

Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2015/830

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: C00258-04263
Product name: ZINCANTE E 33

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

Intended use: Antioxidant - Protective for metals (coatings and varnishes); professional and consumer use.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: PIGAL S.R.L. A SOCIO UNICO
Full address: Via G. Rossa, 2
District and Country: 40053 VALSAMOGGIA - Crespellano (BO)
ITALIA
Tel. +39 051969068
Fax +39 051969353

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: health.safety@pigal.it; pigalab@pigal.it

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to: 118 (contattare il centro antiveleni più vicino)/please contact your near local poison control center

+39 051969068 ore ufficio/office hours (8.30-13; 14-17.30)

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 2015/830. 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.
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:

ZINCANTE E 33

Signal words:

Danger

Hazard statements:

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261	Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P280	Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.

Contains: ACETONE
N-BUTYL ACETATE

2.3. Other hazards

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

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients**3.2. Mixtures**

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
Liquefied petroleum gas		
CAS 68476-40-4	47,5 ≤ x < 50	Flam. Gas 1 H220, Press. Gas H280, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: H K U
EC 270-681-9		
INDEX 649-199-00-1		
Reg. no. 01-2119486557-22		
ACETONE		
CAS 67-64-1	24 ≤ x < 25,5	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC 200-662-2		

ZINCANTE E 33

INDEX 606-001-00-8

Reg. no. 01-2119471330-49

N-BUTYL ACETATE

CAS 123-86-4

 $8,5 \leq x < 10$

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066

EC 204-658-1

INDEX 607-025-00-1

Reg. no. 01-2119485493-29

XYLENE

CAS 1330-20-7

 $4,5 \leq x < 5$

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C

EC 215-535-7

INDEX 601-022-00-9

Reg. no. 01-2119488216-32

METHANOL

CAS 67-56-1

 $0,45 \leq x < 0,5$

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 3 H301, Acute Tox. 3 H311, Acute Tox. 3 H331, STOT SE 1 H370

EC 200-659-6

INDEX 603-001-00-X

Reg. no. 01-2119433307-44

ZINC OXIDE (80,34% - metallic element)

CAS 1314-13-2

 $0,45 \leq x < 0,5$

Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=1

EC 215-222-5

INDEX 030-013-00-7

Reg. no. 01-2119463881-32

BIS(ORTOFOSFATO) DI TRIZINCO (80,34% - metallic element)

CAS 7779-90-0

 $0,45 \leq x < 0,5$

Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=1

EC 231-944-3

INDEX 030-011-00-6

Reg. no. 01-2119485044-40

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: 48,50 %


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

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

SKIN: (of the pure product) Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: Not dangerous. It is possible to administer activated charcoal in water or medicinal mineral vaseline oil.

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

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

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

Information not available

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

Not suitable: water jets.

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.

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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)

Professional user:

- Keep away from heat, sparks, flames
- Do not use on hot surfaces or exposed to sunlight
- Do not breathe spray / vapors
- Avoid contact with eyes, skin, clothing
- Do not eat, drink or smoke during use
- Do not use in confined spaces and / or limited
- Avoid overuse of the product to avoid creating accumulations of flammable gas in the air
- Use at a distance of 20 cm from the surface to be treated to prevent leakage in the air
- Spray for short intervals, and make sure the presence of good ventilation after use.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

DEU	Deutschland	TRGS 900 (Fassung 31.1.2018 ber.) - Liste der Arbeitsplatzgrenzwerte und Kurzzeitwerte
ESP	España	INSHT - Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2017
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits
GRC	Ελλάδα	ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ - ΤΕΥΧΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟ Αρ. Φύλλου 19 - 9 Φεβρουαρίου 2012
HRV	Hrvatska	NN13/09 - Ministarstvo gospodarstva, rada i poduzetništva
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
EU	OEL EU	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 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2018

Liquefied petroleum gas

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
MAK	DEU	2400	1000		
TLV-ACGIH			1000		

ACETONE
Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
AGW	DEU	1200	500	2400	1000
MAK	DEU	1200	500	2400	1000
VLA	ESP	1210	500		
WEL	GBR	1210	500	3620	1500
TLV	GRC	1780		3560	
GVI	HRV	1210		500	
VLEP	ITA	1210	500		
OEL	EU	1210	500		
TLV-ACGIH		1187	500	1781	750

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	10,6	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	1,06	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	30,4	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	3,04	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	21	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	100	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	29,5	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL


Route of exposure	Effects on consumers			Effects on workers				
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral			VND	62 mg/kg				
Inhalation			VND	200 mg/m3	2420 mg/m3	VND	VND	1210 mg/m3
Skin			VND	62 mg/kg			VND	186 mg/kg

N-BUTYL ACETATE
Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
MAK	DEU	480	100	960	200
WEL	GBR	724	150	966	200
TLV	GRC	710	150	950	200
TLV-ACGIH			150		200

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,18	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,018	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,981	mg/kg sed
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,0981	mg/kg sed
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,36	mg/l

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Normal value of STP microorganisms	35,6	mg/l
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Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,0903	mg/kg
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Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL								
	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation	859,7 mg/m3	859,7 mg/m3	102,34 mg/m3	102,34 mg/m3	960 mg/m3	960 mg/m3	480 mg/m3	480 mg/m3

XYLENE

Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min			
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
AGW	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN
MAK	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN
VLA	ESP	221	50	442	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	SKIN
TLV	GRC	435	100	650	150	
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,327	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,327	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	12,46	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	12,46	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,327	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	6,58	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2,31	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL								
	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				1,6 mg/kg/d				
Inhalation	174 mg/m3	174 mg/m3		14,8 mg/m3	289 mg/m3	289 mg/kg		77 mg/m3
Skin				108 mg/kg/d		180 mg/kg/d		

ZINC OXIDE

Threshold Limit Value					
Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
MAK	DEU	1		1	
VLA	ESP	10			
TLV	GRC	5		10	
TLV-ACGIH		2		10	RESP

METHANOL
Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
AGW	DEU	270	200	1080	800	SKIN
MAK	DEU	270	200	1080	800	SKIN
VLA	ESP	266	200			SKIN
WEL	GBR	266	200	333	250	SKIN
TLV	GRC	260	200	325	250	
GVI	HRV	260	200			SKIN
VLEP	ITA	260	200			SKIN
OEL	EU	260	200			SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		262	200	328	250	

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral	VND	8 mg/kg bw/d	VND	8 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	50 mg/m3	VND	VND	50 mg/m3	260 mg/m3	VND	260 mg/m3	VND
Skin	VND	8 mg/kg bw/d	VND	8 mg/kg bw/d	VND	40 mg/kg bw/d	VND	40 mg/kg bw/d

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

Butyl glove - Thickness: 0.50 mm - Permeation time:> 480 min.

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

EYE PROTECTION


Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, a mask with a type AX filter combined with a type P filter should be worn (see standard EN 14387).

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. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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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.

Professional uses:

the use of adequate technical measures should always take priority over personal protection equipment. Ensure good ventilation in the workplace through effective local aspiration or with it exhaust of stale air. If these operations do not allow the concentration of the product to be kept below the exposure limit values at the workplace, wear suitable respiratory protection. Provide a system for the eye wash. Before using the product, refer to the label for hazard details. When choosing personal protective equipment, ask for advice from your chemical suppliers.

The personal protective equipment must comply with current regulations.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	aerosol
Colour	silver grey
Odour	Characteristic (acetone)
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	Not applicable
Melting point / freezing point	< -100 °C
Initial boiling point	< -40 °C
Boiling range	Not available
Flash point	< -80 °C
Evaporation Rate	Not available
Flammability of solids and gases	flammable gas
Lower inflammability limit	Not available
Upper inflammability limit	Not available
Lower explosive limit	1,8 % (V/V)
Upper explosive limit	9,5 % (V/V)
Vapour pressure	Not available
Vapour density	>2 (propellente)
Relative density	0,7 - 0,72 g/l
Solubility	soluble in organic solvents
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	> 400 °C
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Explosive properties	Not available
Oxidising properties	Not available
VOC (Directive 2010/75/EC) :	86,96 % - 617,42 g/litre
VOC (volatile carbon) :	0

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

ZINCANTE E 33**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.

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

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

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.

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.

ACETONE

Avoid exposure to sources of heat and naked flames.

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

10.5. Incompatible materials

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

It can generate flammable gases on contact with elementary metals, nitrides, strong reducing agents.


It can generate toxic gases on contact with oxidizing mineral acids, peroxides and organic hydroperoxides.

It can ignite on contact with oxidizing mineral acids, nitrides, peroxides and organic hydroperoxides, strong oxidizing agents.

ACETONE

Acid and oxidising substances.

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

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10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

ACETONE

Ketenes and other irritating compounds.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

ACETONE

Symptoms for exposure to the substance may include: irritates the respiratory tract; High doses nausea, headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor to coma with miosis areagente. Possible liver and kidney damage. Irritating, may cause corneal damage. Irritating, for prolonged contact dermatitis can be determined.

METHANOL: The minimal lethal dose following ingestion is considered to be in the range of 300-1000 mg/kg. Ingestion of as little as 4-10 ml methanol in adults may cause permanent blindness (IPCS).

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Liquefied petroleum gas

SKIN ON CONTACT WITH LIQUID: freezing.

EYE CONTACT WITH LIQUID: freezing.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Liquefied petroleum gas

The substance can be absorbed into the body by a loss inalazione.Causa liquid evaporates very quickly displacing the air and causing a serious risk of suffocation when in closed areas.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

XYLENE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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

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

Liquefied petroleum gas

Fast evaporation of the liquid may cause frostbite. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

In humans the substance vapors cause irritation of the eyes and nose. In the case of repeated exposures, skin irritation, dermatosis (with dryness and cracking of the skin) and keratitis occur.


XYLENE

Toxic action on the central nervous system (encephalopathies); irritating action on skin, conjunctiva, cornea and respiratory system.

Interactive effects

N-BUTYL ACETATE

A case of acute intoxication was reported in a 33-year-old worker in a tank cleaning operation with a preparation containing xylenes, butyl acetate and ethylene glycol acetate. The subject had conjunctival and upper respiratory tract irritation, somnolence and motor coordination disorders, resolved within 5 hours. Symptoms are attributed to poisoning from mixed xylenes and butyl acetate, with a possible synergistic effect responsible for neurological effects. Cases of vacuolar keratitis are reported in workers exposed to a mixture of vapors of butyl acetate and isobutanol, but with the uncertainty about

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the responsibility of a particular solvent (INRC, 2011).

XYLENE

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

ACUTE TOXICITY

LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture:

> 20 mg/l

LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:

>2000 mg/kg

LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:

>2000 mg/kg

XYLENE

LD50 (Oral) 2000 mg/kg Rattus

LD50 (Dermal) 2000 ml/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) 5 mg/l/4h Rattus

METHANOL

LD50 (Oral) > 1187 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) 17100 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) 128,2 mg/l/4h Rat

ACETONE

LD50 (Oral) 5800 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) 7400 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) 76 mg/l/4h Rat

N-BUTYL ACETATE

LD50 (Oral) 10770 mg/kg ratto

LD50 (Dermal) 5000 mg/kg ratto

LC50 (Inhalation) 21 mg/l/4h (ratto) di vapore/polvere/aerosol/fumo

Liquefied petroleum gas

ACUTE HAZARDS / SYMPTOMS

INHALATION Drowsiness. Unconsciousness.

ACETONE


Oral Toxicity: The consumption of 50 ml is in the throat only a feeling scorching. Consummation of higher amounts leads to gastroenteritis and drugging with possible damage to the liver and kidney.

Inhalation toxicity: acetone vapors cause irritation and dizziness. The persistence in the environment in which the concentration amounted to 2,000 ppm because already the first symptoms of narcosis which is manifested by symptoms of drunkenness, severe intoxication due to inhalation irritation, drooling, redness of the face and loss of consciousness . Threatened by damage to the kidney and liver.

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

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ACETONE

Skin contact: Irritating to prolonged or repeated contact, may be determined dermatitis.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

ACETONE

Eye Contact: Irritating, burning, can cause corneal damage. Normally you have transient irritation, severe damage to the cornea is described sporadically.

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) claims that "data were inadequate for an assessment of carcinogenic potential".

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

ACETONE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ACETONE

Repeated exposure: may cause irreversible damage to the central nervous system (solvent-induced neurotoxicity). Injury to the liver and kidneys may occur. The substance may cause effects on the blood and bone marrow.

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SECTION 12. Ecological information

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

12.1. Toxicity**XYLENE**

LC50 - for Fish

8,2 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss

EC50 - for Crustacea

75,5 mg/l/24h Daphnia magna

Liquefied petroleum gas

EC50 - for Crustacea

14,22 mg/l/48h daphnia magna

ACETONE

LC50 - for Fish

5540 mg/l/96h Oncorincus mykiss, Salmo gairdneri

EC50 - for Crustacea

8800 mg/l/48h Daphnia pulex

Chronic NOEC for Crustacea

2212 mg/l Daphnia magna/28d

Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants

3400 mg/l Chlorella pyrenoidosa/48 h

N-BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 - for Fish

62 mg/l/96h Brachidanio rerio

EC50 - for Crustacea

205 mg/l (24 h) ! Daphnia magna

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants

675 mg/l/72h Scenedesmus subspicatus

12.2. Persistence and degradability**ACETONE**

Biodegradability: 90%, 28 days. Easily degradable.

Theoretical oxygen demand (ThOD): 84%, 5 days. Activated sludge: 100%, 4 days.

XYLENE

Rapidly degradable

METHANOL

Solubility in water

1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

ACETONE

Rapidly degradable

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential**ACETONE**

Low concentration in aquatic organisms based on the BCF value.

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Liquefied petroleum gas

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water < 2,8 -

METHANOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -0,77

BCF 0,2

ACETONE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -0,24 -

BCF 3

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water < 2,06

12.4. Mobility in soil

ACETONE

Media volatilization from water (Henry constant = 1.4 Pa · m³ / mol at 20 ° C). Disperses by evaporation or dissolution within a day.Based on the defined value K_{oc} (absorption coefficient of the ground) = 1, it is assumed very high mobility within the soil.**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 greater than 0,1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects

ACETONE

Significant risk of reduction in the oxygen content in the water. Water hazard class 1 (German Regulation, self-assessment): slightly hazardous.

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

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

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

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

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

The correct disposal code (determined by the waste generation mode) cannot be specified by the manufacturer in the case of products used in various sectors.

CER code (recommended): 16 05 08; 08 01 11.

Regulation (EU) 1357/2014: HP3 Flammable, HP 14 Ecotoxic, HP4 Irritant.

SECTION 14. Transport information**14.1. UN number**ADR / RID, IMDG, 1950
IATA:**14.2. UN proper shipping name**

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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: NO
IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user


ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: --	Limited Quantities: 1 L	Tunnel restriction code: (D)
	Special Provision: -		
IMDG:	EMS: F-D, S-U	Limited Quantities: 1 L	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 150 Kg	Packaging instructions: 203
	Pass.:	Maximum quantity: 75 Kg	Packaging instructions: 203
	Special Instructions:	A145, A167, A802	

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Information not relevant

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

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Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EC: P3a

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

Product

Point 40

Contained substance

Point 69 METHANOL Reg. no.:
01-2119433307-44

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage greater than 0,1%.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 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

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

SECTION 16. Other information

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

Flam. Gas 1	Flammable gas, category 1
Aerosol 1	Aerosol, category 1
Aerosol 3	Aerosol, category 3
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2

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Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Press. Gas	Pressurised gas
Acute Tox. 3	Acute toxicity, category 3
STOT SE 1	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 1
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
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may burst if heated.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 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 NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 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 STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- 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.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

01 / 02 / 03 / 04 / 05 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 14 / 15 / 16.