# Safety Data Sheet

Complies with Annex II of REACH - Regulation (EU) 2020/878

## SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and the company/company

**1.1. Product identifier**

| | |
|---|---|
| Code: | **YCH6001** |
| Denomination | **KING TEAK** |
| Chemical name and synonyms | **KING TEAK** |

**1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and discouraged uses**

| | |
|---|---|
| Area of use | **SU22 – Professional Uses SU21-Consumer Uses** |
| Product Category | **PC09a – Products for coatings and paints, thinners and pickling solutions** |
| Description/Use | **Oil-waxy wood stain for outdoor use** |

**1.3. Information on the safety data sheet provider**

| | |
|---|---|
| Name | **MARBEC S.R.L.** |
| Address | **VIA CROCE ROSSA 5/i** |
| Location and State | **51037 MONTALE (PISTOIA)**<br>**ITALY** |
| | **tel. +039 0573/959848** |
| | **fax** |
| e-mail address of the competent person, | |
| Safety Data Sheet Manager | **info@marbec.it** |

**1.4. Emergency telephone number**

For urgent information, please contact
**MARBEC srl**
**0573959848 8.30 a.m.-1 p.m. 2 p.m.-6 p.m. or 3348578502**

**National Poisons Information Service (Birmingham Unit) +44 844 892 0111**

## SECTION 2. Hazard identification

**2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture**

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions of Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and adaptations).
The product therefore requires a safety data sheet that complies with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2020/878.
Any additional information regarding risks to health and/or the environment is reported in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Classification and hazard statements:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flammable liquid, category 3 | H226 | Flammable liquid and vapors. |
| Aspiration hazard, category 1 | H304 | It can be fatal if swallowed and penetrated into the respiratory tract. |
| Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure, Category 3 | H336 | It can cause drowsiness or dizziness. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3 | H412 | Harmful to aquatic organisms with long-lasting effects. |

**2.2. Label elements**

Hazard labelling in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and adaptations.

Hazard pictograms:

Warnings: Danger

Hazard statements:

| | |
|---|---|
| **H226** | Flammable liquid and vapors. |
| **H304** | It can be fatal if swallowed and penetrated into the respiratory tract. |
| **H336** | It can cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| **H412** | Harmful to aquatic organisms with long-lasting effects. |
| **EUH066** | Repeated exposure may result in dryness or cracking of the skin. |
| **EUH208** | Contains: Neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt<br>It can cause an allergic reaction. |

Precautionary statements:

| | |
|---|---|
| **P210** | Keep away from heat sources, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, or other sources of ignition. Do not smoke. |
| **P331** | DO NOT induce vomiting. |
| **P280** | Wear protective gloves/clothing and protect your eyes/face. |
| **P261** | Avoid breathing dust/fumes/gases/mist/vapors/aerosols. |
| **P312** | If you feel unwell, contact a POISON CENTER / a doctor / . . . |
| **P403+P233** | Keep the container tightly closed and in a well-ventilated place. |
| **P273** | Do not disperse in the environment. |

**Contains:**
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :

Wood stains that form a film of minimum thickness.

| | |
|---|---|
| VOCs expressed in g/litre of ready-to-use product: | 408,00 |
| Maximum: | 700,00 |

**2.3. Other hazards**

**Do not accumulate cloths, rags, sponges, sawdust, etc. impregnated with the product, they could self-ignite. Dispose of them after wetting them with water.**

Based on the available data, the product does not contain PBT or vPvB substances in a percentage ≥ to 0.1%.

The product does not contain endocrine-disrupting substances in a concentration ≥ 0.1%.

## SECTION 3. Composition/ingredient information

### 3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

| Identification | x = Conc. % | Classification 1272/2008 (CLP) |
|---|---|---|
| **Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"** | | |
| CAS- | 50 ≤ x < 100 | Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066 |
| CE 919-857-5 | | Asp. Tox. 1 H304: ≥ 1% |
| INDEX - | | |
| Reg. REACH 01-2119463258-33 | | |
| **Cooked linseed oil** | | |
| CAS 68649-95-6 | 30 ≤ x < 50 | |
| CE 272-038-8 | | |
| INDEX - | | |
| Reg. REACH 01-2119484875-20-xxxx | | |
| **Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics** | | |
| CAS- | 1 ≤ x < 2.5 | Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT SE 3 H335, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411 |
| CE 918-668-5 | | |
| INDEX 649-356-00-4 | | |
| Reg. REACH 01-2119455851-35-XXXX | | |
| **Reaction products bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl decandedioate with 1,1-dimethyl ethyl hydroperoxide and octane** | | |
| CAS 129757-67-1 | 1 ≤ x < 3 | Aquatic Chronic 4 H413 |
| CE 406-750-9 | | |
| INDEX - | | |
| Reg. REACH 01-0000015625-69 | | |
| **Mixture of 3-[3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]propionates of C7-C9 alkyl** | | |
| CAS 127519-17-9 | 1 ≤ x < 2.5 | Aquatic Chronic 2 H411 |
| CE 407-000-3 | | |
| INDEX - | | |
| Reg. REACH 01-0000015648-61 | | |
| **Neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt** | | |
| CAS 27253-31-2 | 0 ≤ x < 0.5 | Acute Tox. 4 H302, STOT RE 1 H372, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412 |

CE 248-373-0 LD50 Oral: 1567 mg/kg

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Reg. REACH 01-2119970733-31-0006

The full text of the hazard statements (H) can be found in section 16 of the data sheet.

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"

NOTE: The dearomatized white spirit present in this product is a UVCB complex (PrC3), CAS n.a., EC 919-857-5, INDEX no.: n.a. ("C9-C11 hydrocarbons, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2% aromatics" complex and variable combination of paraffinic, cyclic and aromatic hydrocarbons, having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9-C11 and boiling point in the range of 130°C - 210°C). Some manufacturers provide the following related CAS: 64742-48-9.
Applicable Note P of Annex 1. Concentration of benzene < 0.1& by weight.

## SECTION 4. First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: Wash immediately and abundantly with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, if the situation allows the operation to be carried out easily. Continue rinsing. Seek medical attention immediately.

SKIN: wash immediately and thoroughly with soap and water. To take off contaminated clothes. If irritation, swelling or redness occurs, consult a medical specialist. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again. For thermal burns, cool the injured part. Hold the burned area under cold running water for at least five minutes or until the pain disappears. Avoid general hypothermia. When using high-pressure equipment, product injection can occur even without apparent external injury. In this case, transfer the injured person to hospital immediately. Do not wait for symptoms to appear.

INHALATION: If breathing is difficult, take the victim to fresh air and keep them in a comfortable position for breathing. If the victim is unconscious and not breathing, check for obstacles to breathing and practice artificial respiration by specialized personnel. If necessary, perform external cardiac massage and consult a doctor. If the victim is breathing, keep him in a lateral safety position. Administer oxygen if necessary.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting to avoid the risk of aspiration. Immediately transport the injured person to the hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to appear. In case of spontaneous vomiting, keep the head down to avoid the risk of aspiration of vomit into the lungs.

### 4.2. Main symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No specific information is known about the symptoms and effects caused by the product.

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"

Contact with the eyes may cause irritation.
Skin contact: redness. Repeated exposure may result in dryness or cracking of the skin.
Inhalation: headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and other effects on the central nervous system.
Ingestion: Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. It can cause depression in the central nervous system. If swallowed, the material can be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonia.

### 4.3. Indication of the need for immediate medical advice and special treatment

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"

If accidentally swallowed, the product can enter the lungs due to its low viscosity and cause the rapid development of serious lung injuries (keep under medical supervision for 48 hours).
Notes to Physician: Treat symptomatically.

Cooked linseed oil
Immediate medical assistance. Symptomatic treatment

## SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

**5.1. Extinguishing means**

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEANS
The means of extinguishing are: carbon dioxide and chemical dust. For product leaks and spills that have not ignited, water mist can be used to disperse flammable vapors and protect people committed to stopping the leak.

UNSUITABLE MEANS OF EXTINGUISHING
Do not use water jets.
Water is not effective at extinguishing fire, however it can be used to cool closed containers exposed to flame, preventing explosions and explosions.

**5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

HAZARDS DUE TO EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
The product, if involved in significant quantities in a fire, can aggravate it considerably. Avoid breathing in the combustion products.

**5.3. Recommendations for firefighters**

GENERAL INFORMATION
In the event of a fire, cool the containers immediately to avoid the danger of explosion (product decomposition, overpressure) and the development of substances that are potentially hazardous to health. Always wear full fire protection equipment. If possible without risk, remove the containers containing the product from the fire.

EQUIPMENT
Normal firefighting clothing, such as an open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (EN 137), flame-retardant suit (EN469), flame-retardant gloves (EN 659) and firefighter boots (HO A29 or A30).

## SECTION 6. Measures in the event of accidental release

**6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures**

Stop the leak if there is no danger.
Wear appropriate protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to in section 8 of the Safety Data Sheet) to prevent contamination of the skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications are valid both for workers and for emergency interventions.

Remove unequipped people. Use explosion-proof equipment. Remove any source of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) or heat from the area where the leak occurred.

**6.2. Environmental precautions**

Prevent the product from entering sewers, surface water, groundwater.

**6.3. Methods and materials for containment and remediation**

Vacuum the spilled product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used with the product, checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.
Provide sufficient ventilation of the place affected by the leak. Disposal of contaminated material shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of point 13.

**6.4. Reference to other sections**

Any information regarding personal protection and disposal can be found in sections 8 and 13.

## SECTION 7. Handling and storage

**7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

Ensure an adequate grounding system for systems and people. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale any dust or vapors or mists. Do not eat, drink, or smoke during use. Wash hands after use. Avoid dispersing the product into the environment.

Keep away from heat, sparks and open flames, do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapours can accumulate on the ground and ignite even at a distance, if ignited, with the danger of backfire. Avoid the accumulation of electrostatic charges. To avoid the danger of fire and explosion, never use compressed air in handling. Open containers carefully, as they may be under pressure.

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"

Use appropriate personal protective equipment if necessary. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing in the vapors. Do not release into the environment. Make sure that adequate housekeeping measures are taken. Contaminated material must not accumulate in the workplace and should never be stored in your pocket. Keep away from food and drink. Do not eat, drink, or smoke while using the product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not reuse contaminated clothing.

**7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Store only in the original container. Store in a ventilated place, away from ignition sources. Keep containers tightly sealed. Keep the product in clearly labeled containers. Avoid overheating. Avoid violent impacts. Store containers away from any incompatible materials, checking section 10.

Store in a cool, well-ventilated place, away from heat sources, open flames, sparks and other sources of ignition.

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"

Keep away from strong oxidizers and reducers.
Keep away from food, drink and feed.
The structure of the storage area, the characteristics of the tanks, the equipment and the operating procedures must comply with the relevant legislation at European, national or local level. Storage facilities must be equipped with appropriate systems to prevent soil and water contamination in the event of leaks or spills. The cleaning, inspection and maintenance of the internal structure of the storage tanks must be carried out by qualified and properly equipped personnel, as established by national, local or company regulations. Before accessing storage tanks and starting any type of intervention in a confined space, carry out adequate remediation, check the atmosphere and check the oxygen content and the degree of flammability.
Store separate from oxidizing agents.
Suitable materials: Use mild steel or stainless steel for containers and coatings. For the production of containers or internal coatings, use approved material suitable for the use of the product. Some synthetic materials may not be suitable for containers or coatings based on the characteristics of the material and the intended uses. Check the compatibility of the materials with the manufacturer in relation to the conditions of use. If the product is supplied in containers, store only in the original container or in a container suitable for the type of product. Keep containers carefully closed and correctly labelled. Empty containers may contain flammable residues of product, this may cause a fire or explosion hazard. Open slowly to keep any pressure releases under control. Do not weld, braze, drill, cut, or incinerate empty containers unless they have been properly reclaimed.

Storage class TRGS 510 (Germany):
3

**7.3. Special end-uses**

Information not available

## SECTION 8. Exposure/Personal Protection Controls

**8.1. Control parameters**

Regulatory references:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ITA | Italy | Legislative Decree 9 April 2008, n.81 |
| 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 CPR

ACGIH TLVs and BEIs – Appendix H

**Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"**

**Threshold limit value**

| Type | State | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Notes / Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | mg/m3 | Ppm | mg/m3 | Ppm | |
| TLV CPR | | 1200 | 197 | | | |

| Predicted concentration of no effect on the environment - NECP | |
|---|---|
| Reference value in fresh water | NPI |
| Reference value in seawater | NPI |
| Reference value for freshwater sediment | NPI |
| Reference value for sediment in seawater | NPI |
| Water reference value, intermittent release | NPI |
| Reference value for STP microorganisms | NPI |
| Reference value for the food chain (secondary poisoning) | NPI |
| Reference value for the land compartment | NPI |
| Reference value for atmosphere | NPI |

**Health - Derived Level of No-Effect - DNEL / DMEL**

| | Effects on consumers | | | | Effects on workers | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exhibition Street | Acute rooms | Acute systemic | Chronic Premises | Chronic systemic | Acute rooms | Acute systemic | Chronic Premises | Chronic systemic |
| Oral | | | | 125 mg/kg bw/d | | | | |
| Inhalation | | | | 185 mg/m3 24h | | | | 871 mg/m3 8h |
| Dermal | | | | 125 mg/kg bw/d | | | | 208 mg/kg bw/d |

**Cooked linseed oil**

**Health - Derived Level of No-Effect - DNEL / DMEL**

| | Effects on consumers | | | | Effects on workers | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exhibition Street | Acute rooms | Acute systemic | Chronic Premises | Chronic systemic | Acute rooms | Acute systemic | Chronic Premises | Chronic systemic |
| Oral | | | VND | 8.33 mg/kg bw/d | | | | |
| Inhalation | | | VND | 14.5 mg/m3 | | | VND | 49 mg/m3 |
| Dermal | | | VND | 41.7 mg/kg bw/d | | | VND | 69.4 mg/kg bw/d |

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics**

**Threshold limit value**

| Type | State | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Notes / Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | mg/m3 | Ppm | mg/m3 | Ppm | |
| OEL | EU | 100 | | | | |

**Health - Derived Level of No-Effect - DNEL / DMEL**

| | Effects on consumers | | | | Effects on workers | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exhibition Street | Acute rooms | Acute systemic | Chronic Premises | Chronic systemic | Acute rooms | Acute systemic | Chronic Premises | Chronic systemic |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oral | | | 11 mg/kg BW/D |
| Inhalation | | 32 mg/m3 | 150 mg/m3 |
| Dermal | | 11 mg/kg BW/D | 25 mg/kg bw/d |

**Neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt**

**Threshold limit value**

| Type | State | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Notes / Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | mg/m3 | Ppm | mg/m3 | Ppm | |
| VLEP | ITA | 0,1 | | | | |

| Predicted concentration of no effect on the environment - NECP | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reference value in fresh water | 0,003 | mg/l |
| Reference value in seawater | 0,00236 | mg/l |
| Reference value for freshwater sediment | 9,5 | mg/kg/d |
| Reference value for sediment in seawater | 9,5 | mg/kg/d |
| Reference value for STP microorganisms | 0,37 | mg/l |
| Reference value for the land compartment | 10,9 | mg/kg/d |

**Health - Derived Level of No-Effect - DNEL / DMEL**

| | Effects on consumers | | | | Effects on workers | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exhibition Street | Acute rooms | Acute systemic | Chronic Premises | Chronic systemic | Acute rooms | Acute systemic | Chronic Premises | Chronic systemic |
| Oral | | | | 0.0649 mg/kg bw/d | | | | |
| Inhalation | | | 0.043 mg/m3 | | | | 0.273 mg/m3 | |

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INALAB = Inhalable fraction; RESPIR = respirable fraction; TORAC = Thoracic fraction.

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available; NEA = no expected exposure; NPI = no hazard identified.

### 8.2. Exposure Controls

Considering that the use of appropriate technical measures should always take priority over personal protective equipment, ensure good ventilation in the workplace by means of effective local suction.
When choosing personal protective equipment, seek advice from your chemical suppliers if necessary.
Personal protective equipment must bear the CE marking certifying its compliance with current standards.

HAND PROTECTION
Protect your hands with category III work gloves (ref. EN 374 standard).
For the final choice of the material of work gloves, the following must be considered: compatibility, degradation, break-time and permeation.
In the case of preparations, the resistance of work gloves to chemical agents must be checked before use as it is not foreseeable. Gloves have a wear time that depends on the duration and mode of use.

SKIN PROTECTION
Wear long-sleeved work clothes and safety footwear for professional use of category I (ref. Regulation 2016/425 and EN ISO 20344 standard). Wash with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

Consider providing anti-static clothing if the work environment presents a risk of explosiveness.

EYE PROTECTION
It is recommended to wear airtight protective goggles (ref. EN 166 standard).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
In case of exceeding the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) of the substance or one or more of the substances present in the product, it is recommended to wear a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen in relation to the limit concentration of use. (ref. EN 14387 standard). If gases or vapours of a different nature and/or gases or vapours with particles (aerosols, fumes, mists, etc.) are present, combined filters must be provided.
The use of respiratory protective equipment is necessary if the technical measures adopted are not sufficient to limit the worker's exposure to the threshold values taken into consideration. The protection offered by masks is limited, however.
In the event that the substance in question is odourless or its odour threshold is higher than the relevant TLV-TWA and in an emergency, wear an open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (ref. EN 137 standard) or an external air intake respirator (ref. EN 138 standard). For the correct choice of respiratory protective device, refer to EN 529.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS: Emissions from production processes, including those from ventilation equipment, should be controlled for compliance with environmental protection legislation.
Do not release into the environment. Storage facilities must be equipped with appropriate systems to prevent soil and water contamination in the event of leaks or spills. Prevent the release of undissolved substances or recover them from wastewater. Do not distribute the sludge generated by industrial water treatment on natural soils. Sludge generated by industrial water treatment must be incinerated, kept under containment or treated.
Other information Minimize exposure to mists/vapors/aerosols. Before accessing storage tanks and starting any type of intervention in a confined space, carry out adequate remediation, check the atmosphere and check the oxygen content and the degree of flammability.

## SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on fundamental physical and chemical properties

| Property | Value | Information |
|---|---|---|
| Physical State | liquid | |
| Color | yellowish | |
| Smell | characteristic | |
| Melting or freezing point | Unavailable | |
| Initial boiling point | 165 °C | |
| Inflammability | Unavailable | |
| Lower explosive limit | Unavailable | |
| Upper explosive limit | Unavailable | |
| Flash point | 23 ≤ T ≤ 60 °C | |
| Auto-ignition temperature | Unavailable | |
| ph | Not applicable | Reason for lack of data: the substance/mixture is not soluble (in water) |
| Kinematic viscosity | Unavailable | |
| Solubility | immiscible with water | |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | Unavailable | |
| Vapour pressure | Unavailable | |
| Density and/or Relative Density | 0.85 kg/l | |
| Relative vapor density | Unavailable | |
| Particle characteristics | Not applicable | |

### 9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information on classes of physical hazards

Information not available

9.2.2. Other security features

| | |
|---|---|
| VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) : | 48,00 % - 408,00 g/litre |
| Explosive properties | Non-explosive |
| Oxidizing properties | Non-oxidizing |

## SECTION 10. Stability and responsiveness

**10.1. Responsiveness**

If finely distributed and in contact with air, there is a risk of self-ignition under certain conditions.

**10.2. Chemical Stability**

The product is stable under normal conditions of use and storage.

**10.3. Possibility of dangerous reactions**

See paragraph 10.1.

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"
Vapors can form explosive mixtures with air. Contact with strong oxidants (such as peroxides and chromates) can cause a fire hazard. A mixture with nitrates or other strong oxidants (such as chlorates, perchlorates and liquid oxygen) can generate an explosive mass. Sensitivity to heat, friction and shock cannot be assessed in advance.

**10.4. Conditions to be avoided**

Avoid overheating. Avoid the accumulation of electrostatic charges. Avoid any ignition source.

**10.5. Incompatible Materials**

Strong oxidizing agents

**10.6. Hazardous decomposition products**

Acrolein, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide (carbon dioxide)

## SECTION 11. Toxicological information

**11.1. Information on hazard classes defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008**

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"
Local effects. Product information:
Skin contact. Symptoms: Redness. Repeated exposure may result in dryness or cracking of the skin. Eye contact: Eye contact can cause irritation.
Inhalation: Inhaling vapors can cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause irritation. Inhalation of vapors can cause headaches, nausea, vomiting and changes in consciousness.
Ingestion: If accidentally swallowed the product can enter the lungs due to its low viscosity and cause the rapid development of serious lung lesions (keep under medical supervision for 48 hours). Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. It can cause depression in the central nervous system.
Other adverse effects
Vapor concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headache and dizziness, have an anesthetic effect, and cause other effects on the central nervous system. Repeated and/or prolonged skin contact with low-viscosity materials can degrease the skin with possible development of irritation and dermatitis. Small amounts of fluid, aspirated into the lungs if swallowed or vomiting, can cause chemical pneumonia or pulmonary edema.

Metabolism, kinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on probable routes of exposure

Information not available

Immediate, delayed and chronic effects from short- and long-term exposures

Information not available

Interactive effects

Information not available

ACUTE TOXICITY

| | |
|---|---|
| ATE (Inhalation) of the mixture: | Unclassified (no relevant components) |
| ATE (Oral) of the mixture: | Unclassified (no relevant components) |
| ATE (Cutaneous) of the mixture: | Unclassified (no relevant components) |

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"

| | |
|---|---|
| LD50 (Cutaneous): | > 2000 mg/kg |
| LD50 (Oral): | > 5000 mg/kg |
| LC50 (Vapor Inhalation): | > 9300 mg/l/4h |

Cooked linseed oil

| | |
|---|---|
| LD50 (Cutaneous): | > 2000 mg/kg rat |
| LD50 (Oral): | > 4790 mg/kg rat |

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics

| | |
|---|---|
| LD50 (Cutaneous): | > 2000 mg/kg |
| LD50 (Oral): | > 2000 mg/kg |
| LC50 (Vapor Inhalation): | > 5 mg/l/4h |

Mixture of 3-[3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]propionates of C7-C9 alkyl

| | |
|---|---|
| LD50 (Cutaneous): | > 2000 mg/kg rat |
| LD50 (Oral): | > 2000 mg/kg rat |

Reaction products bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl decandedioate with 1,1-dimethyl ethyl hydroperoxide and octane

| | |
|---|---|
| LD50 (Cutaneous): | > 2000 mg/kg rat |
| LD50 (Oral): | > 2000 mg/kg rat |

Neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt

| | |
|---|---|
| LD50 (Oral): | 1567 mg/kg |

SKIN CORROSION / SKIN IRRITATION

Repeated exposure may result in dryness and cracking of the skin.

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"

Repeated exposure may result in dryness and cracking of the skin. Slightly irritating to the skin with prolonged exposure.

SEVERE EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"

EYE CONTACT: May cause short-term mild eye discomfort. Based on test data for materials of similar structure to OECD 405 guidelines.

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION

It can cause an allergic reaction.
Contains:
Neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt

Respiratory sensitization

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"

It is assumed that it is not respiratory sensitizer.

Skin sensitization

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"

It is assumed not to be a skin sensitizer to OECD 406 guidelines.

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"

The mutagenic potential of the substance has been extensively studied in a range of in-vivo and in-vitro analyses. Genetic toxicity: negative. It is assumed not to be a germ cell mutagen. Based on test data for materials of similar structure to OECD guidelines 471 473 474 476 478 479.

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"

This product is not classified as carcinogenic. It is assumed that it does not cause cancer. Based on test data for materials of similar structure to OECD 453 guidelines.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"

No information available. It is assumed that it is not a toxic agent for reproduction. Based on test data for materials of similar structure to OECD 414 421 422 guidelines.

Harmful effects on sexual function and fertility

Information not available

Harmful effects on the development of offspring

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"

The results of the OECD development toxicity studies on the substance and those of the screening studies in the same setting did not show toxicity in rats.

Effects on or through lactation

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"

Lactation: it is assumed that it is not harmful to breastfed infants.

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (STOT) - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"

Single exposure: May cause drowsiness and dizziness. This substance does not meet the EU criteria for classification.

Target organs

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"

Central nervous system

Route of exposure

Information not available

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (STOT) - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"

Repeated exposure: Assumed not to cause organ damage following prolonged and repeated exposure. Based on test data for materials of similar structure to OECD 408 413 422 guidelines. No known effect based on the information provided.

Target organs

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"

Central nervous system.

Route of exposure

Information not available

DANGER IN CASE OF SUCTION

Toxic by suction

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"

The fluid can enter the lungs and cause damage (chemical pneumonia, potentially fatal).

**11.2. Information on other hazards**

Based on the available data, the product does not contain any substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with effects on human health under evaluation.

## SECTION 12. Ecological information

The product is to be considered as dangerous for the environment and is harmful to aquatic organisms with long-term negative effects on the aquatic environment.
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"

Use according to good working practices, avoiding dispersing the product into the environment. Notify the competent authorities if the product has reached watercourses or sewers or if it has contaminated soil or vegetation. C9-C11 hydrocarbons, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2% aromatic (EC 919-857-5) : Based on the ecological information below and according to the criteria indicated by the regulations on hazardous substances, this substance is not classified as hazardous to the environment.

**12.1. Toxicity**

C9-C11 hydrocarbons, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2% aromatic (EC 919-857-5): Below is a summary of the most representative studies of the Registration Dossier. Aquatic toxicity:
Endpoint: Invertebrates - Short term (Daphnia magna)
Result: EL50 (48 h): >1000 mg/L (mobility); EL50 (24 h): >1000 mg/L (mobility)
Comments: Key study (C9-C11, <2% aromatics) - OECD Guideline 202 - SRC (1995)
Endpoint: Invertebrates - Short term (Chaetogammarus marinus)
Result: LL50 (48 h): > 1000 mg/L (mortality); LL50 (24 h): >1000 mg/L (mortality)
Comments: Key study (C9-C11 <2 % aromatics) OECD Guideline 202 - TNO (1992)
Endpoint: Invertebrates - Long-term (Daphnia magna)
Result: NOELR (21 days): 0.23 mg/L (reproduction)
Comments: Supportive study (C9-C11 <2 % aromatic) (Q)SAR Modeled data - CONCAWE (2010)
Endpoint: Algae (Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata) Growth inhibition
Result: EC50 (72 h): > 1000 mg/L (Growth); EC50 (72 h): > 1000 mg/L (biomass); NOELR (72 h): 3 mg/L (Number of cells); NOELR (72 h): 100 mg/L (Growth)
Comments: Key study (C9-C11 <2 % aromatics) OECD Guideline 201 - SRC (1995)
Endpoint: Pisces - Short term (Oncorhynchus mykiss)
Result: LL50 (24 h):>1000 mg/L; LL0 (24 h):1000 mg/L; LL50 (48 h): >1000 mg/L; LL0 (48 h):1000 mg/L; LL50 (72): >1000 mg/L; LL0 (72 h) mg/L:
Comments: Key study (C9-C11 <2 % aromatics) OECD Guideline 203 - SRC (1995).

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"

| | |
|---|---|
| LC50 - Fish | > 1000 mg/l/96h |
| EC50 - Crustaceans | > 1000 mg/l/48h |

| | |
|---|---|
| EC50 - Algae / Aquatic Plants | > 1000 mg/l/72h |

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics

| | |
|---|---|
| LC50 - Fish | > 1 mg/l/96h |
| EC50 - Crustaceans | > 10 mg/l/48h |
| EC50 - Algae / Aquatic Plants | > 100 mg/l/72h |

Neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt

| | |
|---|---|
| LC50 - Fish | 1.5 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout) |
| EC50 - Crustaceans | 0,61 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna |
| EC50 - Algae / Aquatic Plants | 144 mg/l/72h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata |

**12.2. Persistence and degradability**

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"

C9-C11 hydrocarbons, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2% aromatic (EC 919-857-5):
Abiotic degradability: Hydrolysis: This substance is resistant to hydrolysis Therefore, this process will not contribute to a measurable loss of degradation of the substance in the environment.
Biotic degradability: Based on available studies and the properties of C9-C16 hydrocarbons, this substance is considered inherently biodegradable.
Method : Non-adapted microorganisms OECD Guideline 301 F
Result: Readily biodegradable 80% (28 days)
Comment : Key study Reliable without restrictions (C9-C11, <2% aromatic)
Source: Shell (1997).

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2%aromatic"

Inherently degradable

Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics

Quickly degradable

Cooked linseed oil

Quickly degradable
(according to OECD criteria)

Mixture of 3-[3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]propionates of C7-C9 alkyl
Degradability: data not available

Reaction products bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl decandedioate with 1,1-dimethyl ethyl hydroperoxide and octane
Degradability: data not available

**12.3. Bioaccumulation potential**

C9-C11 hydrocarbons, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2% aromatic (EC 919-857-5): Standard tests for this endpoint are not applicable to UVCB substances.

Cooked linseed oil

| | |
|---|---|
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | > 6 Kow |

**12.4. Mobility in soil**

C9-C11 hydrocarbons, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2% aromatic (EC 919-857-5): Koc absorption: Standard tests for this endpoint are not applicable to substances
UVCB.

Cooked linseed oil

| | |
|---|---|
| Coefficient of distribution: soil/water | > 4.96 l/kg |

**12.5. Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment**

C9-C11 hydrocarbons, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2% aromatic (EC 919-857-5): Comparison with the criteria of Annex XIII of the REACh Regulation
Persistence assessment: some hydrocarbon structures contained in this substance have characteristics of P (Persistent) or vP (very Persistent).
Assessment of bioaccumulation potential: the structure of most of the hydrocarbons contained in this substance do NOT have characteristics of vB (very Bioaccumulative) however some components have characteristics of B (Bioaccumulative).
Toxicity assessment: for hydrocarbon structures that showed characteristics of P and B, toxicity was assessed but no relevant component meets toxicity criteria with the exception of anthracene which has been confirmed as a PBT. Since anthracene is not present, the product is not considered PBT/vPvB.
Based on the available data, the product does not contain PBT or vPvB substances in a percentage ≥ to 0.1%.

**12.6. Endocrine Disrupting Properties**

C9-C11 hydrocarbons, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2% aromatic (EC 919-857-5): Dispersion into the environment can lead to contamination of environmental matrices
(air, soil, subsoil, surface water and groundwater). Use according to good working practice, avoiding dispersing the products into the environment
Based on the available data, the product does not contain any substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with effects on the environment under evaluation.

**12.7. Other adverse effects**

Information not available

## SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

Reuse, if possible. Product residues are to be considered hazardous special waste. The hazardousness of waste containing part of this product must be assessed in accordance with the applicable legal provisions.
Disposal must be entrusted to a company authorized to manage waste, in compliance with national and possibly local legislation.
The transport of waste may be subject to ADR.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING
Contaminated packaging must be sent for recovery or disposal in compliance with national waste management regulations.

## SECTION 14. Transportation Information

**14.1. UN number or ID number**

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1263

**14.2. Official UN transport designation**

ADR/RID: PAINTS AND ENAMELS OR MATERIALS SIMILAR TO MIXED PAINTS (including paints, lacquers, enamels, dyes, shellaces, varnishes, polishes, liquid fillers and liquid lacquer bases) or MATERIALS SIMILAR TO MIXED PAINTS (including paint solvents and thinners)

IMDG: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL MIXTURE (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL MIXTURE (including paint thinning and reducing compound)

IATA: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL MIXTURE (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL MIXTURE (including paint thinning and reducing compound)

**14.3. Transport hazard classes**

| | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ADR/RID: | Class: 3 | Label: 3 |
| IMDG: | Class: 3 | Label: 3 |
| IATA: | Class: 3 | Label: 3 |


**14.4. Packaging group**

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: III

**14.5. Hazards to the environment**

ADR/RID: NO

IMDG: NO

IATA: NO

**14.6. Special precautions for users**

| | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ADR/RID: | HIN - Kemler: 30<br>Special Provision:- | Limited Quantities: 5 L | Restriction code in the gallery: (D/E) |
| IMDG: | EMS: F-E, S-E | Limited Quantities: 5 L | |
| IATA: | Freighter: | Maximum quantity: 220 L | Packaging Instructions: 366 |
| | Pass.: | Maximum quantity: 60 L | Packaging Instructions: 355 |

Special Provision: A3, A72, A192

**14.7. Bulk shipping in accordance with IMO acts**

Information not applicable

## SECTION 15. Regulatory Information

**15.1. Laws and regulations on health, safety and the environment specific to the substance or mixture**

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EU: P5c

Restrictions on the product or substances contained in Annex XVII Regulation (EC) 1907/2006

Product
Point 3 - 40

Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 – on the marketing and use of explosives precursors

Not applicable

Sostanze in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

Based on the available data, the product does not contain SVHC substances in a percentage ≥ to 0.1%.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to export notification Regulation (EU) 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Health Checks

Workers exposed to this chemical agent dangerous to health must be subjected to health surveillance carried out in accordance with the provisions of art. 41 of Legislative Decree 81 of 9 April 2008 unless the risk to the safety and health of the worker has been assessed as irrelevant, in accordance with the provisions of art. 224 paragraph 2.

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :

Wood stains that form a film of minimum thickness.

**15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment**

A chemical safety assessment has been developed for the following substances contained in the mixture:
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, iso-alkanes, cyclic, < 2% aromatics; Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics.

## SECTION 16. Other information

Text of the hazard statements (H) mentioned in sections 2-3 of the sheet:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Flam. Liq. 3** | Flammable liquid, category 3 |
| **Acute Tox. 4** | Acute toxicity, category 4 |
| **STOT RE 1** | Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure, Category 1 |
| **Asp. Tox. 1** | Aspiration hazard, category 1 |
| **STOT SE 3** | Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure, Category 3 |
| **Skin Sens. 1** | Skin sensitization, category 1 |
| **Aquatic Chronic 2** | Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2 |
| **Aquatic Chronic 3** | Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3 |
| **H226** | Flammable liquid and vapors. |
| **H302** | Harmful was ingested. |
| **H372** | It causes organ damage with prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| **H304** | It can be fatal if swallowed and penetrated into the respiratory tract. |
| **H335** | It can irritate the respiratory tract. |
| **H317** | It can cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| **H336** | It can cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| **H411** | Toxic to aquatic organisms with long-lasting effects. |
| **H412** | Harmful to aquatic organisms with long-lasting effects. |
| **EUH066** | Repeated exposure may result in dryness or cracking of the skin. |

LEGEND:
- ADR: European Agreement for the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- EC: Identification number in ESIS (European Repository of Existing Substances)
- CLP: Regulation (EC) 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived level with no effect
- EC50: Concentration that affects 50% of the population being tested
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Global Harmonized System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- IATA DGR: Regulations for the Carriage of Dangerous Goods of the International Air Transport Association
- IC50: Immobilization concentration of 50% of the test population
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX: Identification number in Annex VI of the CLP
- LC50: Lethal concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational exposure level
- PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic according to REACH
- PEC: Predictable environmental concentration
- PEL: Predictable level of exposure
- PNEC: Predictable no-effect concentration
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 1907/2006
- RID: Regulations for the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Train
- STA: Acute Toxicity Estimation
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that must not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.

- TWA: Weighted Average Exposure Limit
- TWA STEL: Short-Term Exposure Limit
- VOC: Volatile Organic Compound
- vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulative according to REACH
- WGK: Aquatic hazard class (Germany).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 of the European Parliament (REACH)
2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 of the European Parliament (CLP)
3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (Annex II REACH Regulation)
4. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 of the European Parliament (I Atp. CLP)
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 of the European Parliament (II Atp. CLP)
6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 of the European Parliament (III Atp. CLP)
7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 of the European Parliament (IV Atp. CLP)
8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 of the European Parliament (V Atp. CLP)
9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 of the European Parliament (VI Atp. CLP)
10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 of the European Parliament (VII Atp. CLP)
11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 of the European Parliament (VIII Atp. CLP)
12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
15. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
16. Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/1480 (XIII ATP. CLP)
17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
18. Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/217 (XIV ATP. CLP)
19. Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1182 (XV Atp. CLP)
20. Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/643 (XVI ATP. CLP)
21. Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/849 (XVII Atp. CLP)
- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS - Toxicological sheet
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA Agency website
- Database of SDS models of chemical substances - Ministry of Health and Istituto Superiore di Sanità

Note to the user:
The information contained in this sheet is based on the knowledge available to us at the date of the last version. The user must ensure that the information is suitable and complete in relation to the specific use of the product.
This document should not be construed as a guarantee of any specific property of the product.
Since the use of the product does not fall under our direct control, it is the user's obligation to observe the laws and regulations in force on hygiene and safety under their own responsibility. They do not accept responsibility for improper use.
Provide adequate training to personnel involved in the use of chemical products.
CLASSIFICATION CALCULATION METHODS
Chemical and physical hazards: The classification of the product has been derived from the criteria established by the CLP Regulation Annex I Part 2. The methods for evaluating the chemical and physical properties are given in section 9.
Health hazards: The classification of the product is based on the calculation methods set out in Annex I of CLP Part 3, unless otherwise indicated in section 11.
Environmental hazards: The classification of the product is based on the calculation methods set out in Annex I of CLP Part 4, unless otherwise indicated in section 12.

Changes from previous revision
Changes have been made to the following sections:
02 / 03 / 08 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 15 / 16.