

Safety Data Sheet

According to U.S.A. Federal Hazcom 2012

1. Identification

1.1. Product identifier

Code: WPFO0416--A
Product name: FONDO ALL'ACQUA TIX 416 BIANCO

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

Identified Uses	Industrial	Professional	Consumer
Paint product	✓	-	-

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: ICRO COATINGS S.p.A.
Full address: Via Bedeschi, 25
District and Country: 24040 Chignolo D'Isola (BG) Italia
Tel: +39 035 999711
Fax: +39 035 999712
e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: gianluca.cerina@icro.it
Supplier: ICRO COATINGS S.p.A. con Socio Unico - Via Bedeschi 25 - 24040 Chignolo d'Isola (BG) - Italy

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to: Hartley group - 10616 Bailey Road STE. D - Cornelius, NC 28031 - USA - +01 704-230-4047

2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification and Hazard Statement: Carcinogenicity, category 2 Suspected of causing cancer.
Hazard pictograms:



Signal words: Warning

Hazard statements: H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary statements:

Prevention:
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
Response:
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention.
Storage:
P405 Store locked up.
Disposal:
P501 Dispose of the product / container in accordance with current legislation

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2. Hazards identification ... / >>

2.2. Other hazards

Additional hazards

Contains:

2-METHYL-2H-ISOTHIAZOL-3-ONE

2,4,7,9-TETRAMETHYLDEC-5-YNE-4,7-DIOL

May produce an allergic reaction.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification:
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		
CAS	13463-67-7	$12.5 \leq x < 13.5$
EC	236-675-5	
INDEX		
CALCIUM CARBONATE HYDRATE		
CAS	471-34-1	$11 \leq x < 12$
EC	207-439-9	
INDEX		
TALC		
CAS	14807-96-6	$6 \leq x < 7$
EC	238-877-9	
INDEX		
2-BUTOXYETHANOL		
CAS	111-76-2	$3 \leq x < 3.5$
EC	203-905-0	
INDEX		
2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL		
CAS	112-34-5	$1 \leq x < 1.5$
EC	203-961-6	
INDEX		
1,2-PROPANEDIOL		
CAS	57-55-6	$0 \leq x < 0$
EC	200-338-0	
INDEX		
TRIETHYLAMINE		
CAS	121-44-8	$0.1 \leq x < 0.4$
EC	204-469-4	
INDEX		
ETHANEDIOL		
CAS	107-21-1	$0 \leq x < 0.05$
EC	203-473-3	
INDEX		
GLYOXAL		
CAS	107-22-2	$0 \leq x < 0.05$
EC	203-474-9	
INDEX		

* There is a batch to batch variation.

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

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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 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention.

INGESTION: Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.

INHALATION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for rescue workers.

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

5. Fire-fighting 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

Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

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

6.2. Environmental precautions

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

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

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7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

USA	NIOSH-REL	NIOSH publication No. 2005-149, 3th printing, 2007.
USA	OSHA-PEL	Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits for Air Contaminants TABLE Z-1-1910.1000.
USA	CAL/OSHA-PEL	California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal-OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs).
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; 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 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2021

CALCIUM CARBONATE HYDRATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
CAL/OSHA	USA	10				INHAL
CAL/OSHA	USA	5				RESP
NIOSH	USA	10				INHAL
NIOSH	USA	5				RESP

AMMONIA

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OEL	EU	14	20	36	50	

TALC

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-	2				
OSHA	USA		20			
OSHA	USA	30				INHAL
OSHA	USA	10				RESP
CAL/OSHA	USA	2				RESP
NIOSH	USA	2				RESP

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8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-	10				
OSHA	USA	15				INHAL
CAL/OSHA	USA	10				INHAL
CAL/OSHA	USA	5				RESP

GLYOXAL

Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-	0.1				INHAL
CAL/OSHA	USA	0.1				

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OEL	EU	67.5	10	101.2	15	
TLV-ACGIH	-	66	10			INHAL

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-	97	20			
OEL	EU	98	20	246	50	SKIN
OSHA	USA	240	50			SKIN
CAL/OSHA	USA	97	20			SKIN
NIOSH	USA	24	5			SKIN

ETHANEDIOL

Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-			10		INHAL
TLV-ACGIH	-		25		50	
OEL	EU	52	20	104	40	SKIN
CAL/OSHA	USA	100	40			
NIOSH	USA				50 (C)	

TRIETHYLAMINE

Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-		0.5		1	SKIN
OEL	EU	8.4	2	12.6	3	SKIN
OSHA	USA	100	25			
CAL/OSHA	USA	4.1	1			SKIN
NIOSH	USA		10		15	

Legend:

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

8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration. Personal protective equipment must comply with current regulations.

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138).

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

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends

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8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

on the duration and type of use.

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear. Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, wear a mask with a NIOSH certified filter, whose class must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration (NIOSH 42 CFR 84, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus or external air-intake breathing apparatus. For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard NIOSH 42 CFR 84, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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

9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	liquid	
Colour	white	
Odour	characteristic	
Odour threshold	Not available	
pH	7	
Melting point / freezing point	0 °C	
Initial boiling point	100 °C (212 °F)	
Boiling range	Not available	
Flash point	Not applicable	
Evaporation rate	Not available	
Flammability (solid, gas)	not applicable	
Lower inflammability limit	Not applicable	
Upper inflammability limit	Not applicable	
Lower explosive limit	Not applicable	
Upper explosive limit	Not applicable	
Vapour pressure	Not determined	
Vapour density	Not applicable	
Relative density	1.37 g/cm ³	Temperature: 20 °C
Solubility	soluble in water	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not applicable	
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable	
Decomposition temperature	Not applicable	
Viscosity	Not applicable	
Explosive properties	not applicable	
Oxidising properties	not applicable	

9.2. Other information

VOC : 6,06 % - 83,01 g/litre

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

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

1,2-PROPANEDIOL

Hygroscopic. Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

At high temperatures it tends to oxidate to form propionaldehyde and lactic and acetic acid.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Decomposes under the effect of heat.

ETHANEDIOL

In the air absorbs moisture. Decomposes at temperatures above 200°C/392°F.

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10. Stability and reactivity ... / >>

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.

GLYOXAL

Polymerises on contact with: amines, ammonia, water, alkaline substances. May react dangerously with: nitric acid, sodium hydroxide, sulphuric acid, chlorosulphuric acid, ethyleneamine. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

May react with: oxidising substances. May form peroxides with: oxygen. Develops hydrogen on contact with: aluminium. May form explosive mixtures with: air.

1,2-PROPANEDIOL

May react dangerously with: acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising agents.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

May react dangerously with: aluminium, oxidising agents. Forms peroxides with: air.

ETHANEDIOL

Risk of explosion on contact with: perchloric acid. May react dangerously with: chlorosulphuric acid, sodium hydroxide, sulphuric acid, phosphorus pentasulphide, chromium (III) oxide, chromyl chloride, potassium perchlorate, potassium dichromate, sodium peroxide, aluminium. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

None in particular. However the usual precautions used for chemical products should be respected.

GLYOXAL

May polymerise if exposed to: heat, light.

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

Avoid exposure to: air.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames.

ETHANEDIOL

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames.

10.5. Incompatible materials

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

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

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

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

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

May develop: hydrogen.

1,2-PROPANEDIOL

May develop: carbon oxides.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

May develop: hydrogen.

ETHANEDIOL

May develop: hydroxyacetaldehyde, glyoxal, acetaldehyde, methane, carbon monoxide, hydrogen.

11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.

It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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11. Toxicological information ... / >>

ETHANEDIOL

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: inhalation of ambient air; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

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

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

May be absorbed by inhalation, ingestion and skin contact; is irritating for the skin and especially for the eyes. May cause damage to the spleen. At room temperature the danger of inhalation is unlikely, due to the low vapour pressure of the substance.

ETHANEDIOL

Ingestion initially stimulates the central nervous system; later replaced by a phase of depression. There may be kidney damage, with anuria and uremia. Over-exposure symptoms are: vomiting, drowsiness, difficulty in breathing, convulsions. The lethal dose for humans is approx. 1.4 ml/kg.

Interactive effects

Information not available

ACUTE TOXICITY

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

LD50 (Oral): > 2000 mg/kg Rat

GLYOXAL

LD50 (Oral): 7070 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal): 10000 mg/kg Rabbit

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

LD50 (Oral): 2410 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal): 2764 mg/kg Rabbit

1,2-PROPANEDIOL

LD50 (Oral): 20800 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal): 20800 mg/kg Rat

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

LD50 (Oral): 1200 mg/kg Guinea pig
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 2.2 mg/l/4h Rat

ETHANEDIOL

LD50 (Oral): > 2000 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal): 9530 mg/kg Rabbit

TRIETHYLAMINE

LD50 (Oral): 730 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal): 580 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 7.22 mg/l/4h Rat

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Contains:

2-METHYL-2H-ISOTHIAZOL-3-ONE

2,4,7,9-TETRAMETHYLDEC-5-YNE-4,7-DIOL

May produce an allergic reaction.

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

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11. Toxicological information ... / >>

CARCINOGENICITY

Suspected of causing cancer

Carcinogenicity Assessment:

13463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE ACGIH:: A4 IARC:2B
14807-96-6	TALC ACGIH:: A1 IARC:3
111-76-2	2-BUTOXYETHANOL ACGIH:: A3 IARC:3
121-44-8	TRIETHYLAMINE ACGIH:: A4
107-21-1	ETHANEDIOL ACGIH:: A4
107-22-2	GLYOXAL ACGIH:: A4

ETHANEDIOL

Available studies have shown no carcinogenic potential. In a carcinogenicity study lasting two years, carried out by the US National Toxicology Program (NTP), in which ethylene glycol was administered in the feed, "no evidence of carcinogenic activity" in male and female B6C3F1 mice was observed (NTP, 1993).

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

12. Ecological information

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation.

12.1. Toxicity

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

EC50 - for Crustacea	> 2.41 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	100 mg/l/72h
EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants	2 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Fish	> 0.004 mg/l/28d
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	100 mg/l/28d
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	1 mg/l/32d

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12. Ecological information ... / >>

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

LC50 - for Fish	1.3 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 100 mg/l/48h daphnia
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	1101 mg/l/72h

TRIETHYLAMINE

LC50 - for Fish	24 mg/l/96h oryzias latipes (medaka)
EC50 - for Crustacea	17 mg/l/48h ceriodaphnia
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	8 mg/l/72h pseudokirchneriella subcapitata
Chronic NOEC for Fish	3.2 mg/l oncorhynchus mykiss @ 60 d
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	11 mg/l daphnia magna @ 21 d

12.2. Persistence and degradability

TALC

Solubility in water	< 0.1 mg/l
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TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Solubility in water	< 0.001 mg/l
Degradability: information not available	

GLYOXAL

Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

1,2-PROPANEDIOL

Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

ETHANEDIOL

Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

TRIETHYLAMINE

Solubility in water	> 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

GLYOXAL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	-1.15
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12. Ecological information ... / >>

BCF 3.2

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1

1,2-PROPANEDIOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -1.07

BCF 0.09

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0.81

ETHANEDIOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -1.36

TRIETHYLAMINE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1.45

BCF < 0.5

12.4. Mobility in soil

GLYOXAL

Partition coefficient: soil/water 0.32

1,2-PROPANEDIOL

Partition coefficient: soil/water 0.46

TRIETHYLAMINE

Partition coefficient: soil/water 2.57

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 \geq than 0,1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Information not available

13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse, when possible. Neat product residues should be considered special non-hazardous waste.

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

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

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

14. Transport information

The product is not dangerous under current provisions of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and by Rail (RID), of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), and of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations.

14.1. UN number

Not applicable

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14. Transport information ... / >>

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Not applicable

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Not applicable

14.4. Packing group

Not applicable

14.5. Environmental hazards

Not applicable

14.6. Special precautions for user

Not applicable

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

Information not relevant

15. Regulatory information

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

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA:

All components of this product are listed on US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory or are exempt from the listing / notification requirements.

Clean Air Act Section 112(b):

121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances:

No component(s) listed.

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances:

No component(s) listed.

Clean Water Act – Priority Pollutants:

No component(s) listed.

Clean Water Act – Toxic Pollutants:

No component(s) listed.

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals):

No component(s) listed.

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals):

No component(s) listed.

EPA List of Lists:

313 Category Code:

121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ:

No component(s) listed.

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15. Regulatory information ... / >>

EPCRA 304 EHS RQ:
 No component(s) listed.

CERCLA RQ:
 121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

EPCRA 313 TRI:
 121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

RCRA Code:
 121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

CAA 112 (r) RMP TQ:
 No component(s) listed.

State Regulations

Massachussetts:

14807-96-6 TALC
 13463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE (Titanium dioxide (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size))
 111-76-2 2-BUTOXYETHANOL
 121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

Minnesota:

14807-96-6 TALC
 13463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE (Titanium dioxide (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size))
 57-55-6 1,2-PROPANEDIOL
 111-76-2 2-BUTOXYETHANOL
 121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

New Jersey:

14807-96-6 TALC
 13463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE (Titanium dioxide (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size))
 57-55-6 1,2-PROPANEDIOL
 111-76-2 2-BUTOXYETHANOL
 121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

New York:

121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

Pennsylvania:

13463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE (Titanium dioxide (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size))
 57-55-6 1,2-PROPANEDIOL
 111-76-2 2-BUTOXYETHANOL
 121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

California:

14807-96-6 TALC
 111-76-2 2-BUTOXYETHANOL
 121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

Proposition 65:

WARNING! This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or reproductive harm.

13463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

	NSRL / MADL (µg/day)					
Hazard type	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Intravenous	Note	

International Regulations

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to Regulation (EU) 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

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16. Other information

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

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H227	Combustible liquid.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

LEGEND:

- 313 CATEGORY CODE: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act Section 313 Category Code
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAA 112 © RMP TQ: Risk Management Plan Threshold Quantity (Clean Air Act Section 112©)
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CERCLA RQ: Reportable Quantity (Comprehensive Environment Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)
- CLP: Regulation (EC) 1272/2008
- DEA: Drug Enforcement Administration
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency
- EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act
- EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Threshold Planning Quantity (Section 302 Category Code)
- EPCRA 304 EHS RQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Reportable Quantity (Section 304 Category Code)
- EPCRA 313 TRI: Toxics Release Inventory (Section 313 Category Code)
- 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
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- RCRA Code: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Code
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 1907/2006
- REL: Recommended exposure limit
- 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.
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- GHS rev. 3
- The Merck Index. 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy
- 6 NYCRR part 597
- Cal/OSHA website

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16. Other information ... / >>

- California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act
- EPA website
- Hazard Communication Standard (HCS 2012)
- IARC website
- List Of Lists EPA: Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112© of the Clean Air Act
- Massachusetts 105 CMR Department of public health 670.000: "Right to Know"
- Minensota Chapter 5206 Departemnt Of Labor and Industry Hazardous Substances, Employee "Right to Know".
- New Jersey Worker and Community Right to know Act N.J.S.A.
- NTP. 2011. Report on Carcinogens, 12th Edition.
- OSHA website
- Pennsylvania, Hazardous Substance List, Chapter 323

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.

CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION

Product classification derives from criteria established by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200), unless determined otherwise in Section 11 and 12. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.