Safety Data Sheet.

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code:	**C00125 - (04534 e seg.)**
Product name	**SVITA**

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

Intended use	**Svitante/sbloccante formato "Aerosol" a base di solventi.**

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name	**PIGAL s.p.a.**
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	**+39 051969068 ore ufficio (8.30-13; 14-17.30) 118 (contattare il centro antiveleni più vicino)**

2. Hazards identification.

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture.

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments. Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

2.1.1. Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and following amendments and adjustments.

Hazard classification and indication:

Aerosol 1	H222 H229
Skin Irrit. 2	H315
STOT SE 3	H336
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411

2.1.2. Directive 67/548/EEC and following amendments and adjustments.

Danger Symbols:
F+-Xi-N
R phrases:
12-38-51/53-67

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

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:

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Pressurized container: do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves and eye protection.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician if you feel unwell.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do no expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F.

Contains: C7 hydrocarbons - n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic

2.3. Other hazards.

Information not available.

3. Composition/information on ingredients.

3.1. Substances.

Information not relevant.

3.2. Mixtures.

Contains:

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

Identification.	**Conc. %.**	**Classification 67/548/EEC.**	**Classification 1272/2008 (CLP).**
NAPHTA (PETROL.) HYDROTREATED HEAVY			
CAS. 64742-48-9 EC. 265-150-3	30 - 50	Xn R65, Note P	Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Note P
INDEX. 649-327-00-6			
Reg. no. 01-2119486659-16			
Liquefied petroleum gas			
CAS. 68476-40-4 EC. 270-681-9	24 - 30	F+ R12, Note K	Flam. Gas 1 H220, Press. Gas H280, Note K
INDEX. 649-199-00-1			

Reg. no. 01-211948657-22			
C7 hydrocarbons - n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic			
CAS. -	24 - 30	R67, F R11, Xn R65, Xi R38, N R51/53	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411
EC. 927-510-4			
INDEX. -			
Reg. no. 01-2119475515-33			
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE			
CAS. 78-87-5	0,9 – 4,9	F R11, Xn R20/22	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H332
EC. 201-152-2			
INDEX. 602-020-00-0			
Reg. no. 01-2119557878-16			

T+ = Very Toxic(T+), T = Toxic(T), Xn = Harmful(Xn), C = Corrosive(C), Xi = Irritant(Xi), O = Oxidizing(O), E = Explosive(E), F+ = Extremely Flammable(F+), F = Highly Flammable(F), N = Dangerous for the Environment(N)

4. First aid measures.

4.1. Description of first aid measures.

EYES: Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 15 minutes.
Seek medical advice.
SKIN: Immediately wash with plenty of water. Remove all contaminated clothing. Obtain immediate medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing separately before using them again.
INHALATION: Remove to open air. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration. Obtain immediate medical attention.
INGESTION: Obtain immediate medical attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Give nothing by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

For symptoms and effects caused by the contained substances see chap. 11.

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

Information not available.

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
If overheated, aerosol cans can deform, explode and be propelled considerable distances. Put a protective helmet on before approaching the fire. 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.
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).

6. Accidental release measures.

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.

Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site. Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

6.2. Environmental precautions.

Do not disperse in the environment.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.

Use inert absorbent material to soak up leaked product. 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.

7. Handling and storage.

7.1. Precautions for safe handling.

Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges.
Do not smoke. Do not spray on flames or sparks. Vapours may catch fire and an explosion may occur; vapours accumulation is therefore to be avoided by leaving windows and doors open and ensuring a good ventilation (draught). Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate on the floor (low layers) and catch fire even at a distance, if ignited, with the danger of backfire.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Store in a place where adequate ventilation is ensured, away from direct sunlight at a temperature below 50 °C, far from any combustion sources.

7.3. Specific end use(s).

Both for consumer and professional user:
- Keep away from heat, sparks, flames
- Do not use on hot surfaces or exposed to sunlight
- Do not breathe spray / vapors
- Avoid contact with eyes, skin, clothing
- Do not eat, drink or smoke during use
- Do not use in confined spaces and / or limited

- Avoid overuse of the product to avoid creating accumulations of flammable gas in the air
- Use at a distance of 20 cm from the surface to be treated to prevent leakage in the air
- Spray for short intervals, and make sure the presence of good ventilation after use.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

8.1. Control parameters.

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

NAPHTA (PETROL.) HYDROTREATED HEAVY

Threshold Limit Value.	Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
			mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
TLV-ACGIH			525	100		
MAK			300	50		

Liquefied petroleum gas

Threshold Limit Value.	Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
			mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
TLV-ACGIH				1000		

1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE

Threshold Limit Value.	Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
			mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
OEL		IRL		75		110
TLV-ACGIH				10		

C7 hydrocarbons - n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic
OEL-TWA: 1400 mg / m³.

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
None required.
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, a mask with a type AX filter combined with a type P filter should be worn (see standard EN 14387).
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.

Specific indications for gloves: nitrile rubber - Thickness: 0.40mm - Penetration time:> 480 min.

9. Physical and chemical properties.

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Appearance	liquid (pressurized)
Colour	straw yellow
Odour	characteristic of solvent
Odour threshold.	Not available.
pH.	Not available.
Melting or freezing point.	< -50 °C.
Initial boiling point.	Not applicable.
Boiling range.	Not available.
Flash point.	Not applicable.
Evaporation Rate	Not available.
Flammability of solids and gases	
Lower inflammability limit.	Not available.
Upper inflammability limit.	Not available.
Lower explosive limit.	1,8 % (V/V).
Upper explosive limit.	9,5 % (V/V).
Vapour pressure.	Not available.
Vapour density	>2 (propellente, Aria =1)
Specific gravity.	0,700 Kg/l
Solubility	soluble in organic solvents
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Ignition temperature.	> 400 °C.
Decomposition temperature.	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.
	Not available.
	Not available.

9.2. Other information.

VOC (Directive 1999/13/EC) :	100,00 % - 700,00 g/litre.
VOC (volatile carbon) :	0
Can pressure:	3.2 bar after filling at 20°C

10. Stability and reactivity.

10.1. Reactivity.

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

Hydrocarbons, C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclical - Reacts violently with strong oxidants. Attacks many plastics.
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE: decomposes on contact with flames or red hot surfaces. Attacks aluminum alloys and some types of plastics.
NAPHTA (PETROL.) HYDROTREATED HEAVY - Reacts with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.

10.2. Chemical stability.

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.

No hazardous reactions are foreseeable in normal conditions of use and storage.

1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE: risk of explosion on contact with: aluminium and metal powders. It may react dangerously with: alkaline metals, alkaline earth metals, sodium amides. Forms explosive mixtures with the air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid.

Avoid overheating.

10.5. Incompatible materials.

Strong reducing or oxidising agents, strong acids or alkalis, hot material.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.

1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE: hydrochloric acid.

11. Toxicological information.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

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.
Acute effects: contact with skin may cause: irritation, erythema, edema, dryness and chapped skin. Vapour inhalation may slightly irritate the upper respiratory trait. Ingestion may cause health disorders, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.
This product contains highly volatile substances, which may cause serious depression of the central nervous system (CNS) and have negative effects, such as drowsiness, dizziness, slow reflexes, narcosis.

PETROLEUM GAS - The substance can be absorbed into the body by a loss inalazione.Causa liquid evaporates very quickly displacing the air and causing a serious risk of suffocation when in chiusi.Una Rapid evaporation of the liquid may cause frostbite.
The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system.
ACUTE HAZARDS / SYMPTOMS
INHALATION Drowsiness. Unconsciousness.
SKIN ON CONTACT WITH LIQUID: FREEZING.
EYE CONTACT WITH LIQUID: FREEZING.

C7 hydrocarbons - n- alkanes, isoalkanes , cyclic
The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapor and by ingestion .
INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly evaporation of this substance at 20 ° C.
EFFECTS OF SHORT- TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes and skin. The vapor is irritating
for the eyes , the skin and the respiratory tract. If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs can lead to pneumonia chemistry. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system.
EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE : The liquid defats the skin. The substance may have effects on the liver, resulting in impaired functions .
ACUTE HAZARDS / SYMPTOMS
INHALATION Torpor . Headache .
SKIN Dry skin .
EYES Redness . Pain .
Ingestion Abdominal cramps . Burning sensation. Nausea . Vomiting.
NOTES The odor is not a sufficient warning of exceeding the exposure limit.

1,2-dichloropropane: the substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and ingestion. A harmful contamination of the air can be reached rather quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20 ° C.
SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: the substance is irritating to the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract.
The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system.
LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin. the substance may have effects on the liver and kidneys.
ACUTE HAZARDS / SYMPTOMS

INHALATION - Cough. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache. Sore throat.
SKIN - Dry skin. Redness. Pain.
EYES - Redness. Pain.
INGESTION - Abdominal pain. Diarrhea. Drowsiness. Headache. Nausea. Vomiting.

NAPHTA (PETROL.) HYDROTREATED HEAVY
ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapor and by ingestion.
INHALATION RISK: There can be no indication of the speed with which it reaches aN harmful contamination of the air by evaporation of this substance at 20 ° C.
EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The vapor is slightly irritating to the eyes The substance may have effects on the central nervous system exposure to high concentration of vapors can lead to a state of
unconsciousness. If this liquid is swallowed , aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis.
EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE : The liquid defats the skin.
ACUTE HAZARDS / SYMPTOMS - INHALATION Dizziness. Headache . Drowsiness. Nausea . Unconsciousness.
SKIN Dry skin .
EYES Redness .
Ingestion Cough. Diarrhea. Sore throat. Vomiting. (Further see Inhalation). Symptoms of chemical pneumonitis do not become manifest until a few hours or a few days and they are aggravated by physical effort.
NOTES This is a mixture of C9 -C13 naphthenes, iso - and n-paraffins . Neither the concentration of aromatics nor of hexane is greater than 0.1% by volume .

C7 hydrocarbons - n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic
LD50 (Oral). 8 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal). 4 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation). 23,3 mg/l/4h Rat

1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE
LD50 (Oral). 1900 mg/kg ratto
LD50 (Dermal). 8750 mg/kg ratto

NAPHTA (PETROL.) HYDROTREATED HEAVY
LD50 (Oral). 5000 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal). 5000 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation). 5000 mg/l - 4h Rat

With regard to the mix:
ATE(mix) oral = 66.934,4 mg/kg
ATE(mix) dermal = 0,0 mg/kg
ATE(mix) inhal = 52,8 mg/l/4 h
The product, if brought into contact with the skin it causes significant inflammation with erythema, scabs, and edema.
Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) single exposure: attention, the vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

12. Ecological information.

This product is dangerous for the environment and is toxic for aquatic organisms. In the long term, it have negative effects on acquatic environment.
.

12.1. Toxicity.

1,2-dichloropropane Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates
EC50 / 24h = 11.5 mg / l Daphnia magna.
NAPHTA (PETROL.) HYDROTREATED HEAVY - The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms.

Liquefied petroleum gas
EC50 - for Crustacea.
14,22 mg/l/48h daphnia magna

C7 hydrocarbons - n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic
LC50 - for Fish.
> 134 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss (trota arcobaleno)

EC50 - for Crustacea.
12 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants.
> 10 mg/l/72h Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata

1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE
LC50 - for Fish.
127 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas

NAPHTA (PETROL.) HYDROTREATED HEAVY
LC50 - for Fish.
> 1000 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss
EC50 - for Crustacea.
> 1000 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants.
> 1000 mg/l/72h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata,
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy fraction
The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms.
Fish toxicity
LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96h> 1000 mg / l (literature value)
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates
EC50 Daphnia 48h> 1000 mg / l
Algae toxicity
EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata, 72h> 1000 mg / l (literature value)
Naphtha (petroleum), light fraction "hydrotreating"
The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms. Can Bioaccumulation of this chemical in fish. Strongly recommended that this substance does not enter the environment.

12.2. Persistence and degradability.

Information not available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.

Liquefied petroleum gas
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water.
< 2,8 mg/l
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.

13. Disposal considerations.

The valid EEC waste code are largely source-related; the manifacturer is, therefore, unable to specify waste code for products used in various sectors.
CER-code (suggested): 16 05 04.

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.

14. Transport information.

These goods must be transported by vehicles authorized to the carriage of dangerous goods according to the provisions set out in the current edition of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and in all the applicable national regulations.These goods must be packed in their original packagings or in packagings made of materials resistant to their content and not reacting dangerously with it. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all the risks deriving from these substances and on all actions that must be taken in case of emergency situations.

Road and rail transport:

ADR/RID Class:	2	UN:	1950
Packing Group:	-		
Label:	2.1		
Nr. Kemler:	--		
Limited Quantity.	1 L		
Tunnel restriction code.	(D)		
Proper Shipping Name:	AEROSOLS		

Carriage by sea (shipping):

IMO Class:	2.1	UN:	1950
Packing Group:	-		
Label:	2.1		
EMS:	F-D, S-U		
Marine Pollutant.	YES		
Proper Shipping Name:	AEROSOLS ()		

Transport by air:

IATA:	2	UN:	1950
Packing Group:	-		
Label:	2.1		
Cargo:			
Packaging instructions:	203	Maximum quantity:	150 Kg
Pass.:			
Packaging instructions:	203	Maximum quantity:	75 Kg
Special Instructions:	A145, A167, A802		
Proper Shipping Name:	AEROSOLS		

For Air transport, environmentally hazardous mark is only mandatory for UN 3077 and UN 3082.

15. Regulatory information.

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

Seveso category. 8, 9ii

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

Contained substance.

Point. 28-29

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH).

None.

Substances subject to authorisarion (Annex XIV REACH).

None.

None.

None.

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.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment.

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

16. Other information.

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

Flam. Gas 1	Flammable gas, category 1
Aerosol 1	Aerosol, category 1
Aerosol 3	Aerosol, category 3
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Press. Gas	Pressurised gas
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1

Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may burst if heated.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Text of risk (R) phrases mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

R11	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.
R12	EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE.
R20/22	HARMFUL BY INHALATION AND IF SWALLOWED.
R38	IRRITATING TO SKIN.
R51/53	TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT.
R65	HARMFUL: MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED.
R67	VAPOURS MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS AND DIZZINESS.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Directive 1999/45/EC and following amendments
2. Directive 67/548/EEC and following amendments and adjustments
3. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
4. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EC) 453/2010 of the European Parliament
7. The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
8. Handling Chemical Safety
9. Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
10. INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
11. Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
12. N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
13. ECHA website

Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product .
This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.
The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Changes to previous review:
The following sections were modified:
01 / 02 / 03 / 04 / 05 / 06 / 07 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 13 / 14 / 15 / 16.