

Safety data sheet

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: **J110**
Product name: **FPX 110 N.I.**

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

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: **VERINLEGNO S.p.A.**
Full address: **VIA L. GALVANI, 7**
District and Country: **51010 MASSA E COZZILE PT**
ITALIA
Tel.: **057292711**
Fax: **0572773608**

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

Product distribution by: **Legale rappresentante:
Sig. PIERO MARCHETTI**

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to: **Ing. Cialdoni Annamaria
+ 39 0572927120 (dalle ore 08:00 alle ore 12.00 e dalle ore 14:00 alle ore 18:00)**

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 EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments.

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

Hazard classification and indication:

Flam. Liq. 2	H225
Repr. 2	H361d
STOT RE 1	H372
Asp. Tox. 1	H304
Eye Irrit. 2	H319
Skin Irrit. 2	H315
STOT SE 3	H335

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: **H225** Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / >>

H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statements:

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P280	Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use with carbon dioxide , foam, powder and water spray for extinction.

Contains: STYRENE
TOLUENE

2.3. Other hazards

Information not available

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients**3.1. Substances**

Information not relevant

3.2. Mixtures**Contains:**

Identification	Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
STYRENE		
CAS 100-42-5	34 - 38	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H332, STOT RE 1 H372,
EC 202-851-5		Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315,
INDEX 601-026-00-0		STOT SE 3 H335
Reg. no. 01-2119457861-32		
TOLUENE		
CAS 108-88-3	6,9 - 7,5	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Repr. 2 H361d, Asp. Tox. 1 H304,
EC 203-625-9		STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336
INDEX 601-021-00-3		
Reg. no. 01-2119471310-51		
SOLVENT NAPHTA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROM		
CAS 64742-95-6	0,9 - 1,5	Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Nota P
EC 265-199-0		
INDEX 649-356-00-4		
Reg. no. 01-2119455851-35		
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE		
CAS 95-63-6	1 - 1,5	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Eye Irrit. 2 H319,
EC 202-436-9		Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335,
INDEX 601-043-00-3		Aquatic Chronic 2 H411

Note: Upper limit is not included into the range

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

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: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

SECTION 4. First aid measures ... / >>

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

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by a doctor.

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

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

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

Information not available

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures**5.1. Extinguishing media**

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

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**

Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site.

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

6.2. Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10.

Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Check incompatibility for container material in section 7. 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**

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. 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. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire.

Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage ... / >>

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Store in a well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

United Kingdom

EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits. Containing the list of workplace exposure limits for use with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (as amended). Code of Practice Chemical Agent Regulations 2011.

Éire

OEL EU

Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC.

TLV-ACGIH

ACGIH 2012

TOLUENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
WEL	UK	191	50	384	100	SKIN
OEL	IRL	192	50	384	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	192	50	384	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		75,4	20			

STYRENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
WEL	UK	430	100	1080	250	
OEL	IRL	85	20	170	40	
TLV-ACGIH		85	20	170	40	

1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
WEL	UK		25			
OEL	IRL	100	20			
OEL	EU	100	20			
TLV-ACGIH		123	25			

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

TLV of solvent mixture: 83,000 mg/m3

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.

Exposure levels must be kept as low as possible to avoid significant build-up in the organism. Manage personal protective equipment so as to guarantee maximum protection (e.g. reduction in replacement times).

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>
SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category III 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.

Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

In the presence of risks of exposure to splashes or squirts during work, adequate mouth, nose and eye protection should be used to prevent accidental absorption.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, wear a mask with a type AX filter, whose limit of use will be defined by the manufacturer (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

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.

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties
9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Liquid
Colour	Trasparent
Odour	Caratteristico
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point	55 °C
Boiling range	55/192
Flash point	< 21 °C
Evaporation Rate	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available
Lower inflammability limit	Not available
Upper inflammability limit	Not available
Lower explosive limit	Not available
Upper explosive limit	Not available
Vapour pressure	Not available
Vapour density	Sup. a 1
Relative density	1,070 kg/l 20°C
Solubility	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Explosive properties	Not available
Oxidising properties	Not available

9.2. Other information

Solid content	55,00%	
VOC (Directive 1999/13/EC) :	45,00% - 481,50	g/litre
VOC (volatile carbon) :	41,30% - 441,91	g/litre

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity
10.1. Reactivity

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

TOLUENE: breaks down in sunlight.

STYRENE: polymerises readily above 65°C with risk of fire and explosion; added with an inhibitor that requires a small amount of dissolved oxygen at temperatures <25°C.

10.2. Chemical stability

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

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity ... / >>**10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions**

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

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

STYRENE: can react dangerously with peroxides and strong acids. May polymerise on contact with: aluminium trichloride, azobisisobutyronitrile, dibenzoyl peroxide, sodium. Risk of explosion on contact with: butyllithium, chlorosulphuric acid, di-tert-butyl peroxide, oxidising agents, oxygen.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

10.5. Incompatible materials

STYRENE: avoid oxidising agents, copper and strong acids; it dissolves various types of plastic materials, but not polychloroprene and polyvinyl alcohol.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

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

SECTION 11. Toxicological information**11.1. Information on toxicological effects**

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.

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

This product may cause functional disorders or morphological mutations after repeated or prolonged exposure and/or may accumulate inside the human body and is thus graded as dangerous.

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

Acute effects: stinging eyes. Symptoms may include: rubescence, edema, pain and lachrymation.

Vapour inhalation may moderately irritate the upper respiratory tract. Contact with skin may cause slight irritation.

Ingestion may cause health problems, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.

Acute effects: contact with skin may cause: irritation, erythema, edema, dryness and chapped skin. Vapour inhalation may slightly irritate the upper respiratory tract. Ingestion may cause health disorders, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.

Acute effects: vapour inhalation may irritate the lower and upper respiratory tract and cause cough and respiratory disorders. At higher concentrations it can also cause pulmonary edema. Ingestion may cause health problems, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.

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

STYRENE: Acute toxicity following inhalation at 1000 ppm involves the central nervous system with headache and dizziness, lack of coordination; irritation of the mucous membranes of the eyes and respiratory tract occurs at 500 ppm concentrations. Chronic exposure produces depression of the Central and peripheral nervous system with loss of memory, headache and somnolence starting at 20 ppm; digestive disorders with nausea and loss of appetite; irritation of the respiratory tract with chronic bronchitis and dermatosis.

TOLUENE

LD50 (Oral)	5.580 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	12.124 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation)	28,1 mg/l/4h Rat

STYRENE

LD50 (Oral)	5.000 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation)	11,8 mg/l/4h Rat

SECTION 12. Ecological information

No specific data are available for this product. Handle it according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Do not contaminate soil, sewers and waterways. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or sewers or contaminate soil or vegetation. Please take all the proper measures to reduce harmful effects on aquifers.

SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

12.1. Toxicity

Information not available

12.2. Persistence and degradability

STYRENE: easily biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

STYRENE: no appreciable bioaccumulation potential (log Ko/w 1-3).

12.4. Mobility in soil

STYRENE: slightly mobile in 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

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.

Avoid littering. Do not contaminate soil, sewers and waterways.

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.

SECTION 14. Transport information

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

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

Road and rail transport:

ADR/RID Class:	3	UN:	1263
Packing Group:	II		
Label:	3		
Nr. Kemler:	33		
Special Provision:	640D		
Limited Quantity	5 L		
Tunnel restriction code	D/E		
Proper Shipping Name:	Paint or paint related material		



Carriage by sea (shipping):

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



Transport by air:

IATA:	3	UN:	1263
Packing Group:	II		
Label:	3		
Cargo:			
Packaging instructions:	364	Maximum quantity:	60 L
Pass.:			
Packaging instructions:	353	Maximum quantity:	5 L
Proper Shipping Name:	Paint or paint related material		



SECTION 15. Regulatory information**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

Seveso category

7b

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

Product

Point 3-40

Contained substance

Point 48 TOLUENE

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

None

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.

Product not intended for uses provided for by Dir. 2004/42/CE.

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. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1
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 Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H361D	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
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.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road

SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

- 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).

Changes to previous review:
The following sections were modified:
02/03/08/11