

**ASTRA PATINA INVECCHIANTE NOCE SCURO (PER TAMPONATO) C/24181**  
**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / PREPARATION AND THE COMPANY

CODE: 0024181  
PRODUCT NAME PATINA INVECCHIANTE NOCE SCURO (PER TAMPONATO) C/24181

### 1.2 USE OF THE SUBSTANCE / PREPARATION

### 1.3 COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Name ASTRA PAINTS (AUST) PTY LTD  
Full address 280 Wolseley Place, Thomastown 3074  
District and Country Victoria, Australia  
Tel. 03 9469 5711 Fax 03 9469 5722

### 1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE

For urgent inquiries refer to 280 Wolseley Place, Thomastown 3074.

## 2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Contains:

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL	7 <= C < 8	R10
CAS NO 107-98-2		
CE NO 203-539-1		
INDEX NO 603-064-00-3		
ISOBUTYL ACETATE	7 <= C < 8	R66
CAS NO 110-19-0		F R11
CE NO 203-745-1		
INDEX NO 607-026-00-7		

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

## 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 3.1 SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION CLASSIFICATION

This preparate is dangerous under 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC regulations and subsequent amendments. Therefore, this preparate 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: F  
Phrases R: 11

### 3.2 DANGER IDENTIFICATION

Because of its chemical-physical features, this product is graded as highly flammable (flash-point below 21 °C).

#### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

No harm to the staff authorised to use has been reported. However, in case of contact, inhalation or ingestion, the following general measures provided for a first aid shall be taken.

##### EYES & SKIN

wash with plenty of water; if the irritation persists, seek medical advice.

##### INHALATION

remove to open air. If respiration is difficult, administer artificial respiration and seek medical advice.

##### INGESTION

seek medical attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything 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: CO<sub>2</sub>, foam, 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, insulative jacket and trousers, with bands around the arms, legs and waist..

#### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Exclude sources of ignition. 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 entering 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

Avoid the accumulation of electrostatic charges. Store the containers sealed and in a well ventilated place. Vapours may ignite with explosion, it is therefore necessary to avoid accumulation keeping the windows and doors open, ensuring crossventilation.

Without adequate ventilation, the vapours may accumulate at the bottom and ignite at a distance, if triggered off, with the risk of flashback. Keep far away from sources of heat, sparks and naked flames. Do not smoke, use matches or lighters. Keep the containers earthed while decanting and wear antistatic boots.

Vigorous stirring and flow through the pipings and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges due to the low conductivity of the product. In order to avoid the risk of fire outbreak and explosion never use compressed air during movement.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION.

ETHANOL				
- TLV TWA	1880	mg/m3	ACGIH	
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL				
- TLV TWA	369	mg/m3	ACGIH	
- TLV STEL	553	mg/m3	ACGIH	
- OEL	375	mg/m3	EU (8h)	skin
ISOBUTYL ACETATE				
- TLV TWA	713	mg/m3	ACGIH	

Follow the good industrial hygiene practices adopting suitable individual protective measures, such as gloves and overall. Do not eat or smoke while handling the product. Wash hands before eating and at the end of the work shift. Periodic health controls are recommended at the discretion of the doctor.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Colour:	Dark walnut
Odour:	Of the various solvents
Physical Appearance	Liquid
Solubility:	Immiscible
Viscosity	N.A.
Vapour density:	N.A.
Evaporation speed:	N.A.
Comburent properties:	No
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	N.A.
Specific Weight (KGs./dm <sup>3</sup> ):	0,9
Solid Content % (±1):	15,1
VOC % (Volatile Organic Compounds) (±1):	84,9
pH	N.A.
Boiling point	N.A.
Flash point	<21°C
Explosive properties	N.A.
Vapour pressure	N.A.
Specific gravity	0,900Kg/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.

Ethanol reacts violently with strong oxidizing agents.

1-methoxy 2-propanol (propylenmethylglycol) absorbs and dissolves in water and in organic solvents; it dissolves different plastic material; it is stable but in the presence of air it can gradually form explosive peroxides when heated and may react with strong oxidizing agents and acids. It should be biodegradable. Stainless steel is suitable while copper and aluminium are not.

Isobutyl acetate reacts violently with strong oxidizing agents. (ref. H.C.S.) and attacks different types of plastic materials.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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 oropharynx.

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

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

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Consider the possibility of burning the product in a suitable incenerator. 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 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:	3
UN:	1263
Packing Group:	II
Label:	3
Nr. Kemler:	33
Proper Shipping Name:	Pitture o materie simili alle pitture
Special Provision:	640D

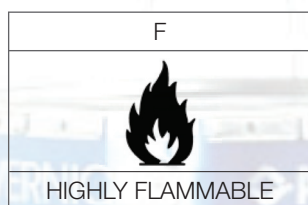
### CARRIAGE BY SEA (SHIPPING):

IMO class:	3
UN:	1263
Packing Group:	II
Label:	3
EMS:	F-E, S-E
Proper Shipping Name:	Paint or paint related material

TRANSPORT BY AIR:

IATA:	3
UN:	1263
Packing Group:	II
Label:	3
Cargo:	
Packaging instructions:	307
Maximum quantity:	60 L
Pass.:	
Packaging instructions:	305
Maximum quantity:	5 L
Special Instructions:	A72

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION



R11	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.
S 9	KEEP CONTAINER IN A WELL-VENTILATED PLACE.
S16	KEEP AWAY FROM SOURCES OF IGNITION - NO SMOKING.
S23	DO NOT BREATHE GAS/FUMES/VAPOUR/SPRAY.
S33	TAKE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AGAINST STATIC DISCHARGES.
S43	IN CASE OF FIRE, USE . . . (INDICATE IN THE SPACE THE PRECISE TYPE OF FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT. IF WATER INCREASES RISK, ADD - 'NEVER USE WATER').
S51	USE ONLY IN WELL-VENTILATED AREAS.

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

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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

R10	FLAMMABLE.
R11	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.
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 XXIX);
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 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.

