

# Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation (EU) 2020/878

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

### 1.1. Product identifier

Code: **A0093**  
Product name: **RINNOVA**  
Chemical name and synonym: **VERNICE FERROMICACEA**  
UFI: **0W40-T02U-700Y-CXCV**

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

Intended use: **SMALTO ANTICANTE EFFETTO FERRO LAVORATO.**

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

Name: **Talken Color Srl**  
Full address: **via Don Milani 15**  
District and Country: **20025 Legnano (Mi)**  
**Italia**  
Tel. **0331/579100**  
Fax **0331/579372**

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: **tecnico@talkencolor.it**

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to: **CENTRO ANTIVELENI di Milano-Niguarda Tel 0266101029**

## 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:

Aerosol, category 1	H222 H229	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3	H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### 2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words:                    Danger

Hazard statements:

- H222**                                Extremely flammable aerosol.
- H229**                                Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
- H319**                                Causes serious eye irritation.
- H315**                                Causes skin irritation.
- H336**                                May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- H412**                                Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

- P210**                                Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- P251**                                Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
- P410+P412**                        Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F.
- P501**                                Dispose of contents in different containers for steel
- P102**                                Keep out of reach of children.
- P101**                                If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
- P211**                                Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

**Contains:**                        ACETONE  
    PROPAN-2-OL  
    BUTAN-1-OL  
    N-BUTYL ACETATE

### 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	Conc. %	Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
<b>ACETONE</b>		
INDEX 606-001-00-8	30,671	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC 200-662-2		
CAS 67-64-1		
REACH Reg. 01-2119471330-49-XXXX		
<b>2-BUTOXYETHANOL</b>		
INDEX 603-014-00-0	3,381	Acute Tox. 3 H331, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315
EC 203-905-0		LD50 Oral: 1200 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation mists/powders: 0,501 mg/l
CAS 111-76-2		
REACH Reg. 01-2119475108-36-XXXX		
<b>DIACETONE ALCOHOL</b>		
INDEX 603-016-00-1	2,07	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H335
EC 204-626-7		
CAS 123-42-2		
REACH Reg. 01-2119473975-21		
<b>PROPAN-2-OL</b>		
INDEX 603-117-00-0	1,736	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336
EC 200-661-7		
CAS 67-63-0		
REACH Reg. 01-2119457558-25		
<b>BUTAN-1-OL</b>		
INDEX 603-004-00-6	1,118	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, STOT SE 3 H336
EC 200-751-6		LD50 Oral: 790 mg/kg
CAS 71-36-3		
REACH Reg. 01-2119484630-38		
<b>XYLENE</b>		
INDEX 601-022-00-9	0,862	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C
EC 215-535-7		ATE Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation mists/powders: 1,5 mg/l
CAS 1330-20-7		
REACH Reg. 01-2119488216-32-XXX		
<b>N-BUTYL ACETATE</b>		
INDEX 607-025-00-1	0,737	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC 204-658-1		
CAS 123-86-4		
REACH Reg. 01-2119485493-29		

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INDEX 030-011-00-6 0,476 Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=1

EC 231-944-3

CAS 7779-90-0

**ETHYLBENZENE**

INDEX 601-023-00-4 0,165 Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412

EC 202-849-4

CAS 100-41-4

REACH Reg. 01-2119489370-35-XXX

**NONYLPHENOL, BRANCHED AND LINEAR, ETHOXYLATED (with average molecular weight  $\leq$  1 540 g/mol)**

INDEX 604-100-00-0 0,012 Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=10

EC 500-024-6

CAS 9016-45-9

**TOLUENE**

INDEX 601-021-00-3 0,00033 Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Repr. 2 H361d, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412

EC 203-625-9

CAS 108-88-3

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

The product is an aerosol containing propellants. For the purposes of calculation of the health hazards, propellants are not considered (unless they have health hazards). The percentages indicated are inclusive of the propellants.

Percentage of propellants: 46,42 %

## SECTION 4. First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

In case of doubt or in the presence of symptoms contact a doctor and show him this document.

In case of more severe symptoms, ask for immediate medical aid.

**EYES:** Remove, if present, contact lenses if the situation allows you to do so easily. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

**SKIN:** Take off contaminated clothing. Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water (and soap if possible). Get medical advice. Avoid further contact with contaminated clothing.

**INGESTION:** Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical advice/attention.

**INHALATION:** Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. In the event of respiratory symptoms (coughing, wheezing, breathing difficulty, asthma) keep the victim in a comfortable position for breathing. If necessary administer oxygen. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention.

### Rescuer protection

It is good practice for rescuers lending support to a person who has been exposed to a chemical substance or to a mixture to wear personal protective equipment. The nature of such protection depends on the hazard level of the substance or mixture, on the type of exposure and on the extent of the contamination. In the absence of other more specific indications, use of disposable gloves in the event of possible contact with body fluids is recommended. For the type of PPE suitable for the characteristics of the substance or mixture, see section 8.

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

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

DELAYED EFFECTS: Based on the information currently available, there are no known cases of delayed effects following exposure to this product.

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

Call a POISON CENTRE / doctor / . . . if you feel unwell.

#### Means to have available in the workplace for specific and immediate treatment

Running water for skin and eye wash.

## SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

#### SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

The extinguishing equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and water spray.

#### UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

None in particular.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

#### HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

If overheated, aerosol cans can deform, explode and be propelled considerable distances. Put a protective helmet on before approaching the fire. 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.

#### 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

Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site. Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not disperse in the environment.

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

Use inert absorbent material to soak up leaked product. 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**

Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Do not spray on flames or incandescent bodies. Vapours may catch fire and an explosion may occur; vapour accumulation is therefore to be avoided by leaving windows and doors open and ensuring good cross ventilation. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Do not breathe spray.

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

Store in a place where adequate ventilation is ensured, away from direct sunlight at a temperature below 50°C / 122°F, away from any combustion sources.

**7.3. Specific end use(s)**

Information not available

**SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection****8.1. Control parameters**

Regulatory references:

ESP	España	Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2023
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2022/431; Directive (EU) 2019/1831; 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.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2023

**ACETONE****Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min	Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3
				ppm
VLA	ESP	1210	500	
VLEP	ITA	1210	500	
WEL	GBR	1210	500	3620 1500
OEL	EU	1210	500	
TLV-ACGIH			250	500

**2-BUTOXYETHANOL****Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min	Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3
				ppm
VLA	ESP	98	20	245 50 SKIN
VLEP	ITA	98	20	246 50 SKIN

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WEL	GBR	123	25	246	50	SKIN
OEL	EU	98	20	246	50	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		97	20			

### DIACETONE ALCOHOL

#### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
VLA	ESP	241	50		
WEL	GBR	241	50	362	75
TLV-ACGIH		238	50		

### PROPAN-2-OL

#### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
VLA	ESP	500	200	1000	400
WEL	GBR	999	400	1250	500
TLV-ACGIH		492	200	983	400

### BUTAN-1-OL

#### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
VLA	ESP	61	20	154	50
WEL	GBR			154	50 SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		61	20		

### XYLENE

#### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
VLA	ESP	221	50	442	100 SKIN
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100 SKIN
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100 SKIN
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100 SKIN
TLV-ACGIH			20		

### N-BUTYL ACETATE

#### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
VLA	ESP	241	50	723	150
VLEP	ITA	241	50	723	150
WEL	GBR	724	150	966	200

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OEL	EU	241	50	723	150
TLV-ACGIH			50		150

**ETHYLBENZENE****Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	441	100	884	200	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	442	100	884	200	SKIN
WEL	GBR	441	100	552	125	SKIN
OEL	EU	442	100	884	200	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		87	20			

**TOLUENE****Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	192	50	384	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	192	50			SKIN
WEL	GBR	191	50	384	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	192	50	384	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH			20			

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

**8.2. Exposure controls**

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

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

**HAND PROTECTION**

None required.

**SKIN PROTECTION**

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Regulation 2016/425 and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

**EYE PROTECTION**

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN ISO 16321).

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**



Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. Use a mask with a type AX filter combined with a type P filter should be worn (see standard EN 14387).

#### ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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

Product residues must not be indiscriminately disposed of with waste water or by dumping in waterways.

## SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

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

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	aerosol	
Colour	as showed in color folder	
Odour	characteristic of solvent	
Melting point / freezing point	not available	
Initial boiling point	not applicable	
Flammability	non applicabile per aerosol	
Lower explosive limit	not available	
Upper explosive limit	not available	
Flash point	not applicable	
Auto-ignition temperature	not available	
Decomposition temperature	not available	
pH	not available	
Kinematic viscosity	not available	
Solubility	solubile in acetone e/o diluente nitro	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not available	
Vapour pressure	not available	
Density and/or relative density	0,8	
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 2010/75/EU)	87,75 % - 701,96	g/litre
Explosive properties	durante l'uso puo' formare con l'aria miscele esplosive o infiammabili	
Oxidising properties	not applicable	

## SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

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

#### ACETONE

Decomposes under the effect of heat.

#### 2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Decomposes under the effect of heat.

#### DIACETONE ALCOHOL

Decomposes at temperatures above 90°C/194°F.

#### BUTAN-1-OL

Attacks various types of plastic materials.

#### N-BUTYL ACETATE

Decomposes on contact with: water.

#### TOLUENE

Avoid exposure to: light.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

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

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No hazardous reactions are foreseeable in normal conditions of use and storage.

#### ACETONE

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

#### 2-BUTOXYETHANOL

May react dangerously with: aluminium,oxidising agents.Forms peroxides with: air.

#### DIACETONE ALCOHOL

Risk of explosion on contact with: air,sources of heat.May react dangerously with: alkaline metals,amines,oxidising agents,acids.

**BUTAN-1-OL**

Reacts violently developing heat on contact with: aluminium, strong oxidising agents, strong reducing agents, hydrochloric acid. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

**XYLENE**

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

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

Risk of explosion on contact with: strong oxidising agents. May react dangerously with: alkaline hydroxides, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

**ETHYLBENZENE**

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

**TOLUENE**

Risk of explosion on contact with: fuming sulphuric acid, nitric acid, silver perchlorate, nitrogen dioxide, non-metal halogenates, acetic acid, organic nitrocompounds. May form explosive mixtures with: air. May react dangerously with: strong oxidising agents, strong acids, sulphur.

**10.4. Conditions to avoid**

Avoid overheating.

**ACETONE**

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames.

**2-BUTOXYETHANOL**

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames.

**DIACETONE ALCOHOL**

Avoid exposure to: light, sources of heat, naked flames.

**BUTAN-1-OL**

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames.

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

Avoid exposure to: moisture, sources of heat, naked flames.

**10.5. Incompatible materials**

Strong reducing or oxidising agents, strong acids or alkalis, hot material.

**ACETONE**

Incompatible with: acids, oxidising substances.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Incompatible with: water,nitrates,strong oxidants,acids,alkalis,zinc.

#### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

ACETONE

May develop: ketenes,irritant substances.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

May develop: hydrogen.

ETHYLBENZENE

May develop: methane,styrene,hydrogen,ethane.

## SECTION 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.

It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

### 11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

#### Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

#### Information on likely routes of exposure

DIACETONE ALCOHOL

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

XYLENE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

ETHYLBENZENE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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

TOLUENE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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

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

**DIACETONE ALCOHOL**

Acute toxicity causes irritation of the eyes, nose and throat in humans at 100 ppm (476 mg/kg) and pulmonary disorders at 400 ppm. No chronic effects on humans have been reported. The substance may have a depressive effect on the respiratory centres and cause death from respiratory failure.

**XYLENE**

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

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

In humans, the substance's vapours cause irritation of the eyes and nose. In the event of repeated exposure, skin irritation, dermatitis (dryness and cracking of the skin) and keratitis appear.

**ETHYLBENZENE**

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

**TOLUENE**

Toxic effect on the central and peripheral nervous system with encephalopathy and polyneuritis; irritating for the skin, conjunctiva, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

Interactive effects**XYLENE**

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

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

A case of acute intoxication been reported involving a 33 year old worker while cleaning a tank with a preparation containing xylenes, butyl acetate and ethylene glycol acetate. The person had irritation of the conjunctiva and upper respiratory tract, drowsiness and motor coordination disorders, which disappeared within 5 hours. The symptoms are attributed to poisoning by mixed xylenes and butyl acetate, with a possible synergistic effect responsible for the neurological effects. Cases of vacuolar keratitis are reported in workers exposed to a mixture of butyl acetate and isobutanol vapours, but with uncertainty concerning the responsibility of a particular solvent (INRC, 2011).

**TOLUENE**

Certain drugs and other industrial products can interfere with the metabolism of the toluene.

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation - mists / powders) of the mixture:	> 5 mg/l
ATE (Oral) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg

**2-BUTOXYETHANOL**

LD50 (Oral):	1200 mg/kg Guinea pig
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	3 mg/l/4h Rat
ATE (Inhalation mists/powders):	0,501 mg/l (figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)

**DIACETONE ALCOHOL**

LD50 (Oral):	4000 mg/kg Rat
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**PROPAN-2-OL**

LD50 (Dermal):	12800 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Oral):	4710 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	72,6 mg/l/4h Rat

**BUTAN-1-OL**

LD50 (Dermal):	3400 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	790 mg/kg Rat

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LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 8000 ppm/4h Rat

**XYLENE**

LD50 (Dermal): 4350 mg/kg Rabbit  
ATE (Dermal): 1100 mg/kg estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP  
(figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)

LD50 (Oral): 3523 mg/kg Rat  
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 26 mg/l/4h Rat  
ATE (Inhalation mists/powders): 1,5 mg/l  
(figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

LD50 (Dermal): > 5000 mg/kg Rabbit  
LD50 (Oral): > 6400 mg/kg Rat  
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 21,1 mg/l/4h Rat

**ETHYLBENZENE**

LD50 (Dermal): 15354 mg/kg Rabbit  
LD50 (Oral): 3500 mg/kg Rat  
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 17,2 mg/l/4h Rat

**NONYLPHENOL, BRANCHED AND LINEAR, ETHOXYLATED (with average molecular weight  $\leq$  1 540 g/mol)**

LD50 (Dermal): 1780 mg/kg Rabbit  
LD50 (Oral): 1310 mg/kg Rat

**TOLUENE**

LD50 (Dermal): 12124 mg/kg Rabbit  
LD50 (Oral): 5580 mg/kg Rat  
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 28,1 mg/l/4h Rat

**SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION**

Causes skin irritation

**SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION**

Causes serious eye irritation

**RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION**

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

**GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY**

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

**CARCINOGENICITY**

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

**XYLENE**

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

**ETHYLBENZENE**

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

**TOLUENE**

Classified in Group 3 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - (IARC, 1999). The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) affirms that "the data is inadequate for an assessment of the carcinogenic potential".

**REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY**

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

**STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE**

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

**STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE**

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

**ASPIRATION HAZARD**

Excluded because the aerosol does not allow the accumulation of a significant amount of product in the mouth

**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**

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

**12.1. Toxicity**

bisortofosfato di trizincio

LC50 - for Fish 0,9 mg/l/96h

**12.2. Persistence and degradability**

NONYLPHENOL, BRANCHED AND LINEAR, ETHOXYLATED (with average molecular weight  $\leq 1\ 540$  g/mol)

Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable XYLENE

Solubility in water 100 - 1000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable TOLUENE

Solubility in water 100 - 1000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable ETHYLBENZENE

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable BUTAN-1-OL

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable 2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable  
DIACETONE ALCOHOL

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable  
PROPAN-2-OL

Rapidly degradable  
ACETONE

Rapidly degradable  
N-BUTYL ACETATE

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

NONYLPHENOL, BRANCHED AND  
LINEAR, ETHOXYLATED (with average  
molecular weight  $\leq$  1 540 g/mol)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,7

XYLENE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,12

BCF 25,9

TOLUENE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2,73

BCF 90

ETHYLBENZENE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,6

BUTAN-1-OL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1

BCF 3,16

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,81

DIACETONE ALCOHOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -0,09

PROPAN-2-OL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,05

ACETONE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -0,23

BCF 3

N-BUTYL ACETATE



Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	2,3
BCF	15,3

#### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Information not available

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

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

#### 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

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.

The management of waste arising from the use or dispersal of this product must be organised in accordance with occupational safety regulations. See section 8 for possible need for PPE.

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, IATA: UN 1950

#### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: AEROSOLS

IMDG: AEROSOLS

IATA: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

#### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID: Class: 2 Label: 2.1



IMDG: Class: 2 Label: 2.1



IATA: Class: 2 Label: 2.1

**14.4. Packing group**

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: -

**14.5. Environmental hazards**

ADR / RID: NO  
 IMDG: not marine pollutant  
 IATA: NO

**14.6. Special precautions for user**

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: --	Limited Quantities: 1 lt	Tunnel restriction code: (D)
	Special provision: 190, 327, 344, 625		
IMDG:	EMS: F-D, S-U	Limited Quantities: 1 lt	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 150 kg	Packaging instructions: 203
	Passengers:	Maximum quantity: 75 kg	Packaging instructions: 203
	Special provision:	A145, A167, A802	

**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: P3a

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

Point 40

Contained substance

Point 75

Point 46a NONYLPHENOL, BRANCHED AND LINEAR, ETHOXYLATED (with average molecular weight  $\leq$  1 540 g/mol)

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

Regulated explosives precursor

The acquisition, introduction, possession or use of that regulated explosives precursor by members of the general public is subject to reporting obligations as set out in Article 9.

All suspicious transactions and significant disappearances and thefts must be reported to the relevant national contact point.

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 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.

**15.2. Chemical safety assessment**

A chemical safety assessment has not been performed for the preparation/for the substances indicated in section 3.

## SECTION 16. Other information

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

**Aerosol 1** Aerosol, category 1

**Aerosol 3** Aerosol, category 3

**Flam. Liq. 2** Flammable liquid, category 2

**Flam. Liq. 3** Flammable liquid, category 3

<b>Repr. 2</b>	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
<b>Acute Tox. 3</b>	Acute toxicity, category 3
<b>Acute Tox. 4</b>	Acute toxicity, category 4
<b>Asp. Tox. 1</b>	Aspiration hazard, category 1
<b>STOT RE 2</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
<b>Eye Dam. 1</b>	Serious eye damage, category 1
<b>Eye Irrit. 2</b>	Eye irritation, category 2
<b>Skin Irrit. 2</b>	Skin irritation, category 2
<b>STOT SE 3</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
<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 3</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
<b>H222</b>	Extremely flammable aerosol.
<b>H229</b>	Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
<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>H331</b>	Toxic if inhaled.
<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin.
<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled.
<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>H318</b>	Causes serious eye damage.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.
<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>H412</b>	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>EUH066</b>	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
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PMT: Persistent, mobile and toxic
- 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
- vPvM: Very persistent and very mobile
- 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
  11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
  12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
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  14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
  15. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
  16. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
  17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
  18. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)
  19. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/1182 (XV Atp. CLP)
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  21. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/849 (XVII Atp. CLP)
  22. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2022/692 (XVIII Atp. CLP)
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  25. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2023/1435 (XX Atp. CLP)
  26. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2024/197 (XXI 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.