# 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 01700-2603**

Product name **ANTI-SLIP FOR BELTS**

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

Intended use **Adherence enhancer for rubber belts**

**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:

| | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Aerosol, category 1 | H222 | Extremely flammable aerosol. |
| | H229 | Pressurised container: may burst if heated. |
| Eye irritation, category 2 | H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 | H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |

**2.2. Label elements**

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:

Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

| | |
|---|---|
| **H222** | Extremely flammable aerosol. |
| **H229** | Pressurised container: may burst if heated. |
| **H319** | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| **H336** | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| **EUH066** | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. |

Precautionary statements:

| | |
|---|---|
| **P210** | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
| **P251** | Do not pierce or burn, even after use. |
| **P410+P412** | Protect from sunlight. Do no expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F. |
| **P211** | Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. |
| **P201** | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| **P280** | Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection. |

**Contains:** NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT
ACETONE

**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 C3-4** | | |
| CAS 68476-40-4<br>EC 270-681-9<br>INDEX -<br>Reg. no. 01-2119486557-22-XXXX | 50 ≤ x < 54 | Flam. Gas 1A H220, Press. Gas (Liq.) H280, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: H K U |
| **ACETONE** | | |
| CAS 67-64-1<br>EC 200-662-2<br>INDEX 606-001-00-8<br>Reg. no. 01-2119471330-49-XXXX | 45 ≤ x < 47,5 | Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066 |
| **NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT** | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAS 64742-49-0<br>EC 265-151-9<br>INDEX 649-328-00-1<br>Reg. no. 01-2119475133-43-XXXX | 2 ≤ x < 2,5 | Carc. 1A H350, Muta. 1A H340, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: P |

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

The product is an aerosol containing propellants. For the purposes of calculation of the health hazards, propellants are not considered (unless they have health hazards). The percentages indicated are inclusive of the propellants.

Percentage of propellants: 53,00 %

## 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
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).

## SECTION 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.

## SECTION 7. Handling and storage

**7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Do not spray on flames or incandescent bodies. 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. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Do not breathe spray.

**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 / 122°F, away from any combustion sources.

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

Information not available

## SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

**8.1. Control parameters**

Regulatory References:

| | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 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) |
| ITA | Italia | DIRETTIVA (UE) 2017/164 DELLA COMMISSIONE del 31 gennaio 2017 |
| 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 |
| PRT | Portugal | Ministério da Economia e do Emprego Consolida as prescrições mínimas em matéria de protecção dos trabalhadores contra os riscos para a segurança e a saúde devido à exposição a agentes químicos no trabalho - Diário da República, 1.ª série - N.º 111 - 11 de junho de 2018 |
| 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 2019

**HYDROCARBONS C3-4**

**Threshold Limit Value**

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| TLV-ACGIH | | | 1000 | | | |

**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 |
| Skin | | | | | | | | 23,4 mg/kg bw/d |

**ACETONE**

**Threshold Limit Value**

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| VLEP | FRA | 1210 | 500 | 2420 | 1000 | |
| WEL | GBR | 1210 | 500 | 3620 | 1500 | |
| VLEP | ITA | 1210 | 500 | | | |
| TLV | NOR | 295 | 125 | | | |
| VLE | PRT | 1210 | 500 | | | |
| OEL | EU | 1210 | 500 | | | |
| TLV-ACGIH | | | 250 | | 500 | |

| Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC | | |
|---|---|---|
| Normal value in fresh water | 10,6 | mg/l |
| Normal value in marine water | 1,06 | mg/l |
| Normal value for fresh water sediment | 30,4 | mg/kg |
| Normal value for marine water sediment | 3,04 | mg/kg |
| Normal value of STP microorganisms | 100 | mg/l |
| Normal value for the terrestrial compartment | 29,5 | 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 | | | | 62 mg/kg bw/d | | | | |
| Inhalation | | | | 200 mg/m3 | | | 2420 mg/m3 | 1210 mg/m3 |
| Skin | | | | 62 mg/kg bw/d | | | | 186 mg/kg bw/d |

**NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT**

**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.

HAND PROTECTION
None required.

SKIN PROTECTION
Wear category I 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.

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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

ACETONE

Protective gloves according to EN 374.
Glove material: Butyl rubber (butyl rubber) - Layer thickness> = 0.5 mm.
Breakthrough time:> 480 min.
Observe the glove manufacturer's instructions regarding penetrability and breakthrough time.

## SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

| | |
|---|---|
| Appearance | liquid under pressure |
| Colour | beige |
| Odour | characteristic |
| Odour threshold | Not available |
| pH | Not available |

| | |
|---|---|
| Melting point / freezing point | < -100 °C |
| Initial boiling point | > -42 °C |
| Boiling range | Not available |
| Flash point | < -100 °C |
| Evaporation rate | Not available |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | Not available |
| 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 | 3,2 bar |
| Vapour density | >2 |
| Relative density | 0,65 kg/l |
| Solubility | soluble in organic solvents |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | Not available |
| Auto-ignition temperature | > 400 °C |
| Decomposition temperature | Not available |
| Viscosity | Not available |
| Explosive properties | Not available |
| Oxidising properties | Not available |

**9.2. Other information**

Information not available

## SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

**10.1. Reactivity**

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

ACETONE

Decomposes under the effect of heat.

Acetone reacts in the presence of bases. The vapor forms potentially explosive mixtures with the air. Heavier than air, they proceed at floor level and can flash at a great distance when turned on. It can electrostatically charge.

**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.

ACETONE

Risk of explosion on contact with: bromine trifluoride,fluorine dioxide,hydrogen peroxide,nitrosyl chloride,2-methyl-1,3 butadiene,nitromethane,nitrosyl perchlorate.May react dangerously with: potassium tert-butoxide,alkaline hydroxides,bromine,bromoform,isoprene,sodium,sulphur dioxide,chromium trioxide,chromyl chloride,nitric acid,chloroform,peroxymonosulphuric acid,phosphoryl oxychloride,chromosulphuric acid,fluorine,strong oxidising agents,strong reducing agents.Develops flammable gas on contact with: nitrosyl perchlorate.

**10.4. Conditions to avoid**

Avoid overheating.

ACETONE

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat,naked flames.

Highly flammable. Concentrated vapors are heavier than air. Forms explosive mixtures with air, even in empty and uncleaned containers. It can produce, if mixed with chlorinated hydrocarbons and exposed to light, highly irritating chlorine acetone.

**10.5. Incompatible materials**

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

ACETONE

Incompatible with: acids,oxidising substances.

Attacks many plastics and rubbers. Condensation may form on contact with barium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide and many other alkaline materials. Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, alkalis and amines.

**10.6. Hazardous decomposition products**

ACETONE

May develop: ketenes,irritant substances.

In case of fire the following can be released: carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

## 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

Information not available

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

Information not available

Interactive effects

Information not available

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 C3-4

Method: Not indicated-Read Across
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Alderley Park (SPF); male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation
Results: LC50 1 443 mg / L air

ACETONE

Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: LD50 = 5800 mg / kg bw
Bibliographic reference: Acetone potentiation of acute acetonitrile toxicity, Freeman JJ, Hayes EP (1985)

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

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

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

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

Results: Irritating

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

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

ACETONE

Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: guinea pig (Hartley; female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not sensitizing
Bibliographic reference: A new protocol and criteria for quantitative determination of sensitization potencies of chemicals by guinea pig maximization test, Nakamura A, Momma J, Sekiguchi H, Noda T, Yamano T, Kaniwa MA, Kojima S, Tsuda M, Kurokawa Y (1994 )

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

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

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

HYDROCARBONS C3-4

Method: OECD 474-test in vivo
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley CD; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (gas)
Results: Negative
Method: OECD 471 in vitro test - Read Across
Reliability: 1
Species: S. typhimurium
Results: Negative with and without metabolic activation

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

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

HYDROCARBONS C3-4

Method: Equivalent or similar to EPA OPP 83-5 -Read Across
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Carcinogen

ACETONE

Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Mouse (ICR; female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Negative
Bibliographic reference: Mouse skin carcinogenicity tests of the flame retardants tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate, tetrakis (hydroxymethyl) phosphonium chloride, and polyvinyl bromide, Van Duuren BL, Loewengart G, Seldman I, Smith AC, Melchionne S (1974)

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

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

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility
HYDROCARBONS C3-4

Method: OECD 413
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley CD; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (gas)
Results: NOAEC (fertility) 10 000 ppm

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

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 C3-4

Method: EPA OPPTS 870.3700
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (VAF / Plus®, Sprague-Dawley Derived (CD®) Crl: CD® IGS BR)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (gas)
Results: NOAEC (development) 10 426 ppm

ACETONE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 414
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: Negative, NOAEC (development) = 2200 ppm

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 414-Read across
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Negative, NOAEL (development) = 500 mg / kg bw / day

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

HYDROCARBONS C3-4

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

ACETONE

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

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

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

Target organ
ACETONE

Narcotic effects

Route of exposure
ACETONE

Inhalation

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

HYDROCARBONS C3-4

Method: OECD 413
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley CD; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (gas)
Results: NOAEC 10 000 ppm

ACETONE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 408
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Negative, NOAEL = 10000 ppm
Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male)
Route of exposure: Inhalation
Results: Negative, NOAEC = 19000 ppm
Bibliographic reference: Evaluation of toluene and acetone inhalant abuse. II. Model development and toxicology, Bruckner JV, Peterson RG (1981)
Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Not indicated
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Negative
Bibliographic reference: Pathology of aging female SENCAR mice used as controls in skin two-stage carcinogenesis studies, Ward J, Quander RD, Wenk M, Spangler E (1986)

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

Method: Not indicated-Read across
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Negative
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: Mouse (Fischer 344; male / female) and rat (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

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

## SECTION 12. Ecological information

**12.1. Toxicity**

| | |
|---|---|
| HYDROCARBONS C3-4 | |
| LC50 - for Fish | 49,47 mg/l/96h |

**12.2. Persistence and degradability**

HYDROCARBONS C3-4

Easily degradable in water.
ACETONE
Easily degradable in water, 90.9% in 28 days.

ACETONE

Rapidly degradable

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT
Rapidly degradable

**12.3. Bioaccumulative potential**

ACETONE

| | |
| --- | --- |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | -0,23 |
| BCF | 3 |

**12.4. Mobility in soil**

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

| | |
| --- | --- |
| Partition coefficient: soil/water | 1,78 |

**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.

ACETONE
Incinerate as hazardous waste according to applicable local, state and federal regulations. Do not throw in household waste.

## SECTION 14. Transport information

**14.1. UN number**

| | |
| --- | --- |
| ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: | 1950 |

**14.2. UN proper shipping name**

| | |
| --- | --- |
| ADR / RID: | AEROSOLS |
| IMDG: | AEROSOLS |
| IATA: | AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE |

**14.3. Transport hazard class(es)**

| | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ADR / RID: | Class: 2 | Label: 2.1 |
| IMDG: | Class: 2 | Label: 2.1 |
| IATA: | Class: 2 | Label: 2.1 |

**14.4. Packing group**

| | |
| --- | --- |
| ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: | - |

**14.5. Environmental hazards**

| | |
| --- | --- |
| ADR / RID: | NO |
| IMDG: | NO |
| IATA: | NO |

**14.6. Special precautions for user**

| | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ADR / RID: | HIN - Kemler: -- | Limited Quantities: 1 L | Tunnel restriction code: (D) |
| | Special Provision: - | | |
| IMDG: | EMS: F-D, S-U | Limited Quantities: 1 L | |
| IATA: | Cargo: | Maximum quantity: 150 Kg | Packaging instructions: 203 |
| | Pass.: | Maximum quantity: 75 Kg | Packaging instructions: 203 |
| | Special Instructions: | A145, A167, A802 | |

**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: P3a

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

Product

| | |
| --- | --- |
| Point | 40 |

Contained substance

| | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Point | 28-29 | NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT Reg. no.: 01-2119475133-43-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. Gas 1A** | Flammable gas, category 1A |
| **Aerosol 1** | Aerosol, category 1 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Aerosol 3** | Aerosol, category 3 |
| **Flam. Liq. 2** | Flammable liquid, category 2 |
| **Press. Gas (Liq.)** | Liquefied gas |
| **Carc. 1A** | Carcinogenicity, category 1A |
| **Muta. 1A** | Germ cell mutagenicity, category 1A |
| **Asp. Tox. 1** | Aspiration hazard, category 1 |
| **Eye Irrit. 2** | Eye irritation, category 2 |
| **STOT SE 3** | Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 |
| **H220** | Extremely flammable gas. |
| **H222** | Extremely flammable aerosol. |
| **H229** | Pressurised container: may burst if heated. |
| **H225** | Highly flammable liquid and vapour. |
| **H280** | Contains gas under pressure; may burst if heated. |
| **H350** | May cause cancer. |
| **H340** | May cause genetic defects. |
| **H304** | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| **H319** | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| **H336** | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| **EUH066** | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. |

LEGEND:
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

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)
14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
15. Regulation (EU) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
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 / 06 / 07 / 08 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 15 / 16.