



Giuseppe Di Maria S.p.A.

FINITURA CERATA W

Revision nr.2
Dated 10/10/2017
First compilation
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Safety Data Sheet

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: 600802200640000
Product name: FINITURA CERATA W

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

Intended use: Matt wood varnish

Identified Uses	Industrial	Professional	Consumer
Recommended uses	-	✓	✓

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: Giuseppe Di Maria S.p.A.
Full address: 4 Enrico Mattei
District and Country: 90124 Palermo (PA)
Italy
Tel. +39 091 391288
Fax +39 091 476374

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: sicurezza@dimaria.it

Product distribution by: Giuseppe Di Maria S.p.A.

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to: Phone numbers of Poison Control Centers active 24 hours over 24 in Italy:

ROMA: Centro Antiveleni - Policlinico A.Gemelli
- Universita' Cattolica Del Sacro Cuore - Tel. 06 3054343

For any further information: Giuseppe Di Maria SpA Tel. +39 091 391288
Monday to Friday 9:00-12:00 13:00-16:30

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is not classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP). However, since the product contains hazardous substances in concentrations such as to be declared in section no. 3, it requires a safety data sheet with appropriate information, compliant to (EU) Regulation 2015/830.

Hazard classification and indication: --

2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms: --

Signal words: --

Hazard statements:

EUH210 Safety data sheet available on request.

EUH208 Contains: mix of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7],
2-methyl-2H-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 220-239-6] 3:1
1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one

May produce an allergic reaction.

Precautionary statements: --



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SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / >>

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :

Interior/exterior trim varnishes and woodstains.

VOC given in g/litre of product in a ready-to-use condition : 130,00

Limit value: 130,00

2.3. Other hazards

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

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Information not relevant

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER		
CAS	34590-94-8	$4,5 \leq x < 5$ Substance with a community workplace exposure limit.
EC	252-104-2	
INDEX		
butoxyethanol		
CAS	111-76-2	$1 \leq x < 1,5$ 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	
ACRYLIC ACID		
CAS	79-10-7	$0 \leq x < 0,05$ Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Skin Corr. 1A H314, STOT SE 3 H335, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: D
EC	201-177-9	
INDEX	607-061-00-8	
ETHANOLAMINE		
CAS	141-43-5	$0 \leq x < 0,05$ Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Skin Corr. 1B H314, STOT SE 3 H335
EC	205-483-3	
INDEX	603-030-00-8	
1,2-Benzoisothiazol-3(2H)-one		
CAS	2634-33-5	$0 \leq x < 0,05$ Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1
EC	220-120-9	
INDEX	613-088-00-6	
ETHANEDIOL		
CAS	107-21-1	$0 \leq x < 0,05$ Acute Tox. 4 H302
EC	203-473-3	
INDEX	603-027-00-1	
mix of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7], 2-methyl-2H-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 220-239-6] 3:1		
CAS	55965-84-9	$0 \leq x < 0,0015$ Acute Tox. 3 H301, Acute Tox. 3 H311, Acute Tox. 3 H331, Skin Corr. 1B H314, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=1
EC		
INDEX	613-167-00-5	

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 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention.

INGESTION: Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.

INHALATION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. If the subject stops



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SECTION 4. First aid measures ... / >>

breathing, administer artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for rescue workers.

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

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

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

Information not available

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide and 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

If large quantities of the product are involved in a fire, they can make it considerably worse. Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION

In the case of fire, use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent the risk of explosions (product decomposition and excess pressure) and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Remove all containers containing the product from the fire, if it is safe to do so.

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.

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

Ensure that there is an adequate earthing system for the equipment and personnel. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not breathe powders, vapours or mists. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Wash hands after use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.



SECTION 7. Handling and storage ... / >>

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store in a ventilated and dry place, far away from sources of ignition. Keep containers well sealed. Keep the product in clearly labelled containers. Avoid overheating. Avoid violent blows. 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	France	JORF n°0109 du 10 mai 2012 page 8773 texte n° 102
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2019

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	308	50			SKIN
WEL	GBR	308	50			SKIN
VLEP	ITA	308	50			SKIN
OEL	EU	308	50			SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		606	100	909	150	SKIN

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Threshold Limit Value

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

ACRYLIC ACID

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	6	2	30	10	
OEL	EU	29	10	59	20	STEL 1'
TLV-ACGIH		6	2			

ETHANOLAMINE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	2,5	1	7,6	3	SKIN
WEL	GBR	2,5	1	7,6	3	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	2,5	1	7,6	3	SKIN
OEL	EU	2,5	1	7,6	3	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		7,5	3	15	6	



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SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

ETHANEDIOL

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	52	20	104	40	SKIN
WEL	GBR	52	20	104	40	
VLEP	ITA	52	20	104	40	SKIN
OEL	EU	52	20	104	40	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH				100 (C)		

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

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.

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 I 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.

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.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	liquid
Colour	walnut
Odour	characteristic
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	7,5
Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point	Not available
Boiling range	Not available
Flash point	> 60 °C
Evaporation Rate	Not available
Flammability of solids and gases	Not available
Lower inflammability limit	Not available
Upper inflammability limit	Not available
Lower explosive limit	Not available
Upper explosive limit	Not available
Vapour pressure	Not available
Vapour density	Not available
Relative density	1,04
Solubility	Not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available



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SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties ... / >>

Decomposition temperature	Not available	
Viscosity	150 ÷ 310 sec	(Tazza Ford n°4 a 20°C).
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.

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

May react with: oxidising substances. When heated to decomposition releases: harsh fumes, zinc alloys.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Decomposes under the effect of heat.

ACRYLIC ACID

Keep away from: oxidising agents. Maintaining a temperature of less than 13°C/55°F. May polymerise if exposed to: heat.

ETHANEDIOL

In the air absorbs moisture. Decomposes at temperatures above 200°C/392°F.

10.2. Chemical stability

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No hazardous reactions are foreseeable in normal conditions of use and storage.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

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

ACRYLIC ACID

Risk of explosion on contact with: oxidising agents, oxygen, peroxides. May polymerise on contact with: alkaline hydroxides, amines, ammonia, sulphuric acid. Forms explosive mixtures with: hot air.

ETHANOLAMINE

May react dangerously with: acrylonitrile, chloroepoxypropane, chlorosulphuric acid, hydrogen chloride, iron-sulphur compounds, acetic acid, acetic anhydride, mesityl oxide, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, strong acids, vinyl acetate, cellulose nitrate.

ETHANEDIOL

Risk of explosion on contact with: perchloric acid. May react dangerously with: chlorosulphuric acid, sodium hydroxide, sulphuric acid, phosphorus pentasulphide, chromium (III) oxide, chromyl chloride, potassium perchlorate, potassium dichromate, sodium peroxide, aluminium. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

None in particular. However the usual precautions used for chemical products should be respected.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames.

ACRYLIC ACID

Avoid exposure to: light, sources of heat, naked flames. Avoid contact with: oxygen.

ETHANOLAMINE

Avoid exposure to: air, sources of heat.

ETHANEDIOL

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames.



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SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity ... / >>

10.5. Incompatible materials

ACRYLIC ACID

Incompatible with: peroxides, oxidising substances, strong acids, strong bases, amines, iron salts, oleum, chlorosulphuric acid.

ETHANOLAMINE

Incompatible with: iron, strong acids, strong oxidants.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

May develop: hydrogen.

ETHANOLAMINE

May develop: nitric oxide, carbon oxides.

ETHANEDIOL

May develop: hydroxyacetaldehyde, glyoxal, acetaldehyde, methane, carbon monoxide, 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

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure

ETHANEDIOL

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: inhalation of ambient air; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

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

ETHANEDIOL

Ingestion initially stimulates the central nervous system; later replaced by a phase of depression. There may be kidney damage, with anuria and uremia. Over-exposure symptoms are: vomiting, drowsiness, difficulty in breathing, convulsions. The lethal dose for humans is approx. 1.4 ml/kg.

Interactive effects

Information not available

ACUTE TOXICITY

LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture:	> 20 mg/l
LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg
LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg

1,2-Benzoisothiazol-3(2H)-one	
LD50 (Oral)	1020 mg/kg Rat

2-BUTOXYETHANOL	
LD50 (Oral)	615 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	405 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation)	2,2 mg/l/4h Rat

ETHANEDIOL	
LD50 (Oral)	> 2000 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	9530 mg/kg Rabbit



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SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

ACRYLIC ACID

LD50 (Oral)	151 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	> 2000 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation)	> 5,1 mg/l/4h Rat

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

May produce an allergic reaction.

Contains:

mix of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7], 2-methyl-2H-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 220-239-6] 3:1)
1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ETHANEDIOL

Available studies have shown no carcinogenic potential. In a carcinogenicity study lasting two years, carried out by the US National Toxicology Program (NTP), in which ethylene glycol was administered in the feed, "no evidence of carcinogenic activity" in male and female B6C3F1 mice was observed (NTP, 1993).

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class Viscosity: 150 ÷ 310 sec (Tazza Ford n°4 a 20°C).

SECTION 12. Ecological information

No specific data are available for this product. Handle it according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Do not contaminate soil and waterways. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation. Please take all the proper measures to reduce harmful effects on aquifers.

12.1. Toxicity

mix of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7], 2-methyl-2H-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 220-239-6] 3:1)

LC50 - for Fish	50 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss
EC50 - for Crustacea	2 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna

1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one

LC50 - for Fish	0,8 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	4,4 mg/l/48h



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SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

ACRYLIC ACID	
LC50 - for Fish	315 mg/l/96h <i>Leuciscus idus melanotus</i>
EC50 - for Crustacea	765 mg/l/48h <i>Daphnia magna</i>
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	118 mg/l/72h <i>Chlorococcales</i>

12.2. Persistence and degradability

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER
Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable

2-BUTOXYETHANOL
Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable

ETHANEDIOL
Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable

ETHANOLAMINE
Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable

ACRYLIC ACID
Solubility in water 1000000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,0043

2-BUTOXYETHANOL
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,81

ETHANEDIOL
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -1,36

ETHANOLAMINE
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -2,3

ACRYLIC ACID
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,46
BCF 0,491

12.4. Mobility in soil

ETHANOLAMINE
Partition coefficient: soil/water -0,5646

ACRYLIC ACID
Partition coefficient: soil/water 0,78

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 greater 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. Neat product residues should be considered special non-hazardous waste.
Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.
CONTAMINATED PACKAGING
Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport information

The product is not dangerous under current provisions of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and by Rail (RID), of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), and of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations.

14.1. UN number

Not applicable

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Not applicable

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Not applicable

14.4. Packing group

Not applicable

14.5. Environmental hazards

Not applicable

14.6. Special precautions for user

Not applicable

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: None

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006
None

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)
On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage greater than 0,1%.

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



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SECTION 15. Regulatory information ... / >>

Healthcare controls

Information not available

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :

Interior/exterior trim varnishes and woodstains.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been processed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

SECTION 16. Other information

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

Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Acute Tox. 3	Acute toxicity, category 3
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Skin Corr. 1A	Skin corrosion, category 1A
Skin Corr. 1B	Skin corrosion, category 1B
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
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, category 1
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH210	Safety data sheet available on request.

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.



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Revision nr.2
Dated 10/10/2017
First compilation
Printed on 17/11/2020
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SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

- 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).

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- IFA GESTIS website
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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.

Product's classification is based on the calculation methods set out in Annex I of the CLP Regulation, unless otherwise indicated in sections 11 and 12.

The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

01 / 02 / 03 / 04 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 14 / 15 / 16.

Changed TLVs in section 8.1 for following countries:

FRA,