



J COLORS S.p.A.

Morgan's primer minio mare

Divisione TOSCANO
Revision nr.6
Dated 05/02/2010
Printed on 02/05/2010
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Safety Data Sheet

1. Identification of the substance / preparation and the Company

1.1 Identification of the substance or preparation

Product name Morgan's primer minio mare

1.2 Use of the substance / preparation

Intended use Red lead synthetic antirusting paint

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 dangerous under 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC directives and subsequent amendments. Therefore, this product requires a safety data sheet according to the Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments. Further information on health and/or environmental hazards can be found in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Danger Symbols: T-N
R phrases: 10 - 20/22 - 33 - 40 - 50/53 - 61 - 62 - 65

2.2 Danger Identification

Because of its chemical-physical features, this product is graded as flammable (flash-point 21 °C or higher and 55 °C or lower).
HARMFUL BY INHALATION AND IF SWALLOWED.
DANGER OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS.
LIMITED EVIDENCE OF A CARCINOGENIC EFFECT.
VERY TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT.
MAY CAUSE HARM TO THE UNBORN CHILD.
POSSIBLE RISK OF IMPAIRED FERTILITY.
HARMFUL: MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED.
This product contains lead. Do not use it on objects which may be chewed or sucked by children.
This product contains sensitizing substance/s and may cause allergic reactions.

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Contains:

Name	Concentration % (C)	Classification
AMINES, N-TALLOW ALKYLTRIMETHYLENE-DI, OLEATES	0,90<= C <2,00	C R34 N R50
<i>C.A.S. number</i> 61791-53-5 <i>EC number</i> 263-186-4		
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)	0,6999<= C <0,8999	Xn R20/21 Xn R65 Xi R38 R10 Note C
<i>C.A.S. number</i> 1330-20-7 <i>EC number</i> 215-535-7 <i>INDEX number</i> 601-022-00-9		
LEAD TETROXIDE	29,00<= C <35,00	T R61 Xn R20/22 Xn R62 R33 N R50/53 Repr. Cat. 1 3 Note A E 1
<i>C.A.S. number</i> 1314-41-6 <i>EC number</i> 215-235-6 <i>INDEX number</i> 082-001-00-6		
C.I. PIGMENT RED 104	5,00<= C <7,00	T R61 Xn R40 Xn R62 R33 N R50/53 Carc. Cat. 3 Repr. Cat. 1 3 Note 1
<i>C.A.S. number</i> 12656-85-8 <i>EC number</i> 235-759-9 <i>INDEX number</i> 082-010-00-5		
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0,30<= C <0,35	Xn R20 Xi R36/37/38 R10 N R51/53
<i>C.A.S. number</i> 95-63-6 <i>EC number</i> 202-436-9 <i>INDEX number</i> 601-043-00-3		
NAPHTA (PETROL.) HYDRODESULFURIZED HEAVY	13,00<= C <18,00	Xn R65 R10 R66 N R51/53 Note H P 4
<i>C.A.S. number</i> 64742-82-1 <i>EC number</i> 265-185-4 <i>INDEX number</i> 649-330-00-2		

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: Immediately wash with plenty of water. Remove all contaminated clothing. Obtain immediate medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing separately before using them again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration. Obtain immediate medical attention.

INGESTION: Obtain immediate medical attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Give nothing by mouth to an unconscious person.

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. Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. 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 to be used is the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and nebulised water.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA WHICH SHALL NOT BE USED FOR SAFETY REASONS

Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

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), self-respirator (self-protector).



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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 ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)	TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150	Skin
	OEL	EU	221				Skin
	OEL	IRL		50		100	Skin
	WEL	UK		50		100	Skin
LEAD TETROXIDE	TLV-ACGIH			0,05			
	OEL	EU	0,15				
C.I. PIGMENT RED 104	TLV-ACGIH		0,012				
	OEL	EU	0,15				
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	TLV-ACGIH		123	25			Skin
	OEL	EU	100				Skin
	OEL	IRL		20			Skin
	WEL	UK		25			Skin
NAPHTA (PETROL.) HYDRODESULFURIZED HEAVY	TLV (ACGIH)		575				

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. If such operations do not make it possible to keep the concentration of the product below the permitted workplace exposure thresholds a suitable respiratory tract protection must be used. See product label for hazard details during use. Ask your chemical substance suppliers for advice when choosing personal protection equipment. Personal protection equipment must comply with the rules in force indicated below.

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III (ref. Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN 374) work gloves, such as those in PVA, butyl, fluoroelastomer 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.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear hood visor or protective visor together with airtight goggles (ref. standard EN 166)

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category III 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

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).



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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).

An emergency eye washing and shower system must be provided.

The product must be used in a closed cycle, in well-aired environments fitted with strong localised aspiration systems (capture speed > 1.5 m/s), otherwise it is compulsory to use the personal protection equipment indicated and always in well-aired environments fitted with strong localised aspiration systems (capture speed > 1.5 m/s).

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.

Exposure levels must be kept as low as possible to avoid significant build-up in the organism; consequently, personal protective equipment must be managed so as to guarantee maximum protection (e.g. by reducing the replacement times for used PPE).

9. Physical and chemical properties

Colour	Orange		
Odour	Typical		
Appearance	Liquid		
Solubility	Insoluble in water		
Viscosity	120-140' CF4		
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	> 21 °C		
Explosive properties	Not available		
Vapour pressure	2,70 a 20° C		
Specific gravity	1,650 Kg/l		
Solid content:	79,50%		
VOC (Directive 1999/13/EC) :	20,22% - 333,63		g/litre of preparation
VOC (volatile carbon) :	16,73% - 276,04		g/litre of preparation

10. Stability and reactivity

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage. When heated or in the event of a fire, carbon oxides may be released and vapours which are dangerous to health. The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

At 500 °C Pb tetraoxide decomposes with the development of oxygen. It reacts violently with reducing agents and metals such as Zn and Al powder.

Calcium carbonate: avoid contact with acids.

Molybdenum orange decomposes with concentrated sulphuric acid; it dissolves in acids and caustic potash; it melts at 1060-1070°C.

11. Toxicological information

Acute effects: inhalation and ingestion of this product are harmful. This product may irritate mucosas, the upper respiratory tract, eyes and skin. Exposure symptoms may include: stinging and irritated eyes, mouth, nose, throat; cough, respiratory disorders, dizziness, headache, nausea and sickness.

In the most serious cases, inhalation of this product may cause larynx and bronchial tube edema and irritation, chemical pneumonia and pulmonary edema. Ingestion of even small amounts of this product may cause serious health disorders (stomach pain, nausea, sickness, diarrhoea).

This product may accumulate inside the human body and is thus graded as dangerous.

This product must be handled carefully because of its possible carcinogenic effects. Anyway, currently available data do not allow us to comprehensively assess this product.

This product has a teratogenic effect on human beings; it has toxic effects on fetus development.

There is sufficient evidence to make us believe that the substance contained in the product is likely to affect the embryo-fetal development.

This product must be handled carefully because of its possible teratogenic effects, which may reduce human fertility.

The introduction of even small quantities of this liquid into the respiratory system in case of ingestion or vomit may cause bronchopneumonia and pulmonary edema.

Ionic compounds of lead may cause chronic poisoning, since lead accumulates in the organism following prolonged and repeated exposures causing damage to the blood and central nervous system.

Vapours can also cause irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract. The way of absorption are inhalation and ingestion.

Lead chromate: it is considered of low carcinogenic potency (cat. 3 EEC). The toxic effects of lead are observed on blood (anemia), nervous system (polyneuropathies), cardiovascular apparatus (hypertension), kidneys and skeletal apparatus with deposition of lead in the bones. Embryotoxic effects also occur.



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12. Ecological information

This product is dangerous for the environment and highly toxic for aquatic organisms. In the long term, it may even have negative effects on aquatic environment.

AMINES, N-TALLOW ALKYLTRIMETHYLENE-DI, OLEATES

LC50 (96h) 1 mg/l

EC50 (48h) 0,01 mg/l

IC50 (72h) 0,1 mg/l

LEAD TETROXIDE

LC50 (96h) > 56.000 mg/l *Gambusia affinis*

C.I. PIGMENT RED 104

LC50 (96h) 2.500 mg/l *Leuciscus idus*

13. Disposal consideration

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.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

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



Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

14. Transport information




These goods must be transported by vehicles authorized to the carriage of dangerous goods according to the provisions set out in the current edition of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and in all the applicable national regulations.

These goods must be packed in their original packagings or in packagings made of materials resistant to their content and not reacting dangerously with it. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all the risks deriving from these substances and on all actions that must be taken in case of emergency situations.



Road and rail transport:

ADR/RID Class:	3	UN: 1992		
Packing Group:	III			
Label:	3(6.1)			
Nr. Kemler:	36			
Limited Quantity	LQ07			
Tunnel restriction code	D/E			
Proper Shipping Name:	Flammable liquid, toxic, n.o.s. (NAPHTA (PETROL.) HYDRODESULFURIZED HEAVY;LEAD TETROXIDE)			

Carriage by sea (shipping):

IMO Class:	3	UN: 1992			
Packing Group:	III				
Label:	3(6.1)				
EMS:	F-E, S-D				
Marine Pollutant	YES				
Proper Shipping Name:	Flammable liquid, toxic, n.o.s. (NAPHTA (PETROL.) HYDRODESULFURIZED HEAVY;LEAD TETROXIDE;C.I. PIGMENT RED 104)				

Transport by air:

IATA:	3	UN: 1992		
Packing Group:	III			
Label:	3(6.1)			
Cargo:				
Packaging instructions:	310	Maximum quantity:	220 L	
Pass.:				
Packaging instructions:	309	Maximum quantity:	60 L	
Proper Shipping Name:	Flammable liquid, toxic, n.o.s. (NAPHTA (PETROL.) HYDRODESULFURIZED HEAVY;LEAD TETROXIDE)			

15. Regulatory information



TOXIC



DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

R10
R20/22

FLAMMABLE.
HARMFUL BY INHALATION AND IF SWALLOWED.



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R33	DANGER OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS.
R40	LIMITED EVIDENCE OF A CARCINOGENIC EFFECT.
R50/53	VERY TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT.
R61	MAY CAUSE HARM TO THE UNBORN CHILD.
R62	POSSIBLE RISK OF IMPAIRED FERTILITY.
R65	HARMFUL: MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED.
S13	KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDINGSTUFFS.
S29	DO NOT EMPTY INTO DRAINS.
S36/37	WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND GLOVES.
S45	IN CASE OF ACCIDENT OR IF YOU FEEL UNWELL, SEEK MEDICAL ADVICE IMMEDIATELY (SHOW THE LABEL WHERE POSSIBLE).
S53	AVOID EXPOSURE - OBTAIN SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USE.
S61	AVOID RELEASE TO THE ENVIRONMENT. REFER TO SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/SAFETY DATA SHEETS.

Contains:

LEAD TETROXIDE

C.I. PIGMENT RED 104

NAPHTA (PETROL.) HYDRODESULFURIZED HEAVY

Contains:

2-BUTANONE OXIME

May cause allergic reactions.

Contains lead. Should not be used on surfaces liable to be chewed or sucked by children.

Restricted to professional users.

Danger labelling under directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and following amendments and adjustments.

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.

C.I. PIGMENT RED 104

substance subject to usage and/or market authorisation restrictions pursuant to the provisions set forth in Directive 76/769/EC.

16. Other information

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

R34	CAUSES BURNS.
R50	VERY TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS.
R20/21	HARMFUL BY INHALATION AND IN CONTACT WITH SKIN.
R65	HARMFUL: MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED.
R38	IRRITATING TO SKIN.
R10	FLAMMABLE.
R61	MAY CAUSE HARM TO THE UNBORN CHILD.
R20/22	HARMFUL BY INHALATION AND IF SWALLOWED.
R62	POSSIBLE RISK OF IMPAIRED FERTILITY.
R50/53	VERY TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT.
R33	DANGER OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS.
R40	LIMITED EVIDENCE OF A CARCINOGENIC EFFECT.
R20	HARMFUL BY INHALATION.
R36/37/38	IRRITATING TO EYES, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM AND SKIN.
R51/53	TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT.
R66	REPEATED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE SKIN DRYNESS OR CRACKING.

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.



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Changes to previous review
The following sections were modified:
08/13/14/15