

Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2015/830

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: **S040**
Product name: **PLATINUM VELOCE**

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

Intended use: **Protective 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 Antiveleni 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:

Flammable liquid, category 2	H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye 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:

Danger

Hazard statements:

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.

Precautionary statements:

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P370+P378	In case of fire: use . . . to extinguish.
P261	Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P312	Call a POISON CENTRE / doctor / . . . if you feel unwell.

Contains: PROPAN-2-OL, N-BUTYL ACETATE, ETHYL ACETATE.

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**3.2. Mixtures**

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
PROPAN-2-OL		
CAS 67-63-0	$40 \leq x < 42,5$	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336
EC 200-661-7		
INDEX 603-117-00-0		
N-BUTYL ACETATE		
CAS 123-86-4	$40 \leq x < 42,5$	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC 204-658-1		
INDEX 607-025-00-1		
ETHYL ACETATE		
CAS 141-78-6	$7 \leq x < 8$	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC 205-500-4		
INDEX 607-022-00-5		
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)		
CAS 1330-20-7	$1,5 \leq x < 2$	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		
ETHYLBENZENE		
CAS 100-41-4	$0,7 \leq x < 0,8$	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		
METHANOL		
CAS 67-56-1	$0 \leq x < 0,05$	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 3 H301, Acute Tox. 3 H311, Acute Tox. 3 H331, STOT SE 1 H370
EC 200-659-6		
INDEX 603-001-00-X		

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. Wash immediately with plenty of water. If irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. In the event of breathing difficulties, get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person, unless 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.

Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Use explosion-proof equipment. 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. 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**8.1. Control parameters**

Regulatory References:

DEU	Deutschland	TRGS 900 (Fassung 31.1.2018 ber.) - 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 2018

N-BUTYL ACETATE**Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
AGW	DEU	300	62	600	124
VLA	ESP	724	150	965	200
VLEP	FRA	710	150	940	200
WEL	GBR	724	150	966	200
TLV-ACGIH			50		150

PROPAN-2-OL**Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
AGW	DEU	500	200	1000	400
MAK	DEU	500	200	1000	400
VLA	ESP	500	200	1000	400
VLEP	FRA			980	400
WEL	GBR	999	400	1250	500
TLV-ACGIH		492	200	983	400

ETHYL ACETATE**Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	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/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
AGW	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN

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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	

ETHYLBENZENE**Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
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
VLEP	ITA	442	100	884	200	SKIN
OEL	EU	442	100	884	200	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		87	20			

METHANOL**Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
AGW	DEU	270	200	1080	800	SKIN
MAK	DEU	270	200	1080	800	SKIN
VLA	ESP	266	200			SKIN
VLEP	FRA	260	200	1300	1000	SKIN
WEL	GBR	266	200	333	250	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	260	200			SKIN
OEL	EU	260	200			SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		262	200	328	250	

Legend:

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

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, wear a mask with a type AX filter, whose limit of use will be defined by the manufacturer (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	solvent
Odour threshold	Not applicable
pH	Not applicable
Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point	> 35 °C
Boiling range	Not available
Flash point	< 23 °C
Evaporation rate	Not determined
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
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	0,860 g/cm ³
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

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.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Decomposes on contact with: water.

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.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

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.

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.

ETHYLBENZENE

Reacts violently with: strong oxidants. Attacks various types of plastic materials. May form explosive mixtures with: air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

ETHYL ACETATE

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

10.5. Incompatible materials

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

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.

ETHYLBENZENE

May develop: 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

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.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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

ETHYLBENZENE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

METHANOL

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

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.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

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

ETHYLBENZENE

As the counterparts of benzene, may have an acute effect on the central nervous system, with depression, narcosis, often preceded by dizziness and associated with headache (Ispesl). Is irritating for skin, conjunctiva and respiratory tract.

METHANOL

The minimum lethal dose for humans by ingestion is considered to be in the range from 300 to 1000 mg/kg. Ingestion of 4-10 ml of the substance may cause permanent blindness in adult humans (IPCS).

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).

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 F. K 200

LD50 (Oral) 6500 mg/kg

LD50 (Dermal) > 2000 mg/kg

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

LD50 (Oral) 3523 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) 4350 mg/kg Rabbit

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

ETHYLBENZENE

LD50 (Oral) 3500 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) 15354 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) 17,2 mg/l/4h Rat

PROPAN-2-OL

LD50 (Oral) 4710 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) 12800 mg/kg Rat

LC50 (Inhalation) 72,6 mg/l/4h Rat

N-BUTYL ACETATE

LD50 (Oral) > 6400 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) > 5000 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) 21,1 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

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

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".

ETHYLBENZENE

Classified in Group 2B (possible human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - (IARC, 2000).

Classified in Group D (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - (US EPA file on-line 2014).

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

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.

12.1. Toxicity

ACETATE butyldiglycol F. K 200

LC50 - for Fish 100 mg/l/96h

EC50 - for Crustacea > 100 mg/l/48h

12.2. Persistence and degradability

ACETATE butyldiglycol F. K 200

Rapidly degradable

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Solubility in water 100 - 1000 mg/l

Degradability: information not available

ETHYLBENZENE

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

METHANOL

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

PROPAN-2-OL

Rapidly degradable

ETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

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

METHANOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -0,77

BCF 0,2

PROPAN-2-OL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,05

ETHYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,68

BCF 30

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, 1866

IATA:

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: RESIN SOLUTION

IMDG: RESIN SOLUTION

IATA: RESIN SOLUTION

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, II

IATA:

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO

IMDG: NO

IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID: HIN - Kemler: 33

Limited
Quantities: 5
LTunnel
restriction
code: (D/E)

Special Provision: 640D

IMDG: EMS: F-E, S-ELimited
Quantities: 5
L

IATA: Cargo:

Maximum
quantity: 60 LPackaging
instructions:
364

Pass.:

Maximum
quantity: 5 LPackaging
instructions:
353

Special Instructions:

A3

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 1907/2006Product

Point 3 - 40

Contained substance

Point 69 METHANOL

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 (AwSV, vom 18. April 2017)

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
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Acute Tox. 3	Acute toxicity, category 3
STOT SE 1	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 1
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
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, 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.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
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).

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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.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

07.