

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
PLASTISOL 048

Edition 2nd
Edition date: 08-01-18

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/Mixture and the company/Undertaking

- 1.1 Product identifier-
1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
It is used as coating for textiles
1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet



fKariki

KARIKI D. SOLE PARTNERSHIP LTD

12 AIGALIOY str, NIKOPOLI, T.K. 56429,
THESSALONIKI

TEL: +30 2310-683070, FAX: +30 2310-683074

info@fkariki.gr

- 1.4 Emergency telephone number 210 7793777

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

- 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture
2.2 Label elements

Precaution statement : -

PHYSICAL HAZARDS:-

HEALTH HAZARDS: -

ENVIRONMENT HAZARDS: -

PRECAUTION STATEMENTS: -

OTHER PHRASES:

POISONING CENTER (GREECE):+30 210-7793777

- 2.3 Other hazards

No further information.

SECTION 2: Composition/Information of ingredients

SUBSTANCE	CLASSIFICATION	CONC. %W/W	REACH SUB. NUMBER	IDENTIFICATION A: EINECS Nr B: CAS Nr
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Asp. Tox. 1, H304 EUH066	1-5		A=265-149-8 B=64742-47-8

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures:

General Information: Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If no rapid recovery, go to the nearest hospital for further treatment.

Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water, if available. If redness, swelling, pain and / or blisters insist go to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Eye Contact: Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent irritation occurs, seek medical attention.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following signs or symptoms with subsequent appear in the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest first-aid station: fever over 101° F (37° C), shortness of breath, chest congestion continuous cough or shortness of breath.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Not known

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Not known

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Evacuate the fire area of all personnel not belonging to the group of emergency personnel.

5.1 Extinguishing media

Foam, water spray or water fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only. Do not discharge extinguishing waters into the aquatic environment. Do not use water jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

If incomplete combustion occurs may develop carbon monoxide which floats and can be reignited on surface water. Vapors are heavier than air, spreads along the ground and be distant ignition.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Wear full protective clothing and self contained breathing apparatus. Keep adjacent (to the fire) containers cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Material Safety Data Sheet.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapor or to direct its flow to a safe location for example sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding all equipment

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For small liquid spills, transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealed container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak the residue of an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. For large liquid spills, transfer by mechanical means to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak the residue of an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Chapter 13 for information on disposal. Notify authorities if it occurs or is likely to occur any exposure to the general public or the environment. Vapors with air can form an explosive mixture.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Avoid breathing of or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet). Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Eliminate sources of ignition. Avoid sparks. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding all equipment. Vapors are heavier than air, spreads along the ground and be distant ignition. Handle and open container with care in a well-ventilated place. Ventilate the workplace so as to not exceed specified occupational exposure limits (OEL). Do not empty the remaining contents into drains.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Must be stored in a diked (bunded) area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. The Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to humans or the environment. Storage Temperature: Ambient.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Please refer to Chapter 16 or the annexes for the registered uses under Regulation REACH.

SECTION 8: Exposure control/Personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light (TWA) 1200mg/m³

8.2 Exposure controls

Read in conjunction with Example Report for your specific use contained in the Annex. Do not swallow. If swallowed, contact a doctor immediately. The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include: Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the guidelines / limits exposure. Eye washes and showers for emergency use. Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers to be sure about.

Eye Protection: Safety goggles (EN 166) goggles splash chemical goggles (chemical).

Hand protection: When the product comes in contact with the hand, the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (eg Europe: EN374, USA F739) made from the following materials may

provide suitable chemical protection. Long-term protection: nitrile gloves Incidental contact / Splash protection: PVC gloves (PVC) or neoprene rubber. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Recommended use cosmetic substance restriction of dry skin without scent.

Skin and body protection: Chemical resistant gloves (near / far) boots, and apron. Usually not required skin protection beyond standard issue work clothes.

Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with suppliers of respiratory protective equipment. When respirators are air filtration system, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapors [boiling point less than 65 ° C (149 ° F)] that meets the EN14387. When you can not air-filtering respirators (eg airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Methods for Monitoring Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace to ensure compliance with an Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances may have biological monitoring. Examples of sources of recommended air monitoring methods are given below or contact supplier. There may be additional national methods.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods, <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/nmam/nmammenu.html>. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA),

USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods, <http://www.oshaslc.gov/dts/sltc/methods/toc.html>. Health and Safety Executive (HSE),

UK:Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances, <http://www.hsl.gov.uk/publications/mdhs.aspx>.

Berufsgenossenschaftliches Institut für Arbeitssicherheit (BIA), Germany

<http://www.hvbg.de/d/bia/index.html>. L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/securite/hygiene_securite_travail.html.

Berufsgenossenschaftliches Institut für Arbeitssicherheit (BIA), Germany

<http://www.hvbg.de/d/bia/index.html>. L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/securite/hygiene_securite_travail.html.

Measures to control exposure for environmental release (air) of exhaust air containing vapor (the product) must be adhered to local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	Results	Unit	Test method
Appearance	Violet paste		
Odor	Characteristic		
Odor limit	-		
pH	-		
Freezing point	-	°C	
Initial boiling point/boiling region	>65	°C	
Flash point	-	°C	
Evaporation rate	-		
Flammability (solid/gas)	-		
Upper / lower flammability or explosive limits	-		

Vapor pressure	-	Bar
Vapor density	-	
Relative density	1.5-2.0	Kgr/l
Solubility (ies)	Complete in water	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol / water	-	
Auto-ignition temperature	-	°C
Decomposition temperature	-	
Viscosity	>7	mm ² /sec
Explosion properties	-	
Oxidizing properties	-	
9.2 Other information		
None		

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Stable under normal conditions of use.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions of use.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Stable under normal conditions of use.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials:

Strong oxidising agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:

Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. During combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation of this material will result in a complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Not available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Not available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Not available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Not available

12.4 Mobility in soil

Not available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

The product contains no substances PBT / vPvT according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII

12.6 Other adverse effects

None

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Material Disposal: If possible, recover or recycle (the product). This produces the waste is responsible for determining the toxicity and physical properties of the material produced for determining the appropriate classification and disposal methods of waste in accordance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or water.

Disposal of packaging: Drain container thoroughly After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut or weld containers that have not been cleaned. Send them to remanufacturers containers or metal reclaimer.

Local Legislation: Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN Number

None

14.2 Proper shipping name

None

14.3 Transport class

None

14.4 Packing group

None

14.5 Marine pollutant

Not dangerous for the environment

14.6 Special precaution for user

See Sec.7

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

There will be no bulk material

SECTION 15: Regularity information

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

Directive 96/82 / EC (Seveso), annex I, part 2: category 8

Regulation 2006/1907 / EC (REACH)

Regulation 2008/1272 / EC (CLP)

Regulation 2009/790 / EC.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

Not available

SECTION 16: Other information

None