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:	**FS0004-(06098/99)**
Product name	**SILCOFLEX 430**

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

Intended use	**Silicone sealant, contains Polysiloxane and acetoxy curing agents.**

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name	**PIGAL S.R.L. A SOCIO UNICO**
Full address	**Via G. Rossa, 2**
District and Country	**40053 VALSAMOGGIA - Crespellano (BO)** **ITALIA**
	Tel. +39 051969068
	Fax +39 051969353
e-mail address of the competent person	
responsible for the Safety Data Sheet	**health.safety@pigal.it; pigalab@pigal.it**

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to	**118 (contattare il centro antiveleni più vicino)/please contact your near local poison control center**
	+39 051969068 ore ufficio/office hours (8.30-13; 14-17.30)

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is not classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP).
However, since the product contains hazardous substances in concentrations such as to be declared in section no. 3, it requires a safety data sheet with appropriate information, compliant to (EU) Regulation 2015/830.
Hazard classification and indication:

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms: --

Signal words: --

Hazard statements:

EUH208 Contains:, 4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one
May produce an allergic reaction.

Precautionary statements:

--

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%.

During crosslinking, releases ACETIC ACID (CAS 64-19-7) by Triacetoxysilanes hydrolysis.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics (< 0,03% aromatics)		
CAS -	40 ≤ x < 42,5	Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: N P
EC 934-956-3		
INDEX -		
Reg. no. 01-2119827000-58		
Distillates (petroleum), intermediate fraction hydrotreated		
CAS -	4,5 ≤ x < 5	Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: N
EC 265-148-2		
INDEX -		
Reg. no. 01-2119552497-29		
triacetoxymethylsilane		
CAS 4253-34-3	1 ≤ x < 1,5	Acute Tox. 4 H302, Skin Corr. 1B H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318, EUH014
EC 224-221-9		
INDEX -		
Reg. no. 01-2119962266-32		
Wacker		
ACETIC ACID		
CAS 64-19-7	released	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Skin Corr. 1A H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: B
EC 200-580-7		
INDEX 607-002-00-6		

4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one
CAS 64359-81-5 < 0,05 Acute Tox. 2 H330, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Skin Corr. 1C H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318, STOT SE 3 H335, Skin Sens. 1A H317, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=100, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=10

EC 264-843-8

INDEX -

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

The classification of the Distillates (petroleum) is followed by taking into account the respective applicable notes of Annex VI of the EC Regulation 1272/2008.

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 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.
SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention.
INGESTION: Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.
INHALATION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for rescue workers.

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
The extinguishing equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and water spray.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
None in particular.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
Do not breathe combustion products.

Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics (< 0,03% aromatics)
Distillates (Petroleum) - High temperature can lead to the development of harmful and inflammable gases or vapors (CO, CO2, various hydrocarbons, aldehydes and carbon blacks).

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.

Danger of slipping. Do not walk in the middle of the spilled material.

6.2. Environmental precautions

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

To avoid adhesion, sprinkle the sand surface and collect the material mechanically.

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

Ensure that there is an adequate earthing system for the equipment and personnel. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not breathe powders, vapours or mists. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Wash hands after use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics (< 0,03% aromatics)
MATERIALS AND COATINGS SUITABLE: Carbon steel, stainless steel, teflon. Compatibility with plastics may vary; it is advisable to check before use.
LOAD / UNLOAD TEMPERATURE: room temperature.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store in a ventilated and dry place, far away from sources of ignition. Keep containers well sealed. Keep the product in clearly labelled containers. Avoid overheating. Avoid violent blows. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics (< 0,03% aromatics)
STORAGE TEMPERATURE: room temperature. Keep in a well-ventilated place.

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
GRC	Ελλάδα	ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ -ΤΕΥΧΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟ Αρ. Φύλλου 19 - 9 Φεβρουαρίου 2012
HRV	Hrvatska	NN13/09 - Ministarstvo gospodarstva, rada i poduzetništva
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

Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics (< 0,03% aromatics)

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH		5		10		nebbie/aerosol

ACETIC ACID

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
AGW	DEU	25	10	50	20
MAK	DEU	25	10	50	20
VLA	ESP	25	10	37	15
TLV	GRC	25	10	37	15
GVI	HRV	25	10		
OEL	EU	25	10	50	20
TLV-ACGIH		25	10	37	15

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

TLV of solvent mixture: 25 mg/m3

Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics (< 0,03% aromatics)
Distillates (petroleum) - DNEL (Derived No Effect Level): No hazardous effect when used and handled properly.
Distillates (petroleum) - PNEC not significant for petrochemicals.

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 gloves made of butyl rubber (Material thickness:> 0.3 mm; Permeation time:> 480 min). Nitrile rubber protective gloves (material thickness:> 0.1 mm, permeation time: 60 - 120 min) - 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.

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 ABEK gas filter (certain anorganic and organic gases and vapors, ammonia / amines) - 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.

Product residues must not be indiscriminately disposed of with waste water or by dumping in waterways.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	pasty
Colour	various
Odour	characteristic
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point	Not available
Boiling range	Not available
Flash point	> 133 °C
Evaporation Rate	Not available
Flammability of solids and gases	Not available
Lower inflammability limit	Not available
Upper inflammability limit	Not available
Lower explosive limit	Not applicable

Upper explosive limit	Not applicable
Vapour pressure	< 0,75 mmHg
Vapour density	Not available
Relative density	0,93÷ 0,95
Solubility	insoluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	400 °C
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	ca. 600 Pa*s
Explosive properties	Not available
Oxidising properties	Not available

9.2. Other information

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EC) : 5,35 % - 50,29 g/litre

Ref.a 9.2 solubility in water: hydrolytic decomposition occurs. PH value: the product has with water acid reaction.

Explosion limits for released acetic acid: 4 - 17% Vol.

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known if stored and handled as prescribed.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable if stored and handled as prescribed.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The product may react violently with water.

ACETIC ACID
Risk of explosion on contact with: chromium (VI) oxide,potassium permanganate,sodium peroxide,perchloric acid,phosphorus chloride,hydrogen peroxide.May react dangerously with: alcohols,bromine pentafluoride,chlorosulphuric acid,dichromate-sulphuric acid,ethane diamine,ethylene glycol,potassiun hydroxide,strong bases,sodium hydroxide,strong oxidising agents,nitric acid,ammonium nitrate,potassium tert-butoxide,oleum.Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating. Prevent moisture or water from penetrating inside the containers.
Protect from moisture.

ACETIC ACID
Avoid exposure to: sources of heat,naked flames.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics (< 0,03% aromatics)
Avoid contact with acids and strong bases and oxidizing agents.

ACETIC ACID
Incompatible with: carbonates,hydroxides,phosphates,oxidising substances,bases.

Reacts with: water, basic substances and alcohol. The reaction takes place with formation of acetic acid.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics (< 0,03% aromatics)
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. High temperatures can lead to the development of harmful or flammable gases or vapors (CO, CO2, various hydrocarbons, aldehydes and black fumes).

In case of hydrolysis: acetic acid. Measurements have shown that at temperatures higher than 150 ° C, for oxidative decomposition, is liberated a small amount of formaldehyde.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Against the available data, no acute toxic effects are expected after a single dermal exposure. Against the available data, no acute toxic effects are expected after a single oral exposure.

Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics (< 0,03% aromatics)
The vapor concentrations higher than the recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and the 'respiratory system, have the power anesthetic and can cause headaches, dizziness and other problems at the level of the central nervous system.
Small amounts of liquid, aspirated in the lungs in the event of ingestion or vomiting, can cause chemical pneumonia or pulmonary edema.

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

Distillates (petroleum), intermediate "hydrotreating" - According to literature the aliphatic and naphthenic hydrocarbons have a slightly irritating effect on the epidermis and mucous membranes. Degrease the skin. Narcotic. In the case of direct action on lung tissues (eg. By aspiration) can cause pneumonia.

Interactive effects

Information not available

ACUTE TOXICITY

LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture:
Not classified (no significant component)
LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:
>2000 mg/kg
LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:
Not classified (no significant component)

Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics (< 0,03% aromatics)
LD50 (Oral) > 5000 mg/kg Rat (OECD 401)
LD50 (Dermal) > 3160 mg/kg Rabbit (24h/OECD 402)
LC50 (Inhalation) > 5266 mg/m3 Rat (4h/OECD 403)

ACETIC ACID
LD50 (Oral) 3310 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal) 1060 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation) 11,4 mg/l/4h Rat

4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one
LC50 (Inhalation) 0,26 mg/l/4h Rat (OECD 403).

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Non-irritating (<5% acetoxy silanes, OECD 404)

Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics (< 0,03% aromatics)
Frequent or prolonged contact may defat and dry the skin, leading to discomfort and dermatitis.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class
Non-irritating (<5% acetoxy silanes, OECD 405)

Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics (< 0,03% aromatics)
May cause temporary redness and pain. Are not affected ocular tissues.

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

May produce an allergic reaction.

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

Target organ
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one

Inhalation - May cause irritation to the respiratory tract.

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Target organ
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: stomach.

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class Viscosity: ca. 600 Pa*s

Due to the physico-chemical properties of the product there is no danger of aspiration.

Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics (< 0,03% aromatics)
May be fatal if swallowed and penetrated into the respiratory tract. Based on the chemical-physical properties of the material.

4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one
Aspiration in the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing damage to the tissues or the lungs.

SECTION 12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one
Toxicity to bacteria
CE50 (active mud, respiratory rate) 5.70 mg / l

Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics (< 0,03% aromatics)

LC50 - for Fish	> 1028 mg/l/96h Scophthalmus maximus
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 3193 mg/l/48h Daphnia
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 10000 mg/l/72h Skeletonema costatum

4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	
LC50 - for Fish	0,0027 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss (OECD 203)
EC50 - for Crustacea	0,0057 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	0,048 mg/l/72h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (Prova statica OECD TG 201)
Chronic NOEC for Fish	0,00056 mg/l Oncorhynchus mykiss (flusso, 97 d, crescita)

12.2. Persistence and degradability

The paraffinic hydrocarbons fraction may be considered biodegradable in water and in air. They distribute mostly in the air. The small non biodegradable amount which spreads into water tends to accumulate in fish.

Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics (< 0,03% aromatics)
74% readily biodegradable (OECD 306-28 d).

4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one
BIODEGRADABILITY: t 1/2 (anaerobic) = 1h; t 1/2 (aerobic) = 1h.
EC50 Respiratory inhibition of activated sludge > 5700 µg/l p.a.

Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics (< 0,03% aromatics)	
Solubility in water	< 20 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	
ACETIC ACID	
Solubility in water	> 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

Silicone content: not biodegradable. The product of hydrolysis (acetic acid) is easily biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics (< 0,03% aromatics)
Bioaccumulable.

ACETIC ACID	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	-0,17
4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	2,8 mg/l
BCF	< 13 Fish

Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics (< 0,03% aromatics)
Taking into account the physical and chemical characteristics, the product generally shows little mobility in the soil. Insoluble, the product spreads over the surface of the water.

ACETIC ACID	
Partition coefficient: soil/water	1,153

4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one

Partition coefficient: soil/water > 5662

Polymeric component: Insoluble in acqua.Allo cured state is insoluble in water. Good water separation by filtration.

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

The correct disposal code (determined by the generation of the waste) can not be specified by the manufacturer in the case of products used in various sectors.
CER code (recommended): 08 04 10.

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 40

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

Information not available

Indications on the state of international registration - Listed in or corresponding to the following inventories:
REACH - Europe
ECL - Korea
AICS - Australia
DSL - Canada
IECSC - China
PICCS - Philippines
TCSI - Taiwan
TSCA - USA

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. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Acute Tox. 2	Acute toxicity, category 2
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
Skin Corr. 1A	Skin corrosion, category 1A
Skin Corr. 1B	Skin corrosion, category 1B
Skin Corr. 1C	Skin corrosion, category 1C
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Skin Sens. 1A	Skin sensitization, category 1A
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH014	Reacts violently with water.

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.