

## Safety Data Sheet

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

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Code: S038  
Product name: PLATINUM SOLVENT

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

Intended use: Treatment for stones

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

Name: STONE CARE EUROPE SRL  
Full address: Via Lazzaro Spallanzani, 8  
District and Country: 24061 Albano Sant' Alessandro (BG) - IT  
Tel. 035.58.12.70 - Fax. 035.423.97.80

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: bergomi@cibersrl.it  
Product distribution by: Stone Care Europe Srl

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to: Centro Antiveneni di Milano 02 66101029 (CAV Ospedale Niguarda Ca` Granda -Milano)

### 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 (EU) Regulation 2015/830. 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:

Aspiration hazard, category 1 H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

#### 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:

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Precautionary statements:

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . .  
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

Contains: C11-14 cyclic hydrocarbons isoalkanes <2% aromatics

#### 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  | x = Conc. %      | Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)  |
|---|------------------|---|
| <b>C11-14 cyclic hydrocarbons isoalkanes &lt;2% aromatics</b> |                  |   |
| CAS -   | $74 \leq x < 78$ | Asp. Tox. 1 H304, EUH066  |
| EC 927-285-2  |                  |   |
| INDEX -   |                  |   |
| Reg. no. 01-2119480162-45                                     |                  |   |
| <b>ETHYL ACETATE</b>  |                  |   |
| CAS 141-78-6  | $3 \leq x < 3,5$ | Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066  |
| EC 205-500-4  |                  |   |
| INDEX 607-022-00-5  |                  |   |
| <b>XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)</b>                            |                  |   |
| CAS 1330-20-7   | $2 \leq x < 2,5$ | Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C |
| EC 215-535-7  |                  |   |
| INDEX 601-022-00-9  |                  |   |

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.

### 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.

### 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

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. 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.

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

Information not available

## SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

|     |                |   |
|-----|----------------|---|
| DEU |                |   |
|     | Deutschland    | TRGS 900 (Fassung 4.11.2016) - Liste der Arbeitsplatzgrenzwerte und Kurzzeitwerte   |
| ESP |                |   |
|     | España         | INSHT - Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2017  |
| FRA |                |   |
|     | France         | JORF n°0109 du 10 mai 2012 page 8773 texte n° 102   |
| GBR | United Kingdom | EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits   |
| ITA | Italia         | Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81   |
| EU  | OEL EU         | 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 91/322/EEC. |
|     | TLV-ACGIH      | ACGIH 2017  |

#### C11-14 cyclic hydrocarbons isoalkanes <2% aromatics

##### Threshold Limit Value

| Type   | Country | TWA/8h |     | STEL/15min |       |
|--|---------|--------|-----|------------|-------|
|  |         | mg/m3  | ppm | mg/m3      | ppm   |
| TLV-ACGIH                                    |         |        | 100 |            |       |
| Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC     |         |        |     |            |       |
| Normal value in fresh water                  |         |        |     | 0,108      | mg/l  |
| Normal value in marine water                 |         |        |     | 0,0108     | mg/l  |
| Normal value for fresh water sediment        |         |        |     | 8          | mg/kg |
| Normal value for marine water sediment       |         |        |     | 0,08       | mg/kg |
| Normal value for water, intermittent release |         |        |     | 0,6        | mg/l  |
| Normal value of STP microorganisms           |         |        |     | 100        | mg/l  |
| Normal value for the terrestrial compartment |         |        |     | 0,29       | mg/kg |

#### Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

| Route of exposure | Effects on consumers |                | Effects on workers   |               |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
|                   | Acute local          | Acute systemic | Chronic systemic     | Chronic local | Chronic systemic     |
| Oral              |                      |                | 7,9 mg/kg bw/day     |               |                      |
| Inhalation        |                      |                | 43 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |               | 85 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| Skin              |                      |                | 60 mg/kg bw/day      |               | 100 mg/kg bw/day     |

**ETHYL ACETATE****Threshold Limit Value**

| Type      | Country | TWA/8h            |     | STEL/15min        |     |
|-----------|---------|-------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
|           |         | mg/m <sup>3</sup> | ppm | mg/m <sup>3</sup> | ppm |
| AGW       | DEU     | 1500              | 400 | 3000              | 800 |
| MAK       | DEU     | 1500              | 400 | 3000              | 800 |
| VLA       | ESP     | 1460              | 400 |                   |     |
| VLEP      | FRA     | 1400              | 400 |                   |     |
| WEL       | GBR     |                   | 200 |                   | 400 |
| OEL       | EU      | 734               | 200 | 1468              | 400 |
| TLV-ACGIH |         | 1441              | 400 |                   |     |

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

| Type      | Country | TWA/8h            |     | STEL/15min        |     |      |
|-----------|---------|-------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|------|
|           |         | mg/m <sup>3</sup> | ppm | mg/m <sup>3</sup> | ppm |      |
| 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 |      |
| VLEP      | ITA     | 221               | 50  | 442               | 100 | SKIN |
| OEL       | EU      | 221               | 50  | 442               | 100 | SKIN |
| TLV-ACGIH |         | 434               | 100 | 651               | 150 |      |

## 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.

**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.

**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                                 | colourless                |
| Odour                                  | characteristic of solvent |
| Odour threshold                        | Not available             |
| pH                                     | Not available             |
| Melting point / freezing point         | Not available             |
| Initial boiling point                  | Not available             |
| Boiling range                          | Not available             |
| Flash point                            | 62 °C                     |
| Evaporation rate                       | Not available             |
| Flammability (solid, gas)              | Not available             |
| Lower inflammability limit             | Not available             |
| Upper inflammability limit             | Not available             |
| Lower explosive limit                  | Not available             |
| Upper explosive limit                  | Not available             |
| Vapour pressure                        | Not available             |
| Vapour density                         | Not available             |
| Relative density                       | 0,825 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 explosive product     |
| Oxidising properties                   | not oxidising             |

### 9.2. Other information

Information not available

## SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

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

ACETATE butyldiglycol

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

ETHYL ACETATE

Decomposes slowly into acetic acid and ethanol under the effect of light, air and water.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

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

ACETATE butyldiglycol

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

ETHYL ACETATE

Risk of explosion on contact with: alkaline metals,hydrides,oleum.May react violently with: fluorine,strong oxidising agents,chlorosulphuric acid,potassium tert-butoxide.Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.Reacts violently with: strong oxidants,strong acids,nitric acid,perchlorates.May form explosive mixtures with: air.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

ETHYL ACETATE

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

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

ACETATE butyldiglycol

Incompatible with: oxidising agents.

ETHYL ACETATE

Incompatible with: acids,bases,strong oxidants,aluminium,nitrates,chlorosulphuric acid.Incompatible materials: plastic materials.

#### 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.

## 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

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air.

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

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Toxic effect on the central nervous system (encephalopathy); irritating for the skin, conjunctiva, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

#### Interactive effects

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Intake of alcohol interferes with the metabolism of the substance, inhibiting it. Ethanol consumption (0.8 g/kg) before a 4-hour exposure to xylene vapours (145 and 280 ppm) causes a 50% reduction in the excretion of methyl hippuric acid, whereas the concentration of xylenes in the blood increases approx. 1.5-2 times. At the same time there is an increase in the secondary side effects of the ethanol. The metabolism of the xylenes is increased by phenobarbital and 3-methyl-colantrene type enzyme inducers. Aspirin and xylenes mutually inhibit their conjugation with the glycine, which results in a decrease in urinary excretion of methyl hippuric acid. Other industrial products can interfere with the metabolism of xylenes.

#### ACUTE TOXICITY

LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture:> 20 mg/l

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

LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:>2000 mg/kg

ACETATE butyldiglycol

LD50 (Oral) 6500 mg/kg

LD50 (Dermal) > 2000 mg/kg

C11-14 cyclic hydrocarbons isoalkanes <2% aromatics

LD50 (Oral) > 5000 mg/kg dw

LD50 (Dermal) > 5000 mg/kg dw

LC50 (Inhalation) > 5000 mg/m3

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

LD50 (Oral) 3523 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) 4350 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) 26 mg/l/4h Rat

#### SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

#### SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

#### 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

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Classified in Group 3 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) affirms that "the data is inadequate for an assessment of the carcinogenic potential".

#### 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

Toxic for aspiration

## 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

ACETATE butyldiglycol

|                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| LC50 - for Fish      | 100 mg/l/96h   |
| EC50 - for Crustacea | > 100 mg/l/48h |

C11-14 cyclic hydrocarbons isoalkanes <2% aromatics

|                                   |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| LC50 - for Fish                   | > 1000 mg/l |
| EC50 - for Crustacea              | > 1000 mg/l |
| EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants | > 1000 mg/l |

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

ACETATE butyldiglycol

Rapidly degradable

C11-14 cyclic hydrocarbons isoalkanes <2% aromatics

Rapidly degradable

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Solubility in water 100 - 1000 mg/l

Degradability: information not available

ETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,12

BCF 25,9

ETHYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,68

BCF 30

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Partition coefficient: soil/water 2,73

### 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.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

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

## SECTION 14. Transport information

The product is not dangerous under current provisions of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and by Rail (RID), of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), and of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations.

- 14.1. **UN number:** Not applicable  
 14.2. **UN proper shipping name:** Not applicable  
 14.3. **Transport hazard class(es):** Not applicable  
 14.4. **Packing group:** Not applicable  
 14.5. **Environmental hazards:** Not applicable  
 14.6. **Special precautions for user:** Not applicable  
 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: None

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

Product

Point 3

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH): On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage greater than 0,1%.

Substances subject to authorisation (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 3: Severe hazard to waters

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been performed for the following contained substances

C11-14 cyclic hydrocarbons isoalkanes <2% aromatics

## SECTION 16. Other information

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

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>Flam. Liq. 2</b>  | Flammable liquid, category 2                                 |
| <b>Flam. Liq. 3</b>  | Flammable liquid, category 3                                 |
| <b>Acute Tox. 4</b>  | Acute toxicity, category 4                                   |
| <b>Asp. Tox. 1</b>   | Aspiration hazard, category 1                                |
| <b>Eye Irrit. 2</b>  | Eye irritation, category 2                                   |
| <b>Skin Irrit. 2</b> | Skin irritation, category 2                                  |
| <b>STOT SE 3</b>     | Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 |
| <b>H225</b>          | Highly flammable liquid and vapour.                          |
| <b>H226</b>          | Flammable liquid and vapour.                                 |
| <b>H312</b>          | Harmful in contact with skin.                                |
| <b>H332</b>          | Harmful if inhaled.  |
| <b>H304</b>          | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.                |
| <b>H319</b>          | Causes serious eye irritation.                               |
| <b>H315</b>          | Causes skin irritation.                                      |
| <b>H336</b>          | May cause drowsiness or dizziness.                           |
| <b>EUH066</b>        | 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 (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
  2. Regulation (EC) 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
  10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
  11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
  12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
  13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
- 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.