

NextColor K300**Safety Data Sheet**

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2020/878 and to Annex II to UK REACH

SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking**1.1. Product identifier**Code: **nextcolor-k300**Product name **NextColor K300****1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**Intended use **Glossy protective transparent spray paint for car bodywork.**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 (FI)****ITALY**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****SECTION 2. Hazards identification**

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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:

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.
	H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Eye irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Skin irritation, category 2	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3		

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.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.

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H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

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.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P405	Store locked up.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with all local/national/international regulation.

Contains:	XYLENE
	ACETONE
	N-BUTYL ACETATE
	SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM.

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.

VOC given in g/litre of product in a ready-to-use condition :	674,06
Limit value:	840,00

2.3. Other hazards

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

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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.

vPvB substances contained: 2- (2H-BENZOTRIAZOL-2-YL) -4,6-DITERTPENTYLPHENOL

PBT substances contained: 2- (2H-BENZOTRIAZOL-2-YL) -4,6-DITERTPENTYLPHENOL

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:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
DIMETHYL ETHER		
INDEX 603-019-00-8	$35 \leq x < 40$	Flam. Gas 1A H220, Press. Gas (Comp.) H280
EC 204-065-8		
CAS 115-10-6		
REACH Reg. 01-2119472128-37-xxxx		
ACETONE		
INDEX 606-001-00-8	$30 \leq x < 32,5$	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-XXXX		
XYLENE		
INDEX 601-022-00-9	$10 \leq x < 12$	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
EC 215-535-7		STA Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, STA Inhalation mists/powders: 1,5 mg/l
CAS 1330-20-7		
REACH Reg. 01-2119488216-32		
N-BUTYL ACETATE		

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INDEX 607-025-00-1 $4 \leq x < 4,5$ Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066

EC 204-658-1

CAS 123-86-4

REACH Reg. 01-2119485493-29-XXXX

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

INDEX 603-014-00-0 $2 \leq x < 3$ Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315

EC 203-905-0

LD50 Oral: 1200 mg/kg, STA Inhalation mists/powders: 1,5 mg/l

CAS 111-76-2

REACH Reg. 01-2119475108-36-XXXX

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM.

INDEX 649-356-00-4 $2 \leq x < 3$ Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411

EC 265-199-0

CAS 64742-95-6

REACH Reg. 01-2119455851-35-xxxx

AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS, C9

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

EC 918-668-5

CAS 64742-95-6

REACH Reg. 01-2119455851-35-xxxx

ETHYLBENZENE

INDEX 601-023-00-4 $1,5 \leq x < 2$ Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412

EC 202-849-4

STA Inhalation mists/powders: 1,5 mg/l

CAS 100-41-4

REACH Reg. 01-2119489370-35-xxxx

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

INDEX 607-195-00-7 $0,4 \leq x < 0,5$ Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336

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EC 203-603-9

CAS 108-65-6

REACH Reg. 01-2119475791-29-XXXX

2- (2H-BENZOTRIAZOL-2-YL) -4,6-DITERTPENTYLPHENOLINDEX - $0,1 \leq x < 0,2$ STOT RE 2 H373, Aquatic Chronic 4 H413

EC 247-384-8

CAS 25973-55-1

REACH Reg. 01-2119955688-17-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.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Main symptoms:

Cough, nausea, vomiting, headache, state of unconsciousness, lack of breath, dizziness, narcosis.

Special danger:

Pulmonary edema, effects on the central nervous system, prolonged contact with the skin can degrease the skin and produce dermatitis.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Irritation of the respiratory tract in case of excessive exposure to fumes, mists or vapors.

Irritation may arise in case of repeated or prolonged exposure. Consult a doctor if irritation, swelling or redness of the skin develop and persist.

ACETONE

Risk of corneal clouding. Drying effect resulting in rough and cracked skin. Irritant effects. Somnolence, dizziness, narcosis, nausea, vomiting, stomach / intestinal upset, headache, drowsiness.

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

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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.

Vapors can cause dizziness, fainting or choking.

Firefighting operations must take into account the risk of explosion. Containers can explode if exposed to fire.

In the event of a fire, the following may develop: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, isocyanate vapors and traces of hydrogen cyanide. Do not breathe the fumes.

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

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.

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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.

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.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Suitable material: stainless steel, mild steel, aluminum

Unsuitable material: copper and some types of plastic and rubber

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)
MLT	Malta	PROTECTION OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY OF WORKERS FROM THE RISKS RELATED TO CHEMICAL AGENTS AT WORK REGULATIONS (S.L.424.24). PROTECTION OF WORKERS FROM THE RISKS RELATED TO EXPOSURE TO CARCINOGENS OR MUTAGENS AT WORK REGULATIONS (S.L.424.22)
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)

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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 2022

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM.

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

2- (2H-BENZOTRIAZOL-2-YL) -4,6-DITERTPENTYLPHENOL

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,01	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,001	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	45,1	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	4,41	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	1	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	9	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							VND	0,7 mg/kg
Skin							VND	0,3 mg/kg bw/d

AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS, C9

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

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

DIMETHYL ETHER

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
OELV	IRL	1920	1000		
TLV	MLT	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
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

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2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OELV	IRL	98	20	246	50	SKIN
TLV	MLT	98	20	246	50	SKIN
WEL	GBR	123	25	246	50	SKIN
OEL	EU	98	20	246	50	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		97	20			

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	8,8	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,88	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	34,6	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	3,46	mg/kg/d
Normal value of STP microorganisms	463	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2,33	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		26,7 mg/kg bw/d		6,3 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	147 mg/m3	426 mg/m3	147	59 mg/m3	246 mg/m3	1091 mg/m3		98 mg/m3
Skin		89 mg/kg bw/d		75 mg/kg bw/d		89 mg/kg bw/d		125 mg/kg bw/d

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	

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OELV	IRL	241	50	723	150
TLV	MLT	241	50	723	150
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

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			VND	3,4 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation			VND	12 mg/m3			VND	48 mg/m3
Skin			VND	3,4 mg/kg bw/d			VND	7 mg/kg bw/d

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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
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	

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OELV	IRL	442	100	884	200	SKIN
TLV	MLT	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/m3	293 mg/m3			77 mg/m3
Skin								180 mg/kg bw/d

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE						
Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OELV	IRL	275	50	550	100	SKIN
TLV	MLT	275	50	550	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	274	50	548	100	

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ACETONE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm			
OELV	IRL	1210	500					
TLV	MLT	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/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	3,04	mg/kg/d
Normal value of STP microorganisms	100	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	29,5	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				62 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				200 mg/m3	2420 mg/m3			1210 mg/m3
Skin				62 mg/kg bw/d				186 mg/kg bw/d

Substances which can be developed by thermal decomposition:

FORMALDEHYDE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min	Remarks / Observations
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		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
OELV	IRL	0,37	0,3	0,738	0,6
TLV	MLT	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

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.

BEI (Biological exposure indices) (ACGIH 2022):**ACETONE**

Acetone in urine: 25 mg/L (sampling time: end of shift)

ETHYL BENZENE

Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid in urine: 0.15 g/g creatinine (sampling time: end of shift)

XYLENE

Methylhippuric acids in urine: 1.5 g/g creatinine (sampling time: end of shift)

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Butoxyacetic acid (BAA) in urine: 200 mg/g creatinine (sampling time: end of shift).

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

Protect hands with work gloves (see standard EN 374).

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

When identifying the relevant material and the relative thickness to be used, it is highly recommended to deal directly with the PPE manufacturer to evaluate the effective protection with regard to the specific characteristics of the same based on use and duration of use.

Latex gloves can give rise to sensitization phenomena.

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

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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.

Product residues must not be indiscriminately disposed of with waste water or by dumping in waterways.

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

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	Liquid under pressure - aerosol	
Colour	transparent	
Odour	characteristic of solvent	
Melting point / freezing point	not available	
Initial boiling point	not applicable	
Flammability	Extremely flammable aerosol.	
Lower explosive limit	not available	
Upper explosive limit	not available	
Flash point	not applicable	
Auto-ignition temperature	not available	
Decomposition temperature	not available	
pH	not applicable	not applicable
Kinematic viscosity	not available	
Solubility	insoluble in water	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not available	

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Vapour pressure	not available	
Density and/or relative density	not available	
Relative vapour density	not available	
Particle characteristics	not applicable	based on physical state

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.

10.2. Chemical stability

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

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

Vapors can form explosive mixtures with air.

Vapor is heavier than air and can travel a considerable distance from an ignition source and back. Risk of explosion on contact with: strong oxidizing agents. Vapors can form an explosive mixture with air.

DIMETHYL ETHER

Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

May react dangerously with: aluminium, oxidising agents. Forms peroxides with: air.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

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ETHYLBENZENE

Reacts violently with strong oxidants and attacks different types of plastics. It can form explosive mixtures with the 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.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating and exposure to heat and open flames.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong reducing and oxidizing agents, strong acids and bases, high temperature materials..

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

DIMETHYL ETHER

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

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

May develop: hydrogen. Carbon oxides.

ETHYLBENZENE

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 1272/2008Metabolism, 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

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: publication (2000)

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (Sprague Dawley; Male)

Exposure: intravenous

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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 hydorizes 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.

ACETONE

Acetone is rapidly absorbed by inhalation, ingestion and through the skin and is rapidly distributed throughout the body, particularly in organs with a high water content. It is completely metabolized and the formation of metabolites is dose-related: at low doses there is the formation of methylglyoxal, at higher doses there is the formation of propanediol.

The elimination of low concentrations occurs through the exhaled air, while if the concentration is equal to or greater than 15 ppm the elimination also takes place through the urine.

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.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Inhalation at room temperature is unlikely due to the low steam pressure of the substance

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.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Irritation of the respiratory tract in case of excessive exposure to fumes, mists or vapors.

Irritation may arise in case of repeated or prolonged exposure. Consult a doctor if irritation, swelling or redness of the skin develop and persist.

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation - mists / powders) of the mixture:	> 5 mg/l
ATE (Oral) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg

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AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS, C9

Reference: study report (1977)

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: rat (Charles River CD; Male / Female)

Routes of exposure: oral

Results: LD50 (male): 6984 mg / kg. LD50 (female): 3492 mg / kg

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 403

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (Crl: CDBR; Male / Female)

Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapors)

Results: LC50:> 6,193 mg / l

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 402

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

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

Routes of exposure: cutaneous

Results: LD50:> 3160 mg / kg.

2- (2H-BENZOTRIAZOL-2-YL) -4,6-DITERTPENTYLPHENOL

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 401

Reliability (Klimisch Score): 2

Species: rat (TIF: Raif (SPF); Male/Female)

Exhibition: oral

Results: LD50> 7750 mg/kg BW

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 403

Reliability (Klimisch Score): 2

Species: rat (Tif: Raif; male/female)

Exhibition: Inhalation (Aerosol)

Results: LC50> 0.4 mg/L Air

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 402

Reliability (Klimisch Score): 2

Species: rabbit (albino; male/female)

Exhibition: skin

Results: LD50> 1100 mg/kg BW.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM.

Reference: study report (1977)

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: rat (Charles River CD; Male / Female)

Exposure: oral

Results: LD50 (male): 6984 mg / kg. LD50 (female): 3492 mg / kg

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 403

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (Crl: CDBR; Male / Female)

Exposure: inhalation (vapors)

Results: LC50:> 6,193 mg / l

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 402

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

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

Exposure: cutaneous

Results: LD50:> 3160 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

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

The substance is classified as harmful if swallowed (harmonized classification, Annex VI, Reg. 1272/2008)

The substance is classified as harmful by inhalation ((harmonized classification, Annex VI, Reg. 1272/2008)

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 423
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; Male / Female)
Exposure: oral
Results: LD50 = 12789 mg / kg
Method: OECD 403
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: Rat (Wistar; male / Female)
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)
Exposure: dermal
Results: LD50> 16 mL / kg bw

XYLENE

Method: equivalent or similar to EU B.1
Reliability (Klimisch score):
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 (Annex VI, CLP regulation).
Reference: The toxicological properties of hydrocarbon solvents (Industrial Medicine 39, 215-200. (1970)), read across
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)
Routes of exposure: dermal
Results: LD50> 5000 ml / kg.
Harmful in contact with skin (Annex VI, CLP regulation).

ETHYLBENZENE

Reference: "Toxicological studies of certain alkylated benzenes. (AMA Arch. Ind. Health. 14: 387-398. (1956))"
Reliability (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))
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: rabbit (New Zealand White; Male)
Routes of exposure: dermal
Results LD50: 17.8 mL / kg.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYLACETATE

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

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ACETONE

Bibliographical references: Freeman JJ et al., J Toxicol Environ Health (1985)

Method: no guidelines

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; Female)

Routes of exposure: oral

Results: LD50 = 5800 mg / kg bw

Bibliographical references: Roudabush RL et al., Toxicol Appl Pharmacol (1965)

Method: no guidelines

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: Rabbit (White; Male / Female)

Routes of exposure: cutaneous

Results: LD50 = 7400 mg / kg bw

Bibliographic reference: Bruckner JV et al. , Toxicol Appl Pharmacol (1981)

Method: no guidelines

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; Male)

Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapors)

Results: LC50 = 132 mg / L air

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS, C9

Method: OECD 404

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)

Routes of exposure: cutaneous

Results: non-irritating.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM.

Method: OECD 404

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)

Exposure: cutaneous

Results: non-irritating.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: EU B.4

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)

Routes of exposure: cutaneous

Results: Irritating.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 404

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)

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: dermal

Results: irritating.

ETHYLBENZENE

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

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

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Species: rabbit
Exposure: dermal
Results: not irritating

ACETONE

Bibliographical references: Anderson C. et al., Contact Dermatitis 15: 143-151 (1986)

Method: no guidelines

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: Guinea pig (Dunkin-Hartley)

Routes of exposure: cutaneous

Results: non-irritating

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS, C9

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 405

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)

Routes of exposure: ocular

Results: non-irritating.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM.

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 405

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)

Exposure: ocular

Results: non-irritating.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: OECD 405

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)

Routes of exposure: ocular

Results: Irritating.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: OECD 405

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)

Exposure: ocular

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)

Exposure routes: 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

ACETONE

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 405

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

NextColor K300

Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)
Routes of exposure: ocular
Result: irritating

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS, C9
Method: OECD 404
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: guinea pig (Hartley; Female)
Routes of exposure: cutaneous
Results: not sensitizing.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM.
Method: OECD 404
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: guinea pig (Hartley; Female)
Exposure: cutaneous
Results: not sensitizing.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL
Method: OECD 406
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: guinea pig (Dunkin-Hartley; Male / Female)
Routes of exposure: cutaneous
Results: Not sensitizing.

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.

XYLENE
Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 429
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: mouse
Routes of exposure: dermal
Results: non-sensitizing.

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

ACETONE
Bibliographical references: Nakamura A. et al., Contact Dermatitis 31: 72-85 (1994)
Method: no guidelines
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: guinea pig (Hartley; Female)
Routes of exposure: cutaneous
Result: not sensitizing

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS, C9
Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 475 - In vivo test
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley; Male / Female)
Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapors)

NextColor K300

Results: negative.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM.
Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 475 - In vivo test
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: rat (Sprague-DAwley; Male / Female)
Exposure: inhalation (vapors)
Results: negative.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL
Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 471 - In vitro test
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: S. typhimurium
Results: negative
Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 474
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: mouse (B6C3F1; Male)
Routes of exposure: intraperitoneal
Results: negative.

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)
Exposure: oral
Results: negative.

XYLENE
Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 478
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: mouse (Swiss Webster; Male / Female)
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

ACETONE
Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 471 - in vitro test
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: S. typhimurium
Result: negative
Bibliographical references: National Toxicology Program (NTP) (1991) - In vivo testing
Method: no guidelines
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: Mouse (B6C3F1; Male / Female)
Routes of exposure: oral
Results: negative

CARCINOGENICITY

NextColor K300

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS, C9

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

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM.

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

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 451

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (Fischer 344; Male / Female)

Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapors)

Results: negative. NOAEL (carcinogenicity) = 125 ppm.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Data not available.

XYLENE

Method: equivalent or similar to EU Method B.32

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: mouse (B6C3F1; Male / Female)

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.

ACETONE

Bibliographical references: Van Duuren BL et al., Cancer Res 38: 3236-3240 (1978)

Method: no guidelines

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: Mouse (ICR; Female)

Routes of exposure: cutaneous

Results: negative

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ACETONE

Based on available data, the substance has no reproductive toxicity effects and is not classified under the relevant hazard class CLP.

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility

AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS, C9

Reference: publication (1990)

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

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

Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapors)

Results: negative. NOAEC (P0): 1500 ppm. LOAEC (P0): 1500 ppm.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM.

Reference: publication (1990)

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

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

Exposure: inhalation (vapors)

NextColor K300

Results: negative. NOAEC (P0): 1500 ppm. LOAEC (P0): 1500 ppm.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 409

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (Fischer 344; Male / Female)

Routes of exposure: oral

Results: negative. NOAEL (female) > 470 mg / kg body weight / day.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: OECD 416

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

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

Exposure: inhalation (vapors)

Results: negative.

XYLENE

Method: equivalent or similar to EPA OPPTS 870.3800, read across

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (Ctrl: CD (SD) IGS BR; Male / Female)

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

AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS, C9

Reference: publication (1990)

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: mouse (CD - 1)

Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapours)

Results: negative. NOAEC (maternal and developmental): 100 ppm. LOAEC (maternal and developmental): 500 ppm.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM.

Reference: publication (1990)

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: mouse (CD - 1)

Exposure: inhalation (vapours)

Results: negative. NOAEC (maternal and developmental): 100 ppm. LOAEC (maternal and developmental): 500 ppm.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 414

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (Fischer 344)

Routes of exposure: oral

Results: negative. NOAEL (maternal) = 30 mg / kg body weight / day. NOAEL (development) = 100 mg / kg body weight / day.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 414

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)

Exposure: inhalation (vapors)

Results: negative.

XYLENE

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Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 414

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley)

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

ACETONE

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 414

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley)

Routes of exposure: inhalation (aerosol)

Result: no teratogenic effect.

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS, C9

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

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM.

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

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: EPA OTS 798.6050

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

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

Exposure: inhalation (vapors)

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

XYLENE

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

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.

ACETONE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness (Harmonized classification, Annex VI, CLP Reg.)

Target organs

AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS, C9

Central nervous system, respiratory tract.

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SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM.
Central nervous system, respiratory tract.

N-BUTYL ACETATE
Central nervous system.

XYLENE
respiratory tract

ACETONE
Central nervous system

Route of exposure

AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS, C9
Inhalation.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM.
Inhalation.

XYLENE
inhalation

ACETONE
Inhalation

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

May cause damage to organs

AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS, C9
Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 408
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley; Male / Female)
Routes of exposure: oral
Results: negative. NOAEL: 600 mg / kg body weight / day
Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 452, read across
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: rat (Wistar; Male / Female)
Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapours)
Results: negative. NOAEC (male): 1.8 mg / l. NOAEC (female): 0.9 mg / l

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM.
Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 408
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley; Male / Female)
Exposure: oral
Results: negative. NOAEL: 600 mg / kg body weight / day
Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 452, read across
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: rat (Wistar; Male / Female)
Exposure: inhalation (vapors)
Results: negative. NOAEC (male): 1.8 mg / l. NOAEC (female): 0.9 mg / l

2-BUTOXYETHANOL
Method: OECD 408
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

NextColor K300

Species: Rat (Fischer; 344 Male/Female)
Routes of exposure: oral
Results: negative. NOAEL (histopathological) < 69 mg/kg bw/day
Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 453
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; Male/Female)
Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapour)
Results: negative. NOAEC (Pigmentation of Kupffer cells) < 31 ppm
Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 411
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White; Male/Female)
Routes of exposure: skin
Results: negative. NOAEL > 150 mg/kg body weight/day.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: EPA OTS 798.2650 - 90 days test
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley Male / Female)
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.

XYLENE

Based on the 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

ACETONE

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 408
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: rat (Fischer 344; Male / Female)
Routes of exposure: oral
Result: negative

Target organs

XYLENE

skin (can cause chronic irritative dermatoses).

ETHYLBENZENE

hearing organs

Route of exposure

XYLENE

skin.

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration

AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS, C9

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

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM.

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

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE

No data are available on aspiration hazard.

XYLENE

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

ETHYLBENZENE

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.)

ACETONE

No data are available on aspiration hazard.

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

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

12.1. Toxicity

2- (2H-BENZOTRIAZOL-2-YL) -4,6-DITERTPENTYLPHENOL

LC50 - for Fish > 100 mg/l/96h Danio rerio (OECD 203)

EC50 - for Crustacea > 10 mg/l/48h Daphnia pulex (OECD 202)

DIMETHYL ETHER

LC50 - for Fish 4100 mg/l/96h Poecilia reticulata; NEN 6504

EC50 - for Crustacea > 4400 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna; NEN6501

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants 154917 mg/l/96h green algae; ECOSAR v1.00 (September 2008)

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

LC50 - for Fish 1464 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss (OECD 203)

NextColor K300

EC50 - for Crustacea

1800 mg/l/48h *Daphnia magna* (OECD 202)

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants

911 mg/l/72h *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (OECD 201)

Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants

88 mg/l *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (OECD 201)

N-BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 - for Fish

18 mg/l/96h *Pimephales promelas* (OECD 203)

EC50 - for Crustacea

44 mg/l/48h *Daphnia* sp.

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants

674,7 mg/l/72h *Desmodesmus subspicatus*

XYLENE

LC50 - for Fish

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

Chronic NOEC for Fish

> 1,3 mg/l 56d *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (Appl. Sci. Branch, Eng. Res. Cent. Denver, CO: 15p.)

Chronic NOEC for Crustacea

1,17 mg/l 7d *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety 39, 136-146)

ETHYLBENZENE

LC50 - for Fish

5,1 mg/l/96h (*Menidia menidia*; ASTM 1980 and US. EPA, 1985)

EC50 - for Crustacea

> 5,2 mg/l/48h (*Mysidopsis bahia*; Toxic Substance Control Act Guidelines: Final Rules (US. EPA, 1985).)

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)

ACETONE

LC50 - for Fish

7163 mg/l/96h *Pimephales promelas* (equivalent or similar to OECD 203)

EC50 - for Crustacea

8800 mg/l/48h *Daphnia pulex* (Adema, D.M.M. (1978) *Hydrobiologia*)

NextColor K300

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants

530 mg/l/192h *Microcystis aeruginosa* (DIN 38412)**12.2. Persistence and degradability**

AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS, C9

Rapidly degradable, 78% in 28 days (OECD 301 F)

2- (2H-BENZOTRIAZOL-2-YL) -4,6-DITERTPENTYLPHENOL

Not rapidly degradable, 8% in 28 days (OECD 301 b).

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM.

Rapidly degradable, 78% in 28 days (OECD 301 F)

DIMETHYL ETHER

NOT rapidly biodegradable: 5% in 28d (OECD 301 D)

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Rapidly degradable, 87.5% in 22 days (OECD 301 B)

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Rapidly degradable, 83% in 28 days (OECD 301 D)

XYLENE

Rapidly degradable, 98% O₂ consumed in 28 days (OECD 301 F)

ETHYLBENZENE

Rapidly degradable, 80% in 28 days (ISO 14593-CO₂-Headspace Test)

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Rapidly degradable, 83% in 28 days (OECD 301 F)

ACETONE

Rapidly degradable, 90.2% in 28 days (equivalent or similar to OECD 301 B)

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

2- (2H-BENZOTRIAZOL-2-YL) -4,6-DITERTPENTYLPHENOL

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 570-1800 (OECD 305).

2- (2H-BENZOTRIAZOL-2-YL) -4,6-DITERTPENTYLPHENOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

> 6,5 a 23°C, pH 6,4 (OECD 117)

DIMETHYL ETHER

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

0,07 ((Q)SAR- KOWWIN v1.67)

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

0,81

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 (Equivalent or similar to OECD 117)

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ACETONE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

-0,23 Log Kow (Lin S.-T et al, nd. Eng. Chem. Res., 1999)

BCF

3 (EPIWIN v3.20)

12.4. Mobility in soil

2- (2H-BENZOTRIAZOL-2-YL) -4,6-DITERTPENTYLPHENOL

It is strongly absorbed by organic material.

Log Koc: 5.46 (according to the Cosmotherm model; Q-Sar).

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

vPvB substances contained:

2- (2H-BENZOTRIAZOL-2-YL) -4,6-DITERTPENTYLPHENOL

PBT substances contained:

2- (2H-BENZOTRIAZOL-2-YL) -4,6-DITERTPENTYLPHENOL

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:

NextColor K300

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

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

NextColor K300

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
	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 1907/2006Product

Point	<p>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:</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(c) hazard class 4.1;</p> <p>(d) hazard class 5.1.</p>
Point	<p>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.</p>

Contained substance

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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.

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

ACETONE (CAS 67-64-1): ANNEX II - Precursors of regulated explosives.

This product is regulated by Regulation (EU) 2019/1148: all suspicious transactions and significant disappearances and thefts must be reported to the competent national contact point:

IRELAND:

An Garda Síochána

(EN: National Police Service)

Phone: +353 1 6661782 (office hours); or

Garda 24hr Confidential Line: 1800 666 111; or

999 or 112 (in the event of a serious or imminent threat)

Email: Liaisonandprotection_DV@garda.ie

MALTA:

Competition and Consumer Affairs Authority

Tel. (+356) 23952000

Fax : (+356) 21242420

E-mail: info@mccaa.org.mt

UNITED KINGDOM - GREAT BRITAIN

Metropolitan Police Service

Tel. 0207 230 9066

Tel. 0207 230 8850

E-mail: Chemical.Reporting@Met.Police.UK

UNITED KINGDOM - NORTHERN IRELAND

Police Service of Northern Ireland

Tel. 0800 789 321

E-mail: Chemical.reporting@psni.pnn.police.uk

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

2- (2H-BENZOTRIAZOL-2-YL) -4,6-DITERTPENTYLPHENOL

CE 247-384-8

CAS 25973-55-1

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

2- (2H-BENZOTRIAZOL-2-YL) -4,6-DITERTPENTYLPHENOL

CE 247-384-8

CAS 25973-55-1

Sunset Date: 27/11/2023

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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.

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :

Special finishes.

VOC given in g/litre of product in a ready-to-use condition : 674,06

Limit value: 840,00

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**Procedure used to derive the classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) in relation to mixtures:**

Classification of the mixture according to Regulation (EC) n. 1272/2008		Classification procedure
Aerosol, category 1	H222	Expert judgment
	H229	Expert judgment
Aspiration hazard, category 1	H304	Calculation method
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2	H373	Calculation method
Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Calculation method
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Calculation method
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H335	Calculation method

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Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3

H412

Calculation method

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 (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 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
Aquatic Chronic 4	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 4
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.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.

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H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.
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 ESI (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).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
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
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament

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8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
 13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
 14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
 15. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
 16. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
 17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
 18. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)
 19. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/1182 (XV Atp. CLP)
 20. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/643 (XVI Atp. CLP)
 21. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/849 (XVII Atp. CLP)
 22. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2022/692 (XVIII Atp. CLP)
- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
 - Handling Chemical Safety
 - INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
 - Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
 - N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
 - 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.