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 15056-2836**

Product name **ANTI-MOLD ACETIC SILICONE**

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

Intended use **Acetic crosslinking silicone sealant**

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

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms: --

Signal words: --

Hazard statements:

--

Precautionary statements:

--

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)
DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), INTERMEDIATE HYDROTREATING FRACTION		
CAS 64742-46-7	8 ≤ x < 9	Carc. 1A H350, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: N
EC 265-148-2		
INDEX -		
Reg. no. 01-2119489867-12-XXXX		
TRIACETOSSIETILSILANO		
CAS 17689-77-9	2,5 ≤ x < 3	Skin Corr. 1B H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318
EC 241-677-4		
INDEX -		
Reg. no. 01-2119881778-15-XXXX		
ETHYL-E METHYL ACETOXYSILANS OLIGOMERS		
CAS	1,5 ≤ x < 2	Skin Corr. 1 H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318
EC		
INDEX -		
ACETIC ACID		
CAS 64-19-7	0 ≤ x < 0,05	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Skin Corr. 1A H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: B
EC 200-580-7		
INDEX 607-002-00-6		
Reg. no. 01-2119475328-30-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 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.
SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention.
INGESTION: Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.
INHALATION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. If the subject stops breathing,

administer artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for rescue workers.

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

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

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

Information not available

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

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

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

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.

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

Before handling the product, consult all the other sections of this material safety data sheet. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove any contaminated clothes and personal protective equipment before entering places in which people eat.

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. 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)
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

DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), INTERMEDIATE HYDROTREATING FRACTION

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)	17	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				1,25 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation						5002,67 mg/m3		16,4 mg/m3
Skin								2,91 mg/kg bw/d

TRIACETOSSIETILSILANO

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	0,2	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,02	mg/l

Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,74	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,074	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	1	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,031	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
Inhalation			6,5 mg/m3		32,5 mg/m3		32,5 mg/m3	

ACETIC ACID

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	25	10	50	20	
VLEP	FRA			25	10	
WEL	GBR	25	10	50	20	
VLEP	ITA	25	10	50	20	
TLV	NOR	25	10	50	20	
VLE	PRT	25	10	50	20	
OEL	EU	25	10	50	20	
TLV-ACGIH		25	10	37	15	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	3,058	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,306	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	11,36	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	1,136	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	85	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,47	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
Inhalation	25 mg/m3		25 mg/m3		25 mg/m3		25 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
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.

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.

TRIACETOSSIETILSILANO

Protective gloves in fluorinated rubber. Suitable gloves for up to 60 minutes of use.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	pasty
Colour	various
Odour	characteristic
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point	Not available
Boiling range	Not available
Flash point	> 150 °C
Evaporation rate	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available
Lower inflammability limit	Not available

Upper inflammability limit	Not available
Lower explosive limit	Not available
Upper explosive limit	Not available
Vapour pressure	Not available
Vapour density	Not available
Relative density	1,00-1,03
Solubility	insoluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	400 °C
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	ca. 800000 mPa*s
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.

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.

ACETIC ACID

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

10.4. Conditions to avoid

None in particular. However the usual precautions used for chemical products should be respected.

ACETIC ACID

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat,naked flames.

10.5. Incompatible materials

TRIACETOSSIETILSILANO

Reacts violently with: water, basic substances and alcohols. The reaction causes the formation of: acetic acid.

ACETIC ACID

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

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

TRIACETOSSIETILSILANO

By hydrolysis: acetic acid.

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)

DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), INTERMEDIATE HYDROTREATING FRACTION

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 401
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: LD50> 5000 mg / kg bw
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 403
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (aerosol)
Results: LC50 = 4.6 mg / L air
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 402
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White; male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: LD50> 2000 mg / kg bw

TRIACETOSSIETILSILANO

Method: OECD 401
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: LD50 = 1460 mg / kg bw

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), INTERMEDIATE HYDROTREATING FRACTION

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

TRIACETOSSIETILSILANO

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 404
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Category 1B (corrosive)

ACETIC ACID

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 404
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Slightly irritating

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), INTERMEDIATE HYDROTREATING FRACTION

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

ACETIC ACID

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 405

Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (Rsk: NZW)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Irritating

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), INTERMEDIATE HYDROTREATING FRACTION

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 406
Reliability: 2
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

DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), INTERMEDIATE HYDROTREATING FRACTION

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 471 in vitro test
Reliability: 1
Species: S. typhimurium
Results: Negative with metabolic activation
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 475 in vivo test
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Intraperitoneal
Results: Negative

TRIACETOSSIETILSILANO

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

ACETIC ACID

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 471 in vitro test
Reliability: 2
Species: S. Typhimurium
Results: Negative with metabolic activation
Method: Equivalent or similar to EU Method B.12-test in vivo
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (CD; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: Negative

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), INTERMEDIATE HYDROTREATING FRACTION

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 451

Reliability: 2
Species: Mouse (C3H; male)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Negative

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Adverse effects on development of the offspring
DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), INTERMEDIATE HYDROTREATING FRACTION

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 414-Read across
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Crl: CD BR VAF / Plus)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Positive, NOAEL (development) = 50 mg / kg bw / day

ACETIC ACID

Method: Equivalent or similar to EU Method B.31
Reliability: 2
Species: Mouse (CD-1)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Negative, NOAEL (development) = 345 mg / kg bw / day

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), INTERMEDIATE HYDROTREATING FRACTION

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

TRIACETOSSIETILSILANO

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

ACETIC ACID

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

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), INTERMEDIATE HYDROTREATING FRACTION

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 413-Read across
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (aerosol)
Results: Negative, NOAEC = 0.88 mg / L air
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 411
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Negative, NOAEL = 25 mg / kg bw / day

TRIACETOSSIETILSILANO

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

ACETIC ACID

Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Mouse (CD-1; female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Positive
Bibliographical reference: Acetic acid, a potent stimulator of mouse epidermal macromolecular synthesis and hyperplasia but with weak tumor-promoting ability, Slaga T, Bowden G & Boutwell R (1975)

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SECTION 12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

ACETIC ACID	
LC50 - for Fish	300,82 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	300,82 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	300,82 mg/l/72h
TRIACETOSSIETILSILANO	
LC50 - for Fish	251 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	169 mg/l/48h

12.2. Persistence and degradability

DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), INTERMEDIATE HYDROTREATING FRACTION
Easily degradable in water, 57.5% in 28 days.
TRIACETOSSIETILSILANO
Easily degradable in water, 71% on 21 days.

ACETIC ACID	
Solubility in water	> 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	
DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), INTERMEDIATE HYDROTREATING FRACTION	
Rapidly degradable	

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

ACETIC ACID

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -0,17

12.4. Mobility in soil

ACETIC ACID

Partition coefficient: soil/water 1,153

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.
CONTAMINATED PACKAGING
Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

TRIACETOSSIETILSILANO
Dispose of according to regulations by incineration in a special waste incinerator. Respect local / state / federal regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport information

The product is not dangerous under current provisions of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and by Rail (RID), of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), and of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations.

14.1. UN number

Not applicable

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Not applicable

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Not applicable

14.4. Packing group

Not applicable

14.5. Environmental hazards

Not applicable

14.6. Special precautions for user

Not applicable

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Information not relevant

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EC: None

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

Product

Point	40	

Contained substance

Point	28	DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), INTERMEDIATE HYDROTREATING FRACTION Reg. no.: 01-2119489867-12-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

Information not available

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. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity, category 1A
Skin Corr. 1A	Skin corrosion, category 1A
Skin Corr. 1B	Skin corrosion, category 1B
Skin Corr. 1	Skin corrosion, category 1
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H350	May cause cancer.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

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.