Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation (EU) 2020/878 and to Annex II to UK REACH

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: **4110021286**
Product name **FAP TRUCK REGENERATING CLEANER**
UFI : **EDH2-S137-M40G-4ADP**

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

Intended use **Diesel additive for the regeneration of the particulate filter - PROFESSIONAL USE**

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**
Supplier:

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 2020/878.
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:

Reproductive toxicity, category 1B	H360D	May damage the unborn child.
Acute toxicity, category 4	H332	Harmful if inhaled.
Aspiration hazard, category 1	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
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:

H360D	May damage the unborn child.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Restricted to professional users.

Precautionary statements:

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately contact a POISON CENTER / doctor.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.

Contains: HYDROCARBONS, C11-C14, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC
2-ETHYLEXYL NITRATE
IRON TRIS(2-ETHYHEXANOATE).

2.3. Other hazards

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage ≥ than 0,1%.

The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties in concentration ≥ 0.1%.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
HYDROCARBONS, C11-C14, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC		
INDEX -	62 ≤ x < 66	Asp. Tox. 1 H304, EUH066
EC 926-141-6		
CAS -		
REACH Reg. 01-2119456620-43-XXXX		
2-ETHYLEXYL NITRATE		
INDEX -	25 ≤ x < 26,5	Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411, EUH044, EUH066
EC 248-363-6		ATE Oral: 500 mg/kg, ATE Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation vapours: 11 mg/l
CAS 27247-96-7		
REACH Reg. 01-2119539586-27-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

In case of doubt or in the presence of symptoms contact a doctor and show him this document.
In case of more severe symptoms, ask for immediate medical aid.
EYES: Remove, if present, contact lenses if the situation allows you to do so easily. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.
SKIN: Take off contaminated clothing. Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water (and soap if possible). Get medical advice. Avoid further contact with contaminated clothing.
INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical advice/attention.
INHALATION: Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. In the event of respiratory symptoms (coughing, wheezing, breathing difficulty, asthma) keep the victim in a comfortable position for breathing. If necessary administer oxygen. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention.

Rescuer protection

It is good practice for rescuers lending support to a person who has been exposed to a chemical substance or to a mixture to wear personal protective equipment. The nature of such protection depends on the hazard level of the substance or mixture, on the type of exposure and on the extent of the contamination. In the absence of other more specific indications, use of disposable gloves in the event of possible contact with body fluids is recommended. For the type of PPE suitable for the characteristics of the substance or mixture, see section 8.

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

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

DELAYED EFFECTS: Based on the information currently available, there are no known cases of delayed effects following exposure to this product.

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

If symptoms occur, whether acute or delayed, consult a doctor.

Means to have available in the workplace for specific and immediate treatment

Running water for skin and eye wash.

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

Evacuate area. Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. 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. Use breathing equipment if powders are released into the air.

6.2. Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water. Avoid the formation of powder and dispersion of the product in the air.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product and place it in containers for recovery or disposal. Make sure the leakage site is well aired. It may be advisable to wash with water any surfaces contaminated with traces of dust, without contaminating waste water.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Notify the competent authorities if the product has reached waterways or if it has contaminated the ground or vegetation.

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. 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. 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.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool and well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

2-ETHYLEXYL NITRATE

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	0,08	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,08	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,074	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,074	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	10	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,0191	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				2,5 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				8,7 mg/m3				0,35 mg/m3
Skin			2,2 mg/kg bw/d	0,52 mg/kg bw/d			4,4 mg/kg bw/d	1 mg/kg bw/d

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified ; LOW = low hazard ; MED = medium hazard ; HIGH = high hazard.

8.2. Exposure controls

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

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

HAND PROTECTION
Protect hands with category III work gloves.
The following should be considered when choosing work glove material (see standard EN 374): compatibility, degradation, permeability time.
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 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 ISO 16321).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
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. 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).
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, C11-C14, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC

Respiratory protection: Half-face filter respirator Type A filter material, European Committee for Standardization (CEN) standards EN 136, 140 and 405 provide respiratory masks and EN 149 and 143 provide filter recommendations.
Hand protection: Chemical resistant gloves are recommended. Nitrile, CEN standards EN 420 and EN 374 provide general requirements and lists of glove types.

2-(2-BUTHOXYETHOXY)ETHYL ACETATE

Respiratory protection: Not required for vapor protection
Eye protection: Safety glasses with side shields
Hand protection: Butyl rubber, Neoprene™ rubber or nitrile rubber gloves.
Body protection: Neoprene™ apron. Rubber boots.
Environmental protection: Defined as a volatile organic chemical according to Directive 99/13. No special limits apply.
Occupational exposure limit
Limit type MEL (UK) 120 mg/m3

IRON TRIS(2-ETHYHEXANOATE).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
If the threshold value (if available) of one or more substances present in the preparation for daily exposure in the workplace or at a fraction established by the company prevention and protection service is exceeded, wear a mask or half-mask with filter protection A (organic vapours) and P (dusts and mists) or universal filter, the class of which must be chosen based on the limit concentration of use (ref. standard EN 141).
The use of respiratory protective devices, such as masks such as the one indicated above, is necessary to reduce worker exposure in the absence of technical measures. However, the protection provided by masks is limited.
ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be controlled to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	liquid	
Colour	brown	
Odour	characteristic	
Melting point / freezing point	not available	
Initial boiling point	200 °C	
Flammability	not flammable	
Lower explosive limit	not available	
Upper explosive limit	not available	
Flash point	> 60 °C	
Auto-ignition temperature	> 200 °C	
Decomposition temperature	not available	
pH	5	
Kinematic viscosity	not available	
Solubility	not available	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not available	
Vapour pressure	not available	
Density and/or relative density	0,84	
Relative vapour density	not available	
Particle characteristics	not applicable	

9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Information not available

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

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.

2-(2-BUTHOXYETHOXY)ETHYL ACETATE

May form peroxides upon prolonged exposure to air and light.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

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

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating.

HYDROCARBONS, C11-C14, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC

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

2-ETHYLEXYL NITRATE

Avoid any contact with heat sources, flames, sparks or any other sources of ignition. Vapors may be explosive. Avoid overheating the containers. Containers can break violently due to fire.

2-(2-BUTHOXYETHOXY)ETHYL ACETATE

high temperatures and sources of ignition. Prolonged exposure to air/oxygen and light.

10.5. Incompatible materials

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

HYDROCARBONS, C11-C14, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC

Strong oxidants.

2-ETHYLEXYL NITRATE

Avoid contamination with acids, alkalis, reducing and oxidizing agents, amines and phosphorus.
Alkyl nitrates as a class of compounds react violently with strong mineral acids after an induction period of up to several hours to produce a vigorous evolution of gases such as nitrogen oxides. Traces of nitrogen oxides can promote the decomposition of alkyl nitrates. This may result in container rupture during heating or pressure buildup upon prolonged storage at room temperature. Transition metal oxides or their chelates also significantly accelerate the rate of decomposition.

2-(2-BUTHOXYETHOXY)ETHYL ACETATE

Oxidizing agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

2-ETHYLEXYL NITRATE

The products of combustion or thermal decomposition of 2-EHN are oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

2-(2-BUTHOXYETHOXY)ETHYL ACETATE

Carbon oxides in combustion.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

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

ATE (Inhalation - vapours) of the mixture:	> 20 mg/l
ATE (Oral) of the mixture:	2000,00 mg/kg
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg

2-ETHYLEXYL NITRATE

LD50 (Dermal):	> 5 mg/kg Rabbit
ATE (Dermal):	1100 mg/kg estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP (figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)
LD50 (Oral):	> 10 mg/kg Rat
ATE (Oral):	500 mg/kg estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP (figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	> 4,6 mg/l/1h Rat
ATE (Inhalation vapours):	11 mg/l estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP (figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)

HYDROCARBONS, C11-C14, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 423
Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Wistar; male/female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: LD50: > 15 000 mg/kg bw
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 403
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Crj: CD(SD); male/female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapour)
Results: LC50: > 4 951 mg/m³ air (analytical)
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 402
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White; male/female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: LD50: > 5 000 mg/kg bw

2-ETHYLEXYL NITRATE
Method: Federal Hazardous Substance Act.
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male/female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: LD50: > 10 mL/kg bw
Method: Federal Hazardous Substance Act
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Negative

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

HYDROCARBONS, C11-C14, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 404
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White; male/female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Irritating

2-ETHYLEXYL NITRATE
Method: OECD 404
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Non-irritating

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

HYDROCARBONS, C11-C14, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC
Method: OECD 405
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Non-irritating

2-ETHYLEXYL NITRATE
Method: OECD 405
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Slightly irritating

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

HYDROCARBONS, C11-C14, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 406
Reliability: 2
Species: Guinea pig (Hartley; female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not sensitizing

2-ETHYLEXYL NITRATE
Method: OECD 406
Reliability: 1
Species: Guinea pig (Dunkin-Hartley; male/female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not sensitizing

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

HYDROCARBONS, C11-C14, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC
Method: OECD 471-in vitro test
Reliability: 1
Species: S. typhimurium
Results: Negative
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 474 - in vivo test
Reliability: 1
Species: Mouse (CD-1; male/female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Negative

2-ETHYLEXYL NITRATE
Method: OECD 471-in vitro test
Reliability: 1
Species: S. typhimurium, E. coli
Results: Negative

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

May damage the unborn child

HYDROCARBONS, C11-C14, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD TG 413
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male/female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapours)
Results: NOAEC >=400 ppm

2-ETHYLEXYL NITRATE
Method: OECD 421
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male/female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: NOAEL=20

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

HYDROCARBONS, C11-C14, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC
Based on available data and expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the single exposure target organ toxicity class.

2-ETHYLEXYL NITRATE
Based on available data and expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the single exposure target organ toxicity class.

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

HYDROCARBONS, C11-C14, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 422
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male/female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: NOAEL>=1000 mg/kg bw/day
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 413
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (albino; male/female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapours)
Results: NOAEC>10400 mg/m3 air

2-ETHYLEXYL NITRATE
Method: OECD 413-Read across
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Wistar; male/female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapours)
Results: Negative, NOAEC>=120 ppm
Method: EPA OPP 82-2
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (Albino; male/female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Negative, NOAEL=500 mg/kg bw/day

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration

11.2. Information on other hazards

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with human health effects under evaluation.

SECTION 12. Ecological information

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

2-ETHYLEXYL NITRATE

EC50 - for Crustacea	> 12,6 mg/l/48h

12.2. Persistence and degradability

2-ETHYLEXYL NITRATE

Not intrinsically degradable, 0% in 28 days (OECD 310)

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Information not available

12.4. Mobility in soil

Information not available

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage ≥ than 0,1%.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with environmental effects under evaluation.

12.7. 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.

HYDROCARBONS, C11-C14, N-ALKANES, ISOALKANES, CYCLIC, <2% AROMATIC
The product is suitable for combustion in a closed controlled burner for value or disposal of the fuel by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent the formation of undesirable combustion products.

2-ETHYLEXYL NITRATE
Recover the product when possible. Incineration in approved on-site or off-site facilities equipped with flue gas post-combustion, wet scrubbing and dedusting systems is the preferred disposal practice. Provided that 2-EHN is not limited, there should be no risk of violent decomposition. 2-EHN is not suitable for landfill or biological process treatment. Decomposition and fire can also occur with wastes containing 2-EHN if overheated or in contact with reactive materials.

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number or ID number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA:	UN 3082
ADR / RID:	In accordance with Special Provision 375, this product, when is packed in receptacles of a capacity ≤ 5Kg or 5L, is not submitted to ADR provisions.

IMDG: In accordance with Section 2.10.2.7 of IMDG Code, this product, when is packed in receptacles of a capacity ≤ 5Kg or 5L, is not submitted to IMDG Code provisions.

IATA: In accordance with SP A197, this product, when is packed in receptacles of a capacity ≤ 5Kg or 5L, is not submitted to IATA dangerous goods regulations.

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

IMDG: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

IATA: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID:	Class: 9	Label: 9
IMDG:	Class: 9	Label: 9
IATA:	Class: 9	Label: 9

14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: III

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID:	Environmentally Hazardous
IMDG:	Marine Pollutant
IATA:	Environmentally Hazardous

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 90	Limited Quantities: 5 lt	Tunnel restriction code: (-)
	Special provision: 274, 335, 375, 601		
IMDG:	EMS: F-A, S-F	Limited Quantities: 5 lt	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 450 L	Packaging instructions: 964
	Passengers:	Maximum quantity: 450 L	Packaging instructions: 964
	Special provision:	A97, A158, A197, A215	

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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/EU: E2

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

Product
Point 3

Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 - on the marketing and use of explosives precursors

not applicable

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage ≥ than 0,1%.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to Regulation (EU) 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:

Repr. 1B	Reproductive toxicity, category 1B
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
H360D	May damage the unborn child.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

LEGEND:
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: Regulation (EC) 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: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PMT: Persistent, mobile and toxic
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 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: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulative
- vPvM: Very persistent and very mobile
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

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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.
CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION
Chemical and physical hazards: Product classification derives from criteria established by the CLP Regulation, Annex I, Part 2. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.
Health hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 3, unless determined otherwise in Section 11.
Environmental hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 4, unless determined otherwise in Section 12.