# Safety Data Sheet

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

### 1.1. Product identifier

Code: **747 ...**
Name **HYDROLEGNO**

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

Description / Use **Water-soluble protective impregnating agent for wood.**

### 1.3. Information on the supplier of the safety data sheet

Business name **Colorificio A. & B. Casati SpA Via**
Address **Valpantena 59 / B - Poiano**
Location and State **37142 VERONA (VR)**
**ITALY**
**tel. 045 550 244**
**fax 045 550 414**
e-mail of the competent person responsible for the safety data sheet **tintotec@casati.it**

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent information contact **045550244**

## SECTION 2. Hazards identification.

### 2.1. Substance or mixture classification.

The product is classified as dangerous pursuant to the provisions of Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and adjustments). The product therefore requires a safety data sheet compliant with the provisions of Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments.
Any additional information regarding risks to health and / or the environment are given in sections. 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indications:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Eye irritation, category 2 | H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |

### 2.2. Label elements.

Danger labeling pursuant to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and adjustments.

Hazard pictograms:

Warnings: Caution

Hazard statements:

**H319** Causes serious eye irritation.
**EUH208** Contains: 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one 1,2-Benzoisothiazol-3 (2H) -one
2,4,7,9-Tetramethyl-5-tens-4,7-diol
It can cause an allergic reaction.

Precautionary advice:

**P101** If you need to consult a doctor, have the container or the label of the product available. Keep out of reach of children.
**P102**
**P264** Wash thoroughly with soap and plenty of water after use.

**SECTION 2. Hazards identification....** / >>

| | |
|---|---|
| **P280** | Wear eye and face protection. |
| **P305 + P351 + P338** | IN CASE OF CONTACT WITH THE EYES: rinse thoroughly for several minutes. Remove the contact lenses if it is easy to do so. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation |
| **P337 + P313** | persists, seek medical attention. |

**2.3. Other dangers.**

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain PBT or vPvB substances in percentage greater than 0.1%.

## SECTION 3. Composition / information on ingredients.

**3.1. Substances.**

Not relevant information.

**3.2. Blends.**

**Contains:**

| **Identification.** | **Conc.%.** | **Classification 1272/2008 (CLP).** |
|---|---|---|
| **DIPROPYLEN GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER** | | |
| *CAS. 34590-94-8* | 1.5 - 2 | Substance with a community workplace exposure limit. |
| *THERE IS. 252-104-2* | | |
| *INDEX.* | | |
| *Reg. No. 01-2119450011-60* | | |
| **Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics** | | |
| *CAS. 64742-48-9* | 1 - 3 | Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066 |
| *THERE IS. 919-857-5* | | |
| *INDEX.* | | |
| *Reg. No. 01-2119463258-33* | | |
| **ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL** | | |
| *CAS. 78-83-1* | 1 - 1.5 | Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, STOT SE 3 H336 |
| *THERE IS. 201-148-0* | | |
| *INDEX. 603-108-00-1* | | |
| *Reg. No. 01-2119484609-23* | | |
| **ETHYLENE GLYCOL** | | |
| *CAS. 107-21-1* | 0.35 - 0.4 | Acute Tox. 4 H302, STOT RE 2 H373 |
| *THERE IS. 203-473-3* | | |
| *INDEX. 603-027-00-1* | | |
| *Reg. No. 01-2119456816-28* | | |
| **2,4,7,9-Tetramethyl-5-tens-4,7-diol** | | |
| *CAS. 126-86-3* | 0.349 - 0.36 | Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412 |
| *THERE IS. 204-809-1* | | |
| *INDEX.* | | |
| *Reg. No. 01-2119954390-39* **1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE** *CAS.* | | |
| *108-65-6* | 0.05 - 0.1 | Flam. Liq. 3 H226 |
| *THERE IS. 203-603-9* | | |
| *INDEX. 607-195-00-7* | | |
| *Reg. No. 01-2119475791-29* **2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one** | | |
| *CAS. 2682-20-4* | 0.009 - 0.02 | Acute Tox. 2 H330, Acute Tox. 3 H301, Acute Tox. 3 H311, Skin Corr. 1B H314, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M = 1, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411 |
| *THERE IS. 220-239-6* | | |
| *INDEX.* | | |
| **1,2-Benzoisothiazol-3 (2H) -one** | | |
| *CAS. 2634-33-5* | 0.009 - 0.02 | Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M = 1, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411 |
| *THERE IS. 220-120-9* | | |
| *INDEX. 613-088-00-6* | | |

**SECTION 3. Composition / information on ingredients.** . . . / >>

**2- (2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL**
*CAS.* *112-34-5* 0 - 0.05 Eye Irrit. 2 H319
*THERE IS.* *203-961-6*
*INDEX.* *603-096-00-8*

Note: Upper value of the range excluded.
The full wording of the hazard statements (H) is given in section 16 of the sheet.

## SECTION 4. First aid measures.

**4.1. Description of first aid measures.**
EYES: Remove any contact lenses. Wash immediately and abundantly with water for at least 30/60 minutes, opening the eyelids well. Consult a physician immediately.
SKIN: Take off contaminated clothing. Take a shower immediately. Consult a physician immediately.
INGESTION: Give as much water to drink as possible. Consult a physician immediately. Do not induce vomiting unless expressly authorized by your doctor.
INHALATION: Call a doctor immediately. Take the person out into the fresh air, away from the scene of the accident. If breathing stops, give artificial respiration. Take adequate precautions for the rescuer.

**4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed.**
For symptoms and effects due to the substances contained, see chap. 11.

**4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.** Information not available.

## SECTION 5. Firefighting measures.

**5.1. Fire fighting.** SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
The extinguishing media are: carbon dioxide and chemical powder. For product leaks and spills that have not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapors and protect those involved in stopping the leak. UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Do not use water jets.
Water is not effective to extinguish the fire however it can be used to cool closed containers exposed to the flame, preventing bursts and explosions.

**5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture.**
HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
The product, if involved in large quantities in a fire, can considerably aggravate it. Avoid breathing combustion products.

**5.3. Recommendations for firefighters.** GENERAL INFORMATIONS

In case of fire, immediately cool the containers to avoid the danger of explosions (product decomposition, overpressure) and the development of substances potentially dangerous for health. Always wear full fire protection equipment. If possible without risk, remove the containers containing the product from the fire.
EQUIPMENT
Normal clothing for firefighting, such as an open circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (EN 137), flame retardant suit (EN469), flame retardant gloves (EN 659) and fire brigade boots (HO A29 or A30).

## SECTION 6. Accidental release measures.

**6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.** Stop the leak if there is no danger.
Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to in section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications are valid both for the workers and for emergency interventions.

**6.2. Environmental precautions.**
Prevent the product from entering sewers, surface water, groundwater.

**6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up.**
Suck up the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used with the product, checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.
Provide sufficient ventilation of the place affected by the leak. Check for any incompatibilities for the container material in section 7. The disposal of contaminated material must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of point 13.

**SECTION 6. Accidental release measures.** . . . / >>

**6.4. Reference to other sections.**
Any information regarding 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 open flames, do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapors can accumulate on the ground and catch fire even at a distance, if triggered, with the risk of backfire. Avoid the accumulation of electrostatic charges. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Avoid the dispersion of the product in the environment.

**7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.**
Keep only in the original container. Store in a cool and well-ventilated place, away from heat sources, open flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, checking section 10.

**7.3. Specific end uses.**
Information not available.

## SECTION 8. Exposure controls / personal protection.

**8.1. Control parameters.**

Normative requirements:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| GRB | United Kingdom | EH40 / 2005 Workplace exposure limits |
| ITA | Italy | Legislative Decree 9 April 2008, n.81 |
| EU | OEL EU | Directive 2009/161 / EU; Directive 2006/15 / EC; Directive 2004/37 / EC; Directive 2000/39 / EC. |
| | TLV-ACGIH | ACGIH 2014 |

**DIPROPYLEN GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER**

**Threshold limit value.**

| Guy | State | TWA / 8h | | STEL / 15min | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | mg / m3 | ppm | mg / m3 | ppm | |
| WEL | GRB | 308 | 50 | | | LEATHER. |
| TLV | ITA | 308 | 50 | | | LEATHER. |
| OEL | EU | 308 | 50 | | | LEATHER. |
| TLV-ACGIH | | 606 | 100 | 909 | 150 | LEATHER. |

**ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL**

**Threshold limit value.**

| Guy | State | TWA / 8h | | STEL / 15min | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | mg / m3 | ppm | mg / m3 | ppm | |
| WEL | GRB | 154 | 50 | 231 | 75 | |
| TLV-ACGIH | | 152 | 50 | | | |

**ETHYLENE GLYCOL**

**Threshold limit value.**

| Guy | State | TWA / 8h | | STEL / 15min | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | mg / m3 | ppm | mg / m3 | ppm | |
| WEL | GRB | 52 | 20 | 104 | 40 | |
| TLV | ITA | 52 | 20 | 104 | 40 | LEATHER. |
| OEL | EU | 52 | 20 | 104 | 40 | LEATHER. |
| TLV-ACGIH | | | | 100 (C) | | |

**1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE**

**Threshold limit value.**

| Guy | State | TWA / 8h | | STEL / 15min | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | mg / m3 | ppm | mg / m3 | ppm | |
| WEL | GRB | 274 | 50 | 548 | 100 | |
| TLV | ITA | 275 | 50 | 550 | 100 | LEATHER. |
| OEL | EU | 275 | 50 | 550 | 100 | LEATHER. |

## SECTION 8. Exposure controls / personal protection.

. . . / >>

**2- (2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL**

**Threshold limit value.**

| Guy | State | TWA / 8h | | STEL / 15min | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | mg / m3 | ppm | mg / m3 | ppm |
| TLV | ITA | 67.5 | 10 | 101.2 | 15 |
| OEL | EU | 67.5 | 10 | 101.2 | 15 |
| TLV-ACGIH | | 66 | 10 | | |

Legend:
(C) = CEILING; INALAB = Inhalable Fraction; RESPIR = Breathing Fraction; TORAC = Thoracic Fraction.

**8.2. Exposure controls.**

Considering that the use of adequate technical measures should always take priority over personal protective equipment, ensure good ventilation in the workplace through effective local exhaust. Personal protective equipment must bear the CE mark which certifies their compliance with current regulations.
Provide an emergency shower with face and eye basin.
HAND PROTECTION
Protect hands with category III work gloves (ref. Standard EN 374).
For the final choice of the material of the work gloves it is necessary to consider: compatibility, degradation, breakage time and permeation.

In the case of preparations, the resistance of work gloves to chemical agents must be checked before use as it is not foreseeable. Gloves have a wear time that depends on the duration and method of use.
SKIN PROTECTION
Wear category I professional long-sleeved work clothes and safety footwear (ref. Directive 89/686 / EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash with soap and water after removing protective clothing.
EYE PROTECTION
It is recommended to wear airtight protective goggles (ref. Standard EN
166). RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
In case of exceeding the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) of the substance or of one or more of the substances present in the product, it is advisable to wear a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen in relation to the limit concentration of use. (ref. standard EN 14387). If there are gases or vapors of a different nature and / or gases or vapors with particles (aerosols, fumes, mists, etc.), combined filters must be provided.
The use of respiratory protection means is necessary if the technical measures adopted are not sufficient to limit the exposure of the worker to the threshold values taken into consideration. The protection offered by the masks is however limited.
In the event that the substance in question is odorless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the relative TLV-TWA and in the event of an emergency, wear an open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (ref. Standard EN 137) or a self-contained breathing apparatus. outdoor air (ref. EN 138 standard). For the correct choice of the respiratory protection device, refer to the EN 529 standard.
ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS.
Emissions from manufacturing processes, including those from ventilation equipment should be controlled for compliance with environmental protection legislation.

## SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties.

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Physical state | | liquid |
| Color | | Transparent and colored |
| Odor | | odorless |
| Odor threshold. | | Unavailable. |
| pH. | | Unavailable. |
| Melting or freezing point. Initial | | Unavailable. |
| boiling point. | | Unavailable. |
| Boiling range. Flash | | Unavailable. |
| point. Evaporation rate | > 60 | ° C. |
| | | Unavailable. |
| Flammability of solids and | | Unavailable. |
| gases Lower flammability limit. | | Unavailable. |
| Upper flammability limit. Lower | | Unavailable. |
| explosive limit. Upper explosive | | Unavailable. |
| limit. Vapor pressure. | | Unavailable. |
| | | Unavailable. |
| Vapor density | | Unavailable. |
| Relative density. | | 1.020 Kg / l |
| Solubility | | Miscible with water |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol / water: Auto- | | Unavailable. |
| ignition temperature. | | Unavailable. |
| Decomposition temperature. | | Unavailable. |

**SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties....** / >>

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Viscosity | Unavailable. | |
| Explosive properties | Unavailable. | |
| Oxidizing properties | Unavailable. | |

**9.2. Other information.** VOC

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (Directive 2004/42 / EC): VOC | 7.93% - 80.88 | g / liter. |
| (volatile carbon): | Unavailable. | |

## SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.

**10.1. Reactivity.**

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

DIPROPYLEN GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER: can react with oxidants. When heated to decomposition, it emits acrid and irritating fumes and vapors. 1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE: stable, but with air it can slowly give peroxides which explode due to an increase in temperature.
ETHYLENE GLYCOL: can absorb atmospheric humidity up to twice its own weight. It decomposes at temperatures above 200 ° C / 392 ° F.

**10.2. Chemical stability.**

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

**10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.**

Vapors can form explosive mixtures with air.

1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE: can react violently with oxidants and strong acids and alkali metals. 2- (2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL: can react with oxidants. With atmospheric oxygen it can form peroxides. Upon reaction with aluminum it can give hydrogen. It can form explosive mixtures with air.
ETHYLENE GLYCOL: risk of explosion on contact with: perchloric acid. It can react dangerously with: chlorosulfuric acid, sodium hydroxide, sulfuric acid, phosphorus pentasulfide, chromium (III) oxide, chromyl chloride, potassium perchlorate, potassium dichromate, sodium peroxide, aluminum. Forms explosive mixtures with air.

**10.4. Conditions to avoid.**

Avoid overheating. Avoid the accumulation of electrostatic charges. Avoid any source of ignition.

1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE: keep in an inert atmosphere and away from humidity because it hydrolyzes easily. 2- (2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL: avoid contact with air.
ETHYLENE GLYCOL: avoid exposure to heat sources and naked flames.

**10.5. Incompatible materials.**

1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE: oxidants, strong acids and alkali metals. 2- (2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL: oxidizing substances, strong acids and alkaline metals.

**10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.**

Due to thermal decomposition or in the event of fire, gases and vapors potentially harmful to health can be released.

2- (2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL: hydrogen.
ETHYLENE GLYCOL: hydroxyacetaldehyde, glyoxal, acetaldehyde, methane, formaldehyde, carbon monoxide, hydrogen.

## SECTION 11. Toxicological information.

**11.1. Information on toxicological effects.**

In the absence of experimental toxicological data on the product itself, any health hazards of the product have been assessed on the basis of the properties of the substances contained, according to the criteria established by the reference legislation for classification. Therefore, consider the concentration of the individual dangerous substances possibly mentioned in sect. 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects deriving from exposure to the product.

Acute effects: contact with eyes causes irritation; symptoms may include: redness, edema, pain and tearing. Ingestion can cause health disturbances, including abdominal pain with burning, nausea and vomiting.
The product contains sensitizing substance (s) and therefore may cause an allergic reaction.

1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE: the main route of entry is the skin, while the respiratory one is less important, given the low vapor pressure of the product. Above 100 ppm there is irritation of the ocular, nasal and oropharyngeal mucous membranes. At 1000 ppm there are balance disturbances and severe eye irritation. Clinical and biological tests performed on the exposed volunteers did not reveal any anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and eye irritation on direct contact. No chronic effects on humans are reported.

2- (2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL: can be absorbed by inhalation, ingestion and skin contact; it is irritating to the skin and especially to the eyes. Damage to the spleen can occur. At room temperature the danger of inhalation is unlikely, due to the low vapor pressure of the substance.

**SECTION 11. Toxicological information....** / >>

ETHYLENE GLYCOL: by ingestion it initially stimulates the CNS; then a phase of depression takes over. Kidney damage can occur, with anuria and uremia. Symptoms of overexposure are: vomiting, drowsiness, difficulty breathing, convulsions. The lethal dose for humans is approximately 1.4 ml / kg. The routes of entry are inhalation and ingestion.

1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE

| | |
|---|---|
| LD50 (Oral). | 8530 mg / kg Rat |
| LD50 (Dermal). | > 5000 mg / kg Rat |

2- (2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL

| | |
|---|---|
| LD50 (Oral). | 3384 mg / kg Rat |
| LD50 (Dermal). | 2700 mg / kg Rabbit |

ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

| | |
|---|---|
| LD50 (Oral). | 2460 mg / kg Rat |
| LD50 (Dermal). | 2460 mg / kg Rabbit |
| LC50 (Inhalation). | 19.2 mg / l / 4h Rat |

ETHYLENE GLYCOL

| | |
|---|---|
| LD50 (Oral). | > 2000 mg / kg Rat |
| LD50 (Dermal). | 9530 mg / kg Rabbit |

## SECTION 12. Ecological information.

As specific data on the preparation are not available, use according to good working practices, avoiding to disperse the product in the environment. Avoid dispersing the product in the ground or water courses. Notify the competent authorities if the product has reached water courses or if it has contaminated the soil or vegetation. Take measures to minimize the effects on the aquifer.

**12.1. Toxicity.**

2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one

| | |
|---|---|
| LC50 - Fish. | 6 mg / l / 96h |
| EC50 - Crustaceans. | 1.61 mg / l / 48h |
| Chronic NOEC for Pisces. | 3.06 mg / l |
| Chronic NOEC Crustaceans. | 0.882 mg / l |

1,2-Benzoisothiazol-3 (2H) -one

| | |
|---|---|
| LC50 - Fish. | 1.3 mg / l / 96h |
| EC50 - Crustaceans. | 1.5 mg / l / 48h |
| Chronic NOEC for Pisces. | 0.21 mg / l |
| Chronic NOEC Crustaceans. | 1.2 mg / l |

**12.2. Persistence and degradability.**

DIPROPYLEN GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER
Solubility in water. mg / l 1000 - 10000
Quickly biodegradable.

1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE
Solubility in water. > 10000 mg / l
Quickly biodegradable.

2- (2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL
Solubility in water. mg / l 1000 - 10000
Quickly biodegradable.

ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL
Solubility in water. mg / l 1000 - 10000
Quickly biodegradable.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL
Solubility in water. mg / l 1000 - 10000
Quickly biodegradable.

**12.3. Bioaccumulation potential.**

**SECTION 12. Ecological information....** / >>

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER
Partition coefficient: n-octanol / water. 0.0043

1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE
Partition coefficient: n-octanol / water. 1.2

2- (2-BUTOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL Partition coefficient: n-octanol / water. 1

ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL
Partition coefficient: n-octanol / water. 1

ETHYLENE GLYCOL
Partition coefficient: n-octanol / water. - 1.36

**12.4. Mobility in soil.**

ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL
Partition coefficient: soil / water. 0.31

**12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.**

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain PBT or vPvB substances in percentage greater than 0.1%.

**12.6. Other adverse effects.**

Information not available.

## SECTION 13. Disposal considerations.

**13.1. Waste treatment methods.**
Reuse if possible. Product residues are to be considered special hazardous waste. The dangerousness of the waste that partially contains this product must be assessed on the basis of the laws in force.
Disposal must be entrusted to an authorized waste management company, in compliance with national and possibly local regulations.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING
Contaminated packaging must be sent for recovery or disposal in compliance with national waste management regulations.

## SECTION 14. Transport information.

**14.1. UN number.**

Not applicable.

**14.2. UN proper shipping name.**

Not applicable.

**14.3. Transport hazard classes.**

Not applicable.

**14.4. Packing group.**

Not applicable.

**14.5. Dangers for the environment.**

Not applicable.

**14.6. Special precautions for users.**

Not applicable.

**14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC code.**

Not relevant information.

## SECTION 15. Regulatory information.

**15.1. Standards and legislation on health, safety and environment specific for the substance or mixture.**

Seveso category. None.

Restrictions relating to the product or the substances contained according to Annex XVII Regulation (EC) 1907/2006.

Product.

Point. 3

Substances in the Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH).

None.

Substances subject to authorization (Annex XIV REACH).

None.

Substances subject to export notification obligation Reg. (EC) 649/2012:

None.

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None.

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None.

Sanitary checks.

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

VOC (Directive 2004/42 / EC):

Paints and impregnating agents for wood for internal / external finishes. VOC expressed in g / liter of ready-to-use product:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Maximum limit: | | 130.00 (2010) |
| VOC of the product: | | 80.88 |
| - Diluted with: | 0.00% | WATER |

**15.2. Chemical safety assessment.**

A chemical safety assessment has not been developed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

## SECTION 16. Other information.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Flam. Liq. 3** | Flammable liquid, category 3 |
| **Acute Tox. 2** | Acute toxicity, category 2 Acute |
| **Acute Tox. 3** | toxicity, category 3 Acute toxicity, |
| **Acute Tox. 4** | category 4 |
| **Asp. Tox. 1** | Aspiration hazard, category 1 |
| **STOT RE 2** | Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2 Skin |
| **Skin Corr. 1B** | corrosion, category 1B |
| **Eye Dam. 1** | Serious eye damage, category 1 |
| **Eye Irrit. 2** | Eye irritation, category 2 Skin |
| **Skin Irrit. 2** | irritation, category 2 |
| **STOT SE 3** | Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 Skin |
| **Skin Sens. 1** | 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 |
| **Aquatic Chronic 3** | Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3 |
| **H226** | Flammable liquid and vapor. |
| **H330** | Fatal if inhaled. |
| **H301** | Toxic if ingested. |
| **H311** | Toxic in contact with the skin. |
| **H302** | Harmful if swallowed. |
| **H304** | It can be fatal if swallowed and if it enters the respiratory tract. May cause |
| **H373** | damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. It causes serious |
| **H314** | skin burns and serious eye injuries. |
| **H318** | Causes serious eye damage. |

**SECTION 16. Other information....** / >>

| | |
|---|---|
| **H319** | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| **H315** | Causes skin irritation. |
| **H335** | It can irritate the respiratory tract. |
| **H317** | May cause an allergic skin reaction. It can |
| **H336** | cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| **H400** | Very toxic to aquatic organisms. |
| **H411** | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Harmful to aquatic life with |
| **H412** | long lasting effects. Repeated exposure can cause skin dryness and |
| **EUH066** | cracking. |

LEGEND:
- ADR: European agreement for the transport of dangerous goods by road
- CAS NUMBER: Number of the Chemical Abstract Service
- EC50: Concentration that gives effect to 50% of the population subject to testing
- CE NUMBER: Identification number in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived no effect level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labeling of Chemicals
- IATA DGR: Regulations for the transport of dangerous goods of the International Air Transport Association
- IC50: Concentration of immobilization of 50% of the population subject to testing
- IMDG: International maritime code for the transport of dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identification number in Annex VI of the CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational exposure level
- PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic according to REACH
- PEC: Predicted environmental concentration
- PEL: Predictable level of exposure
- PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulations for the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration which must not be exceeded during any moment of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short term exposure limit
- TWA: Weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic compound
- vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulating according to REACH
- WGK: Water hazard class (Germany).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:
1. Regulation (EU) 1907/2006 of the European Parliament (REACH)
2. Regulation (EU) 1272/2008 of the European Parliament (CLP)
3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 of the European Parliament (I Atp. CLP)
4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 of the European Parliament (II Atp. CLP)
6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 of the European Parliament (III Atp. CLP)
7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 of the European Parliament (IV Atp. CLP)
8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 of the European Parliament (V Atp. CLP)
9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 of the European Parliament (VI Atp. CLP)

- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- NI Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- ECHA Agency website

Note for the user:
The information contained in this sheet is based on the knowledge available to us at the date of the latest version. The user must ensure the suitability and completeness of the information in relation to the specific use of the product.

**SECTION 16. Other information....** / >>

This document should not be construed as a guarantee of any specific property of the product.
Since the use of the product does not fall under our direct control, the user is obliged to observe the laws and regulations in force on hygiene and safety under his own responsibility. No responsibility is assumed for improper use.
Provide adequate training to personnel assigned to the use of chemical products.

Changes from the previous revision. Changes have
been made to the following sections:
02/03/08/09/10/11/12/14/15/16.