

Safety Data Sheet

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

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: 0036101
Product name: BRIGHTSTONE NERO
Chemical name and synonym: BRIGHTSTONE NERO

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

Sector of use: SU22 - Professional uses SU21-Consumer uses
Product category: PC09a – Paint and coating products, thinners and pickling solutions
Description/Use: Impregnating drying oil for absorbent stone materials

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: MARBEC S.R.L.
Full address: VIA CROCE ROSSA 5/i
District and Country: 51037 MONTALE (PISTOIA)
ITALIA

Tel. +039 0573/959848

Fax

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet

Supplier: info@marbec.it

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to

MARBEC srl
0573959848 h8.30-13 h14-18 o 3357267921
Numero telefonico di Centri Antiveleni attivi 24/24 ore
IRCSS Fondazione Maugeri –
Pavia 0039-0382-24444
CAV Ospedali Riuniti –
Bergamo 0039-800-883300
CAV Ospedale Niguarda Ca` Granda –
Milano 0039-02-66101029
CAV Ospedale Careggi- Firenze 0039-055-7947819
CAV Policlinico Gemelli –
Roma 0039-06-3054343
CAV Policlinico Umberto I –
Roma 0039-06 49978000
CAV Ospedale Cardarelli –
Napoli 0039-081 5453333
CAV Azienda Ospedaliera Integrata Verona - Verona 800011858

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:

Flammable liquid, category 3	H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Aspiration hazard, category 1	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:

Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
EUH208	Contains: Cobalt bis (2-ethylhexanoate). May produce an allergic reaction.

Precautionary statements:

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P312	Call a POISON CENTRE / doctor / . . . if you feel unwell.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Contains:

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :

Binding primers.

VOC given in g/litre of product in a ready-to-use condition :	575,00
Limit value:	750,00

2.3. Other hazards

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

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

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics		
CAS -	$50 \leq x < 100$	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC 919-857-5		Asp. Tox. 1 H304: $\geq 1\%$
INDEX -		
REACH Reg. 01-2119463258-33		
Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics		
CAS -	$0 \leq x < 0,5$	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT SE 3 H335, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411
EC 918-668-5		
INDEX 649-356-00-4		
REACH Reg. 01-2119455851-35-XXXX		
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate).		
CAS 136-52-7	$0 \leq x < 0,5$	Repr. 2 H361f, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412
EC 205-250-6		
INDEX -		
REACH Reg. 01-2119524678-29-xxxx		
Zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate		
CAS 22464-99-9	$0 \leq x < 0,5$	Repr. 2 H361d
EC 245-018-1		
INDEX -		
REACH Reg. 01-2119979088-21-xxxx		
Calcium 2-ethylhexanoate		
CAS 136-51-6	$0 \leq x < 0,5$	Repr. 2 H361, Eye Dam. 1 H318
EC 205-249-0		
INDEX -		
REACH Reg. 01-2119978297-19-0001		
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER		
CAS 34590-94-8	$0 \leq x < 0,5$	Substance with a community workplace exposure limit.
EC 252-104-2		
INDEX -		
REACH Reg. 01-2119450011-60-xxxx		

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

NOTE: The dearomatised white spirit present in this product is a UVCB (PrC3) complex, CAS n.a., EC 919-857-5, n. INDEX: n.a. ("C9-C11 hydrocarbons, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics" A complex and variable combination of paraffinic, cyclic and aromatic hydrocarbons, having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9-C11 and boiling point in the range 130 ° C - 210 ° C). Some manufacturers provide the following related CASS: 64742-48-9.

Note P of Annex 1 applies. Benzene concentration <0.1 % by weight.

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: wash immediately and abundantly with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, if the situation permits the operation to be carried out easily. Continue rinsing. Consult a doctor immediately.

SKIN: wash immediately and abundantly with soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing. In case of irritation, swelling or redness, consult a specialist doctor. Wash the contaminated garments before reusing them. For thermal burns, cool the injured area. Hold the burned area under cold running water for at least five minutes or until the pain subsides. Avoid a general hypothermia. When using high pressure equipment, product injection may occur even with no apparent external injury. In this case, immediately transfer the injured person to hospital. Don't wait for symptoms to appear.

INHALATION: In case of difficulty breathing, take the injured person to fresh air and keep him in a comfortable position for breathing. If the injured person is unconscious and not breathing, check that there are no obstructions to breathing and give artificial respiration by specialized personnel. If necessary, perform external cardiac massage and consult a doctor. If the victim is breathing, keep him in the recovery position. Administer oxygen if necessary.

INGESTION: do not induce vomiting to avoid the risk of aspiration. Immediately transport the injured person to hospital. Don't wait for symptoms to appear. In case of spontaneous vomiting, keep the head down to avoid the risk of aspiration of the vomit into the lungs.

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

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

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics"

Contact with eyes may cause irritation. Skin contact: redness. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Inhalation: Headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and other central nervous system effects. Ingestion: Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause central nervous system depression. If ingested, material may be aspirated into lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis.

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

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics"

If accidentally ingested, the product can enter the lungs due to its low viscosity and cause the rapid development of serious lung lesions (keep under medical supervision for 48 hours).

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically.

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. 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. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove any contaminated clothes and personal protective equipment before entering places in which people eat. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics"

Use appropriate personal protective equipment if necessary. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapours. Do not release into the environment. Make sure that adequate housekeeping measures are in place. Contaminated material must not accumulate in workplaces and must never be kept in a pocket. Keep away from food and drink. Do not eat, drink or smoke while using the product. Wash hands thoroughly after

handling. Do not reuse contaminated clothing.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store in a cool and 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.

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics"

Keep away from strong oxidants and reducing agents. Keep away from food, drink and feed. The structure of the storage area, the characteristics of the tanks, the equipment and the operating procedures must comply with the relevant European, national or local legislation. Storage facilities must be equipped with special systems to prevent soil and water contamination in the event of leaks or spills. The cleaning, inspection and maintenance of the internal structure of the storage tanks must be carried out by qualified and correctly equipped personnel, as established by national, local legislation or company regulations. Before accessing the storage tanks and starting any type of intervention in a confined space, carry out adequate reclamation, check the atmosphere and verify the oxygen content and the degree of flammability. Keep separate from oxidizing agents. Suitable Materials: Use mild steel or stainless steel for containers and liners. For the construction of containers or internal linings, use material approved and suitable for the use of the product. Some synthetic materials may not be suitable for containers or liners based on material characteristics and intended uses. Check the compatibility of the materials with the manufacturer in relation to the conditions of use. If the product is supplied in containers, keep only in the original container or in a container suitable for the type of product. Keep containers tightly closed and properly labeled. Empty containers may contain flammable product residues, which may cause a fire or explosion hazard. Open slowly to control any pressure release. Do not weld, braze, drill, cut or incinerate empty containers unless they have been properly sanitized.

Storage class TRGS 510 (Germany):

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7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

DEU	Deutschland	Technischen Regeln für Gefahrstoffe (TRGS 900) - Liste der Arbeitsplatzgrenzwerte und Kurzzeitwerte. MAK- und BAT-Werte-Liste 2020, Ständige Senatskommission zur Prüfung gesundheitsschädlicher Arbeitsstoffe, Mitteilung 56
ESP	España	Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2021
FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France. ED 984 - INRS
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
PRT	Portugal	Decreto-Lei n.º 1/2021 de 6 de janeiro, valores-limite de exposição profissional indicativos para os agentes químicos. Decreto-Lei n.º 35/2020 de 13 de julho, proteção dos trabalhadores contra os riscos ligados à exposição durante o trabalho a agentes cancerígenos ou mutagénicos
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)
EU	OEL EU	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.
	RCP TLV	ACGIH TLVs and BEIs – Appendix H

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics"

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min	Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3
			ppm	
RCP TLV		1200	197	
Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC				
Normal value in fresh water			NPI	
Normal value in marine water			NPI	

Normal value for fresh water sediment	NPI
Normal value for marine water sediment	NPI
Normal value for water, intermittent release	NPI
Normal value of STP microorganisms	NPI
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)	NPI
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	NPI
Normal value for the atmosphere	NPI

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				125 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				185 mg/m3 24h				871 mg/m3 8h
Skin				125 mg/kg bw/d				208 mg/kg bw/d

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics**Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min	Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3 ppm
OEL	EU	100		

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral								11 mg/kg bw/d
Inhalation				32 mg/m3				150 mg/m3
Skin				11 mg/kg bw/d				25 mg/kg bw/d

Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate).**Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC**

Normal value in fresh water	0,00051	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,00236	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	9,5	mg/kg
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	7,9	mg/kg
Normal value for the atmosphere	0,37	mg/lt

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				0,0558 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation			0,037 mg/m3				0,2351 mg/m3	

Zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate**Threshold Limit Value**

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

OEL EU 5 (come Zr)

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				4,51 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				8,13 mg/m3				32,97 mg/m3
Skin				3,25 mg/kg bw/d				6,49 mg/kg bw/d

Calcium 2-ethylhexanoate**Threshold Limit Value**

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

OEL EU 5000

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				2,83 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				9,86 mg/m3				39,98 mg/m3
Skin				2,83 mg/kg bw/d				5,67 mg/kg bw/d

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER**Threshold Limit Value**

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

AGW	DEU	310	50	310	50	
MAK	DEU	310	50	310	50	
VLA	ESP	308	50			SKIN
VLEP	FRA	308	50			SKIN
VLEP	ITA	308	50			SKIN
VLE	PRT	308	50			SKIN
WEL	GBR	308	50			SKIN
OEL	EU	308	50			SKIN

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.

HAND PROTECTION

Protect your hands with category III work gloves (ref. standard EN 374).

Presumably suitable glove materials: nitrile, PVC or PVA (polyvinyl alcohol) with a chemical protection index of at least 5 (breakthrough time > 240 minutes).

For the final choice of work glove material, the following must be considered: compatibility, degradation, breakthrough time and permeation.

In the case of preparations, the resistance of work gloves to chemical agents must be checked before use as it cannot be foreseen. The gloves have a wear time that depends on the duration and method of use.

SKIN PROTECTION

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

Evaluate the opportunity to provide antistatic clothing in case the work environment presents a risk of explosion.

EYE PROTECTION

It is advisable to wear airtight protective goggles (ref. standard EN 166).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) of the substance or one or more of the substances present in the product is exceeded, it is advisable to wear a mask with type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen in relation to the limit concentration for use. (ref. standard EN 14387). If gases or vapors of a different nature and/or gases or vapors with particles (aerosols, fumes, mists, etc.) are present, it is necessary to provide combined type filters.

The use of respiratory protection means is necessary if the technical measures adopted are not sufficient to limit the worker's exposure to the threshold values taken into consideration. However, the protection offered by masks is limited.

In the event that the substance in question is odorless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the relevant TLV-TWA and in case of emergency, wear an open-circuit compressed air respirator (ref. standard EN 137) or a plug-in respirator external air (ref. standard EN 138). For the correct choice of respiratory protection device, refer to the EN 529 standard.

Activities with large dispersion that lead to a probable large release of aerosols (e.g. use with spray application with an airless system) are reserved for PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY. Use additional protective measures: Use an approved air-fed, positive pressure operated respirator. Supplied-air respirators, with an exhaust bottle, may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, the gas/vapour hazards are low, and the capacities/ratings of air purifying filters may be exceeded. For high airborne concentrations, also use impervious clothing to protect the skin and protect the face.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Emissions from production processes, including those from ventilation equipment, should be controlled for compliance with environmental protection legislation.

Do not release into the environment. Storage facilities must be equipped with special systems to prevent soil and water contamination in the event of leaks or spills. Prevent the release of undissolved substances or recover them from wastewater. Do not distribute sludge generated by industrial water treatment on natural soils. Sludge generated from industrial water treatment must be incinerated, kept in containment or treated.

Other information Minimize exposure to mists/vapours/aerosols. Before accessing the storage tanks and starting any type of intervention in a confined space, carry out adequate reclamation, check the atmosphere and check the oxygen content and the degree of flammability.

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

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	liquid	
Colour	black	
Odour	characteristic	
Melting point / freezing point	Not available	
Initial boiling point	165 °C	
Flammability	Not available	
Lower explosive limit	Not available	
Upper explosive limit	Not available	
Flash point	$23 \leq T \leq 60$ °C	

Auto-ignition temperature	Not available	
pH	Not applicable	Reason for missing data:substance/mixture is non-soluble (in water)
Kinematic viscosity	Not available	
Solubility	immiscible with water	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available	
Vapour pressure	Not available	
Density and/or relative density	0,815 kg/l	
Relative vapour density	Not available	
Particle characteristics	Not applicable	

9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Information not available

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) : 70,55 % - 575,00 g/litre

Explosive properties Not explosive

Oxidising properties Not oxidising

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

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics

Vapors can form explosive mixtures with air. Contact with strong oxidants (such as peroxides and chromates) may cause a fire hazard. A mixture with nitrates or other strong oxidants (such as chlorates, perchlorates and liquid oxygen) can generate an explosive mass. Sensitivity to heat, friction and shock cannot be estimated in advance.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

10.5. Incompatible materials

Information not available

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.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information**11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008**

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics"

Local effects. Product information:

Skin contact. Symptoms: Redness. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Eye Contact: Contact with eyes may cause irritation.

Inhalation: Inhalation of the vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness. It can cause irritation. Inhalation of vapors can cause headache, nausea, vomiting and changes in consciousness.

Ingestion: if accidentally ingested, the product can enter the lungs due to its low viscosity and cause the rapid development of serious lung lesions (keep under medical supervision for 48 hours). Ingestion can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause central nervous system depression.

Other adverse effects

Vapor concentrations above the recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, can cause headache and dizziness, have an anesthetic effect and cause other central nervous system effects. Repeated and / or prolonged skin contact with low viscosity materials can degrease the skin with possible development of irritation and dermatitis. Small amounts of fluid, aspirated into the lungs if swallowed or vomit, can cause chemical pneumonia or pulmonary edema.

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure

Information not available

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

Information not available

Interactive effects

Information not available

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

ATE (Oral) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics"

LD50 (Dermal): > 2000 mg/kg
LD50 (Oral): > 5000 mg/kg
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): > 9300 mg/l/4h

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics

LD50 (Dermal): > 2000 mg/kg
LD50 (Oral): > 2000 mg/kg
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): > 5 mg/l/4h

Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate).

LD50 (Dermal): > 2000 mg/kg
LD50 (Oral): 3129 mg/kg ratto

Zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate

LD50 (Dermal): > 2000 mg/kg coniglio
LD50 (Oral): > 2000 mg/kg
LC50 (Inhalation mists/powders): > 8800 mg/m3/1h ratto

Calcium 2-ethylhexanoate

LD50 (Dermal): > 2000 mg/kg Ratto - wistar
LD50 (Oral): 2043 mg/kg Ratto - Fischer 344

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics"

Repeated exposure can cause skin dryness and cracking. Slightly irritating to the skin on prolonged exposure.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics"

EYE CONTACT: May cause mild, short-term eye discomfort. Based on test data for materials of similar structure to OECD guideline 405.

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

May produce an allergic reaction.

Contains:

Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate).

Respiratory sensitization

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics"
Not assumed to be a respiratory sensitizer.

Skin sensitization

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics"
Not assumed to be a skin sensitizer to OECD 406 guidelines.

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics"
The mutagenic potential of the substance has been extensively investigated in a range of in-vivo and in-vitro analyzes. Genetic toxicity: negative. It is assumed that it is not a germ cell mutagenic agent. Based on test data for materials of similar structure to OECD guidelines 471 473 474 476 478 479.

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics"
This product is not classified as a carcinogen. It is assumed that it does not cause cancer. Based on test data for materials of similar structure to OECD guideline 453.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics"
No information available. It is assumed that it is not a toxic agent for reproduction. Based on test data for materials of similar structure to OECD guidelines 414 421 422.

Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate).
NOAEL (rat; F1) = 100 mg / kg bw / day.

Zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate

NOAEL (rat; F1) = 100 mg / kg / bw / day.

Calcium 2-ethylhexanoate
NOAEL (rat; F1) = 100 mg / kg bw / day.

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility

Information not available

Adverse effects on development of the offspring

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics"
The results of the studies on the substance related to developmental toxicity, dictated by the OECD guidelines, and those of the screening studies in the same setting did not reveal any tissue in rats.

Effects on or via lactation

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics"
Lactation: Not expected to be harmful to breastfed infants.

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics"
Single Exposure: May cause drowsiness and dizziness. This substance does not meet the EU criteria for classification.

Target organs

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics"
Central nervous system

Route of exposure

Information not available

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics"

Repeated Exposure: Not expected to cause organ damage following prolonged and repeated exposure. Based on test data for materials of similar structure to OECD guideline 408 413 422. No known effects based on information provided.

Target organs

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics"

Central nervous system.

Route of exposure

Information not available

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics"

The fluid can enter the lungs and cause damage (chemical pneumonia, potentially fatal).

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

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics"

Use according to good working practices, avoiding dispersal of the product in the environment. Notify the competent authorities if the product has reached watercourses or sewers or if it has contaminated the soil or vegetation. Hydrocarbons C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics (EC 919-857-5) : Based on the ecological information below and on the basis of the criteria indicated by the regulations on dangerous substances, this substance is not classified dangerous for the environment.

12.1. Toxicity

Hydrocarbons C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics (EC 919-857-5): the following is a summary of the most representative studies of the Registration Dossier. Aquatic toxicity:

Endpoint: Invertebrates - Short term (Daphnia magna)

Result: EL50 (48 h): >1000 mg/L (mobility); EL50 (24h): >1000 mg/L (mobility)

Comments: Key study (C9-C11, <2% aromatics) - OECD Guideline 202 - SRC (1995)

Endpoint: Invertebrates - Short term (Chaetogammarus marinus)

Result: LL50 (48 h): > 1000 mg/L (mortality); LL50 (24 h): >1000 mg/L (mortality)

Comments: Key study (C9-C11 <2 % aromatics) OECD Guideline 202 - TNO (1992)

Endpoint: Invertebrates - Long Term (Daphnia magna)

Result: NOELR (21 days): 0.23 mg/L (reproduction)

Comments: Supporting study (C9-C11 <2 % aromatics) (Q)SAR Modeled data - CONCAWE (2010)

Endpoint: Algae (Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata) Growth inhibition

Result: EC50 (72 h): > 1000 mg/L (Growth); EC50 (72 h): > 1000 mg/L (biomass); NOELR (72 h): 3 mg/L (Number of cells); NOELR (72 h): 100 mg/L (Growth)

Comments: Key study (C9-C11 <2 % aromatics) OECD Guideline 201 - SRC (1995)

Endpoint: Fish - Short term (Oncorhynchus mykiss)

Result: LL50 (24h):>1000mg/L; LL0 (24h):1000mg/L; LL50 (48h): >1000mg/L; LL0 (48h):1000mg/L; LL50 (72): >1000 mg/L; LL0 (72 h) mg/L: Comments: Key study (C9-C11 <2 % aromatics) OECD Guideline 203 - SRC (1995).

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes,
isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics"

LC50 - for Fish > 1000 mg/l/96h

EC50 - for Crustacea > 1000 mg/l/48h

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants > 1000 mg/l/72h

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics

LC50 - for Fish > 1 mg/l/96h

EC50 - for Crustacea > 10 mg/l/48h

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants > 100 mg/l/72h

Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate).

LC50 - for Fish 8,9 mg/l/96h Onch. mykiss

EC50 - for Crustacea 3,6 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants 0,85 mg/l/72h Pseudokirchneriella

Chronic NOEC for Fish 2,07 mg/l Pimephales promelas

Chronic NOEC for Crustacea 0,032 mg/l Crustaceans 28 giorni

Calcium 2-ethylhexanoate

LC50 - for Fish 180 mg/l/96h

EC50 - for Crustacea 85,4 mg/l/48h

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants 49,3 mg/l/72h

Zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate

LC50 - for Fish > 100 mg/l/96h

EC50 - for Crustacea 85,4 mg/l/48h

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants 49,3 mg/l/72h

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Hydrocarbons C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics (EC 919-857-5):

Abiotic Degradability: Hydrolysis: This substance is resistant to hydrolysis. Therefore, this process will not contribute to a measurable loss of degradation of the substance in the environment.

Biotic Degradability: Based on available studies and the properties of C9-C16 hydrocarbons, this substance is considered inherently biodegradable.

Method : Non-adapted microorganisms OECD Guideline 301 F

Result : Readily biodegradable 80% (28 days)

Comments : Key study Reliable without restrictions (C9-C11, <2% aromatics)

Source : Shell (1997).

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL
ETHER

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes,
isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics"
Entirely degradable

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics

Rapidly degradable

Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate).

Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

Calcium 2-ethylhexanoate

Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

Zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate

Solubility in water < 0,1 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potentialHydrocarbons C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics (EC 919-857-5):
The standard tests for this endpoint are not applicable to UVCB substances.DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL
ETHER

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,0043

Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate).

BCF 15600

Zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate

BCF 2,96

12.4. Mobility in soil

Hydrocarbons C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics (EC 919-857-5): Koc Absorption: Standard tests for this endpoint do not apply to substances

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Hydrocarbons C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics (EC 919-857-5):

Comparison with the criteria of Annex XIII of the REACH Regulation

Evaluation of persistence: some hydrocarbon structures contained in this substance have characteristics of P (Persistent) or vP (very persistent).

Assessment of bioaccumulation potential: the structure of most of the hydrocarbons contained in this substance DO NOT exhibit characteristics of vB (very Bioaccumulative) however some components have characteristics of B (Bioaccumulative).

Toxicity Assessment: Toxicity was assessed for hydrocarbon structures that exhibited P and B characteristics but none

Relevant component meets the toxicity criteria with the exception of anthracene which has been confirmed as a PBT. Since anthracene is not present, the product is not considered PBT/vPvB.

Based on available data, the product does not contain PBT or vPvB substances in a percentage $\geq 0.1\%$.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Hydrocarbons C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics (EC 919-857-5): Dispersion in the environment can lead to contamination of environmental matrices (air, soil, subsoil, surface and groundwater) . Use according to good working practice, avoiding dispersal of the product in the environment

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

12.7. Other adverse effects

Information not available

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number or ID number

ADR / RID, IMDG, 1263

IATA:

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

IMDG: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

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, III

IATA:

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO

IMDG: NO

IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID: HIN - Kemler: 30

Limited
Quantities: 5
LTunnel
restriction
code: (D/E)

Special provision: -

IMDG: EMS: F-E, S-ELimited
Quantities: 5
L

IATA: Cargo:

Maximum
quantity: 220
LPackaging
instructions:
366

Pass.:

Maximum
quantity: 60 LPackaging
instructions:
355

Special provision:

A3, A72,
A192**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: P5c

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

Point 3 - 40

Contained substance

Point 75

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

Not applicable

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

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

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

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Healthcare controls

Workers exposed to this chemical agent dangerous to health must be subjected to health surveillance carried out according to the provisions of art. 41 of Legislative Decree 81 of 9 April 2008 unless the risk to the worker's health and safety has been assessed as irrelevant, in accordance with the provisions of art. 224 paragraph 2.

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :

Binding primers.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been drawn up for the following substances contained in the mixture:
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics

SECTION 16. Other information

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

Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage, category 1
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, category 1
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H361f	Suspected of damaging fertility.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H411	Toxic 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).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
 2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
 3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (II Annex of REACH Regulation)
 4. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
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 21. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/849 (XVII Atp. CLP)
- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
 - Handling Chemical Safety
 - INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
 - Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology

- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

Note for 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.

CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION

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

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

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

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

01 / 02 / 03 / 09 / 11 / 12 / 15 / 16.