

ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY

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:

411 00 08500-2670-white

411 00 08600-2671-black

Product name

ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY

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

Intended use

Anti-stone protection for bodywork

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name

Meccanocar Italia S.r.l.

Full address

Via San Francesco, 22

District and Country

56033 Capannoli (PI)

Italy

Tel. +39 0587 609433

Fax +39 0587 607145

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet

moreno.meini@meccanocar.it

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to

National Poisons Information Service: +44 121 507 4123

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

Extremely flammable aerosol.

H229

Pressurised container: may burst if heated.

Reproductive toxicity, category 2

H361d

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2

H373

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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.

2.2. Label elements

ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY

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.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

Contains:	TOLUENE
	ISOBUTYL ACETATE
	METHYL ETHYL KETONE
	ETHYL 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)
METHYL OXIDE DIMETHYLETER		
CAS 115-10-6	35 ≤ x < 37,5	Flam. Gas 1A H220, Press. Gas H280
EC 204-065-8		
INDEX		

ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY

Reg. no. 01-2119472128-37-XXXX

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

CAS 110-19-0

$8 \leq x < 9$

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C

EC 203-745-1

INDEX 607-026-00-7

Reg. no. 01-2119488971-22-XXXX

TOLUENE

CAS 108-88-3

$7 \leq x < 8$

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

INDEX 601-021-00-3

Reg. no. 01-2119471310-51-XXXX

ETHYL ACETATE

CAS 141-78-6

$6 \leq x < 7$

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066

EC 205-500-4

INDEX 607-022-00-5

Reg. no. 01-2119475103-46-XXXX

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

CAS 78-93-3

$6 \leq x < 7$

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066

EC 201-159-0

INDEX 606-002-00-3

Reg. no. 01-2119457290-43-XXXX

N-BUTYL ACETATE

CAS 123-86-4

$3,5 \leq x < 4$

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

EC 204-658-1

INDEX 607-025-00-1

Reg. no. 01-2119485493-29-XXXX

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: 37,00 %

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.

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

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

ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY**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

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**

ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY

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 2019 (INSST)
FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France. ED 984 - INRS
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Third edition,published 2018)
ITA	Italia	DIRETTIVA (UE) 2017/164 DELLA COMMISSIONE del 31 gennaio 2017
NOR	Norge	Fastsatt av Arbeids- og sosialdepartementet 21. august 2018 med hjemmel i lov 17. juni 2005 nr. 62 om arbeidsmiljø, arbeidstid, stillingsvern mv. (arbeidsmiljøloven) § 1-3, § 1-4 og § 4-5
PRT	Portugal	Ministério da Economia e do Emprego Consolida as prescrições mínimas em matéria de protecção dos trabalhadores contra os riscos para a segurança e a saúde devido à exposição a agentes químicos no trabalho - Diário da República, 1.ª série - N.º 111 - 11 de junho de 2018
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 2019

METHYL OXIDE DIMETHYLETER

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	ITA	983	400			INHAL

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water		1,55	mg/l
Normal value in marine water		0,16	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment		6,581	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment		0,69	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release		1,549	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment		0,45	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	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation				471 mg/m3	NPI		1894 mg/m3

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min	Remarks / Observations
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ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY

		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
VLA	ESP	724	150		
VLEP	FRA	710	150	940	200
WEL	GBR	724	150	966	200
TLV	NOR		75		
TLV-ACGIH			50		150

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC					
Normal value in fresh water				0,17	mg/l
Normal value in marine water				0,017	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment				0,877	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment				0,088	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms				200	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment				0,075	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		5 mg/kg bw/d		5 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	300 mg/m3	300 mg/m3	35,7 mg/m3	35,7 mg/m3	600 mg/m3	600 mg/m3	300 mg/m3	300 mg/m3
Skin		5 mg/kg bw/d		5 mg/kg bw/d			10 mg/kg bw/d	10 mg/kg bw/d

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	FRA	76,8	20	384	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	191	50	384	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	192	50			SKIN
TLV	NOR	94	25			SKIN
VLE	PRT	192	50	384	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	192	50	384	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		75,4	20			

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC					
Normal value in fresh water				0,68	mg/l
Normal value in marine water				0,68	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment				16,39	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment				16,39	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms				13,61	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment				2,89	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				8,13 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	226 mg/m3	226 mg/m3	56,5 mg/m3	56,5 mg/m3	384 mg/m3	384 mg/m3	192 mg/m3	192 mg/m3

ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY

Skin 226 mg/kg bw/d 384 mg/kg bw/d

METHYL ETHYL KETONE**Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	600	200	900	300	
VLEP	FRA	600	200	900	300	SKIN
WEL	GBR	600	200	899	300	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	600	200	900	300	
TLV	NOR	220	75			
VLE	PRT	600	200	900	300	
OEL	EU	600	200	900	300	
TLV-ACGIH		590	200	885	300	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	55,8	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	55,8	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	284,74	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	284,74	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	709	mg/l
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)	1000	mg/kg
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	22,5	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers			Chronic systemic	Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local		Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				31 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				106 mg/m3				600 mg/m3
Skin				412 mg/kg bw/d				1161 mg/kg bw/d

ETHYL ACETATE**Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	734	200	1468	400	
VLEP	FRA	1400	400			
WEL	GBR	734	200	1468	400	
VLEP	ITA	734	200	1468	400	
TLV	NOR	734	200			
VLE	PRT	734	200	1468	400	
OEL	EU	734	200	1468	400	
TLV-ACGIH		1441	400			

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,24	mg/l
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ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY

Normal value in marine water	0,024	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	1,15	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,115	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	650	mg/l
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)	0,2	mg/kg
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,148	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				4,5 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	734 mg/m3	734 mg/m3	367 mg/m3	367 mg/m3	1468 mg/m3	1468 mg/m3	734 mg/m3	734 mg/m3
Skin				37 mg/kg bw/d				63 mg/kg bw/d

N-BUTYL ACETATE**Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	724	150	965	200	
VLEP	FRA	710	150	940	200	
WEL	GBR	724	150	966	200	
TLV	NOR		75			
TLV-ACGIH			50		150	

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
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,098	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	35,6	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,09	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		2 mg/kg bw/d		2 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	300 mg/m3	300 mg/m3	35,7 mg/m3	35,7 mg/m3	600 mg/m3	600 mg/m3	300 mg/m3	300 mg/m3
Skin		6 mg/kg bw/d		6 mg/kg bw/d		11 mg/kg bw/d		11 mg/kg bw/d

Legend:

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

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified.

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

ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY

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

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 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

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

ETHYL ACETATE

Butyl rubber gloves (opening times > 480 minutes), Neoprene™ rubber, nitrile rubber (opening times up to 480 minutes).

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Wear protective gloves. The recommendations are listed below. Other protective material can be used, depending on the situation, if adequate data on degradation and permeation are available. If other chemicals are used together with this chemical, the selection of materials should be based on the protection of all chemicals present.

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

Appearance	Liquid under pression
Colour	Black, white
Odour	typical
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point	< 35 °C
Boiling range	Not available

ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY

Flash point	< -1 °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	Not available
Relative density	0,923 Kg/l
Solubility	insoluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	> 250 °C
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Explosive properties	Not available
Oxidising properties	Not available

9.2. Other information

Information not available

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity**10.1. Reactivity**

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

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Decomposes under the effect of heat. Attacks various types of plastic materials.

TOLUENE

Avoid exposure to: light.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Reacts with: light metals, strong oxidants. Attacks various types of plastic materials. Decomposes under the effect of heat.

ETHYL ACETATE

It slowly decomposes to acetic acid and ethanol due to the action of light, air and water. Stable under normal conditions. Upon storage, it is slowly decomposed by water.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Decomposes on contact with: water.

ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY**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.

METHYL OXIDE DIMETHYLETER

Vapors can form an explosive mixture with air.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

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

Vapors can form an explosive mixture 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.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

May form peroxides with: air, light, strong oxidising agents. Risk of explosion on contact with: hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, sulphuric acid. May react dangerously with: oxidising agents, trichloromethane, alkalis. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

ETHYL ACETATE

Risk of explosion on contact with: alkaline metals, hydrides, oleum. May react violently with: fluorine, strong oxidising agents, chlorosulphuric acid, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms 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.

Vapors can form an explosive mixture with air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating.

METHYL OXIDE DIMETHYLETER

Temperature: > 52 ° C

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat,naked flames.

Avoid contact with heat, sparks, open flames and static discharge. Avoid any source of ignition.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat.

ETHYL ACETATE

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

Ignition sources.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

Avoid contact with heat, sparks, open flames and static discharge. Avoid any source of ignition.

10.5. Incompatible materials

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

METHYL OXIDE DIMETHYLETER

Oxygen, oxidizing agents, acid anhydrides, strong acids, carbon monoxide, acetic anhydride, powdered metals.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Incompatible with: strong oxidants,nitrates,strong acids,strong bases.

Strong acids and strong bases, strong oxidizing agents.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Incompatible with: strong oxidants,inorganic acids,ammonia,copper,chloroform.

ETHYL ACETATE

Incompatible with: acids,bases,strong oxidants,aluminium,nitrates,chlorosulphuric acid.Incompatible materials: plastic materials.

Oxidizing agents, acids, alkalis.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY

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

Strong acids and strong bases, strong oxidizing agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

METHYL OXIDE DIMETHYLETER

Formaldehyde, carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide, methanol.

ETHYL ACETATE

Carbon oxides on combustion.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure

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.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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

TOLUENE

Toxic effect on the central and peripheral nervous system with encephalopathy and polyneuritis; 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.

Interactive effects

TOLUENE

ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY

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

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).

ACUTE TOXICITY

LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

LD50 (Oral) 2737 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) 6480 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) 23,5 mg/l/8h Rat

TOLUENE

LD50 (Oral) 5580 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) 12124 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) 28,1 mg/l/4h Rat

METHYL OXIDE DIMETHYLETER

LC50 (Inhalation) 164000 ppm/4h rat

METHYL OXIDE DIMETHYLETER

Method: Not indicated

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (albino ChR-CD; male)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (gas)

Results: LC50: 164 000 ppm

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401

Reliability: 2

ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY

Species: Rat (Carworth-Wistar; male)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: LD50 13 413 mg / kg bw

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402

Reliability: 2

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White; male)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: LD50> 17 400 mg / kg bw

TOLUENE

Method: Equivalent or similar to EU Method B.1

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley Cobb; male)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: LD50 = 5580 mg / kg bw

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 403

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: LC50 = 25.7 mg / L air

Method: Not indicated

Reliability: 2

Species: Rabbit

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: LD50> 5000 mg / kg bw

Bibliographic reference: Range-finding toxicity data: List VII, Smyth HF, Carpenter CP, Weil CS, Pozzani UC, Streigel JA and Nycum JS (1969)

ETHYL ACETATE

Method: Multi-Substance Rule for the Testing of Neurotoxicity 40 CFR Part 799 (58 FR 40262)

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: Negative

Method: Not indicated

Reliability: 2

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White; male)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: LD50> 20 000 mg / kg bw

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 423

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: LD50 = 12.2 mL / kg bw

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 402

Reliability: 2

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White; male / female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: LD50> 16 mL / kg bw

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 404

Reliability: 2

ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not irritating

TOLUENE

Method: EU Method B.4
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Irritating

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Method: OECD 404
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not irritating

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 404
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not irritating

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Method: OECD Guideline 405
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Not irritating

TOLUENE

Method: OECD 405
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Slightly irritating

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 405
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (Albino)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Category 2, irritant

ETHYL ACETATE

Method: OECD 405

ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY

Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Not irritating

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: OECD 405
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Not irritating

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

TOLUENE

Method: EU Method B.6
Reliability: 1
Species: guinea pig (Himalayan Albino; female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not sensitizing

Skin sensitization
ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Method: OECD Guideline 406
Reliability: 2
Species: guinea pig (Bor: DHPW albino; female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not sensitizing

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Method: OECD 406
Reliability: 1
Species: guinea pig (Dunkin-Hartley; female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not sensitizing

ETHYL ACETATE

Method: OECD 406
Reliability: 1
Species: guinea pig (Dunkin-Hartley; female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not sensitizing

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

METHYL OXIDE DIMETHYLETER

Method: OECD 471 in vitro test
Reliability: 1
Species: S. typhimurium

ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY

Results: Negative
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 477 in vivo test
Reliability: 2
Species: Drosophila melanogaster (male)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (gas)
Results: Negative

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Method: OECD Guideline 471-in vitro test
Reliability: 2
Species: S. typhimurium
Results: Negative
Method: OECD Guideline 474-test in vivo
Reliability: 1
Species: Mouse (NMRI; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: negative

TOLUENE

Method: Equivalent or similar to EU Method B.13 / 14-in vitro test
Reliability: 2
Species: S. typhimurium
Results: Negative with and without metabolic activation
Method: Not indicated - in vivo test
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat
Route of exposure: Intraperitoneal
Results: Negative

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 471 in vitro test
Reliability: 2
Species: S. typhimurium
Results: Negative
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 474 in vivo test
Reliability: 2
Species: Mouse (CD-1; male / female)
Route of exposure: Intraperitoneal
Results: Negative

ETHYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 471 in vitro test
Reliability: 2
Species: S. typhimurium
Results: Negative with and without metabolic activation
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 474 in vivo test
Reliability: 2
Species: Chinese hamster (male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Negative

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 471 in vitro test
Reliability: 2
Species: S. typhimurium, E. Coli
Results: Negative with and without metabolic activation

ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY

Method: OECD 474-test in vivo
Reliability: 2
Species: Mouse (NMRI; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Negative

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

METHYL OXIDE DIMETHYLETER

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 453
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (CD (R) (SD) BR; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: Negative

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

Suspected of damaging the unborn child

METHYL OXIDE DIMETHYLETER

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 452
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (CD (SD) BR; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: Negative

ETHYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 416
Reliability: 1
Species: Mouse (CD-1; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Negative

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 414
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)
Route of exposure: Inhalation
Results: Negative

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Method: EPA OPPTS 870.3800
Reliability: 1
Species: Mouse (CrI: CD (SD) IGS BR; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: NOAEC 2 500 ppm

TOLUENE

ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY

Method: Not indicated

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague_Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: Negative, NOAEC (fertility) = 600 ppm

Bibliographic reference: Reproductive and developmental toxicity studies of toluene II. Effects of inhalation exposure on fertility in rats, Ono A, Sekita K, Ogawa Y, Hirose A, Suzuki S, Saito M, Naito K, Kaneko T, Furuya T, Kawashima K, Yasuhara K, Matsumoto K, Tanaka S, Inoue T and Kurokawa Y (1996)

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 416

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Wistar; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: NOAEL (fertility) 10 000 mg / L

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: OECD 416

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: Negative, NOAEC (fertility) = 750 ppm

Adverse effects on development of the offspring

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 414

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Wistar)

Route of exposure: Inhalation

Results: NOAEC 10 mg / L air

TOLUENE

Method: Not indicated

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Wistar)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: Negative, NOAEC (development) = 600 ppm

Bibliographic reference: Postnatal development and behavior of Wistar rats after prenatal toluene exposure, Thiel R and Chahoud I (1997)

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 414

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)

Route of exposure: Inhalation

Results: NOAEC (development) ca. 1 002 ppm

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 414

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: Positive, NOAEC (development) = 1500 ppm

ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

METHYL OXIDE DIMETHYLETER

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

TOLUENE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is classified in the target prgani toxicity class for single exposure.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

ETHYL ACETATE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

Target organ
ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Central nervous system.

TOLUENE

Central nervous system

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Central nervous system.

ETHYL ACETATE

Central nervous system

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Central nervous system.

Route of exposure
TOLUENE

Inhalation

ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY**ETHYL ACETATE**

Inhalation

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

May cause damage to organs

METHYL OXIDE DIMETHYLETER

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 452

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Crj: CD (R) (SD) BR; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: Positive, NOAEL = 2.5%

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 408

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Crj: CD (SD); male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: NOAEL 316 mg / kg bw / day

Method: EPA OTS 798.2450

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: NOAEC 500 ppm

TOLUENE

Method: Equivalent or similar to EU Method B.26

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: NOAEL = 625 mg / kg bw / day

Method: EU Method B.29

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (F344 / N; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: NOAEC = 625 ppm

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 413

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: NOAEC 5 041 ppm

ETHYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to EPA OTS 795.2600

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: NOAEL 900 mg / kg bw / day

Method: EPA OTS 798.2450

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Crj: CD@BR; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation

ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY

Results: LOEC 350 ppm

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: EPA OTS 798.2650

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: NOAEL = 125 mg / kg bw / day

Method: EPA OTS 798.2450

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: Negative, NOAEC = 500 ppm

Target organ

TOLUENE

Neurological

Route of exposure

TOLUENE

Inhalation

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SECTION 12. Ecological information**12.1. Toxicity**

TOLUENE

LC50 - for Fish	5,5 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	3,78 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	134 mg/l/72h
EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants	10 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	10 mg/l

N-BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 - for Fish	18 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	44 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	397 mg/l/72h
EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants	196 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	196 mg/l

METHYL OXIDE DIMETHYLETER

LC50 - for Fish	4100 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	4400 mg/l/48h

ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	154,917 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Fish	4100 mg/l
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	4400 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and degradability

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Quickly biodegradable, 74% in 10 days.

TOLUENE

Easily degradable in water.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Rapidly degradable in water, 60% in 14 days.

ETHYL ACETATE

Rapidly degradable, 60% in 10 days.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Easily degradable in water, 83% in 28 days.

ETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

TOLUENE

Solubility in water 100 - 1000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

ISOBUTYL ACETATE

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

METHYL OXIDE DIMETHYLETER

Solubility in water 45600 mg/l

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

ETHYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,68

BCF 30

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,3

TOLUENE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2,73

ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY

BCF	90
N-BUTYL ACETATE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	2,3
BCF	15,3
ISOBUTYL ACETATE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	2,3
BCF	15,3
METHYL OXIDE DIMETHYLETER	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	0,07 Log Kow

12.4. Mobility in soil

N-BUTYL ACETATE	
Partition coefficient: soil/water	< 3

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.

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.

METHYL OXIDE DIMETHYLETER

It can be used after reconditioning. In accordance with local and national regulations. It must be incinerated in a suitable incineration plant in possession of an authorization issued by the competent authorities.

ETHYL ACETATE

Dispose of as hazardous waste. Recover or recycle if possible. Otherwise incineration. Dispose according to local regulations.

Disposal of the container: empty the container completely. Empty containers may contain highly flammable residues. Do not cut, grind, puncture, weld or dispose of containers unless adequate precautions have been taken against this hazard. Do not remove the container labels until they are cleaned. Send to drum recovery or metal recovery.

SECTION 14. Transport information**14.1. UN number**

ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY

ADR / RID, IMDG, 1950
IATA:

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: 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

ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY

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

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 48 TOLUENE Reg. no.:
01-2119471310-51-
XXXX

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

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:

Flam. Gas 1A Flammable gas, category 1A

Aerosol 1 Aerosol, category 1

ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY

Aerosol 3	Aerosol, category 3
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Press. Gas	Pressurised gas
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
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 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.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
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.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
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

ACRYLIC ANTI-STONE PROTECTIVE SPRAY

- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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 2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
 3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 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
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 16. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII 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.

Product's classification is based on the calculation methods set out in Annex I of the CLP Regulation, unless otherwise indicated in sections 11 and 12.

The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

01 / 02 / 03 / 04 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 13 / 14 / 15 / 16.