

SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking**1.1. Product identifier**

Product code : Rennalux Scurente
Trades code : A70-030
Product line: Tintolav

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

For levelling and refreshing dark chamois

Sectors of use:

Industrial Manufacturing[SU3], Private households (= general public = consumers)[SU21], Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)[SU22]

Uses advised against

Do not use for purposes other than those listed

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Tintolav s.r.l. - Via M. D'Antona 7 - 10028 Trofarello (TO) Tel. 011/649.68.27 Fax 011/649.67.42

Email: info@tintolav.com - Sito internet: www.tintolav.com

Email tecnico competente: a.conedera@tintolav.com

National contact: Malta: Emergency Ambulance 112
Accident & Emergency Department 2545 4030

1.4. Emergency telephone number

The UK National Poisons Emergency number +44 (0)870 600 6266
London: Emergency 24 hour telephone +44 (0) 207188 0100

SECTION 2. Hazards identification**2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture**

2.1.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Pictograms:

GHS02, GHS07, GHS09

Hazard Class and Category Code(s):

Flam. Aerosol 1, Skin Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3, Aquatic Chronic 2

Hazard statement Code(s):

H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol.

H229 - Pressurised container: May burst if heated.

H315 - Causes skin irritation.

H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.

H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Aerosol that ignites easily even at low temperatures, fire risk

If inhaled, the product, causes irritation to the respiratory tract, if brought into contact with skin, it causes significant inflammation with erythema, scabs, or edema.

Warning: Vapours inhalation may cause sleepiness and giddiness

The product is dangerous to the environment as it is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

The repeated inhalation of vapors can cause drowsiness and giddiness.
Pressurized container. Protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 ° C.
The aerosol containers overheated burst and can be ejected with violence from a distance and can take place a dangerous mechanism for the fire.

2.2. Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Pictogram, Signal Word Code(s):
GHS02, GHS07, GHS09 - Danger



Hazard statement Code(s):
H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229 - Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental Hazard statement Code(s):
not applicable

Precautionary statements:

Prevention

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P261 - Avoid breathing spray.
P264 - Wash your hand thoroughly after handling.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

Response

P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap

Storage

P410+P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

Contains:

Hydrocarbons, C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic

2.3. Other hazards

The substance / mixture NOT contains substances PBT/vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII

No information on other hazards

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Irrilevant

3.2 Mixtures

Refer to paragraph 16 for full text of hazard statements

Substance	Concentration	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACH
Hydrocarbons, C7, n-alkanes,	> 30 <= 50%	Flam. Liq. 2, H225;			927-510-4	01-211947

Substance	Concentration	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACH
isoalkanes, cyclic		Asp. Tox. 1, H304; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; STOT SE 3, H336; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411				5515-33-xxx x
Butane	> 20 <= 30%	Flam. Gas 1, H220	601-004-00-0	106-97-8	203-448-7	
Isobutane	> 10 <= 20%	Flam. Gas 1, H220	601-004-00-0	75-28-5	200-857-2	
Propane	> 10 <= 20%	Flam. Gas 1, H220; Press. Gas, H280	601-003-00-5	74-98-6	200-827-9	
1,2-dichloropropane	> 1 <= 5%	Flam. Liq. 2, H225; Acute Tox. 4, H302; Acute Tox. 4, H332	602-020-00-0	78-87-5	201-152-2	

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation:

Air the area. Move immediately the contaminated patient from the area and keep him at rest in a well ventilated room.
CALL A PHYSICIAN.

Direct contact with skin (of the pure product):

Take contaminated clothing Immediately off.

Wash immediately with plenty of running water and possibly with soap, the areas of the body that have, or are only suspected to have, come in contact with the product.

In case of contact with skin, wash immediately with water and soap

Direct contact with eyes (of the pure product):

Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water for at least 10 minutes.

Ingestion:

Not hazardous. It's possible to give activated charcoal in water or liquid paraffin medicine

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No data available.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Advised extinguishing agents:

CO2 or dry powder extinguisher

Extinguishing means to avoid:

Direct jets of water

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

The aerosol containers overheated burst and can be ejected with violence from a distance and can take place a dangerous mechanism for the fire.

Manufactured under pressure in sealed metal container (test pressure 15 bar max). Cool containers with water spray trying to remove them from the fire. The aerosol containers can be overheated and burst violently ejected from a distance (protect the head using a safety helmet).

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Use protection for the breathing apparatus

Safety helmet and full protective suit.

The spray water can be used to protect the people involved in the extinction

You may also use selfrespirator, especially when working in confined and poorly ventilated area and if you use halogenated extinguishers (Halon 1211 fluobrene, Solkan 123, NAF, etc...)

Keep containers cool with water spray

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel:

Leave the area surrounding the spill or release. Do not smoke

Leave the surrounding area recalling that any overheating could project the cylinder at a considerable distance.

Wear gloves and protective clothing

6.1.2 For emergency responders:

Given the tightness of aerosol, it is unlikely that the spillage may occur.

However if some container is damaged likely to cause a loss, insulate the tank in question by bringing it to open air or covering it with inert material and fuel (eg sand, earth, vermiculite) and having the care to avoid any point of ignition that might pose a serious risk of fire.

Wear gloves and protective clothing

Eliminate all unguarded flames and possible sources of ignition. No smoking.

Provision of sufficient ventilation.

Evacuate the danger area and, in case, consult an expert.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Contain spill

Inform the competent authorities.

Discharge the remains in compliance with the regulations

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

6.3.1 For containment:

Recover the product for reuse, if possible, or the removal.

6.3.2 For cleaning up:

After wiping up, wash with water the area and materials involved

6.3.3 Other information:

None in particular.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Refer to paragraphs 8 and 13 for more information

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact and inhalation of vapors

Use extreme caution when handling the product. Avoid shock or friction.

In residential areas do not use on large surfaces.

Do not smoke at work

At work do not eat or drink.

Vapors are heavier than air and may spread close to the ground and form explosive mixtures with air. Prevent formation of flammable or explosive concentrations in the air.

Pressurized container. Protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 ° C.

Do not pierce or burn, even after the use. Do not spray on flame or incandescent objects. Use in adequately ventilated areas.

See also paragraph 8 below.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep in original container closed tightly. Do not store in open or unlabeled containers.

Keep containers upright and safe by avoiding the possibility of falls or collisions.

Pressurized container. Store in a ventilated place, in original packaging away from heat and sunlight.

Keep away from open flames, sparks and heat sources. Avoid direct sunlight exposure.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Industrial Manufacturing:

Handle with extreme caution.

Store in a well ventilated place away from heat sources.

Private households (= general public = consumers):

Handle with care.

Store in ventilated place away from heat sources,

Keep the container tightly closed.

Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen):

Handle with care. Store in a ventilated area and away from heat, keep the container tightly closed.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Related to contained substances:

Hydrocarbons, C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic:

Derived No Effect Levels (DNELS

Long-term effects-Oral-systemic-> Work n/a-General population 149 mg/kg bw/day

Long-term systemic effects-Dermal--> Work 300 mg/kg bw/day-General population 149 mg/kg bw/day

Long-term systemic effects – Inhalation--Work 2085 > mg/m-General population 447 mg/m

Butane:

TLV (ACGIH) = 1000 ppm

ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012).

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour (s).

NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013).

TWA: 1900 mg/m 10 hour (s).

TWA: 800 ppm 10 hour (s).

OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).

TWA: 1900 mg/m 8 hour (s).

TWA: 800 ppm 8 hour (s).

Butane EH40 WEL TWA 600 ppm 1.450 mg/m³

Isobutane:

ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012).

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour (s).

NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013).

TWA: 1900 mg/m 10 hour (s).

TWA: 800 ppm 10 hour (s)

Propane:

TLV: (Aliphatic hydrocarbon gases) 1000 ppm as TWA; (ACGIH 2005).

ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012).

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour (s).

NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013).

TWA: 1800 mg/m 10 hour (s).

TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hour (s).

OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010).

TWA: 1800 mg/m 8 hour (s).

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour (s).

OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).

TWA: 1800 mg/m 8 hour (s).

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour (s)

1,2-dichloropropane:

TLV: TWA 10 ppm as SEN A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen); (ACGIH 2007).

MAK: cancerogenicit class: 3B; (DFG 2006).

United States OSHA: 75 ppm TWA; 350 mg/m³ TWABelgium-TWA: 75 ppm VLE; 352 mg/m³ VLE Belgium-STEL: 110 ppm VLE; 515 mg/m³ VLEFrance-VME: 75 ppm VME; 350 mg/m³ VMEMalaysia: 75 ppm TWA; 347 mg/m³ TWA 75 ppmNetherlands: MAC; 350 mg/m³ MACSpain: 75 ppm VLA-ED; 352 mg/m³ VLA-ED Spain: 110 ppm VLA-EC; 517 mg/m³ VLA-EC**8.2. Exposure controls**

Appropriate engineering controls:

Industrial Manufacturing:

No specific monitoring foreseen

Private households (= general public = consumers):

No specific checks planned

Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen):

No specific monitoring foreseen

Individual protection measures:



(a) Eye / face protection

Wear safety goggles to EN-166

(b) Skin protection

(i) Hand protection

When handling the pure product use chemical resistant protective gloves (EN 374-1/EN374-2/EN374-3)

(ii) Other

Avoid direct contact with the skin

Better is to use cotton antistatic clothing

(c) Respiratory protection

Work in a sufficiently ventilated to avoid inhaling the product.

(d) Thermal hazards

No hazard to report

Environmental exposure controls:

Use according to good working practices to avoid pollution into the environment.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Physical and chemical properties	Value	Determination method
Appearance	Colorless liquid under pressure	
Odour	characteristic-white musk	
Odour threshold	not determined	
pH	irrelevant	
Melting point/freezing point	< -100 °C (liquid gas)	
Initial boiling point and boiling range	> -42 °C (liquid gas)	
Flash point	< -80 °C (liquid gas)	ASTM D92
Evaporation rate	irrelevant	
Flammability (solid, gas)	inflammabile	
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	9,5% vol / 1,8% vol	
Vapour pressure	3,2 bar	
Vapour density	> 2 (liquid gas)	
Relative density	0,65 kg/l	
Solubility	liposoluble	
Water solubility	not determined	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not determined	
Auto-ignition temperature	> 400 °C	
Decomposition temperature	not determined	
Viscosity	not determined	
Explosive properties	not explosive	
Oxidising properties	non-oxidizing	
Container volume	800 ml	
Product volume	600 ml	
Pressure to 20°C	3,2 bar	
Deformation pressure	16,5 bar	
Burst pressure of the container	18 bar	
Flash point of liquid phase	< 21 °C	
Propellent inflammability	< 0 °C	

9.2. Other information

No data available.

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity**10.1. Reactivity**

No reactivity hazards

10.2. Chemical stability

No hazardous reaction when handled and stored according to provisions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

There are no hazardous reactions

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid heating the product, it could explode.

Avoid contact with combustible materials. The product could catch fire.

heat, open flames, sparks or hot surfaces.

The aerosol product is stable for a period exceeding 36 months and in normal storage conditions can not take place dangerous reactions as the container is almost hermetically sealed.

To avoid that the metal container can deteriorate, keep away from acidic or basic products. Attention to the heat as temperatures exceeding 50 ° C has increased pressure inside the container that gets to deformation of the cylinder until the outbreak.

10.5. Incompatible materials

It can generate inflammable gases to contact with elementary metals, nitrides, strong reducing agents.

It can generate toxic gases to contact with oxidants mineral acids, organic peroxides, organic water peroxides.

It can ignite in contact with oxidants mineral acids, organic nitrides, peroxides and water peroxides, strong oxidants agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Does not decompose when used for intended uses.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information**11.1. Information on toxicological effects**

ATE(mix) oral = 77.880,0 mg/kg

ATE(mix) dermal = ∞

ATE(mix) inhal = ∞

(a) acute toxicity: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

(b) skin corrosion/irritation If brought into contact with the skin, the product causes significant inflammation with erythema, scabs, or edema.

(c) serious eye damage/irritation: 1,2-dichloropropane: Eyes-rabbit Result: Mild eye irritation

(d) respiratory or skin sensitization: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

(e) germ cell mutagenicity: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

(f) carcinogenicity: 1,2-dichloropropane: IARC: Group 3-3: not classifiable regarding its human carcinogenicity (1,2-Dichloropropane)

(g) reproductive toxicity: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

(h) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) single exposure: If inhaled the product, causes irritations to the respiratory tract. - Warning: Vapours inhalation may cause sleepiness and giddiness

Hydrocarbons, C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic: Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): STOT Single Exp. 3 (hazard statement: H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Affected organs: Nervous system. Route of exposure: Inhalation

(i) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) repeated exposure based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

(j) aspiration hazard: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Related to contained substances:

Hydrocarbons, C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic:

LD50 Oral, Rat LD50 > 5840 mg/kg bw (rat)

LC50, Inhalation (4 h) Rat > 23.3 mg/L air (male/female)

LD50, Dermal Rat > = 2800 mg/Kg bw

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 5840

LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 2800

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 23,3

Butane:

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 658

Isobutane:

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 570000

LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 570000

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 658000

Propane:

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 410000

1,2-dichloropropane:

ROUTES of EXPOSURE: the substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.

INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air can be reached very quickly due to evaporation of the substance at 20 C.

Effects of short-term exposure: the substance is irritating to eyes, skin and respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system effects of REPEATED EXPOSURE or long term: the liquid degreasing the skin features. The substance may have effects on the liver and kidneys.

ACUTE HAZARDS/Symptoms INHALATION Cough. Drowsiness. Headaches. Sore throat.

CUTE CUTE. Redness. Pain.

EYE Redness. Pain.

INGESTION abdominal pain. Diarrhea. Drowsiness. Headaches. Nausea. Vomiting.

LD50 oral, rat-1,947 mg/kg

Lc50 Inhalation-rat-8:0-14,000 mg/m3

Ld50 Dermal-rabbit-2000 mg/kg

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 1947

LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 2000

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 14000

SECTION 12. Ecological information**12.1. Toxicity**

Related to contained substances:

Hydrocarbons, C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic:

LC50 (83d): > 13.4 mg/l/83d Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

IC50 (72 h): > 10 mg/l/72 h Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata

EC50 (48 h): 12 mg/l/48 h Daphnia magna

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 10

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 7,71

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 7,71

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 7,71

1,2-dichloropropane:

Toxic to fish Lc50-Pimephales promelas (Chub)-127.00 mg/l-96 h
Toxic to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates – Daphnia Ec50 Immobilization-13.6 mg/l-48 h
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 13,6

The product is dangerous for the environment as it is toxic to aquatic organisms following acute exposure.

Use according to good working practices to avoid pollution into the environment.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

No data available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No data available.

12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

The substance / mixture NOT contains substances PBT/vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII

12.6. Other adverse effects

No adverse effects

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

The waste must be disposed of in compliance with the regulations in force delivering empty containers for final disposal and equipped to safely handle pressurized containers containing flammable liquids and gas waste. The empty container heated to temperatures exceeding 70 ° C can burst.

Recover if possible. Operate according to local or national regulations

SECTION 14. Transport information**14.1. UN number**

1950

ADR exemption because compliance with the following characteristics:

Combination packagings: per inner packaging 1 L per package 30 Kg

Inner packagings placed in shrink-wrapped or stretch-wrapped trays: per inner packaging 1 L per package 20 Kg

**14.2. UN proper shipping name**

AEROSOL flammable

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Class : 2
Label : 2.1
Tunnel restriction code : D
Limited quantities : 1 L
EmS : F-D, S-U

14.4. Packing group

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14.5. Environmental hazards

Product is environmentally hazardous
Marine polluting agent : Yes

14.6. Special precautions for user

No data available.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

It is not intended to carry bulk

SECTION 15. Regulatory information**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

No data available.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

The supplier has made an assessment of chemical safety

SECTION 16. Other information**16.1. Other information**

Description of the hazard statements exposed to point 3

H225 = Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 = May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 = Causes skin irritation.
H336 = May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411 = Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H220 = Extremely flammable gas.
H280 = Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H302 = Harmful if swallowed.
H332 = Harmful if inhaled.

Classification based on data of all mixture components

Main normative references:

Directive 1999/45/EC
Directive 2001/60/EC
Regulation 1272/2008/EC
Regulation 2010/453/EC

** The information contained herein is based on our knowledge at the date above.

Related solely to the product and do not constitute a guarantee of a particular quality.

It is the duty of the user to ensure that these are appropriate and complete information regarding the specific use intended.

This data sheet cancels and replaces any previous edition.
