

## 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 15600-3135-Black  
411 00 15654-3135B-White fluo  
Product name: FLUO SITE PAINT

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

Intended use: Construction paints for tracing

#### 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.

#### 2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:

## FLUO SITE PAINT



Signal words: Danger

## Hazard statements:

**H222** Extremely flammable aerosol.  
**H229** Pressurised container: may burst if heated.

## 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.  
**P102** Keep out of reach of children.

**Contains:** HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC  
HYDROCARBONS, C9-C10, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC

## 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)
<b>BUTANE</b>		
CAS 106-97-8	19,5 ≤ x < 21	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		
<b>PROPANE</b>		
CAS 74-98-6	19,5 ≤ 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		
<b>METHYL ETHYL KETONE</b>		
CAS 78-93-3	8 ≤ x < 9	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC 201-159-0		

## FLUO SITE PAINT

INDEX 606-002-00-3

Reg. no. 01-2119457290-43-XXXX

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL  
ACETATE**CAS 108-65-6  $8 \leq x < 9$  Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336

EC 203-603-9

INDEX 607-195-00-7

Reg. no. 01-2119475791-29-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

**HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-  
ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES,  
<2% AROMATIC**CAS 64742-48-9  $8 \leq x < 9$  Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066

EC 919-857-5

INDEX -

Reg. no. 01-2119463258-33-XXXX

**HYDROCARBONS, C9-C10, N-  
ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES,  
<2% AROMATIC**CAS -  $8 \leq x < 9$  Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412, EUH066

EC 927-241-2

INDEX -

Reg. no. 01-2119471843-32-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: 48,00 %

**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.

**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.

## FLUO SITE PAINT

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	TLV-ACGIH RCP TLV	ACGIH 2019 ACGIH TLVs and BEIs – Appendix H

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

### HYDROCARBONS, C9-C10, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC

#### Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers			Chronic systemic	Effects on workers			Chronic systemic
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local		Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	
Oral				46 mg/kg bw/d				

Inhalation	185 mg/m3	871 mg/m3
Skin	46 mg/kg bw/d	77 mg/kg bw/d

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

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE						
Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	275	50	550	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	274	50	548	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
TLV	NOR	270	50			SKIN
VLE	PRT	275	50	550	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	SKIN
Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC						
Normal value in fresh water				0,635	mg/l	
Normal value in marine water				0,064	mg/l	
Normal value for fresh water sediment				3,29	mg/kg	
Normal value for marine water sediment				0,329	mg/kg	
Normal value of STP microorganisms				100	mg/l	
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment				0,29	mg/kg	

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL								
	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral		500 mg/kg bw/d		36 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation			33 mg/m3	33 mg/m3			550 mg/m3	275 mg/m3
Skin				320 mg/kg bw/d				796 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	

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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			
<b>Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL</b>									
	Effects on consumers					Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic		Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				31 mg/kg bw/d					
Inhalation				106 mg/m3					600 mg/m3
Skin				412 mg/kg bw/d					1161 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 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 I 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

## FLUO SITE PAINT

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

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C10, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC

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 your conditions of use. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to consider for this material include:

Chemical resistant gloves are recommended. Nitrile, CEN EN 420 and EN 374 standards provide general requirements and lists of glove types.

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC

Chemical resistant gloves are recommended. Nitrile, standards CEN EN 420 and EN 374 provide general requirements and lists of types of gloves.

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.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Use gloves chemically resistant to this material in case of prolonged or frequent repeated contact. Use chemical resistant gloves classified according to EN374: protective gloves against chemicals and microorganisms. Examples of preferred barrier material for gloves include: Butyl rubber. Polyethylene. Chlorinated polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable barrier materials for gloves include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Nitrile / butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). In the event of prolonged or frequently repeated contact, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher is recommended (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374). When only a short contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 1 or more is recommended (breakthrough time greater than 10 minutes according to EN 374)

## SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

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

Appearance	viscous liquid
Colour	colourless
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	Not available
Upper inflammability limit	Not available



## FLUO SITE PAINT

Lower explosive limit	Not available
Upper explosive limit	Not available
Vapour pressure	Not available
Vapour density	Not available
Relative density	Not available
Solubility	insoluble in water
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**

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.

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

With the air it may slowly develop peroxides that explode with an increase in temperature.

**METHYL ETHYL KETONE**

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

**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.

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

May react violently with: oxidising substances, strong acids, alkaline metals.

**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.

**10.4. Conditions to avoid**

Avoid overheating.

**BUTANE**

Avoid heat and sources of ignition.

**HYDROCARBONS, C9-C10, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC**

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other sources of ignition.

**HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC**

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other sources of ignition.

**ISOBUTANE**

Keep away from heat and other causes of fire.

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

The product can oxidize at high temperatures. Avoid static discharge. Flammable vapors can be released at high temperatures

**METHYL ETHYL KETONE**

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat.

**10.5. Incompatible materials**

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

**BUTANE**

Strong oxidizing agents, chlorine, oxygen.

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C10, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC

strong oxidants

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC

Strong oxidants

ISOBUTANE

Strong oxidizing agents, chlorine, oxygen.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Incompatible with: oxidising substances, strong acids, alkaline metals.

Avoid contact with oxidizing materials. Avoid contact with: strong acids. Strong oxidants.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

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

#### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

BUTANE

In case of fire or production of thermal decomposition, for example, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

ISOBUTANE

In case of fire or production of thermal decomposition, for example, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

## SECTION 11. Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

The main route of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory route is less important due to the low vapour pressure of the product.

Information on likely routes of exposure

## FLUO SITE PAINT

## 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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

## 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Above 100 ppm causes irritation of the eye, nose and oropharynx mucous membranes. At 1000 ppm, disturbance of equilibrium and severe eye irritation can be noticed. Clinical and biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and eye irritation with direct contact. No chronic effects on humans have been reported (INCR, 2010).

Interactive effects

Information not available

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

## 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

LD50 (Oral) 8530 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) > 5000 mg/kg Rat

## 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)

**FLUO SITE PAINT**

Route of exposure: Inhalation  
Results: LC50: 1 443 mg / L air

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C10, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 423

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Wistar; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: LD50> 15 000 mg / kg bw

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403

Reliability: 1

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

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: LC50> 4 951 mg / m<sup>3</sup> air

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402

Reliability: 2

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

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: LD50> 5 000 mg / kg bw

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC

Method: OECD 423

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Wistar; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: LD50> 15 000 mg / kg bw

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 403

Reliability: 1

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

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: LC50> 4 951 mg / m<sup>3</sup> air

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 402

Reliability: 2

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

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: LD50> 5 000 mg / kg bw

**SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION**

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C10, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 404

Reliability: 1

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Irritating

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 404

Reliability: 1

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Irritating

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

**FLUO SITE PAINT**

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

**METHYL ETHYL KETONE**

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

**SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION**

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C10, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC

Method: OECD Guideline 405  
Reliability: 1  
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)  
Route of exposure: Ocular  
Results: Not irritating

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC

Method: OECD 405  
Reliability: 1  
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)  
Route of exposure: Ocular  
Results: Not irritating

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

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

**METHYL ETHYL KETONE**

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

**RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION**

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C10, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406  
Reliability: 2  
Species: guinea pig (Hartley; female)

## FLUO SITE PAINT

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Sensitizing

Skin sensitization

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC

Method: OECD 406

Reliability: 2

Species: guinea pig (Hartley; female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Not sensitizing

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar from OECD 406

Reliability: 2

Species: guinea pig (Dunkin-Hartley; male / 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

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

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)

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

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C10, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC

Method: OECD Guideline 471-in vitro test

Reliability: 1

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Species: *S. typhimurium*  
Results: Negative  
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 478-test in vivo  
Reliability: 1  
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)  
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)  
Results: Negative

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC

Method: OECD 471 in vitro test  
Reliability: 1  
Species: *S. typhimurium*  
Results: Negative with or without metabolic activation  
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 474 in vivo test  
Reliability: 1  
Species: Mouse (CD-1; male / female)  
Route of exposure: Oral  
Results: Negative

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar from OECD 471-in vitro test  
Reliability: 1  
Species: *Salmonella typhimurium*  
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

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 453  
Reliability: 1  
Species: Rat (F344 / N; male / female)  
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)  
Results: NOAEC 138 mg / m<sup>3</sup> air

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Method: OECD Guideline 453  
Reliability: 1  
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)  
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)  
Results: NOEL 300 ppm

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY



## FLUO SITE PAINT

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

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C10, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC

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

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C10, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD TG 413

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: NOAEC > = 400 ppm

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC

Method: OECD TG 413

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: NOAEC > = 400 ppm

## 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Method: OECD Guideline 416

Reliability: 1

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

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: NOAEL 300 ppm

## 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

Adverse effects on development of the offspring

## PROPANE

Method: EPA OPPTS 870.3700

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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

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C10, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 414

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Crj: CD (SD))

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: NOAEL 500 mg / kg bw / day

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar from OECD 414

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)

Route of exposure: Inhalation

Results: NOAEL 500 ppm

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

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

PROPANE

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.

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C10, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC

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

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is 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.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

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

## FLUO SITE PAINT

## METHYL ETHYL KETONE

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

Target organ

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C10, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC

Central nervous system

## 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Central nervous system

## METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Central nervous system.

Route of exposure

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC

Dermal and inhalation

## 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Oral

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

## 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

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C10, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC

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

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 422

Reliability: 1

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

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: NOAEL >= 1000 mg / kg / day

## FLUO SITE PAINT

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 413

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Albino; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: NOAEC 10186 mg / m<sup>3</sup>

## 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.

## 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Method: OECD Guideline 422

Reliability: 2

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

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: NOAEL 1000 mg / kg / day

Method: OECD Guideline 453

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: NOEL 300 ppm

Method: Equivalent or similar from OECD 410

Reliability: 1

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

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: NOAEL > 1 000 mg / kg bw / day

## 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

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

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

Information not available

**12.2. Persistence and degradability**

## BUTANE

Quickly degradable in water.

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C10, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES, <2% AROMATIC

Quickly biodegradable, 80% in 28 days.

## 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Rapidly biodegradable, from 70.5% to 93.4% in 45 days.

## METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Rapidly degradable in water, 60% in 14 days.

## METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Solubility in water &gt; 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

## BUTANE

Solubility in water 0,1 - 100 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

## 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water &gt; 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

## PROPANE

Solubility in water 0,1 - 100 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

**12.3. Bioaccumulative potential**

## METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,3

## BUTANE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1,09

## 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1,2

## 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

## FLUO SITE PAINT

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.

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

This product, when disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state, must be treated as hazardous waste according to EC Directive 91/689 / EEC. Disposal practices must comply with all national and provincial laws and local or local laws governing hazardous waste. Further evaluation may be required for used, contaminated and residual materials. Do not discharge into sewers, onto the ground or into any body of water.

**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**

## FLUO SITE PAINT

ADR / RID: NO  
IMDG: NO  
IATA: NO

**14.6. Special precautions for user**

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

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

Information not relevant

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

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:

## FLUO SITE PAINT

None

#### Healthcare controls

Information not available

### 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:

<b>Flam. Gas 1A</b>	Flammable gas, category 1A
<b>Aerosol 1</b>	Aerosol, category 1
<b>Aerosol 3</b>	Aerosol, category 3
<b>Flam. Liq. 2</b>	Flammable liquid, category 2
<b>Flam. Liq. 3</b>	Flammable liquid, category 3
<b>Press. Gas</b>	Pressurised gas
<b>Press. Gas (Liq.)</b>	Liquefied gas
<b>Asp. Tox. 1</b>	Aspiration hazard, category 1
<b>Eye Irrit. 2</b>	Eye irritation, category 2
<b>STOT SE 3</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
<b>Aquatic Chronic 3</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
<b>H220</b>	Extremely flammable gas.
<b>H222</b>	Extremely flammable aerosol.
<b>H229</b>	Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H280</b>	Contains gas under pressure; may burst if heated.
<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>H412</b>	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>EUH066</b>	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

#### LEGEND:

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



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- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

**GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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.