La principale via di entrata è quella cutanea, mentre quella respiratoria è meno importante, data la bassa tensione di vapore del prodotto.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Warning! Hazardous respirable droplets may be formed when sprayed. Do not breathe spray or mist.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.
POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air.

1-METOSSI-2-PROPANOLO
LAVORATORI: inalazione; contatto con la cute.
POPOLAZIONE: ingestione di cibo o di acqua contaminati; inalazione aria ambiente; contatto con la cute di prodotti contenenti la sostanza.

1-methyl-2-methoxy acetate
LAVORATORI: inalazione; contatto con la cute.

N-BUTYL ACETATE
WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

4-HYDROXY-4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE
WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

ETHYLBENZENE
WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.
POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

METHANOL
WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.
POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

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

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
Toxic effect on the central nervous system (encephalopathy); irritating for the skin, conjunctiva, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

1-METOSSI-2-PROPANOLO
La principale via di entrata è quella cutanea, mentre quella respiratoria è meno importante, data la bassa tensione di vapore del prodotto. Al di sopra di 100 ppm si ha irritazione delle mucose oculari, nasali e orofaringee. A 1000 ppm si notano turbe nell'equilibrio e irritazione severa agli occhi. Gli esami clinici e biologici praticati sui volontari esposti non hanno rivelato anomalie. L'acetato produce maggiore irritazione cutanea ed oculare per contatto diretto. Non vengono riportati effetti cronici sull'uomo.

1-methyl-2-methoxy acetate
Al di sopra di 100 ppm si ha irritazione delle mucose oculari, nasali e orofaringee. A 1000 ppm si notano turbe nell'equilibrio e irritazione severa agli occhi. Gli esami clinici e biologici praticati sui volontari esposti non hanno rivelato anomalie. L'acetato produce maggiore irritazione cutanea ed oculare per contatto diretto. Non vengono riportati effetti cronici sull'uomo (INCR, 2010).

N-BUTYL ACETATE
In humans, the substance's vapours cause irritation of the eyes and nose. In the event of repeated exposure, skin irritation, dermatitis (dryness and cracking of the skin) and keratitis appear.

4-HYDROXY-4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE
Acute toxicity causes irritation of the eyes, nose and throat in humans at 100 ppm (476 mg/kg) and pulmonary disorders at 400 ppm. No chronic effects on humans have been reported. The substance may have a depressive effect on the respiratory centres and cause death from respiratory failure.

ETHYLBENZENE
As the counterparts of benzene, may have an acute effect on the central nervous system, with depression, narcosis, often preceded by dizziness and associated with headache (Ispesl). Is irritating for skin, conjunctiva and respiratory tract.

METHANOL
The minimum lethal dose for humans by ingestion is considered to be in the range from 300 to 1000 mg/kg. Ingestion of 4-10 ml of the substance may cause permanent blindness in adult humans (IPCS).

Interactive effects

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
Intake of alcohol interferes with the metabolism of the substance, inhibiting it. Ethanol consumption (0.8 g/kg) before a 4-hour exposure to xylene vapours (145 and 280 ppm) causes a 50% reduction in the excretion of methyl hippuric acid, whereas the concentration of xylenes in the blood increases approx. 1.5-2 times. At the same time there is an increase in the secondary side effects of the ethanol. The metabolism of the xylenes is increased by phenobarbital and 3-methyl-colantrene type enzyme inducers. Aspirin and xylenes mutually inhibit their conjugation with the glycine, which results in a decrease in urinary excretion of methyl hippuric acid. Other industrial products can interfere with the metabolism of xylenes.

N-BUTYL ACETATE
A case of acute intoxication been reported involving a 33 year old worker while cleaning a tank with a preparation containing xylenes, butyl acetate and ethylene glycol acetate. The person had irritation of the conjunctiva and upper respiratory tract, drowsiness and motor coordination disorders, which disappeared within 5 hours. The symptoms are attributed to poisoning by mixed xylenes and butyl acetate, with a possible synergistic effect responsible for the neurological effects. Cases of vacuolar keratitis are reported in workers exposed to a mixture of butyl acetate and isobutanol vapours, but with uncertainty concerning the responsibility of a particular solvent (INRC, 2011).

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation - vapours) of the mixture:	> 20 mg/l
ATE (Oral) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg

POLYMER EPOXY RESIN (BISPHENOL A EPICHLORHYDRINE) p.m. > 700

LD50 (Dermal):	> 2000 mg/kg RATTO
LD50 (Oral):	> 2000 mg/kg RATTO

TITANIUM DIOXIDE [in powder form contain ing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic dia meter ≤ 10 µm]

LD50 (Oral):	> 10000 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	> 343 mg/l/4h 3.43 - 6.82 RATTO

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

LD50 (Dermal):	> 5000 ml/kg Rabbit
STA (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):	> 3523 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	6700 ppm/4h Rat
STA (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)

METILETILCHETONE

LD50 (Dermal):	6480 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	2737 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	23,5 mg/l/8h Rat

QUARTZ

LD50 (Oral):	> 500 mg/kg

ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

LD50 (Dermal):	2460 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	2460 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	19,2 mg/l/4h Rat

1-METOSSI-2-PROPANOLO

LD50 (Dermal):	13000 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	4016 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	54,6 mg/l/4h Rat

1-methyl-2-methoxy acetate

LD50 (Dermal):	> 3160 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Oral):	8500 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	6193 mg/m3/4h Ratto

Vinyl chloride copolymère

LD50 (Oral):	> 2000 mg/kg RATTO

N-BUTYL ACETATE

LD50 (Dermal):	> 5000 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	> 6400 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	21,1 mg/l/4h Rat

4-HYDROXY-4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE

LD50 (Dermal):	> 1875 mg/kg RATTO
LD50 (Oral):	3002 mg/kg Rat

CARBONIO AMORFO

LD50 (Oral):	> 8000 mg/kg RATTO

FORMALDEHYDE

LD50 (Dermal):	270 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	100 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	0,588 mg/l/4h Rat

ETHYLBENZENE

LD50 (Dermal):	15354 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	3500 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	17,2 mg/l/4h Rat

METHANOL

LD50 (Dermal):	17100 mg/kg
STA (Dermal):	300 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):	100 mg/kg
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	> 128,2 mg/l/4h ratto

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye damage

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Sensitising for the skin

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

TITANIUM DIOXIDE [in powder form contain
ing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic dia
meter ≤ 10 µm]
The classification as a carcinogen by inhalation applies only to mixtures in powder form containing 1% or more of titanium dioxide which is in the form of or incorporated in particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
Classified in Group 3 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) affirms that "the data is inadequate for an assessment of the carcinogenic potential".

ETHYLBENZENE
Classified in Group 2B (possible human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - (IARC, 2000).
Classified in Group D (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - (US EPA file on-line 2014).

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

May cause damage to organs

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class Viscosity: >20,5 mm2/sec (40°C)

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

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or

contaminate soil or vegetation.

12.1. Toxicity

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)	
LC50 - for Fish	2,6 mg/l/96h
TITANIUM DIOXIDE [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]	
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 2,41 mg/l/48h 2.41 - 103.9
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 3,58 mg/l/72h 3.58 - 100
TALC	
LC50 - for Fish	> 89,581 g/l/96h 89.581 - 110 g/L
1-methyl-2-methoxy acetate	
LC50 - for Fish	> 100 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 408 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 100 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Fish	47,5 mg/l Oncothynchus mykiss
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	> 99 mg/l Daphnia magna
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 999 mg/l Selenastrum capricornutum
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	
LC50 - for Fish	> 1,43 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 1,1 mg/l/48h Daphnia pulex
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 3,48 mg/l/72h DAFNIE
ETHYLBENZENE	
LC50 - for Fish	> 4,2 mg/l/96h 4.2 - 5.1 mg/L
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 1,8 mg/l/48h 1.8 - 2.4 mg/L
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 4,9 mg/l/72h 4.9 - 5.4 mg/L
METHANOL	
LC50 - for Fish	> 15,4 mg/l/96h
4-HYDROXY-4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE	
LC50 - for Fish	> 100 mg/l/96h ORYZIAS LATIPES
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 1000 mg/l/48h DAFNIA
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 1000 mg/l/72h PSEUDOKIRCHNERIELLA SUBCAPITATA
FORMALDEHYDE	
LC50 - for Fish	> 6,7 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 5,8 mg/l/48h DAFNIE
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 5,67 mg/l/72h

METILETILCHETONE	
LC50 - for Fish	> 2,993 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 508 mg/l/48h Daphnia Magna
N-BUTYL ACETATE	
LC50 - for Fish	> 18 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 32 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 246 mg/l/72h
Oleic acid, compound with (Z)-N-octadec-9-enylpropane-1,3-diamine (2:1)	
LC50 - for Fish	> 1,34 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 410 µg/L
EC10 for Crustacea	> 1,35 mg/l/21d
EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 323 µg/L 72 h
CARBONIO AMORFO	
LC50 - for Fish	> 1000 mg/l/96h Leuciscus idus
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 10000 mg/l/72h Scenedesmus subspicatus ; OCSE 201
Chronic NOEC for Fish	> 1000 mg/l Leuciscus idus
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 10000 mg/l Scenedesmus subspicatus ; OCSE 201

12.2. Persistence and degradability

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)	
Solubility in water	100 - 1000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	
TITANIUM DIOXIDE [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]	
Solubility in water	< 0,001 mg/l
Degradability: information not available	
TALC	
Solubility in water	< 0,1 mg/l
1-methyl-2-methoxy acetate	
Solubility in water	> 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	
Solubility in water	> 70 g/l
Rapidly degradable	
ETHYLBENZENE	
Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	
METHANOL	
Solubility in water	> 1000000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	

4-HYDROXY-4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE	
Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	
1-METOSSI-2-PROPANOLO	
Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	
FORMALDEHYDE	
Solubility in water	55000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	
METILETILCHETONE	
Solubility in water	> 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	
N-BUTYL ACETATE	
Solubility in water	5.3 - 14 g/L @ 20 °C mg/l
Rapidly degradable	
CARBONIO AMORFO	
Solubility in water	> 1 mg/l

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	3,12
BCF	25,9
1-methyl-2-methoxy acetate	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	1,2
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	0,76
ETHYLBENZENE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	3,6
METHANOL	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	-0,77
BCF	0,2
4-HYDROXY-4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	-0,09
1-METOSSI-2-PROPANOLO	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	< 1
FORMALDEHYDE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	0,35
BCF	< 1
METILETILCHETONE	

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	0,3

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

12.4. Mobility in soil

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Partition coefficient: soil/water	2,73

ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

Partition coefficient: soil/water	0,31

FORMALDEHYDE

Partition coefficient: soil/water	1,202

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: soil/water	< 3

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number or ID number

1263

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID:	PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
IMDG:	PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
IATA:	PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID:	Class: 3	Label: 3
IMDG:	Class: 3	Label: 3
IATA:	Class: 3	Label: 3

14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: II

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID:	NO
IMDG:	NO
IATA:	NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 33	Limited Quantities: 5 L	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
	Special provision: 163, 367, 640D, 650		
IMDG:	EMS: F-E, S-E	Limited Quantities: 5 L	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 60 L	Packaging instructions: 364
	Passengers:	Maximum quantity: 5 L	Packaging instructions: 353
	Special provision:	A3, A72, A192	

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: P5c

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

Product

Point	3 - 40	

Contained substance

Point	75	
Point	72	FORMALDEHYDE REACH Reg.: 01-2119488953-20-XXXX

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.

German regulation on the classification of substances hazardous to water (AwSV, vom 18. April 2017)

WGK 2: Hazard to waters

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been performed for the following contained substances

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

METILETILCHETONE

ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

1-METOSSI-2-PROPANOLO

1-methyl-2-methoxy acetate

N-BUTYL ACETATE

4-HYDROXY-4-METHYLPENTAN-2-ONE

SECTION 16. Other information

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity, category 1B
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity, category 2
Muta. 2	Germ cell mutagenicity, category 2
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
Acute Tox. 3	Acute toxicity, category 3
STOT SE 1	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 1
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
Skin Corr. 1B	Skin corrosion, category 1B
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, category 1
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H350	May cause cancer.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
EUH211	Warning! Hazardous respirable droplets may be formed when sprayed. Do not breathe spray or mist.

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 as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- 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 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) 2020/878 (II Annex of REACH Regulation)
4. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) 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
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13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
15. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
16. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
18. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)
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21. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/849 (XVII Atp. CLP)
22. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2022/692 (XVIII 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.
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.

Changes to previous review:
The following sections were modified:
01 / 02 / 03 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 14 / 15 / 16.