than air and is able to travel a considerable distance from an ignition source and back.

Vapor is heavier than air and is able to travel a considerable distance from an ignition source and back.

Vapors can form an explosive mixture with air.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION

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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

6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.

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. Do not breathe aerosol. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

Non-emergency personnel must follow the appropriate internal procedures in case of accidental release.

6.1.2 For emergency responders

Block the leakage if there is no hazard. Evacuate unprotected and untrained personnel from hazard area. Wear suitable protective equipment. (see Section 8 of this Safety data sheet)

Follow the appropriate internal procedures in case of accidental release.

Keep fumes and vapours under control. Isolate hazard area and deny entry. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site.

6.2. Environmental precautions

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

Pressurized container. Do not pierce or burn the container or tamper with the valve even after use.

Keep away from heat, sparks and open flames, do not smoke or use matches or lighters.

Avoid the accumulation of electrostatic charges. Do not turn electrical equipment back on until the vapors have dispersed. Not smoking.

Do not spray on flames or incandescent bodies. Vapors can ignite with explosion, therefore accumulation must be avoided by keeping doors and windows open and ensuring cross ventilation.

Without adequate ventilation, vapors can accumulate on the ground and catch fire even at a distance, if triggered, with the risk of backfire.

For conditions to avoid and incompatibilities refer respectively to sections 10.4 and 10.5 of this safety data sheet.

Vapors can ignite with explosion, therefore accumulation must be avoided by keeping doors and windows open and ensuring cross ventilation. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Do not breathe aerosols.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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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.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

No use other than as indicated in section 1.2 of this safety data sheet

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

IRL	Éire	2020 Code of Practice for the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Chemical Agents) Regulations (2001-2015) and the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Carcinogens) Regulations (2001-2019)
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 2021

DIMETHYL ETHER

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OELV	IRL	1920	1000			
WEL	GBR	766	400	958	500	
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/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,069	mg/kg/d

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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/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				471 mg/m3				1894 mg/m3

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OELV	IRL	710	150	950	200	
WEL	GBR	724	150	966	200	
OEL	EU	241	50	723	150	
TLV-ACGIH			50		150	Butil acetati (Isomeri)

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
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,098	mg/kg
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	0,09	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers	Effects on workers
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XYLENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OELV	IRL	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV	MLT	221	50	442	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

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

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

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				12,5 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	260 mg/m3	260 mg/m3	65,3 mg/m3	65,3 mg/m3	442 mg/m3	442 mg/m3	221 mg/m3	221 mg/m3
Skin				125 mg/kg bw/d				212 mg/kg bw/d

ETHYLBENZENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min	Remarks / Observations
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		mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm			
OELV	IRL	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/kg/d		
Normal value for marine water sediment				1,37		mg/kg/d		
Normal value of STP microorganisms				9,6		mg/l		
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment				2,68		mg/kg/d		
Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL								
	Effects on consumers			Effects on workers				
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				1,6 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				15 mg/m ³	293 mg/m ³			77 mg/m ³
Skin								180 mg/kg bw/d

Legend:
(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.
VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified ; LOW = low hazard ; MED = medium hazard ; HIGH = high hazard.

Biological exposure indices (BEI): (ACGIH 2021)

XYLENE

Metilippuric acid in urine: 1.5 g / g creatinine. Time of withdrawal: end of shift.

ETHYLBENZENE

mandelic acid + phenylglyoxylic acid in urine 0.15 g / g creatinine. Time of withdrawal: end of shift

8.2. Exposure controls

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

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

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

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with work gloves, category III (ref. Standard EN 374).

Protection class: 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes).

Recommended material: Butyl rubber.

When identifying the relevant material and its thickness to be used, it is highly recommended that you discuss directly with the manufacturer of the PPE to evaluate the actual protection regarding the particular characteristics of the same on the basis of use and duration of use.

Compatibility, degradation, breakthrough time and permeation must be considered.

Gloves have a wear time that depends on the duration and mode of use.

Latex gloves can give rise to sensitization phenomena.

SKIN PROTECTION

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

EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

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

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	aerosol	
Colour	transparent	
Odour	solvent	
Melting point / freezing point	not available	
Initial boiling point	not applicable	
Flammability	The aerosol is classified as extremely flammable (it contains flammable propellant)	
Lower explosive limit	not available	

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Upper explosive limit	not available
Flash point	not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	not available
pH	not available
Kinematic viscosity	not available
Solubility	insoluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not available
Vapour pressure	not available
Density and/or relative density	not available
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.

N-BUTYL ACETATE
it decomposes easily with water, especially when hot.

10.2. Chemical stability

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

In normal conditions of use and storage no dangerous reactions are foreseeable.

Vapors can form explosive mixtures with air.

Vapor is heavier than air and is able to travel a considerable distance from an ignition source and back. Risk of explosion on contact with: strong oxidizing agents. Can react dangerously with alkaline hydroxides, potassium tert-butoxide. Vapors can form an explosive mixture with air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating.

Avoid exposure to humidity, heat sources and open flames.

Avoid electric shock. Avoid contact with strong oxidants and strong acids.

10.5. Incompatible materials

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

DIMETHYL ETHER

Oxygen, oxidising agent, strong acids, carbon monoxide, acetic anhydride, metal powders

N-BUTYL ACETATE

nitrates, strongly oxidizing substances, acids, bases and potassium t-butoxide.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Common metals, mild steel, aluminum, copper.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

DIMETHYL ETHER

Formaldehyde, carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide, methanol.

ETHYLBENZENE

Methane, styrene, hydrogen, ethane.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.

It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

DIMETHYL ETHER

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 417

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: rat (Wistar Male)

Exposure: inhalation (gas)

Results: low bioaccumulation potential at 1000 ppm

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N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: publication (2000)

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (Sprague Dawley; Male)

Routes of exposure: intravenous

Results: no potential bioaccumulation

30 mg / kg of n-butyl acetate is rapidly absorbed and distributed via the circulatory system to the brain. During the distribution and accumulation phase, with a half-life of 0.4 min, the substance hydrolyzes into n-butanol. It has been observed that 99% of the hydrolysis of the substance (at the concentration of 30 mg / kg) occurs in 2.7 minutes.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Bibliographic reference: Toxicol. Appl. Pharm. 75: 521-530 (1984)

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: rat (Fischer 344; Male / Female) and mouse (B6C3F1; Male / Female)

Routes of exposure: oral and inhalation

Results:

- after a single inhalation exposure approximately 53% and 26% of the substance were excreted from the lungs (as CO₂) and via the urine respectively in the first 48 h of exposure. The substance was found (in decreasing order of concentration): in the liver, blood, fat and kidneys.

- after a single oral dose approximately 64% and 24% of the substance were excreted from the lungs (as CO₂) and urine respectively in the first 48 hours after administration.

Information on likely routes of exposure

DIMETHYL ETHER

In 1978 a study was conducted on male volunteers to study the toxicokinetics of the substance following application as a hair spray.

After a long exposure (15 minutes in an approximately 20 m³ non-ventilated room), the concentrations of the substance in the blood can increase to approx. 0.5 ppm (approximately 500 µg / L of blood). These concentrations, however, decreased rapidly during the alpha elimination phase on male volunteers to study the substance toxicokinetics following application as a hair spray.

After a long exposure (15 minutes in an approximately 20 m³ non-ventilated room), the concentrations of the substance in the blood can increase to approx. 0.5 ppm (approximately 500 µg / L of blood). These concentrations, however, decreased rapidly during the alpha phase of elimination.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

In vitro tests on the skin permeability of n-butyl acetate indicate that the substance has a low tendency to penetrate the skin. (human skin test from female donors) (method equivalent or similar to OECD 428)

It can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

XYLENE

The substance is rapidly and extensively absorbed by inhalation and orally. 100% absorption is assumed for these routes of exposure. The worst cutaneous absorption is 50%.

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE

In humans, the vapors of the substance cause irritation of the eyes and nose. In case of repeated exposure, skin irritation, dermatosis (with dryness and cracking of the skin) and keratitis occur.

XYLENE

Toxic action on the central nervous system (encephalopathies); irritant action on the skin, conjunctiva, cornea and respiratory system.

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation - mists / powders) of the mixture:	> 5 mg/l
ATE (Oral) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)

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ATE (Dermal) of the mixture: >2000 mg/kg

DIMETHYL ETHER

Method: not indicated
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: rat (albino ChR-CD; Male)
Exposure: inhalation (gas)
Results LC50: 164000 ppm 4h

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 423
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; Male / Female)
Routes of exposure: oral
Results: LD50 = 12789 mg / kg
Method: OECD 403
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: Rat (Wistar; male / Female)
Routes of exposure: inhalation (aerosol)
Results: LC50 = 0.74 mg / L (4h)
Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 402
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White; Male / Female)
Routes of exposure: cutaneous
Results: LD50> 16 mL / kg bw

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 401
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: rat (Fischer 344; Male / Female)
Routes of exposure: oral
Results: LD50 = 5155 mg / kg
Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 402
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: rat (Fischer 344; Male / Female)
Routes of exposure: cutaneous
Results: LD50> 2000 mg / kg.
Method: study report (1985)
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: mouse (B6C3F1; Male)
Routes of exposure: inhalation
Results: LC0> 10.8 mg / l 3h.

XYLENE

Method: equivalent or similar to EU B.1
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: rat (F344 / N; Male / Female)
Routes of exposure: oral
Results: LD50 = 3523 mg / kg
Method: equivalent or similar to EU B.2
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: rat (Long-Evans; Male)
Routes of exposure: inhalation
Results: LC50 = 6350 ppm 4h
Harmful if inhaled (Harmonized classification, Annex VI, Regulation 1272/2008).
Reference: The toxicological properties of hydrocarbon solvents (Industrial Medicine 39, 215-200. (1970)), read across
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: rabbit (New Zeland White)
Routes of exposure: cutaneous
Results: LD50> 5000 ml / kg.
Harmful in contact with skin (Harmonized classification, Annex VI, Regulation 1272/2008).

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ETHYLBENZENE

Reference: "Toxicological studies of certain alkylated benzenes. (AMA Arch. Ind. Health. 14: 387-398. (1956))"

Affidabilità (Klimisch score): 2

Species: rat (Wistar; Male / Female)

Routes of exposure: oral

Results: LD50 = 3500 mg / kg

The substance is classified as harmful by inhalation. Cat. 4 (Harmonized classification, Annex VI, Reg. CLP)

Reference: Range finding toxicity data: List VI (Am. Ind. Hyg. Assoc. J. 23: 95-107 (1962))

Affidabilità (Klimisch score): 2

Species: rabbit (New Zealand White; Male)

Routes of exposure: dermal

Results LD50: 17.8 mL / kg.

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 404

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)

Routes of exposure: cutaneous

Results: non-irritating.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 404

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)

Routes of exposure: cutaneous

Results: non-irritating.

XYLENE

Method: equivalent or similar to EU B.4

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)

Routes of exposure: cutaneous

Results: irritating to the skin (Harmonized Classification, Annex VI, Regulation 1272/2008).

ETHYLBENZENE

Bibliographical references: "Range finding toxicity data: List VI (Am. Ind. Hyg. Assoc. J. 23:95-107 (1962))"

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: rabbit

Exposure: dermal

Results: not irritating according to CLP

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: OECD 405

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)

Routes of exposure: ocular

Results: non-irritating.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 404

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Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)
Routes of exposure: cutaneous
Results: non-irritating.

XYLENE

Reference: The toxicological properties of hydrocarbon solvents (Industrial Medicine 39, 215-200. (1970))
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)
Routes of exposure: ocular
Results: irritating.

ETHYLBENZENE

Bibliographical references: "Toxicological studies of certain alkylated benzenes. (AMA Arch. Ind. Health. 14:387-398 (1965))
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: rabbit
Exposure: eye
Results: slightly irritant

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Based on the strength of evidence of the available data as determined by expert judgment, the substance is not classified for the hazard class of Skin Sensitization.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 406
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: guinea pig (Dunkin-Hartley; Male / Female)
Routes of exposure: cutaneous
Results: not sensitizing.

XYLENE

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 429
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: mouse
Routes of exposure: cutaneous
Results: not sensitizing.

ETHYLBENZENE

Based on the probative force of the available data determined by expert judgment, the substance is classified as non-sensitizing.

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 471 - In vitro test
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: TA 98, TA 100, TA 1535, TA 1537, TA 1538 and E. coli WP2 uvr A
Results: negative.
Method: OECD 474 - In vivo test
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: mouse (NMRI)
Routes of exposure: oral
Results: negative.

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2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Method: OECD 471 - In vitro test

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: Salmonella typhimurium strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537, TA1538

Results: negative with and without metabolic activation

XYLENE

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 478

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: mouse (Swiss Webster; Male / Female)

Routes of exposure: subcutaneous

Results: negative.

ETHYLBENZENE

Method: OECD 476 - In vitro test

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: mouse L5178Y (lymphoma cells)

Results: negative with metabolic activation - negative without metabolic activation

Method: OECD 474 - In vivo test

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: mouse (NMRI; Male)

Exposure: oral

Results: negative

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Data not available.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Method: OECD 453

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (Fischer 344 Male / Female)

Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapors)

Results: no carcinogenic effect. NOAEL (toxicity): 300 ppm. NOAEL (carcinogenicity): 3000 ppm

XYLENE

Method: equivalent or similar to EU Method B.32

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: mouse (B6C3F1; Male / Female)

Routes of exposure: oral

Results: negative.

ETHYLBENZENE

Based on the available data, the substance has no carcinogenic effects and is not classified under this CLP hazard class.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: OECD 416

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Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley; Male / Female)
Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapors)
Results: negative.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Method: OECD 416
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley; Male / Female)
Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapors)
Results: negative. NOAEL (P0) = 300 ppm. NOAEL (F1): 1000 ppm. NOAEL (F2) = 1000 ppm.

XYLENE

Method: equivalent or similar to EPA OPPTS 870.3800, read across
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: rat (CrI: CD (SD) IGS BR; Male / Female)
Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapors)
Results: negative.

ETHYLBENZENE

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 415
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley Male/Female)
Exposure: inhalation
Results: the substance is not classified for this hazard class. NOAEC (F0): 1000 ppm. NOEC (F1): 100 ppm

Adverse effects on development of the offspring

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 414
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)
Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapors)
Results: negative.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 414
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: Rat (Fischer 344)
Routes of exposure: inhalation
Results: negative. NOAEL (maternal) = 500 ppm. NOAEL (teratogenicity) > 4000 ppm

XYLENE

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 414
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley)
Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapors)
Results: negative.

ETHYLBENZENE

Method: OECD 414
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley)
Routes of exposure: inhalation
Results: slight effects on skeletal development at 1000/2000 ppm and on fetal weight. Slight maternal toxicity effects at 1000/2000 ppm (weight gain). Based on the data collected, the substance is not classified in this hazard class. NOAEC (maternal) = 500 ppm. NOAEC (development) = 500 ppm
NOAEC (teratogenicity) = 2000 ppm

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

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May cause drowsiness or dizziness

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: EPA OTS 798.6050

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley; Male / Female)

Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapors)

Results: induces transient narcotic effects at concentrations of 1500 and 3000 ppm, with no tendency to accumulate.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Based on available data, the substance exhibits specific target organ toxicity effects from single exposure and is classified under the relevant CLP hazard class.

XYLENE

Based on available data, the substance exhibits specific target organ toxicity effects from single exposure and is classified under the relevant CLP hazard class. The substance can irritate the respiratory tract.

ETHYLBENZENE

Based on available data, the substance has no specific target organ toxicity effects from single exposure and is not classified under the relevant CLP hazard class.

Target organs

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Central nervous system.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Central nervous system

XYLENE

Respiratory tract

Route of exposure

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

ingestion

XYLENE

Inhalation

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: EPA OTS 798.2650 - 90 days test

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley Male / Female)

Routes of exposure: oral

Results: caused CNS effects (ataxia and hypoactivity). NOAEL = 125 mg / kg.

Based on the probative force of the available data determined by expert judgment the substance is not classified for this hazard class.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Based on available data, the substance has no specific target organ toxicity effects on repeated exposure and is not classified under the relevant CLP

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hazard class.

Method: OECD 422

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: rat (Crj: CD (SD); Male / Female)

Routes of exposure: oral

Results: negative. NOAEL > 1000 mg / kg / day

Method: OECD 453

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (Fischer 344; Male / Female)

Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapors)

Results: negative. NOAEL = 300 ppm

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 410

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rabbit (New Zealand White; Male / Female)

Routes of exposure: cutaneous

Results: negative. NOAEL > 1000 mg / kg body weight / day.

XYLENE

Based on available data, the substance exhibits specific target organ toxicity effects on repeated exposure and is classified under the relevant CLP hazard class.

ETHYLBENZENE

Based on the available data, the substance has specific target organ toxicity effects due to repeated exposure and is classified under the relevant CLP hazard class. (Harmonized classification, Annex VI, CLP Reg.)

Method: OECD 407

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (Wistar; Male / Female)

Routes of exposure: oral

Results: weight gain of the liver caused by hepatocellular hypertrophy seen at the highest dose. NOAEL: 75 mg / kg body weight / day

Target organs

XYLENE

Liver and kidneys

ETHYLBENZENE

hearing organs

Route of exposure

XYLENE

Inhalation and oral

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration

N-BUTYL ACETATE

No data are available on aspiration hazard.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

No data are available on the hazard in case of aspiration.

XYLENE

Based on the available data, the substance is aspirated hazardous and is classified under the relevant hazard class CLP.

ETHYLBENZENE

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Based on the available data, the substance is dangerous in case of aspiration and is classified under the relevant CLP hazard class (Harmonized classification, Annex VI, CLP Reg.)

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

XYLENE

LC50 - for Fish	8,4 mg/l/96h <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> (OECD 203)
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 3,4 mg/l/48h <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> (US EPA 600/4-91-003)
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	4,9 mg/l/72h <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> (OECD 201)

DIMETHYL ETHER

LC50 - for Fish	4100 mg/l/96h <i>Poecilia reticulata</i> ; NEN 6504 Water - Determination of acute toxicity with <i>Poecilia reticulata</i>
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 4400 mg/l/48h <i>Daphnia magna</i> ; NEN6501: Water -Determination of acute toxicity with <i>Daphnia magna</i>
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	154917 mg/l/96h green algae; Data generated using ECOSAR v1.00 (September 2008)

N-BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 - for Fish	18 mg/l/96h <i>Pimephales promelas</i> (OECD 203)
EC50 - for Crustacea	44 mg/l/48h <i>Daphnia</i> sp.
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	674,7 mg/l/72h <i>Desmodesmus subspicatus</i>

ETHYLBENZENE

LC50 - for Fish	5,1 mg/l/96h (<i>Menidia menidia</i> ; ASTM 1980 and US. EPA, 1985)
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 5,2 mg/l/48h (<i>Mysidopsis bahia</i> ; Toxic Substance Control Act Guidelines: Final Rules (US. EPA, 1985).)

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EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	4,9 mg/l/72h (Skeletonema costatum; U.S. EPA. 1985)
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE	
LC50 - for Fish	100 mg/l/96h (Oncorhynchus mykiss; OECD 203)
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 500 mg/l/48h (Daphnia magna; EU C.2)
Chronic NOEC for Fish	47,5 mg/l (Oryzias latipes; OECD 204)
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	> 100 mg/l/21d (Daphnia magna; OECD 211)

12.2. Persistence and degradability

DIMETHYL ETHER: NOT readily biodegradable: 5% in 28d (OECD 301 D)
N-BUTYL ACETATE: Rapidly degradable, 83% in 28 days (OECD 301 D)
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE: Rapidly degradable, 83% in 28 days (OECD 301 F)
XYLENE: Rapidly degradable, 98% in 28 days (OECD 301 F)
ETHYLBENZENE: Rapidly degradable, 80% in 28 days (ISO 14593-CO2-Headspace Test)

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

XYLENE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	3,12
BCF	25,9

DIMETHYL ETHER

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	0,07 ((Q)SAR- Dato generato usando KOWWIN v1.67)
--	--

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	2,3 mg/l a 25°C (OECD117)
--	---------------------------

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	1,2 mg/l (Equivalente o similare a OECD 117)
--	--

12.4. Mobility in soil

XYLENE

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Partition coefficient: soil/water 2,73

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage \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. (Directive 2008/98/EC and subsequent amendments and adjustments and related national transpositions). Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations. The legal responsibility for disposal is the producer / holder of the waste. To this mixture different CER codes could be applied (European Waste Code) based on the specific circumstances that generated the waste, possible alterations and / or possible contamination.

The product as such, contained in the original packaging, or decanted in an appropriate container for the purpose of disposal, or no longer usable (for example following an accidental spill), must be classified with a CER code that is compatible with the description of the use indicated in section 1.2.

The suitable final destination of the waste must be evaluated by the manufacturer on the basis of the chemical-physical characteristics of the waste, the compatibility with the authorized facility to which it will be given for recovery, and the definitive treatment or disposal according to the procedures established by current regulations. Disposal through wastewater discharge is not permitted.

For hazardous substances registered according to Regulation EC 1907/2006 (REACH), for which a chemical safety report has been drawn up, refer to the specific information contained in the exposure scenarios attached to this SDS.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be sent, properly labeled, to recovery or disposal in compliance with national waste management regulations and must be classified with the following CER code:

15 01 10*: packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number or ID number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1950

14.2. UN proper shipping name

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

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID:	Class: 2	Label: 2.1	
IMDG:	Class: 2	Label: 2.1	
IATA:	Class: 2	Label: 2.1	

14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: -

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO
IMDG: NO
IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: --	Limited Quantities: 1 L	Tunnel restriction code: (D)
	Special provision: -		
IMDG:	EMS: F-D, S-U	Limited Quantities: 1 L	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 150 Kg	Packaging instructions: 203

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Pass.:

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: P3a

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.*

Contained substance

- Point 75.
Substances falling within one or more of the following points:
(a) *substances classified as any of the following in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:*
— *carcinogen category 1A, 1B or 2, or germ cell mutagen category 1A, 1B or 2, but excluding any such substances classified due to effects only following exposure by inhalation*
— *reproductive toxicant category 1A, 1B or 2 but excluding any such substances classified due to effects only following exposure by inhalation — skin sensitiser category 1, 1A or 1B*
— *skin corrosive category 1, 1A, 1B or 1C or skin irritant category 2*
— *serious eye damage category 1 or eye irritant category 2 (b) substances listed in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council (*)*
(c) *substances listed in Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 for which a condition is specified in at least one of the columns g, h and i of the table in that Annex*
(d) *substances listed in Appendix 13 to this Annex. The ancillary requirements in paragraphs 7 and 8 of column 2 of this entry apply to all mixtures for use for tattooing purposes, whether or not they contain a substance falling within points (a) to (d) of this column of this entry.*

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

not applicable

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

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Healthcare controls

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

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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

SECTION 16. Other information

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to Regulation (EC) Nr. 1272/2008		Classification procedure
Aerosol, category 1	H222	Expert judgement
	H229	Expert judgement
Aspiration hazard, category 1	H304	Calculation method
	H336	Calculation method
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3		

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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
Press. Gas (Comp.)	Compressed gas
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Aquatic Chronic 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.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may burst if heated.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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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
- 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 as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- 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 as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

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- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

Note for the recipient of the Safety Data Sheet (SDS):

The recipient of this SDS shall make sure of reading and understanding the information included by all people who handle, store, use, or otherwise come into contact in any way with the substance or mixture to which this SDS is referred to. In particular, the recipient shall provide adequate training to the personnel for the use of hazardous substances and/or mixtures. The recipient shall verify the suitability and completeness of the provided information according to the specific use of the substance or mixture.

However, the substance or mixture referred to by this SDS shall not be used for uses other than those specified in Section 1. The Supplier don't assume responsibility for improper uses. Since the use of the product does not fall under the direct control of the Supplier, the user shall, under his own responsibility, fulfill national and EU regulations concerning health and safety.

The information included in this SDS are provided in good faith and are based on the current state of scientific and technical knowledge, at the revision date indicated, available to the Supplier indicated in Section 1 of this SDS. It shall not be meant that the SDS is a guarantee of any specific property of the substance or mixture. The information concern only to the substance or mixture specifically designated in Section 1 and it could not be valid for the substance or mixture used in combination with other materials or in any process not specified in the text.