



## Safety Data Sheet

### 1. Identification of the substance / preparation and the Company

#### 1.1 Identification of the substance or preparation

Product name Additivo opacante per new lack e ne w wood flatting

#### 1.2 Use of the substance / preparation

Intended use Pasta opacante all'acqua

#### 1.3 Company identification

Name J COLORS S.p.A.  
Full address VIA SETTEMBRINI, 39  
District and Country 20020 LAINATE MI  
ITALIA  
Tel. +39 02 937541  
Fax +39 02 93754274

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet lab@jcolors.com

Product distribution by Laboratorio J Colors S.p.A  
+39 02 93754222/243

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone

For urgent inquiries refer to Centro Antiveleni Milano  
Niguarda +39 02 66101029

### 2. Hazards Identification

#### 2.1 Substance/Preparation Classification

This product is not dangerous under 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC directives and subsequent amendments. Nevertheless, this preparation contains dangerous substances in concentrations that must be declared in section No. 3 and requires a safety data sheet containing all the information required under the Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments.

### 3. Composition / Information on ingredients

Contains:

Name	Concentration % (C)	Classification
<b>2,4,7,9,TETRAMETILDEC-5-IN-4,7 DIOL</b> C.A.S. number 126-86-3 EC number 204-809-1	0,90<= C <2,00	R52/53
<b>ETHANEDIOL</b> C.A.S. number 107-21-1 EC number 203-473-3 INDEX number 603-027-00-1	0,90<= C <2,00	Xn R22

The complete text of -R- phrases is specified in section 16.

### 4. First aid measures

EYES: Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical advice.

SKIN: Wash immediately with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before using them again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If breathing is irregular, seek medical advice.

INGESTION: Obtain immediate medical attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.



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### 5. Fire-fighting measures

#### 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.

#### SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

The extinction equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and nebulised water.

#### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA WHICH SHALL NOT BE USED FOR SAFETY REASONS

None in particular.

#### HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Do not breathe combustion products (carbon oxide, toxic pyrolysis products, etc).

#### SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Hardhat with visor, fireproof clothing (fireproof jacket and trousers with straps around arms, legs and waist), work gloves (fireproof, cut proof and dielectric), a depressurised mask with facemask covering the whole of the operator's face or a self-respirator (self-protector) in the event of large quantities of foam.

### 6. Accidental release measures

#### PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS

Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site. If there are no contraindications, spray solid products with water to prevent the formation of dust. Use breathing equipment if fumes or powders are released into the air. Block the leakage if there is no hazard. Do not handle damaged containers or the leaked product before donning appropriate protective gear. For information on risks for the environmental and health, respiratory tract protection, ventilation and personal protection equipment, see the other sections of this sheet.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

The product must not penetrate the sewers, surface water, ground water and neighbouring areas.

#### METHODS FOR CLEANING UP

Use inert absorbent material (sand, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth, Kieselguhr, etc.) to soak up leaked product. Collect the majority of the remaining material and deposit it in containers for disposal. If there are no contraindications, use jets of water to eliminate product residues. Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

### 7. Handling and storage

Store in a well ventilated place, keeping the containers closed when not used. Do not smoke while handling. Keep far away from sources of heat, bright flames and sparks and other sources of ignition.

### 8. Exposure control / personal protection.

#### 8.1 Exposure limit values

Product name	Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
			mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	
ETHANEDIOL	TLV-ACGIH				100(C)	36,4(C)	Skin
	OEL	EU	52				Skin
	OEL	IRL	20		40		Skin
	WEL	UK		20		40	Skin

C = CEILING

#### 8.2 Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protection equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration or bad air vent.

#### HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category I (ref. Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN 374) work gloves, such as those in latex, PVC or equivalent.

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: degradation, breakage times and permeation. Work glove resistance to preparations should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. Gloves' limit depends on the duration of exposure.

#### SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (ref. Directive 89/686/CEE and standard EN 344). Wash body with soap and water after removing overalls.

#### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION



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If the threshold value for one or more of the substances present in the preparation for daily exposure in the workplace or to a fraction established by the company's prevention and protection service is exceeded, wear a mask with an A or universal filter, the class (1, 2 or 3) of which must be chosen according to the limit concentration of use (ref. standard EN 141).

The use of breathing protection equipment, such as masks with organic vapour and dust/mist cartridges, is necessary in the absence of technical measures limiting worker exposure. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance in question is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the relative exposure limit and in the event of an emergency, or when exposure levels are unknown or the concentration of oxygen in the workplace is less than 17% volume, wear self-contained, open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (ref. standard EN 137) or fresh air hose breathing apparatus for use with full face mask, half mask or mouthpiece (ref. standard EN 138).

### EYE PROTECTION

Use of protective airtight goggles (ref. standard EN 166) recommended.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

Colour	White
Odour	Odourless
Appearance	Liquid
Solubility	Water-soluble
Viscosity	Tixotropico
Vapour density	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available
Reactive Properties	Not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
pH	Not available
Boiling point	Not available
Flash point	> 61 °C
Explosive properties	Not available
Vapour pressure	16,08 a 20° C
Specific gravity	1,095 Kg/l
Solid content:	20,47%
VOC (Directive 1999/13/EC) :	5,72% - 62,63 g/litre of preparation
VOC (volatile carbon) :	2,61% - 28,57 g/litre of preparation

## 10. Stability and reactivity

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage. Due to thermal decomposition or in the event of a fire vapours may be produced potentially dangerous to health.

Propylene glycol: it is hygroscopic, stable at normal conditions; at high temperatures, it tends to oxidize yielding propionaldehyde as well as lactic and acetic acid.

Ethylene glycol may absorb moisture from the atmosphere up to twice its own weight.

## 11. Toxicological information

Ethylene glycol: following ingestion it initially stimulates the CNS; later on depression results. Renal damage with anuria and uremia may occur. Symptoms of over exposure are: vomiting, somnolence, difficulty in breathing, convulsions. The lethal dose in man is approximately 1.4 l/kg. The way of entry is inhalation and ingestion.

## 12. Ecological information

Ethylene glycol is biodegradable.

No specific data are available for this product. Handle it according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Do not contaminate soil, sewers and waterways. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or sewers or contaminate soil or vegetation.

Please take all the proper measures to reduce harmful effects on aquifers.

## 13. Disposal consideration

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

This substance 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.



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### 15. Regulatory information

Warning symbols: None  
Hazard sentences (R): None  
Caution recommendations (S): None  
Safety data sheet available upon request for professional users.

Danger labelling under directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and following amendments and adjustments.  
Product not intended for uses provided for by Dir. 2004/42/CE.

### 16. Other information

Text of -R- phrases quoted in section 3 of the sheet.

<b>R52/53</b>	HARMFUL TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT.
<b>R22</b>	HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.

#### GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Directive 1999/45/EC and following amendments;
2. Directive 67/548/EEC and following amendments and adjustments (technical adjustment XXIX);
3. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament;
4. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament;
5. The Merck Index. - 10th Edition;
6. Handling Chemical Safety;
7. Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances;
8. INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet);
9. Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology;
10. N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition;

#### 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.

#### Changes to previous review

The following sections were modified:  
09/15