

CECCHI GUSTAVO & C.

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WHITE SPIRIT – Safety data sheet may 2017– n° batch 124-AG rev.1/17

WHITE SPIRIT

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

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against Trade name:
WHITE SPIRIT **1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**
Use of the Substance/Mixture: **solvent, reacting, thinner**

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet Company **CECCHI GUSTAVO & C. SRL.**

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e-mail della persona competente, responsabile della scheda dati di sicurezza: **info@cecchi.it** Resp.
dell'immissione sul mercato: **CECCHI GUSTAVO & C. srl** **1.4 Emergency telephone**
number Information in case of emergency: +39 0584 383694 - info@cecchi.it From monday to friday office
hours 8:30 – 12:30, 14:00 – 18:30

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. CLASSIFICAZIONE DELLA SOSTANZA

Classification of the substance or mixture Classification under directive (CE) 1272/2008 and subsequent modifications and adjustments. The product therefore requires a safety data sheet in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments. Additional information on health and / or environmental risks can be found in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazards

Flammable liquid , category 2	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour
Specific target organ toxicity-repeated exposure, category 1	H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
	Danger in case of suction, category 1
	H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
	Skin Irritation, Category 2
	H315 Causes skin irritation
	Specific Target Organ Toxicity-Exposure, Category 3
	H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness
	Dangerous for the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
	H411 Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects
	Note P

2.2. Label elements under directive (CE) 1272/2008 and subsequent modifications and adjustments:



Contains: NAFTA (PETROLEUM), HYDRODESULFURED HEAVY

HAZARDS

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H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315 Causes skin irritation
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects

Precautionary statements

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P 304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

2.3. OTHER HAZARDS

This substance is not identified as PBT or vPvB in percentage superior to 0,1%.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Composition/information on ingredients

NAME OF THE SUBSTANCE	INDEX NUMBER	CAS NUMBER	CE NUMBER	%
Nafta (petroleum), hydrodesolfured heavy	64742-82-1	64742-82-1	265-185-4	100.00

Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, STOT RE 1 H372, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Skin irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336, Acquatic

Chronic 2 H411, Note P

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: Remove any contact lenses. Wash immediately and abundantly with water for at least 15 minutes, opening your eyelids well. Consult a physician if the problem persists.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately take the shower. Call a physician immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

INHALATION: Carry out the subject in the open air. If breathing ceases, practice artificial respiration. Call a physician immediately.

INGESTION: Call a physician immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not give anything that is not expressly authorized by your doctor.

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

For symptoms and effects due to the contained substances, see ch. 11.

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

Not available

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Recommended extinguishing media

EXTINGUISHING MEANS

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Extinguishing media are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For leakages and spills of the product that have not become burnt, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapors and protect people committed to stop the loss.

EXTINGUISHING MEASURES ARE NOT SUITABLE

Do not use water jets. Water is not effective in extinguishing the fire however it can be used to cool the closed containers exposed to the flame by preventing bursts and explosions.

5.2. Special hazards deriving from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS EXPOSURE IN CASE OF FIRE

Overpressure can be created in the containers exposed to fire with danger of explosion. Avoid breathing combustion products.

5.3. Advice for fire fighters

GENERAL INFORMATIONS

Cool with water jets containers to avoid product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous to health. Always wear complete fire protection equipment. Collect extinguishing water that should not be discharged into drains. Dispose of contaminated water used for fire extinguishing and residues according to applicable regulations.

EQUIPMENT

Standard firefighting clothing such as an open-air compressor (EN 137), full flame retardant (EN469), flame retardant gloves (EN 659) and boots for firefighters (HO A29 or A30).

6. MEASURES IN CASE OF ACCIDENTAL RELEASE

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Block the leakage if there is no danger.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including the individual protective equipment listed in section 8 of the Safety Data Sheet) to prevent skin, eye and personal contamination. These indications are valid for workmen and emergency workers.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering sewers, surface water, groundwater.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Aspirate the spilled product in a suitable container. Assess the compatibility of the container with the product, see section 10. Absorb remaining material with inert absorbent material.

Ensure sufficient ventilation of the affected area. Check for any incompatibilities for container material in section 7. Disposal of contaminated material must be performed in accordance with item 13.

6.4. REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS

For more information regarding personal protective equipment, refer to the section 8 and 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. PRECAUTION FOR SAFE HANDLING

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames, do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapors may accumulate on the ground and ignite even if ignited, with a risk of flame retardation. Avoid accumulation of electrostatic carcasses. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering the areas where you eat. Avoid dispersing the product in the environment.

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7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Only store in the original container. Store in a cool, well-ventilated place, away from sources of heat, free flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep away from any incompatible materials, see section 10.

7.3. SPECIFIC END USE

Information not available

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. CONTROL PARAMETERS

Control Methods - Monitoring:

The working environments must be adequately ventilated; If it is possible to install effective explosion-proof systems for general air exchange. If solvent vapor concentrations are not lower than the limit value, use appropriate Personal Protective Devices. The monitoring procedures must be in accordance with the healthcare regulations in force. Refer to D.Lgs 81/2008 and S.m.i. And the good practices of Industrial Hygiene.

Regarding the health monitoring of workers who come into contact with this substance, refer to Section 15.1. For ACRONYM LEGEND see section 16.

Riferimenti normativi:

ESP Espana INSHT – Límites de exposici3n profesional para agentes quimicos en Espana 2015

Nafta (petroleum), hydrodesulfured heavy

Threshold limit value

Type	State	Twa/8h mg/m3	ppm	STEL/15min mg/m3	ppm	SKIN
VLA	ESP	290	50	580	100	

Health – Derived not effected level – DNEL / DMEL

Exposure way	Systemic acute	Local chronic	Systemic chronic	Local acute effects on workers	Acute Systemic	Chronic Local	Chronic systemic	
Inhalation	640 mg/ m3/15m	1200 mg/ m3/15m	180 mg/ m3/24 h	VND	1100 mg/ m3/15m	1300 mg/ m3/15m	840 mg/ m3/8h	VND

Legenda:

(C) = CEILING; INALAB = Fraction Inhalable; RESPIR = Breathable fraction; TORAC = Thoracic Fraction
VND= identified danger no DNEL/PNEC available; NEA= No expected exposure; NPI= no identified danger

8.2. Exposure controls

Given that the use of appropriate technical measures should always have priority over personal protection equipment, ensure good ventilation at the workplace by means of effective local suction. Individual protection devices must bear the CE marking attesting their compliance with applicable regulations.

Provide emergency shower with visocular pan.

Exposure levels should be maintained as low as possible to avoid significant accumulation in the body.

Handle individual protection devices in such a way as to ensure maximum protection (eg reduced replacement times).

HANDS PROTECTION

Protect your hands with a Category III work glove (standard EN 374)

For the definitive choice of material for work gloves, consider compatibility, degradation, breaking time and permeation.

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In the case of preparations the resistance of work gloves to chemical agents must be verified before use as unpredictable. The gloves have a wear time that depends on the length and the use. **PROTEZIONE DELLA SKIN**

Wear workwear with long sleeves and safety footwear for professional use of category III (Directive 89/686 / EEC and EN ISO 20344). Wash with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

Evaluate the opportunity to provide anti-static clothing in case the work environment presents a risk of explosion.

EYE PROTECTION

It is recommended to wear hermetic protective goggles (standard EN 166).

If there is a risk of being exposed to splashes or splashes in relation to the workmanship, adequate mucous membrane protection (mouth, nose, eyes) should be provided in order to avoid accidental absorption.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (eg TLV_TWA) of the substance or one or more of the substances present in the product is exceeded, it is advisable to wear a mask with a Type A filter, whose class (1, 2 or 3) should be selected in Report to the limit of use concentration (standard EN 14387). In the case of gases or vapors of different nature and / or gases or vapors with particles (aerosols, fumes, fogs, etc.), combustible filters should be provided. The use of respiratory protection means is necessary if the technical measures adopted are not sufficient to limit worker exposure to the threshold values taken into account. The protection offered by masks is, however, limited.

If the substance considered to be odorless or its odor threshold is higher than its TLV-TWA and in case of emergency, wear an open-air compressed-air breathing apparatus (standard EN 137) or a breathing apparatus External air (standard EN 138). For the correct choice of respiratory protective device, refer to EN 529.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Emissions from production processes, including those from ventilation equipment, should be checked for compliance with environmental protection regulations.

Product residues should not be unloaded unchecked in waste water or in watercourses.

9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

State	liquid
Color	colorless
Odour	characteristic
Olfactory Threshold	not available
pH	not available
Melting point/congelamento	< 20°C
Boiling point	120 °C
Boiling range	120 – 190 °C
Flashpoint	20°C
Evaporation rate	0.44 (n-BuAc=1)
Flammability (solid, gas)	non disponibile
Lower flammability limits	0,7% (V/V)
Upper flammability limits	7% (V/V)
Lower explosiveness limit	0,6% (V/V)
Upper explosiveness limit	7% (V/V)
Vapour tension	15 mmHg
Vapour density	> 1
Relative density	0,76 kg/l
Solubility	insoluble in water soluble in principal organic
N-ottanol/water partition coefficient	Log Pow = 2,1-6
Autoignition temperature	> 200°C
Decomposition temperature	not available
Viscosity	1,10 mm ² /s (a 20 °C)
Explosive properties	not available
Oxidizing properties	not available

9.2. OTHER INFORMATION

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Molecular weight 141

VOC (Directive 2010/75/CE) 100,00 % - 726,00 g/liter

VOC (Volatile carbon) 84,7 % - 615,00 g/liter.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

10.1. REACTIVITY

There are no particular dangers of reaction with other substances under normal conditions of use.

10.2. CHEMICAL STABILITY

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

10.3. POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS

Vapors may form explosive mixtures with the air

10.4. CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Avoid overheating. Avoid accumulation of electrostatic charges. Avoid any source of ignition.

10.5. INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS

NOT AVAILABLE

10.6. HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Thermal decomposition or fire may liberate gases and vapors that are potentially harmful to health.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

The product may produce functional disorders or morphological changes, for repeated or prolonged exposures and / or presents concern for the possibility of accumulation in the human body.

The introduction of small quantities of liquid in the respiratory system in case of ingestion or vomiting may cause bronchopneumonia and pulmonary edema.

Acute effects: In case of skin contact, it is irritated with erythema, edema, dryness and cracking. Swallowing may cause health disorders, including abdominal pain with burns, nausea and vomiting.

The product contains very volatile substances that can cause significant central nervous system depression (SNC), with effects such as drowsiness, dizziness, loss of reflection, narcosis.

NAFTA (PETROLEUM), HYDRODESULFURED HEAVY
ACUTE TOXICITY

Human data indicate that the substance has acute toxicity (oral, dermal and inhalative) very low; However, it can cause injuries when in contact as a liquid in the lung. Prolonged exposure to high levels of vapor could cause deep depression of the central nervous system. The animals tested in the laboratory respond similarly to humans.

The data collected does not support the classification of the substance according to the acute oral, dermal or inhalative acute toxicity criteria; However, should be considered as a warning to suction and potential high-dose narcotic effects.

Below are summarized the studies for the hazard class under consideration.

Oral

Rat (Sprague-Dawley) (males / females) OECD Guideline 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity), DL50> 5000 mg / kg body weight, Support Study, Reliable Without Restrictions, CAS 64742-82-1, UBTL, Inc. (1993f);

Rape (Sprague-Dawley) (male / female) OECD Guideline 401 (acute oral Toxicity), DL50> 5000 mg / kg body weight, Key study, Reliable without restriction, CAS 86290-81-5, UBTL, Inc. (1986a);
inhalation

Rat (Sprague-Dawley) (males / females), OECD Guideline 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity), CL 50> 7630 mg / m³ air (nominal), CL50> 5610 mg / m³ (analytical), Key study, Reliable without Restrictions, CAS 86290-81-5, UBTL, Inc. (1992g);

Cutaneous

Rabbit (New Zealand White) (male / female), OECD Guideline 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity), DL50> 2000 mg / kg body weight, Support Studio, Reliable Without Restrictions, CAS 64742-82-1, UBTL, 1993n);

Rabbit (New Zealand White) (male / female), OECD Guideline 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity), DL 50> 2000 mg / kg Bodyweight, Key Study, Reliable with Restrictions, CAS 86290-81-5, UBTL, Inc. 1986d)

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CUTANE CORROSION / IRRITATION

Human literature indicates that substances belonging to this category produce skin irritation, but do not appear to be severe skin or corrosive irritants. Likewise, substances applied to rabbit skin produce only skin irritation but not corrosion.

The data indicates the classification of the substance as Irritant for Skin Category 2.

Rabbit (New Zealand White), OECD Guideline 404 (Acute Dermal Irritation / Corrosion), Irritant, Average Erythema Score: 2.56, Key Study, Reliable Unrestricted, CAS 86290-81-5, American Petroleum Institute (1995).

SERIOUS OCULAR HEALTH / IRRITATIVES HEAVY EYE

Studies point to eye irritation following exposure to vapors at concentrations equal to or greater than 200 ppm, but the effects are mild, and dose-response information is not conclusive. Rabbit tests do not indicate evidence of eye irritation when the substance is instilled into the eyes. Such data do not therefore support the classification of the substance in the hazard class under consideration.

Rabbit (New Zealand White), OECD Guideline 405 (Acute Eye Irritation / Corrosion), Non-irritating, Conjunctival Average Score: 0.06, Key Study, Reliable Unrestricted, CAS 86290-81-5, UBTL, Inc. (1985a);

Rabbit (New Zealand White), OECD Guideline 405 (Acute Eye Irritation / Corrosion), Non-irritating, Conjunctival Average Rating: 0, Support Studies, Reliable Reliability CAS 64742-82-1, UBTL, Inc. (1993s).

RESPIRATORY OR CUTANEOUS SENSITIVITY

Respiratory sensitization

This endpoint is not a REACH requirement; No information is available for this category. However, substances belonging to this category are not expected to cause respiratory sensitization.

Skin sensitization

In human literature there are cases of contact allergic dermatitis due to exposure to oil additives, such as dyes or antioxidants, rather than petroleum products themselves. Tests carried out on the indigo pigment do not indicate skin-sensitizing effects.

Indian Husky (Hartley), male, Buehler Test, Non-sensitizing, Support Studio, Reliable without restriction, CAS 64742-82-1, UBTL, inc. (1993aa).

MUTAGENICITY OF GERMINAL CELLS

The literature on in vivo and in vitro genetic toxicity testing of petroleum products is very wide. However, the results show no evidence of genotoxic potential of the substances.

In vitro, Mammalian Genetic Mutation Test, OECD Test Guideline 476 (In Vitro Mammalian Cell Gene Mutation Test), Negative, Key Study, Reliable Unrestricted, CAS 86290-81-5, American Petroleum Institute (1977);

In vivo, chromosome aberration test, male RATTU (Sprague-Dawley), OECD Guideline 475 (Negative Key Study, Reliable Unrestricted, CAS 86290-81-5, American Petroleum Institute, 1977).

CARCINOGENICITY

Animal data indicate that exposure by inhalation to high levels of gas can produce male kidney kidney and liver of female mice. The onset of the disease is attributable to the higher boiling fractions (aromatic or paraffinic) present in fully vaporized naphtha but which are poorly contained in the "vapor" phase to which man is normally exposed. Studies do not support the classification of naphtha itself as a carcinogen.

Dermica, Male Topo (Swiss Webster), OECD Guideline 451 (Carcinogenicity Studies), NOAL (carcinogenicity): 0.05 ml, No observed neoplastic effect, Key study, Reliable without restriction, CAS 86290-81-5, America Petroleum Institute (1983b) ;

Inhalation, Fischer 344 Male / Female, Steam Inhalation, OECD Guideline 451 (Carcinogenicity Studies), Observed Neoplastic Effects, Support Study, Reliable Unrestricted, CAS86290-81-5, IRDC (1984), Kitchen D (1984) .

TOXICITY FOR REPRODUCTION

Effects on fertility

Reproductive toxicity tests on various types of naphtha show no effect up to 25000 mg / m3. The data do not support the classification of the substance as toxic to reproduction.

Rape (Sprague-Dawley) male / female, Steam Inhalation, OECD Guideline 421 (Reproduction / Developmental Toxicity Screening Text), NOAEL: 24700 mg / m3, Key Study, Reliable Unrestricted, CAS 64741-66-8, Bui QQ, Burnett DM Breglia R.J. Koschier F.J., Lapadula E.S. (1998)

Effects on development

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Studies do not indicate evidence of toxicity to development; In particular, the frequency of malformations has not increased and there is no evidence of fetal toxicity or lethality.

Rat (Sprague-Dawley) male / female, Vapor Inhalation, OECD Guideline 414 (Prenatal Developmental Toxicity Study), NOAEL: 23900 mg / m³, No adverse effect, Key study, Reliable without restriction, Lead free gasoline condensed vapor, L. Roberts, R. White, Q. Bui, W. Daughtrey, F. Koschier, S. Rodney (2001).

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGANIC TOXICITY (STOT) - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Petroleum is classified as STOT single exposure category 3 for inhaled exposure route (H336).

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGANIC TOXICITY (STOT) – REPEATED EXPOSURE

The substance has a harmonized classification in this class of hazard category 1: STOT RE 1 H372 Causes central nervous system damage if prolonged or repeated exposure occurs.

Oral

No information available

dermal

Studies indicate that the substance has a very low systemic potential for toxicity as a result of dermal administration.

Inhalation

Repeated exposure of rats by inhalation to naphtha produces slight effects (body weight variation, hematological parameters variation) and only at high concentrations (20000 to 30000 mg / m³)

Oral

Rat (Fischer 344) males, NOEL: <500 mg / kg body weight per day, Support Study, Reliable with Restrictions, CAS 64741-55-5, Halder CA, et al. (1985);

Inhalation

Rat (Sprague-Dawley) Male / Female, Steam Inhalation, OECD Guideline 412 (Repeated Dose Inhalation Toxicity: 28/14-Day), NOAEC: 9840 mg / m³ (Analytical), Key Study, Reliable Unrestricted, CAS 86290-81-5, IIT Research Institute (1993a);

dermal

Rare (Sprague-Dawley) male / female, OECD Guideline 410 (Systemic): 3750 mg / kg body weight per day, NOAEL (dermal irritation) <375 mg / Kg body weight per day, key study, Restricted Reliability, CAS 86290-81-5, UBTL, Inc. (1985b);

Rare (Sprague-Dawley) male / female, OECD Guideline 410 (Repeated Dose Dermal Toxicity: 21/28-Day Study), NOAEL (Dermal Irritation) <37.5 mg / kg body weight per day, NOEL (Systemic) > 750 Mg / kg body weight per day, Support Study, Restricted Reliability, CAS 64742-82-1, UBTL, Inc. (1992aw).

DANGER IN CASE OF ASPIRATION

The substance is classified according to the criteria of EC Regulation 1272/2008 for this hazard class as it has a kinematic viscosity of 0.9 mm² / s (at 40 ° C).

Other information

NEUROTOSIS Exposure to high levels of gas can produce acute depression of the central nervous system in humans and animals.

Repeated gasoline (occupational) exposure has produced little evidence of chronic neurological effects in humans and animals.

immunotoxicity '

Petrol exposure does not affect the immune system of animals at levels up to 20000 mg / m³.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The product is to be considered as dangerous to the environment and has toxicity to aquatic organisms with long-term adverse effects on the aquatic environment.

12.1. TOXICITY

NAFTA (PETROLEUM), HYDRODESULFURED HEAVY

The substance is classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment (Aquatic Chronic 2) based on algae toxicity studies and acute invertebrates studies.

AQUATIC COMPOSITION

FISH

Short term, Oncorhynchus mykiss, OECD Guideline 203 (Fish, Acute Toxicity Test), LL50 (96 h): 10 mg / L, Key study, Reliable without restriction, Petroleum, Isomerization, CONCAWE (1995a), CONCAWE °), CONCAWE (1996b)

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Long term, Daphnia magna, OECD Guideline 211 (Daphnia magna reproduction Test), NOELR (21 days): 2.6 mg / L, EL50 (21 days): 10 mg / L, Key study, Reliable with restrictions, Light alkylate naphtha, Springborn Laboratories Inc., (1999d)

INVERTEBRATES

Short term, Daphnia magna, OECD Guideline 202 (Daphnia sp. Acute immobilisation test) EL50 (48 h): 4.5 mg / L, NOELR (48 h): 0.5 mg / L, Key study, Reliable without restriction, Straight-run light gasoline, CONCAWE (1995h), CONCAWE (1996J), CONCAWE (1996k)

Long-term, Daphnia magna, OECD Guideline 211 (Daphnia magna reproduction Test), NOELR (21 days): 2.6 mg / L (reproduction), EL50 (21 days): 10 mg / L (reproduction), NOELR): 16 mg / L (mortality), EL50 (21 days)> 40 mg / L (mortality), Key study, Reliable without restriction, Light alkylate naphtha, Springborn Laboratories Inc. (1999d);

ALGHE AND ACQUATIC PLANTS

Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata, OECD Guideline 201 (Alga, Growth Inhibition Test), EL50 (72h): 3.1 mg / L, NOELR (72h): 0.5 mg / L, EL 50 (96h): 3.7 mg / L, Key study, Reliable without restriction, Blended Gasoline, CONCAWE (1995), CONCAWE (1996a), CONCAWE (1996n);

Microorganisms

Tetrahymena pyriformis, Data obtained from QSAR (PETROTOX), EC50 (40h): 15.41 mg / L (growth inhibition), Key study, Reliable with restrictions, Nafta Redman, a. Et al. (2010b).

TERRITORIAL COMPOSITION

Tests are not required because naphtha is a UVCB substance,

SECONDARY EFFECTS LONG THE FOOD CHAIN

Studies on long-term toxicity or toxicity to reproduction of birds are not a REACH requirement because there is already a wide range of data on mammals.

12.2. PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

NAFTA (PETROLEUM), HYDRODESULFURED HEAVY

ABIOTIC DEGRADATION

HYDROLYSIS

Available data indicate that naphtha is hydrolysis-resistant because it does not have hydrolysis-reactive functional groups. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that the degradation process by hydrolysis does not involve measurable loss of the substance in the environment.

Photo-transformation / photolysis

Photo-processing endpoints in air, water and soil are not REACH requirements.

Biodegradation

Data on soil and water biodegradation are not requirements of the REACH Regulation for oil since it is a UVCB substance.

12.3. BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

NAFTA (PETROLEUM), HYDRODESULFURED HEAVY

Standard tests for the evaluation of this endpoint are not applicable to naphtha as it is a UVCB substance.

12.4. MOBILITY IN SOIL

NAFTA (PETROLEUM), HYDRODESULFURED HEAVY

Standard tests for the evaluation of this endpoint are not applicable to naphtha as it is a UVCB substance.

12.5. RESULTS ON PBT AND VPVB ASSESSMENT

NAFTA (PETROLEUM), HYDRODESULFURED HEAVY

The PBT and vPvB properties assessment is carried out in accordance with the criteria of Annex XIII of the REACH Regulation.

Oil does not meet the criteria for classification as PBT or vPvB because anthracene is not present in concentrations greater than 0.1%.

Evaluation of persistence

An assessment of the persistence of some typical oil-bearing structures indicates that some respond to persistent (P) or very persistent (vP) criteria.

Assessment of bioaccumulation potential

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An assessment of the bioaccumulation potential of some typical oil-bearing structures indicates that some meet bioaccumulative criteria (B), while none is very bioaccumulable (vB).

Assessment of toxicity

For substances resulting from calculations as meeting the criteria P and B, the toxicity assessment was carried out. No oil-based substance was found to meet the toxicity criteria except anthracene that is a PBT substance.

12.6. OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS

Data not available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

13.1. WASTE TREATMENT METHOD

Reuse, if possible, residues of the product are to be considered as hazardous special waste. The hazards of waste that contain this product in part must be evaluated in accordance with the applicable laws.

Disposal must be entrusted to a waste management company, subject to national and local regulations.

Waste transport must be subject to ADR.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be sent to recovery or disposal in accordance with national waste management regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1. ONU NUMBER

ADR/RID, IMDG, IATA: 3295

14.2. UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ADR/RID: IDROCARBURI, LIQUIDI, N.A.S. (nafta (petrolio), pesante idrodesolfurata)

IMDG: HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy)

IATA: HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy)

14.3. TRANSPORT HAZARD CLASS(ES)

ADR/RID: Classe: 3 Etichetta: 3

IMDG: Classe:3 Etichetta: 3

IATA: Classe:3 Etichetta: 3

14.4. PACKING GROUP

ADR/RID, IMDG, IATA: II

14.5. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

ADR/RID: Dangerous for the environment

IMDG: Marine Pollutant

IATA: NO

Air transportation, the environmental hazard mark is mandatory only for UN Nos. 3077 and 3082.

14.6. SPECIAL PRECAUTION FOR USERS

ADR/RID: HIN – Kemler: 33 Limited Quantity: 1 L Tunnel code: (D/E)

IMDG: Special arrangement: Limited Quantity: 1 L

- EMS: F-E, S-D

IATA: Cargo: Max quantity: 60 L packing instruction: 364

Pass: Max quantity: 5 L packing instruction: 353

Particular instruction: A3, A324

14.7. TRANSPORT IN BULK IN REFERENCE TO ATTACHMENT II of MARIPOL 73/78 and code IBC

Not relevant information

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Seveso category: 7b, 9ii

Restrictions on the product or substances contained in Annex XVII Regulation (EC) 1907/2006

Product

Point: 3 - 40

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH): None

Substances subject to authorization (Annex XIV REACH): None

Substances subject to export notification requirement Reg. (EC) 649/2012: None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention: None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention: None

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SANITARY CHECKS

Workers exposed to this hazardous chemical agent must be subjected to health surveillance carried out in accordance with the provisions of art. 41 of Legislative Decree 81 of 9 April 2008, except that the risk to the safety and health of the worker has been considered irrelevant, as provided by art. 224 paragraph 2.

15.2. CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out for the following substances:

NAFTA (PETROLEUM), HYDRODESULFURED HEAVY

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Text of the indications (H) mentioned in sections 2-3 of the card

Flam. Liq. Flammable liquid, category 2

STOT RE 1 Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1

Asp. Tox. 1 Danger in the event of suction, category 1

Skin. Irrit. 2 Skin irritation, category 2

STOT SE 3 Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3

Aquatic Chronic 2 Dangerous for the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor

H372 Causes damage to organs in the event of prolonged or repeated exposure

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and penetrated in the respiratory tract

H315 Causes skin irritation

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

LEGENDA:

ADR European Agreement on the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road

CAS NUMBER Chemical Abstract Service number

CE50 Concentration that affects 50% of the population subject to testing

CE NUMBER Identification Number in ESIS (European Inventory of Existing Substances)

CLP Regulation EC 1272/2008

DNEL derivative level without effect

EmS Emergency Schedule

GHS Global Harmonized System for Classification and Labeling of Chemicals

IATA DGR Regulation for the carriage of dangerous goods by the International Air Transport Association

IC50 Immobilization concentration of 50% of the population subjected to testing

IMDG International Maritime Code for the Carriage of Dangerous Goods

IMO International Maritime Organization

INDEX NUMBER Identification number in Annex VI of the CLP

LC50 Concentration lethal 50%

LD50 Lethal dose 50%

OEL Occupational exposure level

PBT Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic according to REACH

PEC Predictable environmental concentration

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PEL Expected level of exposure

PNEC Predictable Concentration Without Effects

REACH Regulation EC 1907/2006

RID Regulations for the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Train

TLV Threshold limit value

TLV CEILING Concentration that must not be exceeded at any time of the work exposure

TWA STEL Short term exposure limit

TWA Weighted average exposure limit

VOC Volatile organic compound

VPvB Very persistent and very bioaccumulative according to REACH

WGK Aquatic Hazard Class (Germany)

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (UE) 1907/2006 European Parliament (Reach)
2. Regulation (UE) 1272/2008 European Parliament (CLP)
3. Regulation (UE) 790/2009 European Parliament (I Atp. CLP)
4. Regulation (UE) 2015/830 European Parliament
5. Regulation (UE) 286/2011 European Parliament (II Atp. CLP)
6. Regulation (UE) 618/2012 European Parliament (III Atp. CLP)
7. Regulation (UE) 487/2013 European Parliament (IV Atp. CLP)
8. Regulation (UE) 944/2013 European Parliament (V Atp. CLP)
9. Regulation (UE) 605/2014 European Parliament (VI 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
- Web site Agenzia Echa

Notes for the user:

The information contained in this data sheet is based on the knowledge available to us at the date of the last version. The user must ensure the suitability and completeness of the information in relation to the specific use of the product.

You should not interpret this document as a guarantee for any specific property of the product.

Because product use does not fall under our direct control, the user is obligated to observe the laws and regulations in force regarding hygiene and safety under his / her responsibility. They are not responsible for improper use.

Provide adequate training to personnel handling chemicals.