

## Safety Data Sheet VERPRIM

Safety Data Sheet dated 17/01/2011, version 3

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

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product name VERPRIM

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

Intended use Bituminous solvent primer for the building industry

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name ITALIANA MEMBRANE S.p.A.

Full address Via Galoppat, 134

District and Country 33087 – Pasiano (PN)

ITALY

Tel. +39 0434-614611

Fax +39 0434-628178

e-mail : [info@italianamembrane.com](mailto:info@italianamembrane.com)

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Tel. +39 02/66101029 - Ospedale Niguarda di Milano

Tel. +39 06/490663 - Ospedale Umberto I di Roma

### 2. Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and/or EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments.

Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet

Danger Symbols: F-Xn

R phrases: 11-20/21-36/38-48/20-52/53-63-65

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

#### 2.2. Label elements

Hazard labeling under the 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC directives and following amendments and adjustments.



R11  
R20/21  
R36/38  
R48/20

HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.  
HARMFUL BY INHALATION AND IN CONTACT WITH SKIN.  
IRRITATING TO EYES AND SKIN.  
HARMFUL: DANGER OF SERIOUS DAMAGE TO HEALTH BY PROLONGED EXPOSURE THROUGH INHALATION.



#### R52/53

HARMFUL TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT.

#### R63

POSSIBLE RISK OF HARM TO THE UNBORN CHILD.

#### R65

HARMFUL: MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED.

#### S 2

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

#### S 9

KEEP CONTAINER IN A WELL-VENTILATED PLACE.

#### S13

KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDINGSTUFFS.

#### S16

KEEP AWAY FROM SOURCES OF IGNITION - NO SMOKING.

#### S36/37

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND GLOVES.

#### S46 I

F SWALLOWED, SEEK MEDICAL ADVICE IMMEDIATELY AND SHOW THIS CONTAINER OR LABEL.

#### Contains:

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)  
TOLUENE

### 2.3. Other hazards

Information not available

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Information not relevant

### 3.2. Mixtures

**Compound containing: Mixture of bitumens, inert fillers, solvents, additives**

Contains:

Identification	Conc. %	Classification 67/548/CEE	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
<b>SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM</b>			
CAS 64742-95-6	5 - 10	Xn R65, Xi R37, N R51/53,	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Asp. Tox. 1 H304,
CE 265-199-0		R66, R67, R10, Nota H P	STOT SE 3 H335, STOT SE 3 H336,
INDEX 649-356-00-4			Aquatic Chronic 2 H411, EUH066, Nota H P
<b>XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)</b>			
CAS 1330-20-7	12,50 - 20	Xn R20/21, Xi R38, R10,	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312
CE 215-535-7		Nota C	Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Acute Tox. 4 H332,
INDEX 601-022-00-9			Nota C
<b>ISOBUTYL ALCOHOLI</b>			
CAS 78-83-1	3 - 5	Xi R37/38, Xi R41, R67, R10	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Skin Irrit. 2 H315,
CE 201-148-0			Eye Dam. 1 H318, STOT SE 3 H335,
INDEX 603-108-00-1			STOT SE 3 H336
<b>HEPTANE</b>			
CAS 142-82-5	0,25 – 2,50	Xn R65, Xi R38, N R50/53,	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Asp. Tox. 1 H304,
CE 205-563-8		R67, F R11, Nota C	Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336,
INDEX 601-008-00-2			Aquatic Acute 1 H400, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410, Nota C
<b>TUOLENE</b>			
CAS 108-88-3	10 - 15	Xn R48/20, Xn R63, Xn R65, Xi R38, R67, F R11, Repr.Cat. 3	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Asp. Tox. 1 H304,
CE 203-625-9			Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336,
INDEX 601-021-00-3			Repr. 2 H361d, STOT RE 2 H373
<b>N-HEXANE</b>			
CAS 110-54-3	0,20 – 2,50	Xn R48/20, Xn R62, Xn R65, Xi R38, N R51/53, R67, F R11, Repr.Cat. 3	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Asp. Tox. 1 H304,
CE 203-777-6			Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336,
INDEX 601-037-00-0			Repr. 2 H361f, STOT RE 2 H373, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411

**1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE**

CAS	78-87-5	0,20 – 3	Xn R20/22, F R11	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 4 H302
CE	201-152-2			Acute Tox. 4 H332
INDEX	602-020-00-0			

**PROPAN-2-OL**

CAS	67-63-0	3 - 5	Xi R36, R67, F R11	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319,
CE	200-661-7			STOT SE 3 H336
INDEX	603-117-00-0			

**ACETONE**

CAS	67-64-1	0,20 – 3	Xi R36, R66, R67, F R11	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319
CE	200-662-2			STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
INDEX	606-001-00-8			

**BUTANONE**

CAS	78-93-3	0,20 – 3	Xi R36, R66, R67, F R11	EUH066, Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336
CE	201-159-0			
INDEX	606-002-00-3			

**4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE**

CAS	108-10-1	0,20 – 3	Xn R20, Xi R36/37, R66, F R11	EUH066, Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319,
CE	203-550-1			Acute Tox. 4 H332, STOT SE 3 H335
INDEX	606-004-00-4			

**ETHYL ACETATE**

CAS	141-78-6	0,20 – 3	Xi R36, R66, R67, F R11	EUH066, Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319
CE	205-500-4			STOT SE 3 H336
INDEX	607-022-00-5			

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

CAS	123-86-4	5 - 10	R66, R67, R10	EUH066, Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336
CE	204-658-1			
INDEX	607-025-00-1			

Xn= HARMFUL, Xi= IRRITANT, N= DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, F= HIGHLY FLAMMABLE  
The full wording of the Risk (R) and hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet

---

**4. First aid measures****4.1. Description of first aid measures**

EYES: Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical advice.  
SKIN: Wash immediately with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before using them again.  
INHALATION: Remove to open air. If breathing is irregular, seek medical advice.  
INGESTION: Obtain immediate medical attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor.  
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

For symptoms and effects caused by the contained substances see chap. 11

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

Follow doctor's orders

---

**5. Firefighting measures****5.1. Extinguishing media****SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

The extinction equipment should contain carbon dioxide, foam or chemical powders. For product leaks and spills that have not caught fire, nebulised water can be used to disperse flammable fumes and protect the individuals taking part in stemming the leak.



## EXTINGUISHING MEDIA WHICH SHALL NOT BE USED FOR SAFETY REASONS

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 (carbon oxide, toxic pyrolysis products, etc).

### 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 and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

#### SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Hardhat with visor, fireproof clothing (fireproof jacket and trousers with ties around arms, legs and waist) work gloves (fireproof, cut proof and dielectric), self-respirator (self-protector).

---

## 6. Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Eliminate sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the air in which the leak occurred. If there are no contraindications, spray solid products with water to prevent the formation of dust. Use breathing equipment if fumes or powders are released into the air. Block the leakage if there is no hazard. Do not handle damaged containers or leaked product before donning appropriate protective environmental and health, respiratory tract protection, ventilation and personal protection equipment, refer to the other sections of this sheet.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate the sewers, surface water, ground water and neighbouring areas.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For liquid products, suck into a suitable container (made of material not incompatible with the product) and soak up any leaked product with absorbent inert material (sand, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth, Kieselguhr, etc). Collect the majority of the remaining material and deposit in containers for disposal.

For solid products, use spark proof mechanical tools to collect the leaked product and place in plastic containers. If there are no contraindications, use jets of water to eliminate product residues. 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.

---

## 7. Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Avoid the accumulation of electrostatic charges.

Vapours may ignite with explosion, it is therefore necessary to avoid accumulation keeping the windows and doors open, ensuring crossventilation. Without adequate ventilation, the vapours may accumulate at the bottom and ignite at a distance, if triggered off, with the risk of flashback. Keep far away from sources of heat, sparks and bright flames. Do not smoke, use matches or lighters. Keep the containers earthed while decanting and wear antistatic boots.

Vigorous stirring and flow through the pipings and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges due to the low conductivity of the product. In order to avoid the risk of fire outbreak and explosion never use compressed air during movement.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store the containers sealed and in a well ventilated place.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

---

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

Product name	Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15 min		
			mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
SOLVENT NAPHTA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM	TLW		100	19			Skin
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)	TLV-ACGIH OEL	EU	221	100 50	442	150 100	Skin Skin
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	TLV-ACGIH			50			Skin
HEPTANE	TLV-ACGIH OEL	EU	2085	400 500		500	Skin Skin
TUOLENE	TLV-ACGIH OEL OEL	EU I	192 192	20 50 50	384	100	Skin Skin Skin
N-HEXANE	TLV-ACGIH OEL	EU	72	50 20			Skin Skin
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	TLV-ACGIH TLV	CH	350	10 75			
PROPAN-2-OL	TLV-ACGIH			200		400	Skin
ACETONE	TLV-ACGIH OEL TLV	EU CH	1210 1200	500 500 500		750 2400 1000	
BUTANONE	TLV-ACGIH OEL TLV	EU CH	600 590	200 200 200	900 590	300 300 200	Skin Skin Skin
4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE	TLV-ACGIH OEL	EU	83	50 20	208	75 50	Skin Skin
ETHYL ACETATE	TLV-ACGIH TLV	CH	1400	400 400	2800	800	
N-BUTYL ACETATE	TLV-ACGIH TLV	CH	480	150 100	960	200 200	

### 8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protection equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration or bad air vent.

If such operations do not make it possible to keep the concentration of the product below the permitted workplace exposure thresholds a suitable respiratory tract protection must be used. See product label for hazard details during use. Ask your chemical substance suppliers for advice when choosing personal protection equipment. Personal protection equipment must comply with the rules in force indicated below.

#### HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category II (ref. Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN 374) work gloves, such as those in PVC, neoprene, nitril or equivalent. The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: degradation, breakage times and permeation. Work glove resistance to preparations should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. Gloves' limit depends on the duration of exposure.

#### EYE PROTECTION

Wear protective airtight goggles (ref. standard EN 166).

#### SKIN PROTECTION



Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (ref. Directive 89/686/CEE and standard EN 344). Wash body with soap and water after removing overalls.

#### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value for one or more of the substances present in the preparation for daily exposure in the workplace or to a fraction established by the company's prevention and protection service is exceeded, wear a mask with an A or universal filter, the class (1, 2 or 3) of which must be chosen according to the limit concentration of use (ref. standard EN 141).

The use of breathing protection equipment, such as masks with organic vapour and dust/mist cartridges, is necessary in the absence of technical measures limiting worker exposure. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance in question is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the relative exposure limit and in the event of an emergency, or when exposure levels are unknown or the concentration of oxygen in the workplace is less than 17% volume, wear self-contained, open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (ref. standard EN 137) or fresh air hose breathing apparatus for use with full face mask, half mask or mouthpiece (ref. standard EN 138).

An emergency eye washing and shower system must be provided.

The product must be used in a closed cycle, in well-aired environments fitted with strong localized aspiration systems (capture speed > 1.5 m/s), otherwise it is compulsory to use the personal protection equipment indicated and always in well-aired environments fitted with strong localised aspiration systems (capture speed > 1.5 m/s).

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.

In the event of prolonged worker exposure, verify the possibility of operating in a closed circuit or of reorganising the work cycle to avoid repetitive exposure; make sure the PPE used is as efficient as possible.

---

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Liquid
Colour	Black
Odour	Not available
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Melting or freezing point	Not available
Boiling point	80 °C
Distillation range	Not available
Flash point	< 21 °C
Evaporation Rate	Not available
Flammability of solids and gases	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
Specific gravity	1,000 Kg/l +/-0,100
Solubility	Insoluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Ignition temperature	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Reactive	Properties Not available

### 9.2. Other information

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :	59,86% - 598,60 g/litre
VOC (volatile carbon) :	46,40% - 464,00 g/litre

---

## 10. Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

TOLUENE: breaks down in sunlight.



1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE: decomposes on contact with flames or red hot surfaces.

ACETONE: decomposes under the effect of heat.

BUTANONE: reacts with light metals like aluminium, and with strong oxidising agents; attacks various types of plastic. Decomposes under the effect of heat.

4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE: reacts violently with light metals, such as aluminium; attacks different types of plastic.

ETHYL ACETATE: decomposes slowly into acetic acid and ethanol under the effect of light, air and water.

N-BUTYL ACETATE: decomposes readily with water, especially when warm.

## 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.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS): stable, but may develop violent reactions in the presence of strong oxidising agents such as sulphuric and nitric acids and perchlorates. May form explosive mixtures with the air.

TOLUENE: risk of explosion on contact with fuming sulphuric acid, nitric acid, silver perchlorates, nitrogen dioxide, non-metal halogenides, acetic acid, organic nitrocompounds. Can form explosive mixtures with the air. May react dangerously with: strong oxidising agents, strong acids, sulphur (in the presence of heat).

1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE: risk of explosion on contact with: aluminium and metal powders. It may react dangerously with: alkaline metals, alkaline earth metals, sodium amides. Forms explosive mixtures with the air.

ACETONE: risk of explosion on contact with: bromine trifluoride, difluoro dioxide, hydrogen peroxide, nitrosyl chloride, 2-methyl-1,3 butadiene, nitromethane, nitrosyl perchlorate. Can react dangerously with: potassium tert-butoxide, alkaline hydroxides, bromine, bromoform, isoprene, sodium, sulphur dioxide, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, nitric acid, chloroform, peroxymonosulphuric acid, phosphoryl chloride, chromosulphuric acid, fluorine, strong oxidising agents. Develops flammable gases with nitrosyl perchlorate.

BUTANONE: may generate peroxides on contact with air, light or oxidising agents. Risk of explosion on contact with: hydrogen peroxide and sulphuric acid. It may react dangerously with: oxidising agents, trichloromethane, alkalis. Forms explosive mixtures with the air.

4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE: can react violently with oxidising agents. In the presence of air it forms peroxides. Forms explosive mixtures with air when hot.

ETHYL ACETATE: risk of explosion on contact with: metals, alkalis, hydrides. oleum. can react violently with: fluoride, strong oxidising agents, chlorosulfuric acid, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with the air.

N-BUTYL ACETATE: risk of explosion on contact with: strong oxidising agents. Can react dangerously with alkaline hydroxides, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with the air.

## 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating, electrostatic discharge and all sources of ignition

ACETONE: avoid exposure to sources of heat and naked flames.

BUTANONE: avoid exposure to sources of heat.

4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE: avoid exposure to sources of heat.

ETHYL ACETATE: avoid exposure to light, sources of heat and naked flames.

N-BUTYL ACETATE: avoid exposure to moisture, sources of heat and naked flames.

## 10.5. Incompatible materials

ACETONE: acid and oxidising substances.

BUTANONE: strong oxidising agents, inorganic acids, ammonia, copper and chloroform.

4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE: oxidising substances, reducing substances.

ETHYL ACETATE: acids and bases, strong oxidising agents; aluminium and some plastics, nitrates and chlorosulphuric acid.

N-BUTYL ACETATE: water, nitrates, strong oxidising agents, acids and alkalis and potassium tert-butoxide.

## 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

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

1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE: hydrochloric acid.

ACETONE: ketenes and other irritating compounds.

---

# 11. Toxicological information

## 11.1. Information on toxicological effects





Acute effects: inhalation and cutaneous absorption of this product are harmful. This product may irritate mucosas, the upper respiratory tract, and eyes. Exposure symptoms may include: stinging and irritated eyes, mouth, nose, throat; cough, respiratory disorders, dizziness, headache, nausea and sickness.

In the most serious cases, inhalation of this product may cause larynx and bronchial tube edema and irritation, chemical pneumonia and pulmonary edema. Upon contact with skin, this product may irritate it, causing an increase in skin temperature, swelling and itchiness. Ingestion of even small amounts of this product may cause health problems (stomach pain, nausea, sickness, diarrhoea).

This product may cause functional disorders or morphological mutations after repeated or prolonged exposure by inhalation of a quantity of 0.25 mg/l/6h/day or lower.

This product must be handled carefully because of its possible teratogenic effects, which may be toxic and damage the foetus development.

The introduction of even small quantities of this liquid into the respiratory system in case of ingestion or vomit may cause bronchopneumonia and pulmonary edema.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS): has a toxic effect on the CNS (encephalopathies). Irritating to the skin, conjunctivae, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

TOLUENE: it has a toxic effect on the central and peripheral nervous system (with encephalopathies and polyneuritis). Irritating to the skin, conjunctivae, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

N-HEXANE: the chronic toxic effect involves the peripheral and central nervous system; this is also affected by an acute effect. Irritating effect is observed on the respiratory apparatus, conjunctivae and skin.

N-BUTYL ACETATE: in humans the substance's vapours cause irritation to the eyes and nose. In the event of repeated exposure, there is skin irritation, dermatosis (with dryness and flaking of the skin) and keratitis.

#### XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

LC50 (Inhalation): 6350,000 ppm/4h Rat

LD50 (Oral): 3523,000 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal): 4350,000 mg/kg Rabbit

#### ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (Inhalation): 19,200 mg/l/4h Rat

LD50 (Oral): 2460,000 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal): 2460,000 mg/kg Rabbit

#### TOLUENE

LC50 (Inhalation): 28,100 mg/l/4h Rat

LD50 (Oral): 5580,000 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal): 12124,000 mg/kg Rabbit

#### N-HEXANE

LD50 (Oral): 5000,000 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal): 3000,000 mg/kg Rabbit

#### PROPAN-2-OL

LC50 (Inhalation): 72,600 mg/l/4h Rat

LD50 (Oral): 4710,000 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal): 12800,000 mg/kg Rat

#### BUTANONE

LC50 (Inhalation): 23,500 mg/l/8h Rat

LD50 (Oral): 2737,000 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal): 6480,000 mg/kg Rabbit

#### 4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE

LC50 (Inhalation): 8,200 mg/l/4h Rat

LD50 (Oral): 2080,000 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal): >16000,000 mg/kg Rabbit

#### N-BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 (Inhalation): 21,100 mg/l/4h Rat

LD50 (Oral): >6400,000 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal): >5000,000 mg/kg Rabbit

---

## 12. Ecological information





### 12.1. Toxicity

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

#### HEPTANE

LC50 (96h) 375 mg/l Tilapia mossambica

EC50 (48h) 82,5 mg/l Daphnia magna

IC50 (72h) 1,5 mg/l Algae

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

The paraffinic hydrocarbons fraction may be considered biodegradable in water and in air. They distribute mostly in the air. The small non biodegradable amount which spreads into water tends to accumulate in fish.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

HEPTANE: moderate bioaccumulation potential ( $\log K_{ow} > 3$ ).

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

HEPTANE: slightly mobile in soil.

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Information not available

### 12.6. Other adverse effects

Information not available

---

## 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.

#### CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

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

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

---

## 14. Transport information

These goods must be transported by vehicles authorized to the carriage of dangerous goods according to the provisions set out in the current edition of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and in all the applicable national regulations.

These goods must be packed in their original packagings or in packagings made of materials resistant to their content and not reacting dangerously with it. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all the risks deriving from these substances and on all actions that must be taken in case of emergency situations

### Road and rail transport:

ADR/RID Class:	3	UN: 1263
Packing Group:	II	
Label:	3	
Nr. Kemler:	33	
Special Provision:	640D	
Limited Quantity	LQ06	
Tunnel restriction code	D/E	
Proper Shipping Name:	Paint or paint related material	



### Carriage by sea (shipping):



IMO Class: 3 UN: 1263  
Packing Group: II  
Label: 3  
EMS: F-E, S-E  
Marine Pollutant: NO  
Proper Shipping Name: Paint or paint related material



#### Transport by air:

IATA: 3 UN: 1263  
Packing Group: II  
Label: 3  
Cargo:  
Packaging instructions: 307 Maximum quantity: 60 L  
Pass.:  
Packaging instructions: 305 Maximum quantity: 5 L  
Proper Shipping Name: Paint or paint related material



### 15. Regulatory information

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

Seveso category 7b  
Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006  
Product  
Point 40  
Contained substance  
Point 48 TOLUENE

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)  
None

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)  
Information not available

#### Healthcare controls

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

#### VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :

Binding primers.

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

Limit value: 750 (2010)

VOC of product : 600,00

#### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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

### 16. Other information

Key for the CLP classifications mentioned in sections 2 and 3 of the sheet:

**Flam. Liq. 2** Flammable liquid, category 2  
**Flam. Liq. 3** Flammable liquid, category 3  
**Repr. 2** Reproductive toxicity, category 2  
**Acute Tox. 4** Acute toxicity, category 4  
**Asp. Tox. 1** Aspiration hazard, category 1  
**STOT RE 2** Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2  
**Eye Irrit. 2** Eye irritation, category 2  
**STOT SE 3** Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3



<b>Skin Irrit. 2</b>	Skin irritation, category 2
<b>Eye Dam. 1</b>	Serious eye damage, category 1
<b>Aquatic Acute 1</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity category 1
<b>Aquatic Chronic 1</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity category 1
<b>Aquatic Chronic 2</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity category 2
<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H361d</b>	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
<b>H361f</b>	Suspected of damaging fertility.
<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled.
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin.
<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs <or state all organs affected, if known> through prolonged or repeated exposure <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H318</b>	Causes serious eye damage.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>H400</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life.
<b>H410</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>H411</b>	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>EUH066</b>	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Text of risk (R) phrases mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

<b>R10</b>	FLAMMABLE.
<b>R11</b>	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.
<b>R20</b>	HARMFUL BY INHALATION.
<b>R20/21</b>	HARMFUL BY INHALATION AND IN CONTACT WITH SKIN.
<b>R20/22</b>	HARMFUL BY INHALATION AND IF SWALLOWED.
<b>R36</b>	IRRITATING TO EYES.
<b>R36/37</b>	IRRITATING TO EYES AND RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.
<b>R37</b>	IRRITATING TO RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.
<b>R37/38</b>	IRRITATING TO RESPIRATORY SYSTEM AND SKIN.
<b>R38</b>	IRRITATING TO SKIN.
<b>R41</b>	RISK OF SERIOUS DAMAGE TO EYES.
<b>R48/20</b>	HARMFUL: DANGER OF SERIOUS DAMAGE TO HEALTH BY PROLONGED EXPOSURE THROUGH INHALATION.
<b>R50/53</b>	VERY TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT.
<b>R51/53</b>	TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT.
<b>R62</b>	POSSIBLE RISK OF IMPAIRED FERTILITY.
<b>R63</b>	POSSIBLE RISK OF HARM TO THE UNBORN CHILD.
<b>R65</b>	HARMFUL: MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED.
<b>R66</b>	REPEATED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE SKIN DRYNESS OR CRACKING.
<b>R67</b>	VAPOURS MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS AND DIZZINESS.

#### GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Directive 1999/45/EC and following amendments
2. Directive 67/548/EEC and following amendments and adjustments
3. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
4. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EC) 453/2010 of the European Parliament
7. The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
8. Handling Chemical Safety



9. Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

10. INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)

11. Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology

12. N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition

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.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

02/03/08/11/12/13/14/15

---