

Safety Data Sheet

1. Identification of the substance / preparation and the Company

1.1 Identification of the substance or preparation

Product name **COLOR FINISH CAPRI**

1.2 Use of the substance / preparation

Intended use **Coloured, water based plaster for decorative finishes.**

1.3 Company identification

Name **OIKOS SRL**
Full address **Via Cherubini, 2**
District and Country **47043 GATTEO A MARE FC**
ITALIA
Tel. **0039-0547-681412**
Fax **0039-0547-681430**

e-mail address of the competent person
responsible for the Safety Data Sheet **labtech@oikos-paint.com**

1.4 Emergency telephone

For urgent inquiries refer to **0039-0547-681412 Laboratorio R&S. OIKOS srl**
0039-0557-947819 Centro Antiveneni (Anti-poison Centre)
OSPEDALE Careggi, Firenze, Italia

2. Hazards Identification

NOTHING TO NOTIFY

3. Composition / Information on ingredients

NOTHING TO NOTIFY

4. First aid measures

EYES: Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 15 minutes.

Seek medical advice.

SKIN: Immediately wash with plenty of water. Remove all contaminated clothing. Obtain immediate medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing separately before using them again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration. Obtain immediate medical attention.

INGESTION: Obtain immediate medical attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Give nothing by mouth to an unconscious person.

5. Fire-fighting measures

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.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

The extinction equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and nebulised water.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA WHICH SHALL NOT BE USED FOR SAFETY REASONS

None in particular.

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Do not breathe combustion products (carbon oxide, toxic pyrolysis products, etc).

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Hardhat with visor, fireproof clothing (fireproof jacket and trousers with straps around arms, legs and waist), work gloves (fireproof, cut proof and dielectric), a depressurised mask with facemask covering the whole of the operator's face or a self-respirator (self-protector) in the event of large quantities of foam.

6. Accidental release measures

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS

Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site. If there are no contraindications, spray solid products with water to prevent the formation of dust. Use breathing equipment if fumes or powders are released into the air. Block the leakage if there is no hazard. Do not handle damaged containers or the leaked product before donning appropriate protective gear. For information on risks for the environmental and health, respiratory tract protection, ventilation and personal protection equipment, see the other sections of this sheet.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

The product must not penetrate the sewers, surface water, ground water and neighbouring areas.

METHODS FOR CLEANING UP

Use inert absorbent material (sand, vermiculite, diatomeous earth, Kieselguhr, etc.) to soak up leaked product. Collect the majority of the remaining material and deposit it in containers for disposal. If there are no contraindications, use jets of water to eliminate product residues. Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

7. Handling and storage

Store in a well ventilated place, keeping the containers closed when not used. Do not smoke while handling. Keep far away from sources of heat, bright flames and sparks and other sources of ignition.

8. Exposure control / personal protection.

8.1 Exposure limit values

Product name	Type	Country		TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		IRL	UK	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
CALCIUM CARBONATE	OEL	IRL		4			
	WEL	UK		4			

SILICA	TLV-ACGIH	0,025	0,01
	OEL	IRL	0,3
	WEL	UK	0,3
KAOLIN	TLV-ACGIH	2	
	OEL	IRL	2
	WEL	UK	2
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	TLV-ACGIH	10	3,1
	OEL	IRL	4
	WEL	UK	4
QUARTZ	TLV-ACGIH	0,025	0,01
	OEL	IRL	0,05
	WEL	UK	0,3

8.2 Exposure controls

Observance of safety measures used in handling chemical substances.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value for one or more of the substances present in the preparation for daily exposure in the workplace or to a fraction established by the company's prevention and protection service is exceeded, wear a mask with an B or universal filter, the class (1, 2 or 3) of which must be chosen according to the limit concentration of use (ref. standard EN 141).

EYE PROTECTION

None required.

HAND PROTECTION

None required.

SKIN PROTECTION

None required.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Colour	White and the colour chart shades
Odour	Characteristic
Appearance	Paste
Solubility	Mixable in water
Viscosity	45000 cps
Vapour density	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available
Reactive Properties	Not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
pH	7-9
Boiling point	Not available
Flash point	100 °C
Explosive properties	Not available
Vapour pressure	Not available
Specific gravity	1,650 Kg/l
VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :	35,00 g/litre

10. Stability and reactivity

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage. When heated or in the event of a fire, carbon oxides may be released and vapours which are dangerous to health. The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

Diethylene glycol butyl ether may react with oxidizing agents. When heated to decomposition, it emits acrid and irritant fumes. It is hygroscopic.

Ethylene glycol may absorb moisture from the atmosphere up to twice its own weight.

11. Toxicological information

Butyl diglycol: can be absorbed by inhalation, ingestion and skin contact; it is irritant to the skin and especially to the eyes; spleen damage may occur. Inhalation is unlikely to occur at room temperature due to the low vapour tension of the substance.

Ethylene glycol: following ingestion it initially stimulates the CNS; later on depression results. Renal damage with anuria and uremia may occur. Symptoms of over exposure are: vomiting, somnolence, difficulty in breathing, convulsions. The lethal dose in man is approximately 1.4 l/kg. The way of entry is inhalation and ingestion.

12. Ecological information

Non-aromatic mineral white spirits tends to be distributed exclusively in the air where it is photodegradable. The small amount that remains in the water tends to deposit at the bottom and is biodegraded; it is thus not bioaccumulated by fish. In the soil the substance remains absorbed and is unable to reach the subterranean layers.

Ethylene glycol is biodegradable.

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

13. Disposal consideration

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.

14. Transport information

This substance 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.

15. Regulatory information

Warning symbols: None

Hazard sentences (R): None

Caution recommendations (S): None

This product is not subject to hazard labeling under the 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC directives and following amendments and adjustments.

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :

Exterior walls of mineral substrate.

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

Limit value: 75 (2007) - 40 (2010) VOC of product : 35,00

16. Other information

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Directive 1999/45/EC and following amendments;
2. Directive 67/548/EEC and following amendments and adjustments (technical adjustment XXIX);
3. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament;
4. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament;
5. The Merck Index. - 10th Edition;
6. Handling Chemical Safety;
7. Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances;
8. INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet);
9. Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology;
10. N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition;

Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product .

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Changes to previous review

The following sections were modified:

04/08/13

Safety Data Sheet

1. Identification of the substance / preparation and the Company

1.1 Identification of the substance or preparation

Product name **COLOR FINISH CORFU'**

1.2 Use of the substance / preparation

Intended use **Coloured, water based plaster for decorative finishes.**

1.3 Company identification

Name **OIKOS SRL**
Full address **Via Cherubini, 2**
District and Country **47043 GATTEO A MARE FC**
ITALIA
Tel. **0039-0547-681412**
Fax **0039-0547-681430**

e-mail address of the competent person
responsible for the Safety Data Sheet **labtech@oikos-paint.com**

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0039-0557-947819 Centro Antiveneni (Anti-poison Centre)
OSPEDALE Careggi, Firenze, Italia

2. Hazards Identification

NOTHING TO NOTIFY

3. Composition / Information on ingredients

NOTHING TO NOTIFY

4. First aid measures

EYES: Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 15 minutes.

Seek medical advice.

SKIN: Immediately wash with plenty of water. Remove all contaminated clothing. Obtain immediate medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing separately before using them again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration. Obtain immediate medical attention.

INGESTION: Obtain immediate medical attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Give nothing by mouth to an unconscious person.

5. Fire-fighting measures

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.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

The extinction equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and nebulised water.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA WHICH SHALL NOT BE USED FOR SAFETY REASONS

None in particular.

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Do not breathe combustion products (carbon oxide, toxic pyrolysis products, etc).

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Hardhat with visor, fireproof clothing (fireproof jacket and trousers with straps around arms, legs and waist), work gloves (fireproof, cut proof and dielectric), a depressurised mask with facemask covering the whole of the operator's face or a self-respirator (self-protector) in the event of large quantities of foam.

6. Accidental release measures

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS

Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site. If there are no contraindications, spray solid products with water to prevent the formation of dust. Use breathing equipment if fumes or powders are released into the air. Block the leakage if there is no hazard. Do not handle damaged containers or the leaked product before donning appropriate protective gear. For information on risks for the environmental and health, respiratory tract protection, ventilation and personal protection equipment, see the other sections of this sheet.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

The product must not penetrate the sewers, surface water, ground water and neighbouring areas.

METHODS FOR CLEANING UP

Use inert absorbent material (sand, vermiculite, diatomeous earth, Kieselguhr, etc.) to soak up leaked product. Collect the majority of the remaining material and deposit it in containers for disposal. If there are no contraindications, use jets of water to eliminate product residues. Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

7. Handling and storage

Store in a well ventilated place, keeping the containers closed when not used. Do not smoke while handling. Keep far away from sources of heat, bright flames and sparks and other sources of ignition.

8. Exposure control / personal protection.

8.1 Exposure limit values

Product name	Type	Country		TWA/8h	STEL/15min
				mg/m ³ ppm	mg/m ³ ppm
CALCIUM CARBONATE	OEL	IRL		4	
	WEL	UK		4	

SILICA	TLV-ACGIH	0,025	0,01
	OEL	IRL 0,3	
	WEL	UK 0,3	
KAOLIN	TLV-ACGIH	2	
	OEL	IRL 2	
	WEL	UK 2	
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	TLV-ACGIH	10	3,1
	OEL	IRL 4	
	WEL	UK 4	
QUARTZ	TLV-ACGIH	0,025	0,01
	OEL	IRL 0,05	
	WEL	UK 0,3	

8.2 Exposure controls

Observance of safety measures used in handling chemical substances.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value for one or more of the substances present in the preparation for daily exposure in the workplace or to a fraction established by the company's prevention and protection service is exceeded, wear a mask with an B or universal filter, the class (1, 2 or 3) of which must be chosen according to the limit concentration of use (ref. standard EN 141).

EYE PROTECTION

None required.

HAND PROTECTION

None required.

SKIN PROTECTION

None required.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Colour	White and the colour chart shades
Odour	Characteristic
Appearance	Paste
Solubility	Mixable in water
Viscosity	45000 cps
Vapour density	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available
Reactive Properties	Not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
pH	7-9
Boiling point	Not available
Flash point	100 °C
Explosive properties	Not available
Vapour pressure	Not available
Specific gravity	1,650 Kg/l
VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :	35,00 g/litre

10. Stability and reactivity

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage. When heated or in the event of a fire, carbon oxides may be released and vapours which are dangerous to health. The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

Diethylene glycol butyl ether may react with oxidizing agents. When heated to decomposition, it emits acrid and irritant fumes. It is hygroscopic.

Ethylene glycol may absorb moisture from the atmosphere up to twice its own weight.

11. Toxicological information

Butyl diglycol: can be absorbed by inhalation, ingestion and skin contact; it is irritant to the skin and especially to the eyes; spleen damage may occur. Inhalation is unlikely to occur at room temperature due to the low vapour tension of the substance.

Ethylene glycol: following ingestion it initially stimulates the CNS; later on depression results. Renal damage with anuria and uremia may occur. Symptoms of over exposure are: vomiting, somnolence, difficulty in breathing, convulsions. The lethal dose in man is approximately 1.4 l/kg. The way of entry is inhalation and ingestion.

12. Ecological information

Non-aromatic mineral white spirits tends to be distributed exclusively in the air where it is photodegradable. The small amount that remains in the water tends to deposit at the bottom and is biodegraded; it is thus not bioaccumulated by fish. In the soil the substance remains absorbed and is unable to reach the subterranean layers.

Ethylene glycol is biodegradable.

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

13. Disposal consideration

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.

14. Transport information

This substance 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.

15. Regulatory information

Warning symbols: None

Hazard sentences (R): None

Caution recommendations (S): None

This product is not subject to hazard labeling under the 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC directives and following amendments and adjustments.

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :

Exterior walls of mineral substrate.

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

Limit value: 75 (2007) - 40 (2010) VOC of product : 35,00

16. Other information

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Changes to previous review

The following sections were modified:

04/08/13

Safety Data Sheet

1. Identification of the substance / preparation and the Company

1.1 Identification of the substance or preparation

Product name **COLOR FINISH LIPARI**

1.2 Use of the substance / preparation

Intended use **Coloured, water based plaster for decorative finishes.**

1.3 Company identification

Name **OIKOS SRL**
Full address **Via Cherubini, 2**
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NOTHING TO NOTIFY

3. Composition / Information on ingredients

NOTHING TO NOTIFY

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EXTINGUISHING MEDIA WHICH SHALL NOT BE USED FOR SAFETY REASONS

None in particular.

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

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PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS

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8.1 Exposure limit values

Product name	Type	Country		TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		IRL	UK	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
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SILICA	TLV-ACGIH	0,025	0,01
	OEL	IRL 0,3	
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TITANIUM DIOXIDE	TLV-ACGIH	10	3,1
	OEL	IRL 4	
	WEL	UK 4	
QUARTZ	TLV-ACGIH	0,025	0,01
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8.2 Exposure controls

Observance of safety measures used in handling chemical substances.

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EYE PROTECTION

None required.

HAND PROTECTION

None required.

SKIN PROTECTION

None required.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Colour	White and the colour chart shades
Odour	Characteristic
Appearance	Paste
Solubility	Mixable in water
Viscosity	45000 cps
Vapour density	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available
Reactive Properties	Not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
pH	7-9
Boiling point	Not available
Flash point	100 °C
Explosive properties	Not available
Vapour pressure	Not available
Specific gravity	1,650 Kg/l
VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :	35,00 g/litre

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The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage. When heated or in the event of a fire, carbon oxides may be released and vapours which are dangerous to health. The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

Diethylene glycol butyl ether may react with oxidizing agents. When heated to decomposition, it emits acrid and irritant fumes. It is hygroscopic.

2-Butoxyethanol may form explosive peroxides; it reacts with light metals, such as aluminium (ref. H.C.S.).

Ethylene glycol may absorb moisture from the atmosphere up to twice its own weight.

11. Toxicological information

Butyl diglycol: can be absorbed by inhalation, ingestion and skin contact; it is irritant to the skin and especially to the eyes; spleen damage may occur. Inhalation is unlikely to occur at room temperature due to the low vapour tension of the substance.

Ethylene glycol: following ingestion it initially stimulates the CNS; later on depression results. Renal damage with anuria and uremia may occur. Symptoms of over exposure are: vomiting, somnolence, difficulty in breathing, convulsions. The lethal dose in man is approximately 1.4 l/kg. The way of entry is inhalation and ingestion.

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15. Regulatory information

Warning symbols: None

Hazard sentences (R): None

Caution recommendations (S): None

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