



Safety data sheet

SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Code: 55101100000
Product name: ACRILIK CAR 20 Dil. Acrilico Normal e per Carrozzeria

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

Intended use: Mixture of solvents for industrial uses, dilution, degreasing and preparation of certain surfaces.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: Chimica CBR Spa
Full address: Via A. Rizzotti, 23
District and Country: 37064 Povegliano Veronese VR
Italia
Tel. +390457970773
Fax +390456359777

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: ufficio.tecnico@chimicacbr.it

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to:
In England and Wales: NHS Direct - 0845 4647 or 111
In Scotland: NHS 24 - 08454 24 24 24
In Republic of Ireland: 01 809 2166

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments.

Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Flammable liquid, category 3	H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

2.2. Label elements

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words: Warning

Hazard statements:

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements:

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.



SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / >>

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P280	Wear protective gloves.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or a doctor if you feel unwell.
P501	Dispose of the product or container as required by the Environmental Regulations of their country

Contains: N-BUTYL ACETATE
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Product not intended for uses provided for by Dir. 2004/42/CE.

2.3. Other hazards

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Information not relevant

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
----------------	---------	--------------------------------

N-BUTYL ACETATE

CAS	123-86-4	39 - 42	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
-----	----------	---------	---

EC	204-658-1		
----	-----------	--	--

INDEX	607-025-00-1		
-------	--------------	--	--

Reg. no.	01-2119485493-29-XXXX		
----------	-----------------------	--	--

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

CAS	1330-20-7	28 - 30	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Nota C
-----	-----------	---------	---

EC	215-535-7		
----	-----------	--	--

INDEX	601-022-00-9		
-------	--------------	--	--

Reg. no.	01-2119488216-32-XXXX		
----------	-----------------------	--	--

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

CAS	107-98-2	24 - 26	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336
-----	----------	---------	-----------------------------------

EC	203-539-1		
----	-----------	--	--

INDEX	603-064-00-3		
-------	--------------	--	--

Reg. no.	01-2119457435-35-XXXX		
----------	-----------------------	--	--

ETHYLBENZENE

CAS	100-41-4	5 - 6	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373
-----	----------	-------	--

EC	202-849-4		
----	-----------	--	--

INDEX	601-023-00-4		
-------	--------------	--	--

Reg. no.	01-2119489370-35-XXXX		
----------	-----------------------	--	--

Note: Upper limit is not included into the range

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

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by a doctor.



SECTION 4. First aid measures ... / >>

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

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.
For symptoms and effects caused by the contained substances, see chap. 11.

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

Information not available

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

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. 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.

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).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site.

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

6.2. Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10.

Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Check incompatibility for container material in section 7. 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.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. 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. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire.

Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Store in a well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

**SECTION 7. Handling and storage ... / >>****7.3. Specific end use(s)**
Information not available**SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection****8.1. Control parameters**

Regulatory References:

DEU	Deutschland	MAK-und BAT-Werte-Liste 2012
ESP	España	INSHT - Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2015
FRA	France	JORF n°0109 du 10 mai 2012 page 8773 texte n° 102
GBR		
GRC	Ελλάδα	ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ - ΤΕΥΧΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟ Αρ. Φύλλου 19 - 9 Φεβρουαρίου 2012
HRV	Hrvatska	NN13/09 - Ministarstvo gospodarstva, rada i poduzetništva
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
POL	Polska	ROZPORZĄDZENIE MINISTRA PRACY I POLITYKI SPOŁECZNEJ z dnia 16 grudnia 2011r
SVK	Slovensko	NARIADENIE VLÁDY Slovenskej republiky z 20. júna 2007
SVN		
TUR	Türkiye	2000/39/EC sayılı Direktifin ekidir
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2014

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)**Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150	
AGW	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN
MAK	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN
VLA	ESP	221	50	442	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	
TLV	GRC	435	100	650	150	
GVI	HRV	221	50	442	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
NDS	POL	100				
NPHV	SVK	221	50	442		SKIN
MV	SVN	221	50			SKIN
ESD	TUR	221	50	442	100	SKIN

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value of STP microorganisms	>6,58	mg/l
Normal value in fresh water	>0,327	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	>12,46	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	>0,327	mg/l
Normal value for marine water sediment	>12,46	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	>2,31	mg/kg

ETHYLBENZENE**Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH		87	20			
AGW	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN
MAK	DEU	88	20	176	40	SKIN
VLA	ESP	441	100	884	200	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	88,4	20	442	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	441	100	552	125	SKIN
TLV	GRC	435	100	545	125	
GVI	HRV	442	100	884	200	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	442	100	884	200	SKIN
NDS	POL	200		400		
NPHV	SVK	442	100	884		SKIN
ESD	TUR	442	100	884	200	SKIN

**SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>****1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL****Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH		184	50	368	100	
AGW	DEU	370	100	740	200	
MAK	DEU	370	100	740	200	
VLA	ESP	375	100	568	150	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	188	50	375	10	SKIN
WEL	GBR	375	100	560	150	SKIN
TLV	GRC	360	100	1,080	300	
GVI	HRV	375	100	568	150	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	375	100	568	150	SKIN
NDS	POL	180		360		
NPHV	SVK	375	100	568		SKIN
ESD	TUR	375	100	568	150	SKIN

N-BUTYL ACETATE**Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH			50		150	
MAK	DEU	480	100	960	200	
VLA	ESP	724	150	965	200	
VLEP	FRA	710	150	940	200	
WEL	GBR	724	150	966	200	
TLV	GRC	710	150	950	200	
GVI	HRV	724	150	966	200	
NDS	POL	200		950		
NPHV	SVK	480	100	960		

Legend:

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

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified.

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 be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

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.

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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



SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	liquid
Colour	Clear, colorless
Odour	Typical
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	N.A. (non applicabile)
Melting point / freezing point	< -73 °C
Initial boiling point	Not available
Boiling range	121°C -140°C
Flash point	> 29 °C
Evaporation Rate	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	
Lower inflammability limit	Not available
Upper inflammability limit	Not available
Lower explosive limit	Not available
Upper explosive limit	Not available
Vapour pressure	23 mm Hg a 20°C
Vapour density	3,7
Relative density	0,880 kg/l 25°C +/- 0,01
Solubility	Soluble in most organic solvents Soluble in most organic solvents
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	> 411 °C
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Explosive properties	N.A. (Not applicable)
Oxidising properties	Not available

9.2. Other information

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EC) :	100,00% - 880,00	g/litre
VOC (volatile carbon) :	69,76% - 613,89	g/litre

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

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

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: absorbs and dissolves in water and in organic solvents, dissolves various plastic materials; it is stable but with air it may slowly form explosive peroxides.

N-BUTYL ACETATE: decomposes readily with water, especially when warm.

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS): stable, but may develop violent reactions in the presence of strong oxidising agents such as sulphuric and nitric acids and perchlorates. May form explosive mixtures with the air.

ETHYLBENZENE: reacts violently with strong oxidising agents and attacks various types of plastics. Can form explosive mixtures with the air.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: can react dangerously with strong oxidising agents and strong acids.

N-BUTYL ACETATE: risk of explosion on contact with: strong oxidising agents. Can react dangerously with alkaline hydroxides, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with the air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: avoid exposure to the air.

N-BUTYL ACETATE: avoid exposure to moisture, sources of heat and naked flames.

10.5. Incompatible materials

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: oxidising agents, strong acids and alkaline metals.

N-BUTYL ACETATE: water, nitrates, strong oxidising agents, acids and alkalis and potassium tert-butoxide.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.



ETHYLBENZENE: methane, styrene, hydrogen, ethane.

SECTION 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

Acute effects: contact with skin may cause: irritation, erythema, edema, dryness and chapped skin. Ingestion may cause health disorders, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.

This product contains highly volatile substances, which may cause serious depression of the central nervous system (CNS) and have negative effects, such as drowsiness, dizziness, slow reflexes, narcosis.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS): has a toxic effect on the CNS (encephalopathies). Irritating to the skin, conjunctivae, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

ETHYLBENZENE: like the benzene homologues, may exert an effect on the CNS with depression, narcosis, often preceded by dizziness and accompanied by headache. It is irritating to the skin, conjunctivae and respiratory apparatus.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: 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. At 1000 ppm disturbance in the equilibrium and severe eye irritation is observed. 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.

N-BUTYL ACETATE: in humans the substance's vapours cause irritation to the eyes and nose. In the event of repeated exposure, there is skin irritation, dermatosis (with dryness and flaking of the skin) and keratitis.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

LD50 (Oral)	3.523 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	4.350 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation)	26 mg/l/4h Rat

ETHYLBENZENE

LD50 (Oral)	3.500 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	15.354 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation)	17,2 mg/l/4h Rat

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

LD50 (Oral)	5.300 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	13.000 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation)	54,6 mg/l/4h Rat

N-BUTYL ACETATE

LD50 (Oral)	>6.400 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	>5.000 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation)	21,1 mg/l/4h Rat

SECTION 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

Information not available

12.2. Persistence and degradability

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Solubility in water 100 - 1000 mg/l

Biodegradability: Information not available

ETHYLBENZENE

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly biodegradable

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly biodegradable



SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

N-BUTYL ACETATE
Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,12
BCF 25,9

ETHYLBENZENE
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,6

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water <1

N-BUTYL ACETATE
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2,3
BCF 15,3

12.4. Mobility in soil

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
Partition coefficient: soil/water 2,73

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 greater than 0,1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Information not available

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1263

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: Paint related material
IMDG: Paint related material
IATA: Paint related material

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR /RID: Class: 3 Label: 3
IMDG3 Class: 3 Label: 3
IATA: 3 Class: 3 Label: 3

14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: III

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO



SECTION 14. Transport information ... / >>

IMDG: NO
IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 30 Special Provision: 640E	Limited Quantities: 5 L	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
IMDG:	EMS: F-E, S-E	Limited Quantities: 5 L	
IATA:	Cargo: Pass.: Special Instructions:	Maximum quantity: 220 L Maximum quantity: 60 L A3, A72, A192	Packaging instructions: 366 Packaging instructions: 355

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

Information not relevant

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EC:
P5cRestrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006

<u>Product</u>	
Point	3-40

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)
NoneSubstances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)
NoneSubstances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:
NoneSubstances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:
NoneSubstances subject to the Stockholm Convention:
NoneHealthcare controls

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

Product not intended for uses provided for by Dir. 2004/42/CE.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been processed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

SECTION 16. Other information

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

Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.

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

H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- 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
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 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 STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (EU) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
2. Regulation (EU) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament

- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- ECHA website

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.



SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

Changes to previous review:
The following sections were modified:
03