Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation (EU) 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:	**NEXTGLOW-K300**
Product name	**NextGlow K300**

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

Intended use	**1k spray gloss clear coat without UV filters for phosphorescent/fluorescent paints**
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
e-mail address of the competent person	
responsible for the Safety Data Sheet	info@vernicispray.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

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.
Acute toxicity, category 4	H332	Harmful if inhaled.
Aspiration hazard, category 1	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2	H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

2.2. Label elements

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:

Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H229 Pressurised container: may burst if heated.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements:

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.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P405	Store locked up.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do no expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with all local/national/international regulation.

Contains:	XYLENE
	ETHYLBENZENE
	N-BUTYL ACETATE
	ACETONE

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 : 708,82

Limit value:	840,00

2.3. Other hazards

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

The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties in concentration ≥ 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	40 ≤ x < 48	Flam. Gas 1A H220, Press. Gas (Comp.) H280
EC 204-065-8		
CAS 115-10-6		
REACH Reg. 01-2119472128-37-xxxx		
N-BUTYL ACETATE		
INDEX 607-025-00-1	15 ≤ x < 16,5	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC 204-658-1		
CAS 123-86-4		
REACH Reg. 01-2119485493-29-XXXX		
XYLENE		
INDEX 601-022-00-9	13 ≤ x < 15	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 *STA Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, STA Inhalation mists/powders: 1,5 mg/l*
EC 215-535-7		
CAS 1330-20-7		
REACH Reg. 01-2119488216-32-XXXX		

ETHYLBENZENE		
INDEX 601-023-00-4	7 ≤ x < 8	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		
ACETONE		
INDEX 606-001-00-8	7 ≤ x < 8	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC 200-662-2		
CAS 67-64-1		
REACH Reg. 01-2119471330-49-XXXX		
2-BUTOXYETHANOL		
INDEX 603-014-00-0	1 ≤ x < 1,5	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		

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.

ACETONE
Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 on the placing on the market and use of explosives precursors
ACETONE (CAS 67-64-1): ANNEX II - Precursors of regulated explosives.
This product is governed by regulation (EU) 2019/1148: all suspicious transactions and significant disappearances and thefts must be reported to the competent national contact point

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.

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

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.

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.

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)
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

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

	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				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

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

	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

Inhalation		471 mg/m3		1894 mg/m3

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

	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		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	
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

	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			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

ETHYLBENZENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min	Remarks / Observations

		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
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

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

	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				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

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 and water after removing protective clothing.

EYE PROTECTION
Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, 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	Liquid under pressure - aerosol	
Colour	colourless	
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 available	The product is not soluble in water
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 relevant 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.

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

DIMETHYL ETHER
Vapuors 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.

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.

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 1272/2008

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE
Method: publication (2000)
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: rat (Sprague Dawley; Male)
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 hydolizes 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.

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

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%.

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.

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

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

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.

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation - mists / powders) of the mixture:	3,7 mg/l
ATE (Oral) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg

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 Zealand White)
Routes of exposure: cutaneous
Results: LD50> 5000 ml / kg.
Harmful in contact with skin (Harmonized classification, Annex VI, Regulation 1272/2008).

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
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

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.

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

<u>SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION</u>

Causes skin irritation

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).

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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
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

XYLENE
Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 429
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: mouse
Routes of 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.

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

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

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

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

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.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL
Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 451
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: rat (Fischer 344; Male / Female)
Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapours)
Results: negative. NOAEL (carcinogenicity) = 125 ppm.

N-BUTYL ACETATE
Data not available.

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

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

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 (vapours)
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

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

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 (vapours)
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 respiratory irritation

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

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.

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

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

XYLENE
Respiratory tract

N-BUTYL ACETATE
Central nervous system.

ACETONE
Central nervous system

Route of exposure

XYLENE
Inhalation

ACETONE
Inhalation

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

May cause damage to organs

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.

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

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
Liver and kidneys

ETHYLBENZENE

hearing organs

Route of exposure

XYLENE
Inhalation and oral

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration

XYLENE
Based on the 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.

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

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

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

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

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

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)

ACETONE

LC50 - for Fish	7163 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas (equivalente o similare a OECD 203)
EC50 - for Crustacea	8800 mg/l/48h Daphnia pulex (Adema, D.M.M. (1978) Hydrobiologia)
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	530 mg/l/192h Microcystis aeruginosa (DIN 38412)

12.2. Persistence and degradability

XYLENE: Rapidly degradable, 98% 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)

ETHYLBENZENE: Rapidly degradable, 80% in 28 days (ISO 14593-CO2-Headspace Test)
ACETONE: Rapidly degradable, 90.2% in 28 days (equivalent or similar to OECD 301 B)

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- 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)
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

XYLENE	
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 ≥ 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

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
	Passengers:	Maximum quantity: 75 Kg	Packaging instructions: 203
	Special provision:	A145, A167, A802	

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Information not relevant

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EU: 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.*

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)

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage ≥ 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.

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :

Special finishes.

VOC given in g/litre of product in a ready-to-use condition :	708,82
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
Acute toxicity, category 4	H332	Calculation method
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
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	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 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

LEGEND:
- 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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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
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- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
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- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- IFA GESTIS website
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- 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.