

## Safety Data Sheet

According to Canadian HPR - WHMIS 2015

### 1. Identification

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Code: **LUXORSPRAY**  
 Product name: **LUXOR SPRAY**

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

Intended use: **Self-polishing - plasticizer for the protection and polishing of the marble edges**

Identified Uses	Industrial	Professional	Consumer
<b>ADHESIVE SYSTEM/TREATMENT FOR STONE SECTOR</b>	✓	✓	-

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: **TENAX SPA**  
 Full address: **Via I Maggio, 226**  
 District and Country: **37020 Volargne Italy (VR)**  
 Tel.: **+39 045 6887593**  
 Fax: **+39 045 6862456**

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: **msds@tenax.it**

Supplier: **Tenax Usa**  
**7606 Whitehall Executive Center Drive Suite 400, 28273 Charlotte NC, US**  
 Tel. 001 7045831173 - Fax 001 7045833166  
 info@tenaxusa.com

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to **24hrs:**

**Manitoba Poison Centre 1-855-7POISON (1-855-776-4766)**

**BC Drug and Poison Information Centre (DPIC)**  
 1-800-567-8911 (toll free in BC)  
 (604) 682-5050 (Greater Vancouver or outside of BC)

**Centre antipoison du Québec 1-800-463-5060**

**IWK Regional Poison Centre**  
 1-800-565-8161 (within NS and PEI only)  
 (902) 470-8161 (Halifax or outside NS, PEI)

**Poison And Drug Information Services (PADIS)**  
 1-800-332-1414 (toll free in Alberta, Northwest Territories)  
 1-866-454-1212 (toll free in Saskatchewan)  
 (403) 944-1414 (in Calgary, outside of Alberta, or VOIP users)

**Ontario Poison Centre 1-800-268-9017**

### 2. Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in Canada's Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) (WHMIS 2015). The product thus requires a safety datasheet.  
 Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

**2. Hazards identification ... / >>**

Classification and Hazard Statement

Aerosol, category 1  
Eye irritation, category 2  
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3

Extremely flammable aerosol.  
Causes serious eye irritation.  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words:

Danger

Hazard statements:

**H222** Extremely flammable aerosol.  
**H319** Causes serious eye irritation.  
**H336** May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements:

Prevention:

**P210** Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
**P211** Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.  
**P251** Do not pierce or burn, even after use.  
**P261** Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.  
**P280** Wear eye protection / face protection.  
**P271** Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
**P264** Wash the hands thoroughly after handling.

Response:

**P305+P351+P338** IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
**P312** Call a POISON CENTRE / doctor / . . . if you feel unwell.  
**P304+P340** IF INHALED: remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Storage:

**P410+P412** Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F.  
**P403+P233** Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
**P405** Store locked up.

Disposal:

**P501** Dispose of contents / container according to applicable law.

**2.2. Other hazards**

Additional hazards

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

**3. Composition/information on ingredients**

**3.2. Mixtures**

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. % (w/w)	Classification:
<b>ACETONE</b> CAS 67-64-1	37 ≤ x < 39	<b>Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Eye irritation, category 2 H319, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336</b>
<b>N-BUTYL ACETATE</b> N-BUTYL ACETATE CAS 123-86-4	17 ≤ x < 18	<b>Flammable liquid, category 3 H226, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336</b>

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

The product is an aerosol containing propellants. For the purposes of calculation of the health hazards, propellants are not considered (unless they have health hazards). The percentages indicated are inclusive of the propellants.

Percentage of propellants: 30.00 %

## 4. First-aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

In case of doubt or in the presence of symptoms contact a doctor and show him this document.

In case of more severe symptoms, ask for immediate medical aid.

**EYES:** Remove, if present, contact lenses if the situation allows you to do so easily. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

**SKIN:** Take off contaminated clothing. Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water (and soap if possible). Get medical advice. Avoid further contact with contaminated clothing.

**INGESTION:** Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical advice/attention.

**INHALATION:** Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. In the event of respiratory symptoms (coughing, wheezing, breathing difficulty, asthma) keep the victim in a comfortable position for breathing. If necessary administer oxygen. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention.

#### Rescuer protection

It is good practice for rescuers lending support to a person who has been exposed to a chemical substance or to a mixture to wear personal protective equipment. The nature of such protection depends on the hazard level of the substance or mixture, on the type of exposure and on the extent of the contamination. In the absence of other more specific indications, use of disposable gloves in the event of possible contact with body fluids is recommended. For the type of PPE suitable for the characteristics of the substance or mixture, see section 8.

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

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

**DELAYED EFFECTS:** Based on the information currently available, there are no known cases of delayed effects following exposure to this product.

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

If symptoms occur, whether acute or delayed, consult a doctor.

#### Means to have available in the workplace for specific and immediate treatment

Running water for skin and eye wash.

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

#### SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

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

#### UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

None in particular.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

#### HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

If overheated, aerosol cans can deform, explode and be propelled considerable distances. Put a protective helmet on before approaching the fire. Do not breathe combustion products.

Combustion products: mainly COx.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

#### 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.

#### 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).

### 6. Accidental release measures

#### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site. Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not disperse in the environment.

#### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Use inert absorbent material to soak up leaked product. 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.

### 7. Handling and storage

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Do not spray on flames or incandescent bodies. Vapours may catch fire and an explosion may occur; vapour accumulation is therefore to be avoided by leaving windows and doors open and ensuring good cross ventilation. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Do not breathe spray.

#### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a place where adequate ventilation is ensured, away from direct sunlight at a temperature below 50°C / 122°F, away from any combustion sources.

#### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

### 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory references:

EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2022/431; Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2023

#### BUTANE

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h mg/m3	ppm	STEL/15min mg/m3	ppm	Remarks / Observations
TLV-ACGIH	-				1000	
ONT	CAN		800			

#### ACETONE

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h mg/m3	ppm	STEL/15min mg/m3	ppm	Remarks / Observations
TLV-ACGIH	-		250		500	
OEL	EU	1210	500			
OSHA	USA	2400	1000			

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

#### N-BUTYL ACETATE

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OEL	EU	241	50	723	150	
TLV-ACGIH	-	-	50	-	150	
OSHA	USA	710	150	-	-	

#### isobutane

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-	-	-	-	1000	
ONT	CAN	-	800	-	-	

##### Legend:

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

TLV of solvent mixture: 1187 mg/m3

##### N-BUTYL ACETATE

Sampling methods: [https://amcaw.ifa.dguv.de/substance/methoden/037-n-butyl\\_acetate\\_2016.pdf](https://amcaw.ifa.dguv.de/substance/methoden/037-n-butyl_acetate_2016.pdf)

### 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. Personal protective equipment must comply with current regulations.

#### HAND PROTECTION

None required.

#### SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear. Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

#### EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133, CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z94.3-92).

#### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, a mask with a NIOSH certified combined filter should be worn (NIOSH 42 CFR 84, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, CSA Standard Z94.4-02).

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.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

**HAND PROTECTION:** Protect hands with work gloves for protection from chemical agents in nitrile or fluoroelastomer (EN 374-1: 2016) at least type B or higher based on the risk assessment carried out by the company. Breakthrough time > 480 minutes.

##### Material thickness:

#### NITRILE

short contact > 0.38 mm

prolonged contact > 0.55 mm

#### FLUOROELASTOMER

short contact > 0.50 mm

prolonged contact > 1.50 mm

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	aerosol	
Colour	transparent	
Odour	characteristic	
Odour threshold	not available	
pH	not available	Reason for missing data: substance/mixture is non-soluble (in water)
Melting point / freezing point	not available	
Initial boiling point	not applicable	
Boiling range	not available	

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

Flash point	not applicable	
Evaporation rate	not available	
Flammability	not available	
Lower explosive limit	not available	
Upper explosive limit	not available	
Vapour pressure	< 110 kPa	Temperature: 50 °C
Vapour density	not available	
Relative density	0.704 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	
Solubility	insoluble in water	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not available	
Auto-ignition temperature	not available	
Decomposition temperature	not available	
Viscosity	not available	
Explosive properties	not available	
Oxidising properties	not available	

#### 9.2. Other information

VOC : 90,05 % - 633,95 g/litre

### 10. Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1. Reactivity

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

##### ACETONE

Decomposes under the effect of heat.

##### N-BUTYL ACETATE

Decomposes on contact with: water.

#### 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.

##### ACETONE

Risk of explosion on contact with: bromine trifluoride, fluorine dioxide, hydrogen peroxide, nitrosyl chloride, 2-methyl-1,3 butadiene, nitromethane, nitrosyl perchlorate. May react dangerously with: potassium tert-butoxide, alkaline hydroxides, bromine, bromoform, isoprene, sodium, sulphur dioxide, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, nitric acid, chloroform, peroxy monosulphuric acid, phosphoryl oxychloride, chromosulphuric acid, fluorine, strong oxidising agents, strong reducing agents. Develops flammable gas on contact with: nitrosyl perchlorate.

##### N-BUTYL ACETATE

Risk of explosion on contact with: strong oxidising agents. May react dangerously with: alkaline hydroxides, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating.

##### ACETONE

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames.

##### N-BUTYL ACETATE

Avoid exposure to: moisture, sources of heat, naked flames.

#### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong reducing or oxidising agents, strong acids or alkalis, hot material.

##### ACETONE

Incompatible with: acids, oxidising substances.

##### N-BUTYL ACETATE

Incompatible with: water, nitrates, strong oxidants, acids, alkalis, zinc.

#### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

##### ACETONE

May develop: ketenes, irritant substances.

### 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

N-BUTYL ACETATE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE

In humans, the substance's vapours cause irritation of the eyes and nose. In the event of repeated exposure, skin irritation, dermatitis (dryness and cracking of the skin) and keratitis appear.

##### Interactive effects

N-BUTYL ACETATE

A case of acute intoxication been reported involving a 33 year old worker while cleaning a tank with a preparation containing xylenes, butyl acetate and ethylene glycol acetate. The person had irritation of the conjunctiva and upper respiratory tract, drowsiness and motor coordination disorders, which disappeared within 5 hours. The symptoms are attributed to poisoning by mixed xylenes and butyl acetate, with a possible synergistic effect responsible for the neurological effects. Cases of vacuolar keratitis are reported in workers exposed to a mixture of butyl acetate and isobutanol vapours, but with uncertainty concerning the responsibility of a particular solvent (INRC, 2011).

##### ACUTE TOXICITY

ACETONE

LD50 (Oral):	5800 mg/kg ratto
LD50 (Dermal):	7400 mg/kg coniglio
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	76 mg/l/4h ratto

N-BUTYL ACETATE

LD50 (Oral):	> 6400 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal):	> 5000 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	21.1 mg/l/4h Rat

##### SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

##### SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

##### RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

##### GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

##### CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Carcinogenicity Assessment:

67-64-1 ACETONE  
 ACGIH:: A4

**11. Toxicological information** ... / >>

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Excluded because the aerosol does not allow the accumulation of a significant amount of product in the mouth

**12. Ecological information**

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

12.1. Toxicity

ACETONE

LC50 - for Fish 5540 mg/l/96h lepomis

EC50 - for Crustacea 8800 mg/l/48h daphnia

Chronic NOEC for Crustacea 2212 mg/l daphnia

N-BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 - for Fish 18 mg/l/96h pimephales promelas

EC50 - for Crustacea > 44 mg/l/48h daphnia

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants 675 mg/l/72h

Chronic NOEC for Crustacea 23 mg/l 21d

12.2. Persistence and degradability

ACETONE

Rapidly degradable

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

ACETONE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -0.23

BCF 3

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2.3

BCF 15.3



**12. Ecological information** ... / >>

12.4. Mobility in soil

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: soil/water < 3

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  $\geq$  than 0,1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Information not available

**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.

**14. Transport information**

14.1. UN number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: UN 1950

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE  
IMDG: AEROSOLS  
IATA: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID: Class: 2 Label: 2.1

IMDG: Class: 2 Label: 2.1

IATA: Class: 2 Label: 2.1



14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: -

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO  
IMDG: not marine pollutant  
IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: --	Limited Quantities: 1 lt	Tunnel restriction code: (D)
	Special provision: 190, 327, 344, 625		
IMDG:	EMS: F-D, S-U	Limited Quantities: 1 lt	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 150 kg	Packaging instructions: 203
	Passengers:	Maximum quantity: 75 kg	Packaging instructions: 203
	Special provision:	A145, A167, A802	

### 14. Transport information ... / >>

#### 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Information not relevant

### 15. Regulatory information

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

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Canadian Regulatory Information

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR).

Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2015.

### 16. Other information

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

<b>H222</b>	Extremely flammable aerosol.
<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

#### LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CLP: Regulation (EC) 1272/2008
- 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
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 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.
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

#### GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- GHS rev. 5
- The Merck Index. 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy
- Hazard Products Regulation (HPR)
- WHMIS 2015
- ONTARIO R.R.O. 1990, Regulation 883 (version July 2016)

**16. Other information** ... / >>

- IARC website
- NTP. 2011. Report on Carcinogens, 12th Edition.
- OSHA website
- Cal/OSHA website
- California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act

**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.

**CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION**

Product classification derives from criteria established by the Canada`s Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) (WHMIS 2015), unless determined otherwise in Section 11 and 12. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.