Safety Data Sheet

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: **NanoPhos_GA_10062019-001**
Product name **SurfaPaint Deck Oil**

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

Intended use **Oil preservative for wooden surfaces**

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name **NANOPHOS S.A.**
Full address **Technological & Cultural Park**
District and Country **19 500 Lavrio (Greece)**
Greece

Tel. +30 22920 69312

Fax +30 22920 69303

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet **iarabatz@NanoPhos.com**
Product distribution by: **Ioannis Arabatzis**

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to **+30 22920 69312**

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

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

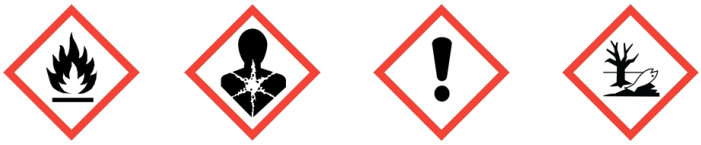
Hazard classification and indication:

Flammable liquid, category 3	H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Carcinogenicity, category 1B	H350	May cause cancer.
Germ cell mutagenicity, category 1B	H340	May cause genetic defects.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1	H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration hazard, category 1	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1	H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1	H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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:

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H350	May cause cancer.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH208	Contains:, Phthalic anhydride with less than 0,05% of maleic anhydride, COBALT BIS 2-ETHYL HEXANOATE, 3-Iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate 25%, 2-BUTANONE OXIME, ALPHA-3-(2H-BENZOTRIAZOL-2-YL)-5-TERT-BUTYL-4-HYDROXYPHENYL-PROPIONYL-OMEGA-3-(3-(2H-BENZOTRIAZOL-2-YL)-5-TERT-BUTYL-4-HYDROXYPHENYL)PROPIONYLOXYPOLY(OXYETHYLENE), ALPHA-3-(3-(2H-BENZOTRIAZOL-2-YL)-5-TERT-BUTYL-4-HYDROXY-PHENYL)PROPIONYL-OMEGA-HYDROXYPOLY(OXYETHYLENE) Restricted to professional users.

Precautionary statements:

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves or protective clothing and eye protection or face protection.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or a doctor.
P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.

Contains: NAPHTHA (PETROL.) HYDROTREATED HEAVY
COBALT BIS 2-ETHYL HEXANOATE

Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)

2.3. Other hazards

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

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
NAPHTHA (PETROL.) HYDROTREATED HEAVY CAS 64742-48-9 EC 265-150-3 INDEX 649-327-00-6	30 < x < 50	Carc. 1B H350, Muta. 1B H340, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: P
Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%) CAS 1174921-79-9 EC 919-446-0 INDEX -	20 < x < 25	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT RE 1 H372, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS) CAS 1330-20-7 EC 215-535-7 INDEX 601-022-00-9	0 < x < 5	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C
CALCIUM BIS 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE CAS 136-51-6 EC 205-249-0 INDEX -	0 < x < 1	Repr. 2 H361d, Eye Dam. 1 H318
ALPHA-3-(2H-BENZOTRIAZOL-2-YL)-5-TERT-BUTYL-4-HYDROXYPHENYL-PROPIONYL-OMEGA-3-(3-(2H-BENZOTRIAZOL-2-YL)-5-TERT-BUTYL-4-HYDROXYPHENYL)PROPIONYLOXYPOLY(OXYETHYLENE) CAS 104810-47-1 EC 400-830-7 INDEX -	0 < x < 1	Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411
ALPHA-3-(3-(2H-BENZOTRIAZOL-2-YL)-5-TERT-BUTYL-4-HYDROXY-PHENYL)PROPIONYL-OMEGA-HYDROXYPOLY(OXYETHYLENE) CAS 104810-48-2 EC 400-830-7 INDEX -	0 < x < 1	Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411
ETHYLBENZENE CAS 100-41-4	0 < x < 5	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315

EC 202-849-4
INDEX 601-023-00-4

2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID, ZIRCONIUM SALT
CAS 22464-99-9 | 0 < x < 3 | Repr. 2 H361d
EC 245-018-1
INDEX -

2-BUTANONE OXIME
CAS 96-29-7 | 0 < x < 1 | Carc. 2 H351, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Sens. 1 H317
EC 202-496-6
INDEX 616-014-00-0

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL
CAS 112-34-5 | 0 < x < 5 | Eye Irrit. 2 H319
EC 203-961-6
INDEX 603-096-00-8

3-Iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate 25%
CAS 55406-53-6 | 0 < x < 0,25 | Acute Tox. 3 H331, Acute Tox. 4 H302, STOT RE 1 H372, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=1
EC 259-627-5
INDEX -

COBALT BIS 2-ETHYL HEXANOATE
CAS 136-52-7 | 0,1 < x < 0,3 | Carc. 1B H350i, Repr. 1B H360Fd, STOT RE 1 H372, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Resp. Sens. 1 H334, Skin Sens. 1 H317
EC 205-250-6
INDEX -

Phthalic anhydride with less than 0,05% of maleic anhydride
CAS 85-44-9 | 0 < x < 1 | Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Resp. Sens. 1 H334, Skin Sens. 1 H317
EC 201-607-5
INDEX 607-009-00-4

PERMETHRIN
CAS 52645-53-1 | 0,025 < x < 1 | Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1000, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=1000
EC 258-067-9
INDEX 613-058-00-2

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

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.
SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention.
INGESTION: Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.
INHALATION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for rescue workers.

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

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

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

Information not available

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION
Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.
SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS
Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.
Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Use explosion-proof equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site.

6.2. Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.
Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Vapours may catch fire and an explosion may occur; vapour accumulation is therefore to be avoided by leaving windows and doors open and ensuring good cross ventilation. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Store in a well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

FRA	France	JORF n°0109 du 10 mai 2012 page 8773 texte n° 102
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits
GRC	Ελλάδα	ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ -ΤΕΥΧΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟ Αρ. Φύλλου 19 - 9 Φεβρουαρίου 2012
EU	OEL EU	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 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2018

Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)

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								330
Inhalation				71 mg/m3				330 mg/m3
Skin				26 mg/kg bw/d				44 mg/kg bw/d

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	
TLV	GRC	435	100	650	150	
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150	

ETHYLBENZENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	88,4	20	442	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	441	100	552	125	SKIN
TLV	GRC	435	100	545	125	
OEL	EU	442	100	884	200	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		87	20			

2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID, ZIRCONIUM SALT

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH		5		10		

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	GRC	67,5	10	101,2	15	
OEL	EU	67,5	10	101,2	15	
TLV-ACGIH		66	10			

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	1	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,1	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	4	mg/kg

Normal value for marine water sediment	0,4	mg/kg

COBALT BIS 2-ETHYL HEXANOATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
TLV-ACGIH		0,02			

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.

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.

The product must be used inside a closed circuit, in a well-ventilated environment and with strong localised aspiration systems in place.

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

HAND PROTECTION
Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).
The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.
The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

SKIN PROTECTION
Wear category III professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.

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

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

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.
Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.
If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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

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

Appearance	Not available
Colour	Not available
Odour	Not available
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point	Not available
Boiling range	Not available
Flash point	23 < T < 60 °C
Evaporation rate	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available
Lower inflammability limit	Not available
Upper inflammability limit	Not available
Lower explosive limit	Not available
Upper explosive limit	Not available
Vapour pressure	Not available
Vapour density	Not available
Relative density	Not available
Solubility	Not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Explosive properties	Not available
Oxidising properties	Not available

9.2. Other information

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.

2-BUTANONE OXIME

Decomposes under the effect of heat.

10.2. Chemical stability

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

2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID, ZIRCONIUM SALT

SADT = 210°C/410°F.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

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

ETHYLBENZENE

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

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL

May react with: oxidising substances. May form peroxides with: oxygen. Develops hydrogen on contact with: aluminium. May form explosive mixtures with: air.

2-BUTANONE OXIME

Reacts violently with: strong oxidising agents, acids.

Above the flash point (69°C/156°F), explosive mixtures can form with air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL

Avoid exposure to: air.

10.5. Incompatible materials

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL

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

2-BUTANONE OXIME

Incompatible with: oxidising substances, strong acids.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

ETHYLBENZENE

May develop: methane, styrene, hydrogen, ethane.

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL

May develop: hydrogen.

2-BUTANONE OXIME

May develop: nitric oxide, carbon oxides.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

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

ETHYLBENZENE

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

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

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

ETHYLBENZENE

As the counterparts of benzene, may have an acute effect on the central nervous system, with depression, narcosis, often preceded by dizziness and associated with headache (Ispesl). Is irritating for skin, conjunctiva and respiratory tract.

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL

May be absorbed by inhalation, ingestion and skin contact; is irritating for the skin and especially for the eyes. May cause damage to the spleen. At room temperature the danger of inhalation is unlikely, due to the low vapour pressure of the substance.

Interactive effects

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Intake of alcohol interferes with the metabolism of the substance, inhibiting it. Ethanol consumption (0.8 g/kg) before a 4-hour exposure to xylene vapours (145 and 280 ppm) causes a 50% reduction in the excretion of methyl hippuric acid, whereas the concentration of xylenes in the blood increases approx. 1.5-2 times. At the same time there is an increase in the secondary side effects of the ethanol. The metabolism of the xylenes is increased by phenobarbital and 3-methyl-colantrene type enzyme inducers. Aspirin and xylenes mutually inhibit their conjugation with the glycine, which results in a decrease in urinary excretion of methyl hippuric acid. Other industrial products can interfere with the metabolism of xylenes.

ACUTE TOXICITY

LC50 (Inhalation - mists / powders) of the mixture: > 5 mg/l
LC50 (Inhalation - vapours) of the mixture: > 20 mg/l
LD50 (Oral) of the mixture: Not classified (no significant component)
LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture: >2000 mg/kg

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

LD50 (Oral) 3523 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) 4350 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) 26 mg/l/4h Rat

CALCIUM BIS 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE

LD50 (Oral) 2043 mg/kg Rat - Fischer 344

LD50 (Dermal) > 2000 mg/kg Rat - Wistar

COBALT BIS 2-ETHYL HEXANOATE

LD50 (Oral) 3129 mg/kg Rat - Sprague-Dawley

LD50 (Dermal) > 2000 mg/kg Rat - Wistar

2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID, ZIRCONIUM SALT

LD50 (Oral) > 5000 mg/kg Rat - Sprague-Dawley

LD50 (Dermal) > 2000 mg/kg Rat - Wistar

LC50 (Inhalation) > 4,3 mg/l/4h Rat

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL

LD50 (Oral) 3384 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) 2700 mg/kg Rabbit

ETHYLBENZENE

LD50 (Oral) 3500 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) 15354 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) 17,2 mg/l/4h Rat

PERMETHRIN

LD50 (Oral) 3500 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) > 5000 mg/kg

2-BUTANONE OXIME

LD50 (Oral) 2400 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) > 1000 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) 20 mg/l/4h Rat

NAPHTHA (PETROL.) HYDROTREATED HEAVY

LD50 (Oral) > 5000 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) > 2000 mg/kg Rabbit

3-Iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate 25%

LD50 (Oral) 300 mg/kg

LD50 (Dermal) 2000 mg/kg

LC50 (Inhalation) 5 mg/l/4h dust & mist

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

May produce an allergic reaction. Contains:
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

May cause genetic defects

CARCINOGENICITY

May cause cancer

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Classified in Group 3 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) affirms that "the data is inadequate for an assessment of the carcinogenic potential".

ETHYLBENZENE

Classified in Group 2B (possible human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - (IARC, 2000).
Classified in Group D (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - (US EPA file on-line 2014).

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Causes damage to organs

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration

SECTION 12. Ecological information

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

12.1. Toxicity

CALCIUM BIS 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE	
LC50 - for Fish	> 100 mg/l/96h Oryzias latipes
EC50 - for Crustacea	910 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	49,3 mg/l/72h Desmodesmus subspicatus
COBALT BIS 2-ETHYL HEXANOATE	
LC50 - for Fish	275 mg/l/96h Fundulus heteroclitus
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID, ZIRCONIUM SALT	
LC50 - for Fish	> 100 mg/l/96h Danio rerio
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	49,3 mg/l/72h Desmodesmus subspicatus
PERMETHRIN	
LC50 - for Fish	0,0076 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus clarkii stomias
EC50 - for Crustacea	0,00017 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	0,5 mg/l/72h Anabaena inaequalis
NAPHTHA (PETROL.) HYDROTREATED HEAVY	
LC50 - for Fish	8,2 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas
EC50 - for Crustacea	4,5 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	3,1 mg/l/72h Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata
3-Iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate 25%	
LC50 - for Fish	0,43 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	21 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	26 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Fish	< 0,07 mg/l 96 h

12.2. Persistence and degradability

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Solubility in water 100 - 1000 mg/l

Degradability: information not available

CALCIUM BIS 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE

Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

COBALT BIS 2-ETHYL HEXANOATE

Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID, ZIRCONIUM SALT

Solubility in water < 0,1 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

ETHYLBENZENE

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

2-BUTANONE OXIME

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Entirely degradable

NAPHTHA (PETROL.) HYDROTREATED HEAVY

Rapidly degradable

3-Iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate 25%

NOT rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,12

BCF 25,9

CALCIUM BIS 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2,96

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1

ETHYLBENZENE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	3,6

2-BUTANONE OXIME

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	0,63
BCF	0,5

12.4. Mobility in soil

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Partition coefficient: soil/water	2,73

2-BUTANONE OXIME

Partition coefficient: soil/water	0,55

NAPHTHA (PETROL.) HYDROTREATED HEAVY

Partition coefficient: soil/water	1,78

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

12.6. Other adverse effects

Information not available

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.
Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.
Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.
CONTAMINATED PACKAGING
Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA:	1263

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID:	PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

IMDG: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%))

IATA: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

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

14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA:	III

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID:	Environmentally Hazardous
IMDG:	Marine Pollutant
IATA:	NO

For Air transport, environmentally hazardous mark is only mandatory for UN 3077 and UN 3082.

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 30	Limited Quantities: 5 L	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
	Special Provision: -		
IMDG:	EMS: F-E, S-E	Limited Quantities: 5 L	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 220 L	Packaging instructions: 366
	Pass.:	Maximum quantity: 60 L	Packaging instructions: 355
	Special Instructions:	A3, A72, A192	

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Information not relevant

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EC: P5c-E1

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006

Product

Point	3 - 40

Contained substance

Point	28-29	NAPHTHA (PETROL.) HYDROTREATED HEAVY
Point	55	2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

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

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

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

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Healthcare controls

Workers exposed to this health-dangerous chemical agent must undergo sanitary checks carried out in compliance with 2004/37/EC directive.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been processed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

SECTION 16. Other information

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

Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity, category 1B
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity, category 2
Muta. 1B	Germ cell mutagenicity, category 1B
Repr. 1B	Reproductive toxicity, category 1B
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
Acute Tox. 3	Acute toxicity, category 3
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Resp. Sens. 1	Respiratory sensitization, category 1
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, category 1
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H350	May cause cancer.
H350i	May cause cancer by inhalation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H360Fd	May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

LEGEND:
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

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12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
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- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
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- 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 users:
The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.
This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.
Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

Changes to previous review:
The following sections were modified:
01 / 02 / 11.