

# Black Wax

## TREATMENTS OVER STUCCO, MARMORINO FINISHES

### GENERAL FEATURES:

**Black Wax** - This solvent based paste wax is the ideal wax to waterproof, protect and give a subtle glossy finish to interior walls that have been treated with the Venetian plaster technique. Black Wax is also suitable for wallpapers to which it gives a beautiful glossy finish. It is usually applied as a protective top coat over Stucco finishes, increasing water resistance of the final coat. From this comes its major application inside kitchens and bathrooms.

### USE:

Apply using a plastering trowel the same way the plaster has been applied. You can use a cotton cloth if you do not have a trowel. Let it dry for some hours, and then polish with a soft woollen cloth or with a specific polishing machine.

**COVERAGE:** 35 sq m. per lt.

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

#### 1.1 Identification of the substance or preparation

Chemical name: wax

Commercial name: wax for Venetian plaster walls

#### 1.2 Use of the substance/mixture: solvent wax for Venetian plasters walls

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Product contains hazardous substances as defined by the European Directive 67/548/CE and European Regulation 1907/2006/CE. R10 Flammable R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. The product contains naphtha - hydrotrating heavy fraction - (turpentine) CAS 260-150-3.

### 3. COMPOSIZIONE/INFORMAZIONE SUGLI INGREDIENTI

N° CAS Denominazione sostanza Frasi di rischio Conc entrazione % 260-150-3 nafta frazione pesante di hydrotrating\* R10, R65, R67 60 ÷ 80 \* = note H P4

### 4. FIRST AID

- *Skin contact:* immediately wash the skin with a lot of water. Remove contaminated clothing.

Get medical attention if the irritation remains. Wash the contaminated clothing before re-use them.

- *Eyes contact*: immediately flush the eyes with plenty of water for up to 15 minutes and call immediately a doctor.

- *Ingestion*: call immediately a doctor. Induce vomiting only if the doctor says that. Don't give anything to drink to person if he's not conscious and if you don't have the medical approval.

- *Inhalation*: remove victim immediately from source of exposure. Put him to fresh air. Get medical attention if the victim's breathing is not regular.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Closed recipients exposed to heat might create overpressure and explode. The product floats on water and might ignite on water surface. See other section of this MSDS for individual protection equipment, occupational exposure and ecological effects.

- *Extinguishing media*: CO<sub>2</sub>, foam, chemical powder for flammable liquids. Water is not so valid, but it might be used for cooling the recipients exposed to the flames, in order to prevent explosions. Nebulised water can help to disperse flammable vapours not yet ignited and to protect people who try to stop a leakage.

- *Combustion risks*: an incomplete combustion might create dangerous gases like CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, various hydrocarbon gases, etc.; prevent the inhalation of smokes that might contain soot.

- *Special protective equipment for fire-fighters*:

Self contained breathing apparatus and full fire-protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Don't let the product to dry; keep away all ignition sources (heat, sparks and open flame). Absorb the release with inert material. Collect the contaminated material with no sparking system; put it in containers, seal it and deliver for disposal according to local regulations. Use water to flush the surfaces, but prevent the drains, surface- and groundwater and soil pollution.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- *Storage*: Keep the material in a fresh and well ventilated area. Keep the containers closed, when the product is not used. Keep the material away from heat, sparks and open flame.

- *Handling*: During material handling is not allowed to eat, drink or smoke.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

- *Exposure limit values*: There's not a specific exposure limit for the product. Keep the exposure level as lower as possible.

- *Occupational exposure controls*: design appropriate work processes and engineering controls, the use of adequate equipment and materials.

To reduce occupational exposure, use individual protection equipment adequate to EN standards.

*Respiratory protection:* not necessary for normal use of the product; if needed, use organic volatile shell like respirator FFP2OV.

*Hands protection:* not necessary for normal use of the product.

*Eyes protection:* not necessary for normal use of the product.

*Skin protection:* not necessary for normal use of the product. We recommend wearing clothing with long sleeve and leg.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- Information on fundamental physical and chemical properties:

Appearance: paste

Odour: organic solvent

Olfactory threshold: ND

pH: ND

Icing point: ND

Boiling point: 145°C [naphtha - hydrotreating heavy fraction]

Flammability point: >36°C, but <55°C [naphtha - hydrotreating heavy fraction]

Evaporation rate: ND

Flammability for solids and gases: NA

Upper/lower flammability limit:

lower = 0,6 (v/v) [naphtha - hydrotreating heavy fraction]

upper = 6,5 (v/v) [naphtha - hydrotreating heavy fraction]

Upper/lower explosion limit:

LEL:0,6 (v/v) [naphtha - hydrotreating heavy fraction]

UEL = 7,0 (v/v) [naphtha - hydrotreating heavy fraction]

Vapour pressure: 3,45 mmHg [naphtha - hydrotreating heavy fraction]

Vapour density: ND

Relative density: ND

Solubility: partially soluble in water, totally soluble in organic solvent

Self-ignition temperature: >200°C [naphtha - hydrotreating heavy fraction]

Decomposition temperature: ND

Viscosity: > 7\*10<sup>-6</sup> m<sup>2</sup>/sec (ISO 3219)

Explosive properties: ND

Oxidising properties: ND

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

*Conditions to avoid*

Stable under normal temperature conditions, recommended uses, storage and handling.

*Hazardous decomposition products*

Due to heat or fire it might release carbon oxide and vapours dangerous to health.

Vapours might create explosive mixture with air.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Due to vomiting or accidental ingestion, the introduction of small quantity of the product into breathing apparatus respiratory system might produce bronchopneumonia or pulmonary edema.

Product contains volatile substances that can create depression into the central nervous system (CNS) with drowsiness and dizziness effects.

Repeated skin contact might create degreasing effect that can lead to dryness and cracking of the skin.

Naphtha - hydrotreating heavy fraction:

DL50 (ingestion - rat) = >2000mg/Kg

LC50 (inhalation-rat) = >5mg/l/4h

DL50 (skin contact - rabbit) = >2000mg/Kg

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Use the product following good working practices, avoiding dispersing it into the ambient. Alert the Environmental Agency, or any other appropriate regulatory body, in case of uncontrolled discharge in drains, surface- and ground-water and soil.

-Naphtha - hydrotreating heavy fraction: according to OECD guide line, this product is biodegradable. Any acute toxicity is expected for water organisms at maximum water-solubility of the product.

Bio accumulative: CL50 fish: > 100 mh/Lt

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Burning of the product into incinerator plant might be evaluated. In case of acid or basic product, neutralize the material before any treatment, included the biological one. If the waste is solid, dispose of the waste in landfill as Territorial Regulations requests.

The above system must be applied also to contaminated empty containers, after washing process.

Never disperse the product into drains or surface-water

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport must be done on vehicles authorized for dangerous goods carriage as defined by the ADR 2011 accordance and any other local dispositions. Carriage must be done in the original containers or in containers made with appropriate material that doesn't react with the product. People who handle dangerous goods had to be informed properly on risks linked to the products and on appropriate procedures that must be adopted in case of emergency.

*Road and rail transport:*

ADR/RID Class: 3 UN: 3295

Packing Group: III

Label: 3

Kemler Nr.: 30

Technical name: HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.

*Sea transport:*

IMO Class: 3 UN: 3295

Packing Group: III

Label: 3

EMS: F-E, S-D

Proper Shipping Name: HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.

*Air transport:*

IATA: 3 UN: 3295

Packing Group: III

Label: 3

Use only original closed containers for transport.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Product label: not necessary according to Annex VI – European Directive 2001/59/CEE

Chemical risk phrases connected to product:

R10 Flammable

R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness

S2 Keep out of the reach of children

S13 Keep away from food, drink and animal foodstuffs

S23 Do not breathe vapours

S43 In case of fire use ground, sand, chemical powder or foam

S46 If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label

S51 Use only in well-ventilated areas

Contains: Naphtha - hydrotreating heavy fraction - CAS 260-150-3

Workers' use must be evaluated as requested by National "Occupational Safety and Health" Laws and Regulations.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

This MSDS follows all the requirements of the following European Regulations:

European Regulation 1907/2006/CE

European Regulation 552/2009/CE

European Regulation 276/2010/CE

European Regulation 440/2010/CE

Information included in this MSDS are based on our knowledge and on the bibliography reported below.

User must evaluate if the information included in this MSDS are complete for his specific use of the product. Any use of the product other than that for which it was placed on the market it's done by the user under his responsibility. This MSDS cancels and supersedes any previous one.

Meaning of the risk phrases included in sections 2, 3 and 15:

R10 Flammable

R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed

R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness

Bibliography:

- European Directive 67/548/CEE (29° ATP)

- European Regulation 1907/2006/CE

- European Regulation 552/2009/CE

- European Regulation 276/2010/CE

- European Regulation 440/2010/CE

- NIOSH - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS)

- ACGIH - Threshold Limit Values from "Giornale degli igienisti italiani" - rev

2011

- European Directive 2001/59/CEE

- Directive 99/45/CE

- ADR 2011