

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 05000-2635
Product name: ACRYLIC FILLER

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

Intended use: Acrylic spray filler

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 H229	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
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	H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

2.2. Label elements

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

ACRYLIC FILLER

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words:

Danger

Hazard statements:

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
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.
EUH211	Warning! In case of vaporization dangerous respirable droplets may form. Do not breathe vapor or mist.

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.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P260	Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P284	[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of water / . . .
P312	Call a POISON CENTRE / doctor if you feel unwell.
P501	Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local regulations.

Contains: ETHYLBENZENE AND XYLENE REACTION MASS

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)
ETHYLBENZENE AND XYLENE REACTION MASS		
CAS -	$45 \leq x < 47,5$	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1
EC 905-588-0		
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ACRYLIC FILLER

Reg. no. 01-2119486136-34-XXXX

PROPANE

CAS 74-98-6

$19,5 \leq x < 21$

Flam. Gas 1A H220, Press. Gas (Liq.) H280, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: U

EC 200-827-9

INDEX 601-003-00-5

Reg. no. 01-2119486944-21-XXXX

BUTANE

CAS 106-97-8

$15 \leq x < 16,5$

Flam. Gas 1A H220, Press. Gas (Liq.) H280, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C U

EC 203-448-7

INDEX 601-004-00-0

Reg. no. 01-2119474691-32-XXXX

ISOBUTANE

CAS 75-28-5

$8 \leq x < 9$

Flam. Gas 1A H220, Press. Gas H280

EC 200-857-2

INDEX 601-004-00-0

Reg. no. 01-2119485395-27-XXXX

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

CAS 13463-67-7

$4 \leq x < 4,5$

Carc. 2 H351

EC 236-675-5

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Reg. no. 01-2119489379-17-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: 43,00 %

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. Wash immediately with plenty of water. If irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. In the event of breathing difficulties, get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person, unless 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.

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

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)
NOR	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2019
	RCP TLV	ACGIH TLVs and BEIs – Appendix H

ETHYLBENZENE AND XYLENE REACTION MASS

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 of STP microorganisms				6,58	mg/l			
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment				2,31	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				12,5 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	260 mg/m3	260 mg/m3	65,6 mg/m3	65,6 mg/m3	442 mg/m3	442 mg/m3	221 mg/m3	221 mg/m3
Skin				125 mg/kg bw/d				212 mg/kg bw/d

PROPANE

Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP		1000			
TLV	NOR	900	500			
TLV-ACGIH			1000			

BUTANE

Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP		1000			Gases

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VLEP	FRA	1900	800		
WEL	GBR	1450	600	1810	750
TLV	NOR	600	250		
TLV-ACGIH					1000

ISOBUTANE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min	Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3 ppm
RCP TLV		1000		RESP

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min	Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3 ppm
VLA	ESP	10		
VLEP	FRA	10		
WEL	GBR	4		RESP
WEL	GBR	10		INHAL
TLV	NOR	5		
TLV-ACGIH		10		

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 through effective local aspiration.

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

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

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

HAND PROTECTION

None required.

SKIN PROTECTION

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

EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 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.

ACRYLIC FILLER

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.

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

ISOBUTANE

Suitable glove material protective gloves, e.g. nitrile butadiene rubber gloves (NBR), leather gloves, heat insulating

Selection of protective gloves to meet specific workplace requirements.

Suitability for specific workplaces must be clarified with the manufacturers of protective gloves.

The information is based on our tests, references from literature and information from glove manufacturers or derived by analogy with similar materials.

Remember that the useful time per day of a chemical protection glove can be much shorter than the breakthrough time determined according to EN 374 due to the numerous influencing factors involved.

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE

Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. The suitability of the gloves and breakthrough time will differ according to the specific conditions of use. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for conditions of use. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to consider for this material include:

Thermally protective and chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely, wear glove-style gloves. If prolonged or repeated contact is likely, the use of chemical resistant gloves is recommended. If contact with forearms is likely, wear glove-style gloves. Nitrile, Polyvinyl chloride (PVC).

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

Appearance	aerosol
Colour	grey
Odour	characteristic
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point	Not available
Boiling range	Not available
Flash point	Not available
Evaporation rate	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available
Lower inflammability limit	1 % (V/V)
Upper inflammability limit	10,9 % (V/V)
Lower explosive limit	Not available
Upper explosive limit	Not available
Vapour pressure	8300 hPa

ACRYLIC FILLER

Vapour density	Not available
Relative density	Not available
Solubility	partially soluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	365 °C
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Explosive properties	Not available
Oxidising properties	Not available

9.2. Other information

Tenore del solvente:	
Solventi organici:	71,6%
Acqua:	0,1%
VOC(CE):	---
	644,9 g/l
Contenuto solido:	23,2%

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

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

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.

BUTANE

Vapors can form an explosive mixture with air.

ISOBUTANE

Vapors can form an explosive mixture with air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating.

BUTANE

Avoid heat and sources of ignition.

ISOBUTANE

Keep away from heat and other causes of fire.

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE

High temperatures, excessive heat

10.5. Incompatible materials

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

BUTANE

Strong oxidizing agents, chlorine, oxygen.

ISOBUTANE

Strong oxidizing agents, chlorine, oxygen.

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE

Strong oxidants, strong acids

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

BUTANE

In case of fire or production of thermal decomposition, for example, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide (CO₂).

ISOBUTANE

In case of fire or production of thermal decomposition, for example, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide (CO₂).

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

ACRYLIC FILLER

Information not available

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

Information not available

Interactive effects

Information not available

ACUTE TOXICITY

LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture:

13,93 mg/l

LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:

1393,33 mg/kg

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

LD50 (Oral) > 10000 mg/kg Rat

ETHYLBENZENE AND XYLENE REACTION MASS

Method: Equivalent or similar to EU Method B.2

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (male)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: LC50 6 700 ppm

PROPANE

Method: To study the concentrations at which the effects of the CNS occur following exposure by inhalation to propane by measuring LC50 (15 min) and EC50 (CNS) (10 min) in rats.

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Alderley Park (SPF); male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation

Results: LC50> 800 000 ppm

BUTANE

Method: Not indicated

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Alderley Park (SPF); male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation

Results: LC50: 1 443 mg / L air

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE

Method: OECD 420

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Wistar; female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: LD50> 2000 mg / kg bw

ACRYLIC FILLER

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE

Method: B46 In vitro skin irritation: test of the reconstituted human epidermis model

Reliability: 1

Species: Not indicated

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Not irritating

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE

Method: Not indicated

Reliability: 1

Species: Not indicated

Route of exposure: Ocular

Results: Not irritating

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Skin sensitization

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 429

Reliability: 1

Species: Mouse (CBA / JHsd; female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Not sensitizing

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ETHYLBENZENE AND XYLENE REACTION MASS

Method: Equivalent or similar OECD Guideline 478-test in vivo

Reliability: 2

Species: Mouse (Swiss Webster; male / female)

Route of exposure: Subcutaneous

Results: Negative

PROPANE

Method: OECD 471 in vitro test

Reliability: 1

Species: Histidine Salmonella

Results: Negative with or without metabolic activation

Method: OECD 474-test in vivo

Reliability: 1

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

Route of exposure: Inhalation (gas)

ACRYLIC FILLER

Results: Negative

BUTANE

Method: OECD 471 in vitro test

Reliability: 1

Species: Salmonella strains, S. typhimurium

Results: Negative without metabolic activation

Method: OECD 474-test in vivo

Reliability: 1

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

Route of exposure: Inhalation (gas)

Results: Negative

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 471 in vitro-Read across test

Reliability: 2

Species: S. typhimurium

Results: Negative with and without metabolic activation

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Method: EPA OPPTS 870.5375 - In vitro Mammalian Chromosome Aberration Test

Reliability: 2

Species: Chinese hamster

Results: Negative

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ETHYLBENZENE AND XYLENE REACTION MASS

Method: Equivalent or similar to EU Method B.32

Reliability: 2

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

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: Negative

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Reliability: 2

Species: Mouse (B6C3F1; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: NOEL 50000 ppm

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

BUTANE

Method: OECD 413

Reliability: 1

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

Route of exposure: Inhalation

Results: NOAEC 10000 ppm

ACRYLIC FILLER**Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility
PROPANE**

Method: OECD 413

Reliability: 1

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

Route of exposure: Inhalation

Results: NOAEC (fertility) 10 000 ppm

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE

Method: OECD 422-Read across

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Wistar; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: Negative, NOAEL (fertility) = 1000 mg / kg bw / day

**Adverse effects on development of the offspring
ETHYLBENZENE AND XYLENE REACTION MASS**

Method: Equivalent or similar OECD Guideline 414

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: NOAEC 500 ppm

PROPANE

Method: EPA OPPTS 870.3700

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (VAF / Plus®, Sprague-Dawley Derived (CD®) Crl: CD® IGS BR)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (gas)

Results: NOAEC (development) 10 426 ppm

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE

Method: OECD 422-Read across

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Wistar)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: Negative, NOAEL (development) = 1000 mg / kg bw / day

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Method: OECD Guideline 414

Reliability: 1

Species: Mouse (Wistar)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: NOAEL 1 000 mg / kg bw / day

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause respiratory irritation

ETHYLBENZENE AND XYLENE REACTION MASS

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

PROPANE

ACRYLIC FILLER

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

BUTANE

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

ISOBUTANE

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

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE

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

LIMESTONE

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

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

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

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

May cause damage to organs

ETHYLBENZENE AND XYLENE REACTION MASS

Method: Equivalent or similar to EU Method B.32

Reliability: 2

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

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: NOAEL 250 mg / kg bw / day

PROPANE

Method: OECD 422

Reliability: 1

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

Route of exposure: Inhalation (gas)

Results: NOAEC 16 000 ppm

BUTANE

Method: OECD 413

Reliability: 1

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

Route of exposure: Inhalation (gas)

Results: NOAEC = 10000 ppm

ISOBUTANE

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

ACRYLIC FILLER

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE

Method: OECD 422-Read across

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Wistar; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: Negative, NOAEL = 1000 mg / kg bw / day

LIMESTONE

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

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

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

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

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

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE

LC50 - for Fish	2120 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 18,5 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 18,5 mg/l

ETHYLBENZENE AND XYLENE REACTION

MASS

LC50 - for Fish	2,6 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	1 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	1,3 mg/l/72h
EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants	0,44 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	0,44 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and degradability

BUTANE

Quickly degradable in water.

BUTANE

Solubility in water	0,1 - 100 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Solubility in water	< 0,001 mg/l
Degradability: information not available	

ACRYLIC FILLER

PROPANE

Solubility in water 0,1 - 100 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

BUTANE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1,09

PROPANE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1,09

12.4. Mobility in soil

Information not available

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage 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.

BUTANE

No waste key number according to the European list of waste types can be assigned to this product, since this classification is based on the use (not yet determined) for which the product is intended for the consumer.

The key number for the waste must be determined according to the European waste type list (decision on the EU waste type list 2000/532 / EC) in collaboration with the disposal company / producer / authority Official.

ISOBUTANE

Compliance with local regulations, e.g. incineration through flaring system.

No waste key number according to the European list of waste types can be assigned to this product, since this classification is based on the use (not yet determined) for which the product is intended for the consumer.

The key number for the waste must be determined according to the European waste type list (decision on the EU waste type list 2000/532 / EC) in collaboration with the disposal company / producer / authority Official.

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE

The product is suitable for combustion in a closed controlled burner for the value or disposal of the fuel by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent the formation of undesirable combustion products.

ACRYLIC FILLER

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number

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: --
Special Provision: -
IMDG: EMS: F-D, S-U
IATA: Cargo:
Pass.:
Special Instructions:

Limited
Quantities: 1
L

Tunnel
restriction
code: (D)

Limited
Quantities: 1
L

Maximum
quantity: 150
Kg
Maximum
quantity: 75
Kg
A145, A167,
A802

Packaging
instructions:
203
Packaging
instructions:
203

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**

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

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

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Aerosol 1	Aerosol, category 1
Aerosol 3	Aerosol, category 3
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Press. Gas (Liq.)	Liquefied gas
Press. Gas	Pressurised gas
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity, category 2
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
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
H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may burst if heated.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
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.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

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

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
 2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
 3. Regulation (EU) 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
 8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
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 14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
 15. Regulation (EU) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
 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:

02 / 03 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 16.