

**RACINGCOLORS****SAFETY DATA SHEET****CB-5 Basecoat**

Issued on 07/07/2013 - Rev. n. 0

Cod. CS600

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In conformity to Regulation (EC) No 453/2010 of 20 May 2010

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING**1.1. Product identifier**

Product code: CB-5 Basecoat

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

Use: Primer for Chrome
 Uses advised against: Do not use for purposes other than those listed.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Racing Colors, s.l.
 Av. Carrilet, 251
 08907 L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Barcelona, SPAIN
www.racingcolors.com mail: admin@racingcolors.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Tel.: +34.93 27 27 34 Fax: +34.93 314 29 11 (Working Hours)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture****2.1.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:**

Pictograms: GHS02, GHS07
Hazard Class and Category Code(s): Flam. Liq. 3, Skin Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3, Acute Tox. 4
Hazard statement Code(s): H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour.
 H315 - Causes skin irritation.
 H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 H312+H332 - Harmful in contact with skin or if inhaled

2.1.2 Classification according to Directive 1999/45/EEC:

Classification: R10 Xn; R20/21 Xi; R38 R 66
Nature of special risks attributed: R10 - Flammable.
 R20/21 - Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
 R38 - Irritating to skin.
 R66 - Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

The product is a liquid that ignites at temperatures above 21°C if it exposed to an ignition source.

Harmful product: Do not ingest, inhale or make contact with skin

If brought into contact with the skin, the product causes significant inflammation with erythema, scabs, or edema.

Warning: Vapours inhalation may cause sleepiness and giddiness

2.2. Label elements**Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008**

Pictogram, Signal Word Code(s): GHS02
 GHS07
 Warning



Hazard statement Code(s): H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour.
 H315 - Causes skin irritation.
 H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 H312+H332 - Harmful in contact with skin or if inhaled

Supplemental Hazard statement Code(s): EUH066 - Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.**Precautionary statements:**

Prevention: P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking.
 P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

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P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
 P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.
 P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
 P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response:

P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
 P303+P361+P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
 P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
 P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
 P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
 P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
 P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage:

P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
 P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
 P405 - Store locked up.

Contains: xylene, Ethylbenzene, n-butyl acetate

2.3. Other hazards

The substance / mixture NOT contains substances PBT/vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII
 No information on other hazards

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**3.1. Mixtures.**

Substance	Conc. %	Classification	Classification	Identification Number		REACH
		Dir 67/548	Reg 1272/08			
n-butyl acetate	20 ÷ 30	R10 R66 R67	Flam. Liq. 3, H226; STOT SE 3, H336	CEE: CAS: EINECS:	607-025-00-1 123-86-4 204-658-1	01-2119485493-29
xylene	20 ÷ 30	R10 Xn; R20/21 Xi; R38	Flam. Liq. 3, H226; Acute Tox. 4, H312; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Acute Tox. 4, H332	CEE: CAS: EINECS:	601-022-00-9 1330-20-7 215-535-7	01-2119488216-32
Ethylbenzene	5 ÷ 10	F; R11 Xn; R20	Flam. Liq. 2, H225; Acute Tox. 4, H332	CEE: CAS: EINECS:	601-023-00-4 100-41-4 202-849-4	ND
Hydrocarbons, C10-13, Alkanes, Isoalkanes cyclics, <2% aromatics	0.1 ÷ 1	Xn; R65 R66	Asp. Tox. 1, H304	CEE: CAS: EINECS:	- 64742-48-9 918-481-9	01-2119457273-39
2-ethylhexanoic acid zirconium	0.1 ÷ 1	Xi; R38	Skin Irrit. 2, H315	CEE: CAS: EINECS:	- 22464-99-9 245-018-1	ND
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	0.1 ÷ 1	Xn; R65 R66	Asp. Tox. 1, H304	CEE: CAS: EINECS:	649-327-00-6 64742-48-9 265-150-3	01-2119463258-33
Fatty acids, C6-19 branched, basic salts of calcium	<0.1	Xi; R36/38	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Irrit. 2, H319	CEE: CAS: EINECS:	- 68551-41-7 271-376-3	ND

Hydrocarbons, C10-13, Alkanes, Isoalkanes cyclics, <2% aromatics contains less than 0,1 % w/w benzene (EINECS No 200-753-7)

4. FIRST AID MEASURES**4.1. Description of first aid measures****Inhalation:**

Air the area. Move immediately the contaminated patient from the area and keep him at rest in a well ventilated room. CALL A PHYSICIAN.

Direct contact with skin (of the pure product):

Take contaminated clothing immediately off.

Wash immediately with plenty of running water and possibly with soap, the areas of the body that have, or are only suspected to have, come in contact with the product.

Direct contact with eyes (of the pure product):

Do not use eye drops or ointments of any kind before the examination or advice from an oculist.

Ingestion:

Give liquid paraffin mineral product, do not give milk or animal / vegetal fat in general.

Absolutely do not induce vomiting or emesis. Seek medical advice immediately.

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

No data available.

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

If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**5.1. Extinguishing media**Advised extinguishing agents:

In the case of fire use CO₂ or dry powder extinguishers.

Extinguishing means to avoid:

Water jets. Use water jets only to cool the surfaces of the containers exposed to fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

No data available.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Use protection for the breathing apparatus

Safety helmet and full protective suit.

The spray water can be used to protect the people involved in the extinction

You may also use selfrespirator, especially when working in confined and poorly ventilated area and if you use halogenated extinguishers (Halon 1211 fluobrene, Solkan 123, NAF, etc...)

Keep containers cool with water spray

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel:

Wear mask, gloves and protective clothing.

6.1.2 For emergency responders:

Wear mask, gloves and protective clothing.

Eliminate all unguarded flames and possible sources of ignition. No smoking.

Provision of sufficient ventilation.

Evacuate the danger area and, in case, consult an expert.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Contain spill with earth or sand.

If the product has entered a watercourse in sewers or has contaminated soil or vegetation, notify it to the authorities.

Discharge the remains in compliance with the regulations.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up6.3.1 For containment:

Rapidly recover the product, wear a mask and protective clothing

Recover the product for reuse, if possible, or for removal. Possibly absorb it with inert material.

Prevent it from entering the sewer system.

6.3.2 For cleaning up:

After wiping up, wash with water the area and materials involved

6.3.3 Other information:

None in particular.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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Refer to paragraphs 8 and 13 for more information

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

Avoid contact and inhalation of vapors. See also paragraph 8 below.

At work do not eat or drink.

Do not smoke at work.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep in original container closed tightly. Do not store in open or unlabeled containers.

Keep containers upright and safe by avoiding the possibility of falls or collisions.

Keep away from open flames, sparks and heat sources. Avoid direct sunlight exposure.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Professional uses:

Follow the rules of good hygiene in the workplace.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**8.1. Control parameters**

Substance	TLV-TWA	TLV-STEL	OTHER
n-butyl acetate	150ppm, 73mg/m ³ (ACGIH 1995)	200ppm, 950mg/m ³ (ACGIH 1995)	MAK: 100 ppm, 480 mg / m ³ Peak limitation category: I (2) Pregnancy risk group: C (DFG 2003).
Xylene (isomers)	100ppm, 434mg/m ³ (ACGIH 1992) 50ppm, 221mg/m ³ (EC)	150ppm, 651mg/m ³ (ACGIH 1992) 100ppm, 442mg/m ³ (EC)	A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) (ACGIH 1992) MAK: 100ppm, 440mg/m ³
Ethylbenzene	20ppm, 87mg/m ³ (ACGIH 2010)		A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans) (ACGIH 2010)
Hydrocarbons, C10-13, Alkanes, Isoalkanes cyclics, <2% aromatics	1200mg/m ³ (manufacturer recommended exposure limit)		
Zirconium and its compounds (as Zr)	5mg/m ³ (ACGIH 1992)	10mg/m ³ (ACGIH 1992)	A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen to humans) (ACGIH 1992)
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	100ppm		

8.2. Exposure controlsIndividual protection measures:

Eye / face protection:	When handling the pure product use safety glasses (spectacles cage) (EN 166).	
Skin protection:	When handling the pure product use chemical resistant protective gloves (EN 374-1/EN374-2/EN374-3)	
Other:	When handling the pure product wear full protective skin clothing.	
Respiratory protection:	Needed in case of insufficient ventilation or prolonged exposure. Use adequate protective respiratory equipment (EN 141)	

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Other:	Safety shoes.	
Thermal hazards:	No hazard to report	

Environmental exposure controls:

Use according to good working practices to avoid pollution into the environment.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Physical and chemical properties	Value
Appearance	Clear liquid
Odour	Of solvent
Odour threshold	Not determined
pH	Not determined
Melting point/freezing point	Not determined
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not determined
Flash point	>23°C
Evaporation rate	Not determined
Flammability (solid, gas)	Irrelevant
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	7.6%-1.2% (n-butyl acetate)
Vapour pressure	Not determined
Vapour density	Not determined
Relative density	Not determined
Solubility	Not determined
Water solubility	Not determined
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not determined
Auto-ignition temperature	420°C (n-butyl acetate)
Decomposition temperature	Not determined
Viscosity	Not determined
Explosive properties	Vapours may form explosive atmospheres
Oxidising properties	Not determined

9.2. Other information

Content of VOC: 55%

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**10.1. Reactivity**

No reactivity hazards.

10.2. Chemical stability

No hazardous reaction when handled and stored according to provisions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

There are no hazardous reactions.

10.4. Conditions to avoidAvoid contact with combustible materials. The product could catch fire.
Heat, open flames, sparks or hot surfaces.

**10.5. Incompatible materials**

It can generate inflammable gases to contact with elementary metals, nitrides, strong reducing agents.

It can ignite in contact with oxidants mineral acids, strong oxidants agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Does not decompose when used for intended uses.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**11.1. Informazioni sugli effetti tossicologici**

ATE(mix) oral = 0.0 mg/kg

ATE(mix) dermal = 0.0 mg/kg

ATE(mix) inhal = 229.3 mg/l/4 h

(a) acute toxicity	Harmful product: Do not ingest, inhale or make contact with skin <u>n-butyl acetate</u>: The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. Much greater exposure to the OEL may result in attenuation of vigilance. <u>xylene</u>: It is well absorbed and inhaled orally. Dermal absorption less. Deploy quickly throughout the body via the circulatory system. The substance in the blood is bound to serum proteins. Accumulates in the fatty tissues. In humans, approximately 90% of the substance is destroyed in the form of methylippuric acid in the urine and a 5% is eliminated unchanged with exhaled air. In animals the substance showed determines a biphasic response, CNS excitation at low concentrations and depressive action on the SNC to high concentrations. <u>Ethylbenzene</u>: The Ethylbenzene at high concentrations, activity of the drug. The CNS symptoms include headache, weakness, incoordination and dizziness. In rats following exposure to Ethylbenzene, increase in weight of the liver and kidneys, liver necrosis. Rats exposed to the substance showed induction cytochrome P450 enzymes in the liver and kidneys. The exposure of male mice to Ethylbenzene showed an increased incidence of metaplasia of the alveolar epithelium, hepatocytes, sinciziali alterations to hepatocellular hypertrophy, hepatocyte necrosis and follicular cell hyperplasia of the thyroid gland. Exposure of mice to Ethylbenzene females showed an increased incidence of Eosinophilic foci in the liver, hyperplasias of the distal part of the pituitary gland and follicular cell hyperplasia of the thyroid gland.
(b) skin corrosion/irritation	If brought into contact with the skin, the product causes significant inflammation with erythema, scabs, or edema. <u>xylene</u>: Corrosive to the skin and the respiratory system. Irritating to skin and mucous membranes. In humans the substance, in contact with skin, has a desiccant and degreasing action and causes chronic irritative Dermatitis (dry and scaly skin). <u>Ethylbenzene</u>: Irritating
(c) serious eye damage/irritation	<u>xylene</u>: Irritating and corrosive to eyes. Instillation into the eye determines a corneal lesions conjunctival irritation with middle-severe. <u>n-butyl acetate</u>: The substance irritates the eyes. <u>Ethylbenzene</u>: Irritating
(d) respiratory or skin sensitization	Not applicable
(e) germ cell mutagenicity	Not applicable
(f) carcinogenicity	<u>xylene</u>: IARC = group 3 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen for humans), based on evidence of inadequate both in bioassays ' man in laboratory animals. EPA = Group D (not classifiable as a carcinogen for humans) on the basis of the absence of data in man and inadequate evidence in laboratory animals. <u>Ethylbenzene</u>: In a study lasting two years on rats and mice, administration of inhaled substance, showed clear evidence of carcinogenic activity in male F344/N rats, increased incidence of renal tubule Neoplasms; some evidence of carcinogenic activity in female F344/N rats, increased incidence of renal tubular adenomas. some evidence of carcinogenic activity in male B6C3F1 mice, increased incidence of malignancy bronchial alveolus-; some evidence of carcinogenic activity in female B6C3F1 mice, increased incidence of hepatocellular neoplasms. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) allocates in group 2B (possible carcinogenic to humans) based on inadequate evidence of cancerogenicit in humans and sufficient in laboratory animals. -The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) allocates the substance in Group D (not classifiable as a carcinogen for humans).
(g) reproductive toxicity	<u>xylene</u>: CCTN = category 3 (substances to be considered with caution due to possible developmental toxicity in humans). CCTN = category 5 (substances that in appropriate studies on animals have not induced effects on fertility) <u>Ethylbenzene</u>: In male rats, a metabolite of ethyl benzene, 1-diaminophenylethanol, increase incidences of renal tubular adenomas. Ethylbenzene is not genotoxic in most in vitro studies and in all studies performed in vivo. No data is available on the reproductive toxic in humans. In mice and in rats after inhalation exposure during pregnancy, there is a delay of development and an increased incidence of anomalies. In rats exposed for 13 weeks they observed changes in sperm motility or estrogenic cycle.
(h) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) single exposure	Warning: Vapours inhalation may cause sleepiness and giddiness <u>Hydrocarbons, C10-13, Alkanes, Isoalkanes cyclics, <2% aromatics</u>: The steam slightly irritating to eyes the substance may have effects on the central nervous system exposure to high concentrations of vapours can lead to unconsciousness. If the liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs can cause chemical Pneumonitis.



(i) <i>specific target organ toxicity (STOT) repeated exposure</i>	<u>n-butyl acetate</u>: The liquid has power degreaser for the skin. <u>xylene</u>: The main route of the inhalation chronic exposure that may cause CNS stimulation followed by depression, paraesthesia, tremors, apprehension, memory difficulty, irritability, dizziness, weakness and insomnia (organic mental syndrome). You can also view paralysis of the hind limbs, loss of weight, slight reduction of white blood cells, bone marrow hyperplasia and slight congestion of the kidneys, liver, heart, lungs, spleen and adrenal glands. <u>Ethylbenzene</u>: Chronic exposure in humans can result in fatigue, drowsiness, headaches, eye irritation and respiratory tract. Repeated skin contact may cause dryness and chapping. The substance may have effects on the kidneys and liver, causing reduced functionality. Exposure to rats, male and female, to Ethylbenzene showed an increased incidence of renal tubular hyperplasias and increased seriousness of kidney disease. Rats exposed for a period from 3 to 7 days, show changes in the levels of dopamine in the brain and the secretion of prolactin. <u>Hydrocarbons, C10-13, Alkanes, Isoalkanes cyclics, <2% aromatics</u>: The liquid degreasing the skin features.
(j) <i>aspiration hazard</i>	<u>n-butyl acetate</u>: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its fumes. A harmful contamination of the air will be reached quite slowly due to evaporation of the substance at 20 C. The substance irritates the respiratory tract. <u>xylene</u>: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation through the skin and by ingestion. Ingestion of the substance causes abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea; central nervous system depression (disorders of consciousness, seizure coma important dosage); an inhalation Pneumonitis (within 8 hours after ingestion) for which the first signs are x-rays (interstitial edema and alveolar) usually localized in the middle or inferior lobe of the right lung, but sometimes diffused. Clinical signs are late with cough, Dyspnea and fever. Inhalation of the substance determines effects mainly borne by the CNS, usually regredibili. Symptoms are: headache, fatigue, dizziness, nausea, confusion and coma. It has also respiratory irritation and moderate eye irritation. The studies carried out show that inhalation of the substance causes an alteration of psicomotrici functions with increased response times. <u>Ethylbenzene</u>: If the liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs can cause chemical Pneumonitis. Exposures to concentrations of 85-100 ppm, in humans, does not cause respiratory irritative symptoms. Exposure to significant concentrations of Ethylbenzene causes profuse tearing, conjunctivitis, irritation of the nasal cavity and respiratory tract, chest tightness, dizziness, ataxia, headache, irritability and functional disorders of the nervous system. You can also have narcosis.

Related to contained substances:

n-butyl acetate

ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS;

INHALATION. Cough. Sore throat. Vertigo. Headaches.

CUTE. Dry scalp.

EYES. Redness. Pain.

INGESTION. Nausea.

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 10000

LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 5000

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 160

xylene

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 3523

LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 4300

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 6700

Ethylbenzene

The substance well absorbed by all routes of exposure. Is distributed widely and is eliminated in the urine in various metabolites. About 40-60% of the inhaled substance is withheld pulmonary level, regardless of the exposure concentration. Is absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract after oral administration and is eliminated in the urine within 48 hours to about 80%. The Ethylbenzene completely metabolized by the enzyme microsomal system cytochrome P-450, initially for hydroxylation and oxidation with formation of mandelic acid and prevailing fenilgliossilico. These metabolites present in urine to monitor exposure.

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 3500

LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 5000

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 17.2

Hydrocarbons, C10-13, Alkanes, Isoalkanes cyclics, <2% aromatics

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its fumes and ingestion.

Cannot be given any indication about the speed with which it reaches a harmful contamination in the air due to evaporation of the substance at 20°C.

ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS;

INHALATION. Vertigo. Headaches. Drowsiness. Nausea. State of unconsciousness.

CUTE. Dry scalp.

EYES. Redness.

INGESTION. Cough. Diarrhea. Sore throat. Vomiting. (Further see inhalation).

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 5000

LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 5000

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 4951

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION****12.1. Toxicity**

Related to contained substances:

n-butyl acetate

The substance is harmful to aquatic organisms.

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 62

xylene

Acute toxicity

LC50 = 13.5mg/L (fish, 96h)

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 7,6

Ethylbenzene

Ecotoxicity:

LC50 = 16.4 to 37.4 mg/l / (Fish, 96h)

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 16.4

Hydrocarbons, C10-13, Alkanes, Isoalkanes cyclics, <2% aromatics

The substance toxic to aquatic organisms.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 1000

Use according to good working practices to avoid pollution into the environment.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Related to contained substances:

n-butyl acetate

The anhydrous substance is stable under normal conditions. Does not undergo photolysis, hydrolysis in moist soil alkaline, not acidic or neutral. If released to soil, can degrade, if released into the water it is expected that biodegradation is significant.

xylene

Is expected to biodegrade.

Ethylbenzene

The hydrogen peroxide breaks down rapidly in water or hydrogen and oxygen.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

The product potentially biodegradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Relativi alle sostanze contenute:

n-butyl acetate

Low potential for bioconcentration.

Partition coefficient = 2.3

xylene

Low potential for bioconcentration.

Ethylbenzene

Decomposes. Not bioaccumulative.



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12.4. Mobility in soil

Relativi alle sostanze contenute:

n-butyl acetate

Moderate mobility in soil. Evaporate from dry surfaces, wet and water. Not adsorb to sediment and suspended solids. In the atmosphere exists in the vapor phase..

xylene

Moderate to high mobility in soil. Evaporates from the soil and aqueous surfaces. Adsorbs to sediment and suspended solids. In the atmosphere exists in the vapor phase.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

Evaporates quickly.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

The substance / mixture NOT contains substances PBT/vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII

12.6. Other adverse effects

No adverse effects

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Do not reuse empty containers. Dispose of them in accordance with the regulations in force. Any remaining product should be disposed of according to applicable regulations by addressing to authorized companies.

Recover if possible. Send to authorized discharge plants or for incineration under controlled conditions. Operate according to local and National rules in force

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN number

1263

If subject to the following characteristics is ADR exempt:

Combination packagings: per inner packaging 5 L per package 30 Kg

Inner packagings placed in shrink-wrapped or stretch-wrapped trays: per inner packaging 5 L per package 20 Kg



14.2 UN proper shipping name

PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Class : 3

Label : 3

Tunnel restriction code : D/E

Limited quantities : 5 L

EmS : F-E, S-E

14.4 Packing group

III

14.5. Environmental hazards

Product is not environmentally hazardous

Marine polluting agent : Not

14.6. Special precautions for user

The goods must be transported by vehicles authorized to transport of dangerous goods according to the current edition of ADR requirements and applicable national regulations.

The goods must be in original packing, however, in packaging made of materials resistant to their content and not likely to generate with this dangerous reactions. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on the risks from these substances and that must be taken in case of emergency situations



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14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

It is not intended to carry bulk

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Reg (EC) n. 1907/2006 (REACH), Reg (EC) n. 1272/2008 (CLP), Reg (EC) n. 453/2010 (Requirements for the compilation of safety data sheets), Reg (E) n.790/2009, Dir 96/82/EC as amended.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment was carried out by the supplier

16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1. Other information

Description of the sentences of risk set out in paragraph 3

- R10 = Flammable.
- R11 = Highly flammable.
- R20 = Harmful by inhalation.
- R21 = Harmful in contact with skin.
- R36 = Irritating to eyes.
- R38 = Irritating to skin.
- R65 = Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
- R66 = Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
- R67 = Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Description of the hazard statements exposed to point 3

- H226 = Flammable liquid and vapour.
- H336 = May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- H312 = Harmful in contact with skin.
- H315 = Causes skin irritation.
- H332 = Harmful if inhaled.
- H225 = Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
- H304 = May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- H319 = Causes serious eye irritation.

Classification based on data of all mixture components

Regulatory information:

- Dir 67/548 29° Amendment
- Dir 1999/45/EC e s.a.a.
- Dir 2001/60/EC
- Reg 1907/2006 EC
- Reg 1272/2008 EC
- Reg 453/2010 EC

NOTICE TO USERS:

The information contained herein is based on the knowledge available at the date of completion relating to requirements for safety, health, environmental protection and proper use of the product. The user must be aware of the possible risks associated with use of the product other than that for which the product is shipped. The card is not in any way excuse the user from knowing and applying all the regulations governing its activities. The set of regulations mentioned is simply to help the user to fulfil its obligations regarding the use of hazardous products. This does not exonerate the user from ensuring that legal obligations other than those mentioned and regulated, the possession and use of the product is solely responsible.

*** This sheet supersedes all previous editions.