

Conforms to Reg. (EU) 830/2015

Compiled by

RLAB

Board Code S-P4/2-2 Board Date 05/2010

Board Rev. 1

Document n° 94/09

Revision date 9.05.2018 Rev. n° 7

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: 036_023

Product name **ALCOOL ETILICO DENATURATO 94º AMACASA**

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

Identified Uses Industrial Professional Consumer cleaner for hard surfaces

Uses Advised Against

Do not use for uses other than those indicated

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name **NEW FADOR S.r.I.** Full address Via M. Calderara 31 District and Country 25018 Montichiari (BS) Tel. +39 030 961243 Fax +39 030 962500

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet info@newfador.it

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to tel. +39 030 961243 (mon-fri 8.30-12.30 13.30-17.30)

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

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 2 H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Eye irritation, category 2 H319 Causes serious eve irritation.

2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:





Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statements:

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

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P370+P378 In case of fire: use carbon dioxide to extinguish.



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P403+P235 P501

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Dispose of contents/container in accordance to current regulation.

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%.

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SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Information not relevant

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification x = Conc. % Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)

ETHANOL

CAS 64-17-5 Flam. Liq. 2 H225, $86 \le x < 90$ Eye Irrit. 2 H319

EC 200-578-6 INDEX 603-002-00-5 Reg. no. 01-2119457610-43 **METHYL ETHYL KETONE**

CAS 78-93-3 $0.9 \le x < 1$ Flam. Liq. 2 H225,

Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066

FC 201-159-0 INDEX 606-002-00-3 Reg. no. 01-2119457290-43

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

No episodes of harm to the staff authorised to use the product have been reported. The following general measures should be adopted as

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

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious

EYES and SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. In the event of persistent irritation, get medical advice/attention.

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

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

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.



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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 firefighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with selfcontained 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

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.

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

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. If the product is flammable, use explosion-proof equipment. 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. 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.

Storage class TRGS 510 (Germany):

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

NEW FADOR Document n°

Material Safety Data Sheet

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8.1. Control parameters

TLV-ACGIH

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 EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits **GBR** United Kingdom Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81 ITA Italia NLD Nederland Databank of the social and Economic Concil of Netherlands (SER) Values, AF 2011:18 POL Polska ROZPORZĄDZENIE MINISTRA PRACY I POLITYKI SPOŁECZNEJ z dnia 16 grudnia 2011r **PRT** Portugal Ministério da Economia e do Emprego Consolida as prescrições mínimas em matéria de protecção dos trabalhadores contra os riscos para a segurança e a saúde devido à exposição a agentes químicos no trabalho -Diaro da Republica I 26; 2012-02-06 Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; EU **OEL EU** Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.

ACGIH 2016

ETHANOL							
Threshold Limit Value							
Туре	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min			
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
AGW	DEU	960	500	1920	1000		
MAK	DEU	960	500	1920	1000		
VLA	ESP			1910	1000		
VLEP	FRA	1900	1000	9500	5000		
WEL	GBR	1920	1000				
OEL	NLD	260		1900		SKIN	
NDS	POL	1900					
TLV-ACGIH				1884	1000		
Predicted no-effect concentration	n - PNEC						
Normal value in fresh water				0,96		mg/l	
Normal value in marine water				0,79		mg/l	
Normal value for fresh water sed	liment			3,6		mg/kg	
Normal value for marine water se	ediment			2,9		mg/kg	
Normal value for water, intermittent release				2,75		mg/l	
Normal value of STP microorganisms				580		mg/l	
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)				0,38		mg/kg	
Normal value for the terrestrial co	0,63		mg/kg				
Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL							
Effects on					Effects on		

Normal value for the terrestrial of	0,63	mg	/kg					
Health - Derived no-effect	level - DNEL / D Effects on consumers	DMEL			Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				87 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				114 mg/m3				950 mg/m3
Skin				206 mg/kg bw/d				343 mg/kg bw/d

METHYL ETHYL KETONE Threshold Limit Value							
Туре	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min			
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
AGW	DEU	600	200	600	200	SKIN	
MAK	DEU	600	200	600	200	SKIN	
VLA	ESP	600	200	900	300		
VLEP	FRA	600	200	900	300	SKIN	



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WEL	GBR	600	200	899	300	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	600	200	900	300	
NDS	POL	450		900		
VLE	PRT	600	200	900	300	
OEL	EU	600	200	900	300	
TLV-ACGIH		590	200	885	300	
Predicted no-effect conce	ntration - PNEC					
Normal value in fresh water	er			55,8	ı	mg/l
Normal value in marine w	ater			55,8		mg/l
Normal value for fresh wa	ter sediment			284,74	i	mg/kg
Normal value for marine v	vater sediment			284,7	İ	mg/kg
Normal value for water, in	termittent release			55,8	i	mg/l
Normal value of STP micr	709	İ	mg/l			
Normal value for the food	chain (secondary pois	oning)		1000	İ	mg/kg
Normal value for the terre	strial compartment			22,5	1	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-ef	fect level - DNEL / I Effects on consumers	DMEL			Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				31 mg/kg bw/d				,
Inhalation				106 mg/m3				600 mg/m3
Skin				412 mg/kg bw/d				1161 mg/kg bw/d

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.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

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 I 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.



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SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance liquid pink Colour characteristic Odour Odour threshold 18,8 mg/m3 На neutral Melting point / freezing point -114 °C Initial boiling point 78,29 °C Not available Boiling range Flash point 13 °C

Evaporation rate Not available Flammability (solid, gas) not applicable Lower inflammability limit 2,5 % (V/V) Upper inflammability limit 13,5 % (V/V) Lower explosive limit Not available Upper explosive limit Not available Vapour pressure at 20 ° C 5.85 kPa Vapour density (air=1) 1,59 Relative density at 20°C 0,78937 kg/l soluble in water Solubility Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -0,31

Auto-ignition temperature 425 °C

Decomposition temperature Not determined

Viscosity dynamical a 20°C 1,2 mPa*s (Ethanol)

Explosive properties not classified as explosive, contains no explosive substances according to CLP Art. (14 (2))

Oxidising properties not applicable

9.2. Other information

Molecular weight 46,07 VOC (Directive 2010/75/EC) : 91,17 %

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

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

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Reacts with: light metals, strong oxidants. Attacks various types of plastic materials. Decomposes under the effect of heat.

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.

ETHANOL

Risk of explosion on contact with: alkaline metals, alkaline oxides, calcium hypochlorite, sulphur monofluoride, acetic anhydride, acids, concentrated hydrogen peroxide, perchlorates, perchloric acid, perchloronitrile, mercury nitrate, nitric acid, silver, silver nitrate, ammonia, silver oxide, ammonia, strong oxidising agents, nitrogen dioxide. May react dangerously with: bromoacetylene, chlorine acetylene, bromine trifluoride, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, fluorine, potassium tert-butoxide, lithium hydride, phosphorus trioxide, black platinum, zirconium (IV) chloride, zirconium (IV) iodide. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

May form peroxides with: air, light, strong oxidising agents. Risk of explosion on contact with: hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, sulphuric acid. May react dangerously with: oxidising agents, trichloromethane, alkalis. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

ETHANOL



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METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat.

10.5. Incompatible materials

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Incompatible with: strong oxidants, inorganic acids, ammonia, copper, chloroform.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames.

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

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

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure

Information not available

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

Information not available

Interactive effects

Information not available

ACUTE TOXICITY

LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture: Not classified (no significant component)

LD50 (Oral) of the mixture: Not classified (no significant component)

LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture: Not classified (no significant component)

ETHANOL

LD50 (Oral) > 5000 mg/kg Rat

LC50 (Inhalation)

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

LD50 (Oral) 2737 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) 6480 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation)

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eve 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

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class **STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE**

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class **ASPIRATION HAZARD**

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

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.



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12.1. Toxicity

ETHANOL

 LC50 - for Fish
 14200 mg/l/96h

 EC50 - for Crustacea
 454 mg/l/48h

 EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic
 275 mg/l/72h

Plants

Chronic NOEC for Fish 250 mg/l
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea 96 mg/l
Chronic NOEC for Algae / 11,5 mg/l

Aquatic Plants

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

LC50 - for Fish 1656 mg/l/72h EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic 1972 mg/l/72h

Plants

12.2. Persistence and degradability

ETHANOL

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

ETHANOL

Partition coefficient: n- -0,35

octanol/water

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Partition coefficient: n- 0,3

octanol/water

12.4. Mobility in soil

Information not available

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



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ADR / RID, IMDG, 1993

IATA:

14.2. UN proper shipping name

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (etanolo, MEK) IMDG: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (etanolo, MEK) IATA: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (etanolo, MEK)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID: Class: 3

Label: 3

IMDG: Class: 3 Label: 3

IATA: Class: 3 Label: 3



14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, Ш

IATA:

IMDG:

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO IMDG: NO IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID: HIN - Kemler: 33 Limited Quantities: 1

Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)

Special Provision: -

Pass.:

EMS: F-E, S-E

Limited Quantities: 1

IATA: Cargo: Maximum

Packaging quantity: 60 L instructions:

364

Maximum quantity: 5 L

Packaging instructions: 353

Special Instructions: АЗ

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol 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: P5c

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006

Product

Point 3 - 40

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)



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

Substances subject to authorisarion (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Healthcare 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.

German regulation on the classification of substances hazardous to water (VwVwS 2005)

WGK 1: Low hazard to waters

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
Eye Irrit. 2 Eye irritation, category 2

STOT SE 3 Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
 H319 Causes serious eye 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).

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 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
- 10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- 11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII 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
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) Italy

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.