# Safety Data Sheet

## 1. Identification of the preparation and the Company

1.1 Identification of the preparation

Product name ZNP PRIMER COMP. A

1.2 Identification of the Company

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## 2. Composition/Information on ingredients

| Name | Concentr.(C) | Classification |
|---|---|---|
| XYLENE MIXTURE | 3,5 <= C < 6,6 | R10 |
| N° Cas 1330-20-7 | | Xn R20/21 |
| N° CE 215-535-7 | | Xi R38 |
| N° Index 601-022-00-9 | | |
| SOLVENT NAPHTHA (COAL) | 10 <= C < 15 | R10 |
| N° Cas 65996-79-4 | | R66 |
| N° CE 266-013-0 | | R67 |
| N° Index 648-020-00-4 | | Xn R65 |
| | | Xi R36/37/38 |
| | | N R51/53 |
| 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE | 0,2 <= C < 2,2 | R10 |
| N° Cas 108-65-6 | | Xi R36 |
| N° CE 203-603-9 | | |
| N° Index 607-195-00-7 | | |
| ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL | 0,8 <= C < 2,9 | R10 |
| N° Cas 78-83-1 | | R67 |
| N° CE 201-148-0 | | Xi R37/38 |
| N° Index 603-108-00-1 | | Xi R41 |
| PETROLEUM DISTILLATES (FP>21) | 0,14 <= C < 0,19 | R66 |
| N° Cas 94742-82-1 | | R67 |
| N° CE 265-185-4 | | Xn R65 |
| | | N R51/53 |
| WHITE ZN SIG GREEN | 7,5 <= C < 10,5 | Xi R36/37/38 |
| N° Cas 1314-13-2 N° CE 215-222-5 | | |

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

## 3. Danger Identification

3.1 Substance/Preparation Classification

This preparation is dangerous under 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC regulations and subsequent amendments. This preparation requires a safety data sheet according to the 91/155/EC regulation and subsequent amendments. Further information on health and/or environmental hazards can be found in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Danger Symbols: Xi

Phrases R:
10-36/37/38-52/53

3.2 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 ).
IRRITATING TO EYES, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM AND SKIN.
HARMFUL TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT.

## 4. First-aid measures

EYES: Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 15 minutes. Immediately 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.
INHALATION: Remove to fresh 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

Closed containers exposed to the heat of a fire may lead to pressure rise and explode. For information on environmental and health risks, protection of the respiratory airways, ventilation and individual protective measures refer to the other sections of this sheet.
Extinguishing measures: CO2, foam, AFFF, chemical powder for flammable liquids. Water may not be effective to extinguish the fire, nevertheless it should be used to cool the containers exposed to flames and prevent fires and explosions. For leakage and spillage that have not caught fire, nebulized water may be used to disperse the flammable vapours and protect the people involved in stopping the leakage.
Equipment: wear equipment complete with helmet and face shield and protection of the neck, selfbreathing apparatus at pressure or demand, insulation jacket and trousers, with bands around the arms, legs and waist.

## 6. Accidental release measures

Exclude sources of ignition and ventilate the area. Cover with inert absorbent material. Collect spillages by means of sparkproof equipment. Use water only to remove residuals, so as not to run the risk of enter the sewer.
Do not let the product dry. Contaminated clothes must be left to soak in water before washing. In order to choose safety measures and protection equipment, please see the other sections of this sheet.
Spillage in waters: remove the liquid from the surface with flameproof pumps or manual pumps or suitable absorbent material. Resort to sinking and/or dispersion of the product with suitable substances in open waters, if permitted by the law.

## 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, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition; do not spray in the vicinity of flames or incandescent materials.
For information on environmental and health risks, protection of the respiratory airways, ventilation and individual protective measures refer to the other sections of this sheet.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SOLVENT NAPHTA (COAL) | | | |
| - TLV TWA | 246 | mg/m3 | ACGIH |
| 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE | | | |
| - TLV TWA | 270 | mg/m3 | MAK |
| ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL | | | |
| - TLV TWA | 152 | mg/m3 | ACGIH |
| WHITE ZN SIG GREEN | | | |
| - TLV TWA | 5 | mg/m3 | ACGIH 1 |
| - TLV STEL | 10 | mg/m3 | ACGIH 1 |

Adopt the closed circuit, if possible. If lacking, in order to avoid exposure and prevent its possible effects, even longterm, it is necessary to use adequate individual protective measures such as: masks, safety goggles, impermeable gloves and overalls, resistant to the product.
Ensure that all the operators follow the recommended precautions. Attach a copy to the containers in which the product may be transferred and do not use the product if the working conditions do not correspond to the recommended precautions; avoid contact with the eyes and skin and prolonged breathing of the vapours; store the container sealed when not being used.
Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling it. Accurately wash the hands with soap and water before meals and take a shower at the end of the work shift. Working clothes should be washed separately and stored in a separate place.

In order to prevent longterm effects, periodic health controls should be carried out even if not established by the Law, including supplementary examinations which are deemed necessary according to the discretion of the occupational physician.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Color | | pigmented |
| Odour | | typical |
| Physical State | | liquid |
| Solubilità | | Insoluble |
| Viscosity | | N.A. |
| Vapour density | | N.A. |
| Evaporation speed | | N.A. |
| Comburent properties | | N.A. |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | | N.A. |
| pH | | N.A. |
| Boiling point | | N.A. |
| Flash point | > | 21°C |
| Explosive properties | | N.A. |
| Vapour pressure | | N.A. |
| Specific gravity | | 1,500Kg/l |

## 10. Stability and reactivity

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage. When heated or in the event of a fire, carbonoxides may be released and vapours which are dangerous to health. The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.
1-methoxy-2-propylacetate: it is stable but in presence of air, it can gradually form peroxides which explode due to the rise in temperature. It can react violently with oxidizing agents and strong acids and alkaline metals. Avoid copper, aluminium and their alloys when storing. Store under inert atmosphere, repaired from humidity because it easily hydrolyses.

## 11. Toxicological information

Acute effects: stinging eyes. Symptoms may include rubescence, edema, pain and lachrymation. Vapour inhalation may moderately irritate the lower and upper respiratory trait and cause cough and respiratory disorders. At higher concentrations, it may also cause pulmonary edema. Contact with skin may cause irritation, erythema, dryness and chapped skin. Ingestion may cause health problems, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.
1-methoxy-2-propanol and corresponding acetate: the main route of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory route is less important owing to the low vapour tension of the product. Concentrations above 100 ppm cause irritation of the eyes, nose and oropharnyx.
The recommended limit of exposure is 100 ppm for 8 hours. At 1000 ppm disturbance in the equilibrium and severe irritation of the eyes is observed. (For further details refer to INRS, Fiche toxicologique, nr. 221).
Clinical and biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and ocular irritation on direct contact. No chronic effects have been reported in man. In vitro genotoxicity tests on animals resulted to be negative.
No significant effects were observed in studies on animal reproduction.
The following experimental data confirm that the substance is not even harmful: oral LD50 in the rat = 7900 mg/kg, inhalation CL50 in the rat 4 hours = 55.2 mg/l (Fiche toxicologique nr. 221).

## 12. Ecological information

This product is dangerous for the environment and the aquatic organisms. In the long term, it may even have negative effects on the aquatic environment.
Petroleum distillates, charcoal, vegetable extracts: they are mixtures of paraffinic, naphthenic, diterpenic and aromatic hydrocarbons. Their behaviour on the environment depends on the concentration. In each case use, according to good working practices, avoiding disposal in the environment. As a rule, the product is poorly biodegradabale.

## 13. Disposal considerations

Consider the possibility of burning the product in a suitable incinerator. Acid or basic products must always be neutralized before undergoing any treatment, including biological treatment whenever feasible. If the waste is solid, it can be disposed of in a landfill.

## 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 containers or in containers 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: | 3,III | UN:1263 |
| Label: | 3 | |
| Nr. Kemler: | 30 | |
| Proper Shipping Name: | Paint or paint related material | |

Carriage by sea (shipping):

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| IMO class: | 3 | UN:1263 |
| Packing Group: | III | |
| EMS: | 3-05 | |
| Marine Pollutant | | |
| Proper Shipping Name: | Paint or paint related material | |

Transport by air:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| IATA: | 3 | UN:1263 | |
| Packing Group: | III | | |
| Label: | 3 | | |
| Cargo: | | | |
| Packaging instructions: | 310 | Maximum quantity: | 220 L |
| Pass.: | | | |
| Packaging instructions: | 309 | Maximum quantity: | 60 L |

## 15. Regulatory information

Xi

IRRITANT

| | |
|---|---|
| R10 | FLAMMABLE. |
| R36/37/38 | IRRITATING TO EYES, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM AND SKIN. |
| R52/53 | HARMFUL TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT. |
| S 2 | KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN. |
| S 7/ 9 | KEEP CONTAINER TIGHTLY CLOSED AND IN A WELL-VENTILATED PLACE. |
| S23 | DO NOT BREATHE GAS/FUMES/VAPOUR/SPRAY (APPROPRIATE WORDING TO BE SPECIFIED BY THE MANUFACTURER). |
| S43 | IN CASE OF FIRE, USE ... (INDICATE IN THE SPACE THE PRECISE TYPE OF FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT. IF WATER INCREASES RISK, ADD "NEVER USE WATER"). |
| S51 | USE ONLY IN WELL-VENTILATED AREAS. |

Danger labelling under regulations 67/548/CEE and 1999/45/CE and following amendments and adjustments.

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must undergo health checks according to regulation 98/24/CE.

## 16. Further information

Text of -R- phrases quoted in section 2 of the sheet.

| | |
|---|---|
| R10 | FLAMMABLE. |
| R20/21 | HARMFUL BY INHALATION AND IN CONTACT WITH SKIN. |
| R36 | IRRITATING TO EYES. |
| R36/37/38 | IRRITATING TO EYES, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM AND SKIN. |
| R37/38 | IRRITATING TO RESPIRATORY SYSTEM AND SKIN. |
| R38 | IRRITATING TO SKIN. |
| R41 | RISK OF SERIOUS DAMAGE TO EYES. |
| R51/53 | TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT. |
| R65 | HARMFUL: MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED. |
| R66 | REPEATED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE SKIN DRYNESS OR CRACKING. |
| R67 | VAPOURS MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS AND DIZZINESS. |

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY


1. Regulation 1999/45/CE and following amendments;
2. Regulation 67/548/CEE and following amendments and adjustments (technical adjustment XXVIII);
3. Regulation 91/155/CEE and following amendments;
4. The Merck Index. - 10th Edition;
5. Handling Chemical Safety;
6. Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances;
7. INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet);
8. Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology;
9. 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 de 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.