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: **411 00 15115-2852**

Product name **ANTISILICONE**

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

Intended use **Desilicizing solvent**

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name **Meccanocar Italia S.r.l.**

Full address **Via San Francesco, 22**

District and Country **56033 Capannoli (PI)**
Italy

Tel. +39 0587 609433

Fax +39 0587 607145

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet **moreno.meini@meccanocar.it**

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to **National Poisons Information Service: +44 121 507 4123**

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.

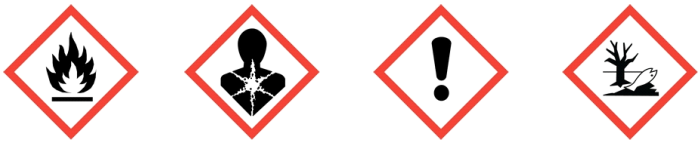
Hazard classification and indication:

Flammable liquid, category 2	H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Reproductive toxicity, category 2	H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Aspiration hazard, category 1	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2	H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2	H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor.
P260	Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304+P340	IF INHALED: remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTRE / doctor if you feel unwell.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice / attention.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P501	Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local regulations.

Contains:	SOLVENT NAFTA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES,> 5% N-HEXANE
	HYDROCARBONS, C7-C9, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES
	N-BUTYL 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)
HYDROCARBONS, C7-C9, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES		

CAS -	35 ≤ x < 37,5	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411
EC 920-750-0		
INDEX -		
Reg. no. 01-2119473851-33-XXXX		
HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES,> 5% N-HEXANE		
CAS -	35 ≤ x < 37,5	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Repr. 2 H361, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411
EC 924-168-8		
INDEX -		
Reg. no. 01-2119472127-39-XXXX		
N-BUTYL ACETATE		
CAS 123-86-4	20 ≤ x < 21,5	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC 204-658-1		
INDEX 607-025-00-1		
Reg. no. 01-2119485493-29-XXXX		
SOLVENT NAFTA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC		
CAS 64742-89-8	8 ≤ x < 9	Carc. 1A H350, Muta. 1A H340, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, EUH066, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: P
EC 265-192-2		
INDEX 649-267-00-0		
Reg. no. 01-2119471306-40-XXXX		

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.

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 cool and 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:

ESP	España	LÍMITES DE EXPOSICIÓN PROFESIONAL PARA AGENTES QUÍMICOS EN ESPAÑA 2019 (INSST)
FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France. ED 984 - INRS
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Third edition,published 2018)
NOR	Norge	Fastsatt av Arbeids- og sosialdepartementet 21. august 2018 med hjemmel i lov 17. juni 2005 nr. 62 om arbeidsmiljø, arbeidstid, stillingsvern mv. (arbeidsmiljøloven) § 1-3, § 1-4 og § 4-5
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2019

HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES,> 5% N-HEXANE

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				8 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				27 mg/m3				145 mg/m3
Skin				9 mg/kg bw/d				21 mg/kg bw/d

HYDROCARBONS, C7-C9, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				699 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				608 mg/m3				2035 mg/m3
Skin				699 mg/kg bw/d				773 mg/kg bw/d

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	724	150	965	200	
VLEP	FRA	710	150	940	200	
WEL	GBR	724	150	966	200	
TLV	NOR		75			
TLV-ACGIH			50		150	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	0,18	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,018	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,981	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,098	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	35,6	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,09	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral		2 mg/kg bw/d		2 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	300 mg/m3	300 mg/m3	35,7 mg/m3	35,7 mg/m3	600 mg/m3	600 mg/m3	300 mg/m3	300 mg/m3
Skin		6 mg/kg bw/d		6 mg/kg bw/d		11 mg/kg bw/d		11 mg/kg bw/d

SOLVENT NAFTA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation	640 mg/m3	1152 mg/m3	178,57 mg/m3		1066,67 mg/m3	1286,4 mg/m3	837,5 mg/m3	

Legend:

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

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified.

8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.
When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.
Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

The product must be used inside a closed circuit, in a well-ventilated environment and with strong localised aspiration systems in place.

Exposure levels must be kept as low as possible to avoid significant build-up in the organism. Manage personal protective equipment so as to guarantee maximum protection (e.g. reduction in replacement times).

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 II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Regulation 2016/425 and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.

EYE PROTECTION
Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.
Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.
If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

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

HYDROCARBONS, C7-C9, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES

Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. The suitability of the gloves and breakthrough time will differ according to the specific conditions of use. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for conditions of use. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to consider for this material include:
Chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely, wear glove-style gloves. Nitrile, CEN EN 420 and EN 374 standards provide general requirements and lists of glove types.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Wear protective gloves. The recommendations are listed below. Other protective material can be used, depending on the situation, if adequate data on degradation and permeation are available. If other chemicals are used together with this chemical, the selection of materials should be based on the protection of all chemicals present.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	liquid
Colour	colourless
Odour	characteristic
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Melting point / freezing point	-20 °C
Initial boiling point	65 °C
Boiling range	Not available
Flash point	< 0 °C
Evaporation rate	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available
Lower inflammability limit	1,2 % (V/V)

Upper inflammability limit	8 % (V/V)
Lower explosive limit	Not available
Upper explosive limit	Not available
Vapour pressure	Not available
Vapour density	Not available
Relative density	600-800 kg/m3
Solubility	Not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	240 °C
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	0,37 cSt
Explosive properties	Not available
Oxidising properties	Not available

9.2. Other information

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EC) :	100,00 % - 726,00 g/litre

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.

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.

Vapors can form an explosive mixture with air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

HYDROCARBONS, C7-C9, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES

avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other sources of ignition.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

Avoid contact with heat, sparks, open flames and static discharge. Avoid any source of ignition.

10.5. Incompatible materials

HYDROCARBONS, C7-C9, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES

strong oxidants

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

Strong acids and strong bases, strong oxidizing agents.

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

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.

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.

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).

ACUTE TOXICITY

LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture:
Not classified (no significant component)
LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:
Not classified (no significant component)
LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:
Not classified (no significant component)

HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES,> 5% N-HEXANE

Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Charles River CD; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Not classified
Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Wistar; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapor)
Results: LC50> 25.2 mg / L air
Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Charles River CD; male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not classified

HYDROCARBONS, C7-C9, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES

Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Charles River CD; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: LD50> 8 mL / kg bw
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Wistar; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: LC50> 23.3 mg / L air
Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Charles River CD; male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: LD50> = 4 mL / kg bw

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 423
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: LD50 = 12.2 mL / kg bw
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 402
Reliability: 2

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White; male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: LD50> 16 mL / kg bw

SOLVENT NAFTA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 401-Read across
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: LD50> 5000 mg / kg bw
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 403-Read across
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: LC50> 5610 mg / m3 air
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 402-Read across
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White, male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: LD50> 2000 mg / kg bw

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES,> 5% N-HEXANE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 404-Read across
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Category 2 (Irritating)

HYDROCARBONS, C7-C9, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES

Method: OECD Guideline 404
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not irritating

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 404
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not irritating

SOLVENT NAFTA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC

Method: OECD 404-Read across
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Irritating

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES,> 5% N-HEXANE

Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Not irritating

HYDROCARBONS, C7-C9, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES

Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Not irritating

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: OECD 405
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Not irritating

SOLVENT NAFTA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 405-Read across
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Not irritating

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SOLVENT NAFTA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 406-Read across
Reliability: 1
Species: guinea pig (Hartley; male)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not sensitizing

Skin sensitization
HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES,> 5% N-HEXANE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 406
Reliability: 2
Species: guinea pig (p-strain; male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not sensitizing

HYDROCARBONS, C7-C9, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406
Reliability: 2

Species: guinea pig (male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not sensitizing

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES,> 5% N-HEXANE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 471 in vitro test
Reliability: 1
Species: S. typhimurium, E. Coli
Results: Negative with and without metabolic activation

HYDROCARBONS, C7-C9, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471-in vitro test
Reliability: 1
Species: S. typhimurium, E.Coli
Results: Negative with and without metabolic activation
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 474-test in vivo
Reliability: 1
Species: Mouse (CD-1; male)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Negative

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 471 in vitro test
Reliability: 2
Species: S. typhimurium, E. Coli
Results: Negative with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD 474-test in vivo
Reliability: 2
Species: Mouse (NMRI; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Negative

SOLVENT NAFTA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC

Method: Not indicated - in vitro test - Read across
Reliability: 1
Species: Chinese hamster
Results: Negative with and without metabolic activation
Method: EPA OPPTS 870.5395-in vivo test-Read across
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation
Results: Negative

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SOLVENT NAFTA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 451-Read across

Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: Negative

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility
HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES,> 5% N-HEXANE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 416
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapor)
Results: NOAEL (fertility) = 10560 mg / m3 air

HYDROCARBONS, C7-C9, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 416
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: NOAEL 31 680 mg / m³ air

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: OECD 416
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: Negative, NOAEC (fertility) = 750 ppm

SOLVENT NAFTA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 416-Read across
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: Negative, NOAEC (fertility)> = 20000 mg / m3 air

Adverse effects on development of the offspring
HYDROCARBONS, C7-C9, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES

Method: Food and Drug Administration 1966 "Guidelines for Reproduction Studies for Safety Evaluation of Drugs for Human Use", Segment II (Teratology Study).
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (CD (SD))
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: NOAEC 1 200 ppm

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 414
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: Positive, NOAEC (development) = 1500 ppm

SOLVENT NAFTA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 414-Read across
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: Negative, NOAEL (development) = 23900 mg / m3 air

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES,> 5% N-HEXANE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

HYDROCARBONS, C7-C9, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

SOLVENT NAFTA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

Target organ
HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES,> 5% N-HEXANE

Central nervous system

HYDROCARBONS, C7-C9, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES

Central nervous system

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Central nervous system.

Route of exposure
HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES,> 5% N-HEXANE

Inhalation

HYDROCARBONS, C7-C9, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES

Inhalation

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

May cause damage to organs

HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES,> 5% N-HEXANE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is classified in the target organ toxicity class for prolonged or repeated exposure.

HYDROCARBONS, C7-C9, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 413
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Albino Harlan-Wistar; male)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: NOAEC 5 800 mg / m³ air

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: EPA OTS 798.2650
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: NOAEL = 125 mg / kg bw / day
Method: EPA OTS 798.2450
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: Negative, NOAEC = 500 ppm

SOLVENT NAFTA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC

Method: Not indicated-Read across
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Positive
Bibliographic reference:
Hydrocarbon nephropathy in male rats: identification of the nephrotoxic components of unleaded gasoline, Halder CA (1985)
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 453-Read across
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female) and mouse (B6C3F; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: Negative, NOAEC = 1402 mg / m3 air
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 453-Read across
Reliability: 2
Species: Mouse (Swiss-Webster; male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Negative, NOAEL = 0.5 ml

Target organ
HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES,> 5% N-HEXANE

Nervous system

Route of exposure
HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES,> 5% N-HEXANE

Inhalation

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration

SECTION 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

N-BUTYL ACETATE	
LC50 - for Fish	18 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	44 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	397 mg/l/72h
EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants	196 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	196 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and degradability

HYDROCARBONS, C6-C7, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES,> 5% N-HEXANE
Easily degradable in water, 98% in 28 days.
HYDROCARBONS, C7-C9, N-ALCANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLES
Quickly biodegradable, 98% in 28 days.
N-BUTYL ACETATE
Easily degradable in water, 83% in 28 days.

N-BUTYL ACETATE	
Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

N-BUTYL ACETATE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	2,3
BCF	15,3

12.4. Mobility in soil

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, IATA: 1268

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID:	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.
IMDG:	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.
IATA:	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.

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, IATA: III

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID:	NO
IMDG:	NO
IATA:	NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 30	Limited Quantities: 5 L	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
	Special Provision: -		
IMDG:	EMS: F-E, S-E	Limited Quantities: 5 L	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 220 L	Packaging instructions: 366
	Pass.:	Maximum quantity: 60 L	Packaging instructions:

355

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-E2

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

Product

Point	3 - 40

Contained substance

Point	28-29	SOLVENT NAFTA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC Reg. no.: 01-2119471306-40-XXXX

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.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been performed for the preparation/for the substances indicated in section 3.

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
Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity, category 1A
Muta. 1A	Germ cell mutagenicity, category 1A
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
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
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H350	May cause cancer.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
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).

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
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9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
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11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
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16. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII 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.
Product`s classification is based on the calculation methods set out in Annex I of the CLP Regulation, unless otherwise indicated in sections 11 and 12.
The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

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