

Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2015/830

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: DRAP275G
Product name: DRACOLOR

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

Intended use: Breathable decorative protective coating for concrete structures

Identified Uses	Industrial	Professional	Consumer
Use in coatings	-	✓	-
Uses Advised Against			
Do not use for uses other than those indicated.			

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: DRACO ITALIANA S.p.A.
Full address: Via Monte Grappa, 11 D-E
District and Country: 20067 Tribiano (MI)
Italy
Tel.: +39 02.90632917
Fax: +39 02.90631976
e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: info@draco-edilizia.it

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to:
Centro Antiveleni di Bergamo 800883300 (Azienda Ospedaliera Papa Giovanni XXII)
Centro Antiveleni di Firenze 0557947819 (Az. Osp. "Careggi" U.O. Tossicologia Medica)
Centro Antiveleni di Foggia 80018345 (Az. Osp. Univ. Foggia)
Centro Antiveleni di Milano 0266101029 (Osp. Niguarda Ca' Granda)
Centro Antiveleni di Napoli 0817472870 (Az. Osp. "A. Cardarelli")
Centro Antiveleni di Pavia 038224444 (CAV Centro Nazionale di Informazione Tossicologica)
Centro Antiveleni di Roma 063054343 (CAV Policlinico "A. Gemelli")
Centro Antiveleni di Roma 0649978000 (CAV Policlinico "Umberto I")
Centro Antiveleni di Roma 06 68593726 (CAV "Osp. Pediatrico Bambino Gesù" Dip. Emergenza e Accettazione DEA)

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2015/830. Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Flammable liquid, category 3	H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Reproductive toxicity, category 1B	H360D	May damage the unborn child.
Serious eye damage, category 1	H318	Causes serious eye damage.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / >>

2.2. Label elements

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H360D May damage the unborn child.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Restricted to professional users.

Precautionary statements:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . .
P370+P378 In case of fire: use . . . to extinguish.

Contains: N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL
Acetone
1-methoxy-2-propanol

2.3. Other hazards

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage \geq than 0,1%.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Xylene, mixture of isomers

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %		Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
1-methoxy-2-propanol			
CAS	107-98-2	9 ≤ x < 20	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336
EC	203-539-1		
INDEX	603-064-00-3		
Reg. no.	01-2119457435-35-XXXX		
Acetone			
CAS	67-64-1	10 ≤ x < 20	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC	200-662-2		
INDEX	606-001-00-8		
Reg. no.	01-2119471330-49-XXXX		

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ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

CAS 78-83-1 $5 \leq x < 9$

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, STOT SE 3 H336

EC 201-148-0

INDEX 603-108-00-1

Xylene, mixture of isomers

CAS 1330-20-7 $1 \leq x < 5$

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412

EC 215-535-7

INDEX 601-022-00-9

Reg. no. 01-2119488216-32-XXXX

C12-C16 Propoxylated ethoxylated alcohol

CAS 68213-24-1 $1 \leq x < 5$

Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1

EC

INDEX

METHYL ACETATE

CAS 79-20-9 $1 \leq x < 5$

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066

EC 201-185-2

INDEX 607-021-00-X

N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

CAS 872-50-4 $0,5 \leq x < 1$

Repr. 1B H360D, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335

EC 212-828-1

INDEX 606-021-00-7

ETHYLBENZENE

CAS 100-41-4 $0,5 \leq x < 1$

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412

EC 202-849-4

INDEX 601-023-00-4

Reg. no. 01-2119489370-35-XXXX

N-BUTYLE ACETATO

CAS 123-86-4 $0,5 \leq x < 1$

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066

EC 204-658-1

INDEX 607-025-00-1

Reg. no. 01-2119485493-29-XXXX

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

CAS 111-76-2 $0 \leq x < 0,5$

Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315

EC 203-905-0

INDEX 603-014-00-0

METHANOL

CAS 67-56-1 $0 \leq x < 0,5$

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 3 H301, Acute Tox. 3 H311, Acute Tox. 3 H331, STOT SE 1 H370

EC 200-659-6

INDEX 603-001-00-X

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by a doctor.

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

No data available for the mixture. For symptoms and effects due to the contained substances, see chap. 11.

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

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Symptomatic treatment

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

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

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Use explosion-proof equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site.

6.2. Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Store in a cool and well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

FRA

ITA

GBR

EU

France

Italia

United Kingdom

OEL EU

TLV-ACGIH

Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France. ED 984 - INRS

Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81

EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)

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.

ACGIH 2020

1-methoxy-2-propanol

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	ITA	375	100	568	150	SKIN
OEL	EU	375	100	568	150	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH			50		100	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	10	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	1	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	52,3	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	5,2	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	100	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	100	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	4,59	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers				
	Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic	Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic	
	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic	
Oral									33 mg/kg bw/d
Inhalation				43,9 mg/m3	553,5 mg/m3	553,5 mg/m3			369 mg/m3
Skin				78 mg/kg bw/d					183 mg/kg bw/d

EPY 10.5.2 - SDS 1004.1

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Acetone

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
VLEP	FRA	1210	500	2420	1000		
VLEP	ITA	1210	500				
WEL	GBR	1210	500	3620	1500		
OEL	EU	1210	500				
TLV-ACGIH		250	594	1187	500		irr oclr, TRS, ssnc

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	10,6	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	1,06	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	30,4	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	3,04	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	21	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	100	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	29,5	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic	Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic
	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic
Oral						62 mg/kg bw/d		
Inhalation				200 mg/m3	2420 mg/m3			1210 mg/m3
Skin				62 mg/kg bw/d				186 mg/kg bw/d

ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,4	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,04	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	1,52	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,152	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	11	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	10	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,0699	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic	Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic
	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic
Oral			25 mg/kg bw/d					
Inhalation			55 mg/m3				310 mg/m3	

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Xylene, mixture of isomers

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,327	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,327	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	12,46	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	12,46	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	6,58	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2,31	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers		Chronic	Chronic	Effects on workers			
	Acute	Acute			Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic
	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic
Oral				12,5 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	174	260 mg/m3		65,3 mg/m3	442	442 mg/m3		180 mg/m3
Skin				108				3182 mg/kg bw/d

METHYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	610	200	760	250	SKIN
WEL	GBR	616	200	770	250	
TLV-ACGIH		606	200	757	250	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,12	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,012	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,0416	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers		Chronic	Chronic	Effects on workers			
	Acute	Acute			Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic
	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic
Oral				44 mg/kg				
Inhalation			152 mg/m3	131 mg/m3			305 mg/m3	610 mg/m3
Skin				44 mg/kg				88 mg/kg

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N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	40	10	80	20	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	40	10	80	20	SKIN
WEL	GBR	40	10	80	20	SKIN
OEL	EU	40	10	80	20	SKIN

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,25	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,025	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	1,09	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,109	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	5	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	10	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,07	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic	Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic
	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic
Oral				0,85 mg/kg				
Inhalation			4,5 mg/m3	3,6 mg/m3			40 mg/m3	14,4 mg/m3
Skin				2,4 mg/kg				4,8 mg/kg/d

ETHYLBENZENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	88,4	20	442	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	442	100	884	200	SKIN
WEL	GBR	441	100	552	125	SKIN
OEL	EU	442	100	884	200	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		87	20			

N-BUTILE ACETATO

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	710	150	940	200	
WEL	GBR	724	150	966	200	
OEL	EU	241	50	723	150	
TLV-ACGIH		50			150	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,18	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,01	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,98	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,09	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,36	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	35,6	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,09	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic	Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic
	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic
Oral	859,7							
Inhalation	859,7 mg/m3	859,7 mg/m3	102,34 mg/m3	102,34 mg/m3	960 mg/m3	960 mg/m3	480 mg/m3	480 mg/m3

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2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
VLEP	FRA	49	10	246	50	SKIN	
VLEP	ITA	98	20	246	50	SKIN	
WEL	GBR	123	25	246	50	SKIN	
OEL	EU	98	20	246	50	SKIN	
TLV-ACGIH		97	20				

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	8,8	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,88	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	34,6	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	3,46	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	9,1	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	463	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2,33	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral		26,7 mg/kg bw/d		6,3 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	147 mg/m3	426 mg/m3	147 mg/m3	59 mg/m3	246 mg/m3	1091 mg/m3		98 mg/m3
Skin		89 mg/kg bw/d		75 mg/kg bw/d		89 mg/kg bw/d		125 mg/kg bw/d

METHANOL

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
VLEP	FRA	260	200	1300	1000	SKIN	11
VLEP	ITA	260	200			SKIN	
WEL	GBR	266	200	333	250	SKIN	
OEL	EU	260	200				
TLV-ACGIH		262	200	328	250	SKIN	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	154	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	15,4	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	570,4	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	100	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	23,5	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral		8 mg/kg		8 mg/kg				
Inhalation	50 mg/m3	50 mg/m3	50 mg/m3		260 mg/m3	260 mg/m3	260 mg/m3	260 mg/m3
Skin		8 mg/kg		8 mg/kg		40 mg/kg		40 mg/kg

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.
VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified.

Acetone

Biological index of exposure:

Components with biological limit values: CAS: 67-64-1 acetone

IBE (ACGIH 2019) 25 mg / l

Samples: urine

Time of withdrawal: at the end of the shift

Biological indicator: acetone

Notes: the biological indicator is not specific, since it is also possible to detect its presence after exposure to other chemicals.

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8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Regulation 2016/425 and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required. Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

Acetone

Respiratory protection:

for short exposures or in the event of an accident: filter devices, type AX (EN 371). Having a breathing apparatus that does not depend on circulating air ready for emergencies.

Hand protection:

protective gloves compliant with EN 374.

Glove material: butyl rubber (butyl rubber) - layer thickness >= 0.5 mm.

Breakthrough time: > 480 min.

Observe the glove manufacturer's instructions regarding penetrability and breakthrough time.

Eye protection:

hermetically sealed safety goggles according to EN 166.

Body protection:

use solvent resistant protective clothing.

Recommendation:

flame retardant, antistatic protective clothing. safety shoes according to EN 345-347.

General protection and hygiene measures

Wash hands before breaks and after work. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Have an eye wash bottle or eye rinse ready at work.

Alternatives to the following personal protective measures can only be determined in consultation with a responsible safety expert.

Xylene, mixture of isomers

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Protect your hands with nitrile latex gloves compliant with EN 374-1: 2016.

METHYL ACETATE

To protect hands, use butyl rubber gloves (ref. Standard EN 374-1: 2016).

METHANOL

Wear suitable gloves, tested according to EN347, butyl rubber.

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SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	pasty liquid	
Colour	as showed in color folder	
Odour	characteristic	
Odour threshold	Not determined	
pH	Not determined	
Melting point / freezing point	Not available	
Initial boiling point	Not determined	
Boiling range	Not available	
Flash point	< 60 °C	
Evaporation rate	Not determined	
Flammability (solid, gas)	not applicable	
Lower inflammability limit	Not available	
Upper inflammability limit	Not available	
Lower explosive limit	Not available	
Upper explosive limit	Not available	
Vapour pressure	Not determined	
Vapour density	Not determined	
Relative density	1,25	
Solubility	not determined	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not determined	
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available	
Decomposition temperature	Not determined	
Viscosity	Not determined	
Explosive properties	not available	
Oxidising properties	not available	

9.2. Other information

Information not available

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

Decomposes at temperatures above 300°C/572°F. Dissolves various plastic materials.

When exposed to the air it oxidates slowly to develop hydroperoxides. Completely mixable with water with a neutral or slightly basic reaction. It does not attack common materials.

N-BUTYLE ACETATO

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Decomposes on contact with: water.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Decomposes under the effect of heat.

10.2. Chemical stability

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

N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

Is stable up to 315°C/599°F.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

Acetone

Risk of explosion on contact with: bromine trifluoride, fluorine dioxide, hydrogen peroxide, nitrosyl chloride, 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene,

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nitromethane, nitrosyl perchlorate. May react dangerously with: potassium tert-butoxide, alkaline hydroxides, bromine, bromoform, isoprene, sodium, sulfur dioxide, chromium trioxide, cromyl chloride, nitric acid, chloroform, peroxymonosulfuric acid, phosphorus oxychloride, chromosulfuric acid, fluorine, strong oxidizing agents, strong reducing agents. Develop flammable gases in contact with: nitrosyl perchlorate.

Xylene, mixture of isomers

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Stable under normal conditions of use and storage Reacts violently with: strong oxidants, strong acids, acid nitric, perchlorates. May form explosive mixtures with: air.

N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

May react dangerously with: strong oxidants, strong acids.

ETHYLBENZENE

Reacts violently with: strong oxidants. Attacks various types of plastic materials. May form explosive mixtures with: air.

Reacts violently with: strong oxidants Attacks various types of plastics May form explosive mixtures with: air.

N-BUTILE ACETATO

N-BUTILE ACETATO

Rischio di esplosione a contatto con: agenti ossidanti forti. Può reagire pericolosamente con: idrossidi alcalini, potassio ter-butossido. Forma miscele esplosive con: aria.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

May react dangerously with: aluminium, oxidising agents. Forms peroxides with: air.

May react dangerously with: aluminum, oxidizing agents: Forms peroxides with: air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

Acetone

Avoid exposure to: heat sources, open flames.

N-BUTILE ACETATO

N-BUTILE ACETATO

Evitare l'esposizione a: umidità, fonti di calore, fiamme libere.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames.

Avoid exposure to: heat sources, open flames.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Acetone

Incompatible with: acids, oxidizing substances.

N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

Incompatible with: sulphur, carbon disulphide, oxidising substances, aluminium, metals. Incompatible materials: natural rubbers, plastic materials.

N-BUTILE ACETATO

N-BUTILE ACETATO

Incompatibile con: acqua, nitrati, forti ossidanti, acidi, alcali, zinco.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

Acetone

It can develop: ketene, irritants.

N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

May develop: nitric oxide, carbon oxides.

ETHYLBENZENE

May develop: methane, styrene, hydrogen, ethane.

It can develop: methane, styrene, hydrogen, ethane.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

May develop: hydrogen.

It can develop hydrogen.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.

It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

1-methoxy-2-propanol

Low toxicity in case of ingestion. Small amounts ingested incidentally during normal operations should not cause harm; however the ingestion of larger quantities may cause damage.

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to produce harmful absorption of the substance.

A brief exposure (a few minutes) is unlikely to cause harmful effects. The smell is unpleasant at 100 p.p.m.; higher levels produce irritation to the eye, nose and throat and are intolerable to 1000 p.p.m. .. Anesthetic effects have been observed at / or above 1000 p.p.m. .. LC50, Rat, 6 h, steam,> 25.8 mg / l

Subacute skin toxicity

Parameter: NOAEL (C)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Species: Rabbit

Effective dose:> 1000 mg / kg bw / day

Method: OECD 410

Subacute inhalative toxicity

Parameter: NOAEL (C)

Route of exposure: Inhalation

Species: Rabbit

Effective dose: 1000 ppm

Method: OECD 413

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

1-methoxy-2-propanol

Methyl ether propylene glycol is easily absorbed orally and by inhalation. A 100% absorption rate can be taken into account for these routes. Human data have shown that dermal absorption of vapor through the skin is limited. When exposed the whole body (normal clothing), the steam provided a contribution of about 4-8% to the total body load. An in vitro absorption rate of 1.17 mg / cm² / h was estimated for propyleneglycol methyl ether on human skin. If the dermal absorption of liquid methyl ether propylene glycol is compared with other glycolethers, available data show that propylene glycol methyl ether is less absorbed than ethylene glycol butyl ether (it is estimated that methyl ether propylene glycol is twice less absorbed by butyl ether ethylene glycol). According to these data, a 30% cutaneous absorption factor for liquid propyleneglycol methyl ether should be considered as the worst value for risk assessment.

Acetone

Acetone appears in the human and mammalian organisms as an endogenous product of normal metabolism with considerably increased levels during altered physiological states.

Acetone from dermal, inhaled and oral exposure is rapidly absorbed. Relative airway absorption was approximately 50% in humans. It passes into the blood within a few minutes. Acetone is not selectively absorbed into any tissue but is more evenly distributed in body water.

The metabolic fate of exogenous acetone is independent of the pathway of absorption and involves three separate low-dose gluconeogenic pathways with acetol (1-hydroxyacetone), methylglyoxal and 1,2-propanediol as intermediates. Both methylglyoxal and propanediol are oxidized to pyruvate, which is the basic component for the biosynthesis of many endogenous biochemicals. At high doses, an alternating metabolic pathway appears with cleavage of 1,2-propanediol to acetate and formate. The elimination of acetone is effective even at high internal doses and occurs through metabolic transformation to endogenous biochemical substances, such as acetone vapor through the airways and skin surface, through the exhalation of CO₂ and into the urine as acetone or acetol, methylglyoxal or as D-lactoyl-GSH. The acetone turnover rates were linear up to a plasma concentration of 5 mM (260 mg / L) with a turnover rate of ca. 9 µmol / kg bw / min = approx. 0.52 mg / kg of body weight / minute corresponding to a daily turnover of 750 mg / kg of body weight / day. Studies with repeated daily exposures of 6 or 8 hours have confirmed that bioaccumulation is not expected to occur until approx. 1,000 ppm (approximately 2,400 mg / m³ for 8 h / day 5 d / w) in humans and during 14 days of daily exposure in rats up to 11,000 ppm (26,550 mg / m³). For oral application to rats as a single bolus by gavage, the elimination of acetone appears to be saturated when blood levels rise above 300-400 mg / L corresponding to a dose of approximately 200 mg / kg body weight.

Source ECHA

Information on likely routes of exposure

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Xylene, mixture of isomers

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air.

N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of environmental air.

ETHYLBENZENE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

N-BUTYLE ACETATO

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

METHANOL

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Xylene, mixture of isomers

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Toxic action on the central nervous system (encephalopathies); irritant action on the skin, conjunctiva, cornea and respiratory system.

N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

There are no reported cases of acute or chronic intoxication or sensitisation. On volunteers, repeated skin applications caused modest and transient erythema. Oral and inhalation trials on mice and rats revealed no teratogenic effects at non embryotoxic doses. Not mutagenic in the Ames test.

ETHYLBENZENE

As the counterparts of benzene, may have an acute effect on the central nervous system, with depression, narcosis, often preceded by dizziness and associated with headache (Ispešl). Is irritating for skin, conjunctiva and respiratory tract.

N-BUTYLE ACETATO

Nell'uomo i vapori di sostanza causano irritazione degli occhi e del naso. In caso di esposizioni ripetute, si hanno irritazione cutanea, dermatosi (con secchezza e screpolatura della pelle) e cheratiti.

METHANOL

The minimum lethal dose for humans by ingestion is considered to be in the range from 300 to 1000 mg/kg. Ingestion of 4-10 ml of the substance may cause permanent blindness in adult humans (IPCS).

Interactive effects

Xylene, mixture of isomers

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Alcohol intake interferes with the metabolism of the substance, inhibiting it. Consumption of ethanol (0.8 g / kg) before 4-hour exposure to xylenes vapors (145 and 280 ppm) causes a 50% decrease in metilippuric acid excretion, while the blood concentration of xylenes rises about 1.5-2 times. At the same time there is an increase in side effects secondary to ethanol. The metabolism of xylenes is enhanced by phenobarbital and 3-methyl-colanthrene-type enzyme inducers. Aspirin and xylenes mutually inhibit their conjugation with glycine, which results in a decrease urinary excretion of metilippuric acid. Other industrial products can interfere with the metabolism of xylenes.

N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

The substance enhances the skin permeability of many other substances.

N-BUTYLE ACETATO

N-BUTYLE ACETATO

E' riportato un caso di intossicazione acuta in un operaio di 33 anni in una operazione di pulizia di un serbatoio con un preparato contenente xileni, acetato di butile e acetato glicole etilenico. Il soggetto aveva irritazione congiuntivale e del tratto respiratorio superiore, sonnolenza e disturbi della coordinazione motoria, risoltisi entro 5 ore. I sintomi sono attribuiti ad avvelenamento da xileni misti e butile acetato, con un possibile effetto sinergico responsabile degli effetti neurologici. Casi di cheratite vacuolare sono segnalati in lavoratori esposti ad una miscela di vapori di acetato di butile e isobutanolo, ma con l'incertezza circa la responsabilità di un particolare solvente (INRC, 2011).

ACUTE TOXICITY

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ATE (Inhalation) of the mixture: > 20 mg/l
 ATE (Oral) of the mixture: >2000 mg/kg
 ATE (Dermal) of the mixture: >2000 mg/kg

Xylene, mixture of isomers

LD50 (Oral) 3523 mg/kg Ratto
 LD50 (Dermal) 4350 mg/kg Coniglio
 LC50 (Inhalation) 26 mg/l/4h Ratto

ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

LD50 (Oral) > 2830 mg/kg Rat (OECD 401)
 LD50 (Dermal) > 2000 mg/kg Rabbit (OECD 402)

METHYL ACETATE

LD50 (Oral) > 6,482 mg/kg Ratto
 LD50 (Dermal) > 2 mg/kg Ratto
 LC50 (Inhalation) > 49,2 mg/l/4h Ratto

1-methoxy-2-propanol

LD50 (Oral) 4016 mg/kg Rat
 LD50 (Dermal) > 2000 mg/kg Rabbit
 LC50 (Inhalation) > 25,8 mg/l/6h Rat

C12-C16 Propoxylated ethoxylated alcohol

LD50 (Oral) > 2000 mg/kg Rat, range 2000 - 5000 mg/kg

N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

LD50 (Oral) 4150 mg/kg
 LD50 (Dermal) > 5000 mg/kg Rat
 LC50 (Inhalation) > 5,1 mg/l/4h Rat

ETHYLBENZENE

LD50 (Oral) 3500 mg/kg Rat
 LD50 (Dermal) 15354 mg/kg Rabbit
 LC50 (Inhalation) 17,2 mg/l/4h Rat

METHANOL

LD50 (Oral) > 1,187 mg/kg Ratto
 LC50 (Inhalation) > 128,2 mg/l/4h Ratto

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

LD50 (Oral) 1300 mg/kg Rat
 LD50 (Dermal) > 2000 mg/kg Rabbit
 LC50 (Inhalation) 450 ppm/4h Rat

Acetone

LD50 (Oral) 5800 mg/kg Rat
 LD50 (Dermal) 7426 mg/kg Rat
 LC50 (Inhalation) 76 mg/l/4h Rabbit

N-BUTILE ACETATO

LD50 (Oral) > 10760 mg/kg Rat
 LD50 (Dermal) > 14000 mg/kg Coniglio
 LC50 (Inhalation) 21,1 mg/l/4h Ratto

1-methoxy-2-propanol

Acute oral toxicity

Low toxicity in case of ingestion. Small amounts ingested incidentally during normal operations should not cause harm; however the ingestion of larger quantities may cause damage.

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to produce harmful absorption of the substance.

Acute toxicity by inhalation

A brief exposure (a few minutes) is unlikely to cause harmful effects. The smell is unpleasant at 100 ppm.; higher levels produce eye, nose and throat irritations and are intolerable at 1000 ppm. Anesthetic effects have been observed at / or above 1000 ppm.

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SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

1-methoxy-2-propanol

Species: Rabbit

Method: Directive 67/548 / EEC, Annex V, B.4.

Result: No skin irritation

BPL: yes

ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

On rabbit

Result: Irritating to skin

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye damage

1-methoxy-2-propanol

Species: Rabbit

Method: Directive 67/548 / EEC, Annex V, B.5.

Result: No eye irritation

BPL: yes

ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

On rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

Result: Irritating to eyes

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

1-methoxy-2-propanol

Type of test: Maximization Test

Route of exposure: Dermal

Species: Guinea pig

Method: Directive 67/548 / EEC, Annex V, B.6.

Result: Does not cause skin sensitization.

BPL: yes

C12-C16 Propoxylated ethoxylated alcohol

Species: Guinea pig

Result: negative

Method: Guideline 406 for the OECD Test

Skin sensitization

ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

Maximization Test

Route of exposure: Dermal

Species: Guinea pig

Method: OECD Test Guideline 406

Result: Does not cause skin sensitization.

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

1-methoxy-2-propanol

Parameter: NOAEC

Route of exposure: Mouse

Effective dose: 3000 ppm

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Acetone

The ACGIH classifies acetone as A4, that is, not classifiable as a human carcinogen: An agent that suggests that it may be carcinogenic to humans but which cannot be definitively assessed due to insufficient data. In vitro or animal studies do not provide sufficient carcinogenicity indications to classify the agent in one of the other categories.

Xylene, mixture of isomers

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Classified in group 3 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) argues that "the data was found to be inadequate for a potential assessment carcinogenic".

ETHYLBENZENE

Classified in Group 2B (possible human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - (IARC, 2000).

Classified in Group D (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - (US EPA file on-line 2014).

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

May damage the unborn child

1-methoxy-2-propanol

It was toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. It did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

In studies on laboratory animals, effects on reproduction were found only at doses that produced significant toxicity in the parents.

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility

1-methoxy-2-propanol

Parameter: NOAEL (Fetal development)

Route of exposure: Rat

Effective dose: 1500 ppm

Method: OECD 414

Adverse effects on development of the offspring

1-methoxy-2-propanol

Parameter: NOAEL (C)

Route of exposure: Rat

Effective dose: 300 ppm

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

1-methoxy-2-propanol

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Route of exposure: Inhalation

Target organs: Central nervous system

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

1-methoxy-2-propanol

Excessive exposure symptoms can be anesthetic or narcotic effects: dizziness and lightheadedness may occur.

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney, Liver.

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SECTION 12. Ecological information

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

12.1. Toxicity

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1-methoxy-2-propanol

Acute toxicity for algae / aquatic plants

CE50r, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (chlorophytic algae), Static test, 7 d, Growth inhibition, > 1,000 mg / l, OECD test method guideline 201 or equivalent

Bacterial toxicity

Parameter: IC10

Species: Activated sludge

Effective dose: > 1000 mg / l

Exposure time: 3 h

ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

Tossicità per le alghe :

CE50r (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (alghe cloroficee)): 1.799 mg/l

Tempo di esposizione: 72 h

Metodo: OECD TG 201

C12-C16 Propoxylated ethoxylated alcohol

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

Xylene, mixture of isomers

LC50 - for Fish

> 2,6 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss

EC50 - for Crustacea

> 8500 mg/l/48h Palaemonetes pugio

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants

4,36 mg/l/72h Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata

ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

LC50 - for Fish

1430 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas

EC50 - for Crustacea

1100 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna

Chronic NOEC for Crustacea

20 mg/l 21d Daphnia magna

METHYL ACETATE

LC50 - for Fish

> 250 mg/l/96h Danio rerio

EC50 - for Crustacea

> 1,026 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants

> 120 mg/l/72h Desmodesmus subspicatus

1-methoxy-2-propanol

LC50 - for Fish

6812 mg/l/96h Leuciscus idus, Prova statica, DIN 38412

EC50 - for Crustacea

21100 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna. OECD 202

C12-C16 Propoxylated ethoxylated alcohol

LC50 - for Fish

> 0,1 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss

EC50 - for Crustacea

> 1 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna

N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

LC50 - for Fish

> 500 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants

> 500 mg/l/72h Scenedesmus subspicatus

Chronic NOEC for Crustacea

12,5 mg/l 21d_ Daphnia magna

METHANOL

LC50 - for Fish

> 15,4 mg/l/96h

EC50 - for Crustacea

> 10 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants

> 22 mg/l/72h

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

LC50 - for Fish

1474 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss

EC50 - for Crustacea

1550 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna

Acetone

LC50 - for Fish

5540 mg/l/96h Lepomis macrochirus

EC50 - for Crustacea

8800 mg/l/48h Daphnia pulex

Chronic NOEC for Crustacea

2212 mg/l Daphnia magna , 28 d

N-BUTYLE ACETATO

LC50 - for Fish

> 18 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas

EC50 - for Crustacea

> 44 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants

> 674,7 mg/l/72h Desmodesmus subspicatus

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SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

12.2. Persistence and degradability

1-methoxy-2-propanol

Biodegradability: The material is easily biodegradable. Pass the (I) OECD test for the immediate biodegradability.

10 day window period: OK

Biodegradation: 96%

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD 301E test method guideline or equivalent

Photodegradation

Type of test: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizing: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 7.8 h

Method: estimated

ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

Rapidamente biodegradabile.

Metodo: Linee Guida 301D per il Test dell'OECD

C12-C16 Propoxylated ethoxylated alcohol

Result: rapidly biodegradable.

Method: 301D OECD Test Guideline

N-BUTILE ACETATO

Biodegradazione: dose efficace: 83% tempo di esposizione: 28 giorni Metodo OCSE 301D/ EEC 92/69/V, C.4-E Facilmente biodegradabile.

Xylene, mixture of isomers

Solubility in water

100 - 1000 mg/l

Degradability: information not available

ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

Rapidly degradable

METHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water

243500 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

1-methoxy-2-propanol

Rapidly degradable

C12-C16 Propoxylated ethoxylated alcohol

Rapidly degradable

N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

Solubility in water

1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

ETHYLBENZENE

Solubility in water

1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

METHANOL

Solubility in water

1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Solubility in water

900 g/l 20°C

Rapidly degradable

Acetone

Rapidly degradable

N-BUTILE ACETATO

Solubility in water

1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

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SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Xylene, mixture of isomers	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	3,12
BCF	25,9
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	1 OECD 117
METHYL ACETATE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	0,18
1-methoxy-2-propanol	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	0,37 Log Kow Sperimentale
BCF	< 2
N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	-0,46
ETHYLBENZENE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	3,6
METHANOL	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	-0,77
BCF	0,2
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	0,81
Acetone	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	-0,24
BCF	3
N-BUTILE ACETATO	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	2,3
BCF	15,3

12.4. Mobility in soil

1-methoxy-2-propanol
The mobility potential in the soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 0.2 - 1.0 estimated

Xylene, mixture of isomers	
Partition coefficient: soil/water	2,73
METHYL ACETATE	
Partition coefficient: soil/water	0,18
N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE	
Partition coefficient: soil/water	1,32
N-BUTILE ACETATO	
Partition coefficient: soil/water	< 3

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage \geq than 0,1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Information not available

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SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

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

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1263

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

IMDG: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

IATA: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID: Class: 3 Label: 3



IMDG: Class: 3 Label: 3



IATA: Class: 3 Label: 3



14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: III

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO

IMDG: NO

IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID: HIN - Kemler: 30

Limited Quantities: 5 L

Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)

Special provision: -

IMDG: EMS: F-E, S-E

Limited Quantities: 5 L

IATA: Cargo:

Maximum quantity: 220 L

Packaging instructions: 366

Pass.:

Maximum quantity: 60 L

Packaging instructions: 355

Special provision:

A3, A72, A192

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Information not relevant

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EC:

P5c

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Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006

Product

Point 3 - 40

Contained substance

Point	75	TITANIUM DIOXIDE Reg. no.: 01-2119489379-17-0110
Point	75	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL
Point	75	CALCIUM CARBONATE
Point	75	Xylene, mixture of isomers Reg. no.: 01-2119488216-32-XXXX
Point	30-71-72-75	N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE
Point	75	2-BUTOXYETHANOL
Point	75	Nafta solvente (petrolio), aromatica leggera Reg. no.: 01-2119455851-35-XXX
Point	75	METHANOL
Point	75	2-methoxypropanol

Regulation (EC) No. 2019/1148 - on the marketing and use of explosives precursors

Regulated explosives precursor

The acquisition, introduction, possession or use of that regulated explosives precursor by members of the general public is subject to reporting obligations as set out in Article 9.

All suspicious transactions and significant disappearances and thefts must be reported to the relevant national contact point.

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Healthcare controls

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been performed for the following contained substances

Xylene, mixture of isomers

SECTION 16. Other information

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Repr. 1B	Reproductive toxicity, category 1B
Acute Tox. 3	Acute toxicity, category 3
STOT SE 1	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 1
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

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H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H360D	May damage the unborn child.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)

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15. Regulation (EU) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP) 16. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
18. Regulation (EU) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)

- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

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.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION

Chemical and physical hazards: Product classification derives from criteria established by the CLP Regulation, Annex I, Part 2. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Health hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 3, unless determined otherwise in Section 11.

Environmental hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 4, unless determined otherwise in Section 12.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

01 / 02 / 03 / 08 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 15.