

## Safety Data Sheet

### 1. Identification of the substance / preparation and the Company

#### 1.1 Identification of the substance or preparation

Product name **NOVALIS WOOD PROTECTION**

#### 1.2 Use of the substance / preparation

Intended use **Water based, acrylic protective varnish for wood in either gloss or matt versions.**

#### 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

#### 2.1 Substance/Preparation Classification

This product is not dangerous under 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC directives and subsequent amendments. Nevertheless, this preparation contains dangerous substances in concentrations that must be declared in section No. 3 and requires a safety data sheet containing all the information required under the Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments.

### 3. Composition / Information on ingredients

Contains:

Name	Concentration % (C)	Classification
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**DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER**

1,40 ≤ C < 2,00

*C.A.S. number* 34590-94-8

*EC number* 252-104-2

*Substance with a community workplace exposure limit.*

#### 4. First aid measures

**EYES:** Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and seek medical advice at once.

**SKIN:** Immediately take off all contaminated clothing and have a shower. Seek medical advice.

**INGESTION:** Have the patient drink water as much as possible and seek medical advice immediately. Do not induce vomiting before consulting a doctor.

**INHALATION:** Immediately seek medical advice. In the meantime, remove the patient to open air, far from the contaminated premises; if respiration stops or is difficult, give an artificial respiration adopting the proper measure for the helper.

#### 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, diatomaceous 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/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	TLV-ACGIH		606	100	909	150	Skin
	OEL	EU	308	50			Skin
	OEL	IRL		50		100	Skin
	WEL	UK		50			Skin
1,2-PROPANEDIOL	OEL	IRL	10				
	WEL	UK		150			

#### 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	The colour chart shades
Odour	Characteristic
Appearance	Liquid
Solubility	Mixable in water
Viscosity	3000 cps
Vapour density	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available
Reactive Properties	Not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
pH	8,5-9
Boiling point	Not available
Flash point	100 °C
Explosive properties	Not available
Vapour pressure	Not available
Specific gravity	1,050 Kg/l

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) : 80,00 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.

Ammonia is a strong base, it reacts violently with acids and corrodes aluminium, zinc, copper and their alloys.

Dipropyleneglycolmonomethyl ether may react with oxidizing agents. Heated to decomposition, it emits acrid and irritant fumes and vapours. Flammability point is 83 °C.

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

Propylene glycol: it is hygroscopic, stable at normal conditions; at high temperatures, it tends to oxidize yielding propionaldehyde as well as lactic and acetic acid.

1-methoxy 2-propanol absorbs and dissolves in water and in organic solvents; it dissolves different plastic material; it is stable but in the presence of air it can gradually form explosive peroxides when heated and may react with strong oxidizing agents and acids. It should be biodegradable. Stainless steel is suitable while copper and aluminium are not.

## 11. Toxicological information

Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether: experimental toxicity data exclude it as a danger to health considering that the oral LD50 in the rat is 5660 mg/kg, skin/LD50 in the rat: 9500 mg/kg; slight eye irritation and skin in rabbits.

The ACGIH limit of exposure on an 8 hour work day is 606 mg/cu.m, excluding the possible effects by the cutaneous way.

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.

1-methoxy-2-propanol and corresponding acetate: the main way of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory way is less important owing to the low vapour tension of the product. Concentrations above 100 ppm cause eye irritation, nose and oropharynx.

The recommended limit of exposure is 100 ppm for 8 hours. At 1000 ppm disturbance in the equilibrium and severe eye irritation is observed. (For further details refer to INRS, Fiche toxicologique, nr. 221).

Clinical and biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and ocular irritation on direct contact. No chronic effects have been reported in man. In vitro genotoxicity tests on animals resulted to be negative.

No significant effects were observed in studies on animal reproduction.

The following experimental data confirm that the substance is not even harmful: oral LD50 in the rat = 7900 mg/kg, inhalation CL50 in the rat 4 hours = 55.2 mg/l (Fiche toxicologique nr. 221).

## 12. Ecological information

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

Contains:

BENZOTRIAZOL DERIVATES

May cause allergic reactions.

Safety data sheet available upon request for professional users.

Danger labelling under directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and following amendments and adjustments.

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :

Interior/exterior trim varnishes and woodstains, including opaque woodstain.

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

Limit value: 150 (2007) - 130 (2010) VOC of product : 80,00

#### 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:

08/13