

CIA Srl

Revision nr. 1

Dated 30/12/2014

KOBRA HIGH - 400ml.

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## Safety data sheet

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

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Code: **KOBRA HIGH - 400ml.**  
 Product name: **KOBRA HIGH - 400ml.**

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

Intended use: **KOBRA HIGH - 400ml.**

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: **CIA Srl**  
 Full address: **Via Santa Brigida,43**  
 District and Country: **10060 ROLETTO (TO)**  
**ITALIA**  
 Tel. **0039 (0)121 542542**  
 Fax **0039 (0)121 542544**

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet

Product distribution by

**francesco.conte@nespoligroup.com**  
**COMPAGNIA ITALIANA AEROSOL - C.I.A. SRL - Via Santa Brigida, 43 - 10060 ROLETTO**  
**- Tel. ++39 (0)121 542 542 - Fax.++39 (09121 542 544**

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to

**Centro Antiveneni Milano Azienda Ospedaliera Ca` Granda - Tel.0039 (0) 2 66101029**

### 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 EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments. Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

##### 2.1.1. Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and following amendments and adjustments.

Hazard classification and indication:

Aerosol 1: **H222**  
**H229**  
 Eye Irrit. 2: **H319**  
 STOT SE 3: **H336**

##### 2.1.2. 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC Directives and following amendments and adjustments.

Danger Symbols:

F+-Xi

R phrases:

12-36-66-67

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

#### 2.2. Label elements.

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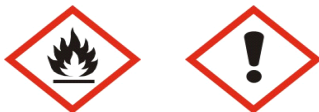
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Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words:

Danger

Hazard statements:

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

Precautionary statements:

**P101** If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
**P102** Keep out of reach of children.  
**P210** Keep away from heat / sparks / open flames / hot surfaces. No smoking.  
**P211** Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.  
**P251** Pressurized container: do not pierce or burn, even after use.  
**P312** Call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician if you feel unwell.  
**P410+P412** Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F.  
**P501** Dispose of contents / can in accordance with local regulations.

**Contains:** METHYL ACETATE

### 2.3. Other hazards.

Information not available.

## SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients.

### 3.1. Substances.

Information not relevant.

### 3.2. Mixtures.

Contains:

Identification	Conc. %	Classification 67/548/EEC.	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP).
<b>METHYL ACETATE</b>			
CAS. 79-20-9	25,5 - 27	R66, R67, F R11, Xi R36	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC. 201-185-2			
INDEX. 607-021-00-X			
<b>GPL Gas di Petrolio Liquefatto</b>			
CAS. 68476-40-4	21 - 22,5	F+ R12, Note K	Flam. Gas 1 H220, Press. Gas H280, Note K
EC. 649-199-00-1			
INDEX. 270-681-9			

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**N-BUTYL ACETATE**CAS. 123-86-4  
EC. 204-658-1

16,5 - 18

R10, R66, R67

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066

INDEX. 607-025-00-1

**XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)**CAS. 1330-20-7  
EC. 215-535-7

8,5 - 10

R10, Xn R20/21, Xi R38, Note C

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Note C

INDEX. 601-022-00-9

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**CAS. 108-65-6  
EC. 203-603-9

0,35 - 0,4

R10

Flam. Liq. 3 H226

INDEX. 607-195-00-7

**1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL**CAS. 107-98-2  
EC. 203-539-1

0,05 - 0,1

R10, R67

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336

INDEX. 603-064-00-3

Note: Upper limit is not included into the range.

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

T+ = Very Toxic(T+), T = Toxic(T), Xn = Harmful(Xn), C = Corrosive(C), Xi = Irritant(Xi), O = Oxidizing(O), E = Explosive(E), F+ = Extremely Flammable(F+), F = Highly Flammable(F), N = Dangerous for the Environment(N)

**SECTION 4. First aid measures.**

INHALATION Fresh air, rest INGESTION Do not induce vomiting, obtain medical attention EYE CONTACT Flush eye with plenty of water, removing product SKIN CONTACT Remove clothes and wash skin with plenty of water and using soap .

**4.1. Description of first aid measures.**

Information not available.

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

Information not available.

**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

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If overheated, aerosol cans can deform, explode and be propelled considerable distances. Put a protective helmet on before approaching the fire. Do not breathe the combustion products.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters.

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear.

#### SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

## SECTION 6. Accidental release measures.

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.

Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site. Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions.

Do not disperse in the environment.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.

Use inert absorbent material to soak up leaked product. Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections.

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

## SECTION 7. Handling and storage.

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling.

Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Do not spray on flames or incandescent bodies. Vapours may catch fire and an explosion may occur; vapour accumulation is therefore to be avoided by leaving windows and doors open and ensuring good cross ventilation. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Do not breathe spray.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Store in a place where adequate ventilation is ensured, away from direct sunlight at a temperature below 50°C, away from any combustion sources.

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

Information not available.

## SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

### 8.1. Control parameters.

Regulatory References:

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United Kingdom EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits. Containing the list of workplace exposure limits for use with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (as amended).

Éire Code of Practice Chemical Agent Regulations 2011.

OEL EU Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC.

TLV-ACGIH ACGIH 2012

**METHYL ACETATE****Threshold Limit Value.**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
TLV-ACGIH		606	200	757	250
WEL	UK	616	200	770	250

**GPL Gas di Petrolio Liquefatto****Threshold Limit Value.**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
TLV		1900	800		

**N-BUTYL ACETATE****Threshold Limit Value.**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
TLV-ACGIH		713	150	950	200
OEL	IRL	710	150	950	200
WEL	UK	724	150	966	200

**XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)****Threshold Limit Value.**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150	
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
OEL	IRL	221	50	442	100	SKIN
WEL	UK	220	50	441	100	

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE****Threshold Limit Value.**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	SKIN
OEL	IRL	275	50	550	100	SKIN
WEL	UK	274	50	548	100	

**1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL****Threshold Limit Value.**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm

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TLV-ACGIH		369	100	553	150	
OEL	EU	375	100	568	150	SKIN
OEL	IRL	375	100	568	150	
WEL	UK	375	100	560	150	SKIN

## Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

**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**

None required.

**SKIN PROTECTION**

Wear category I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

**EYE PROTECTION**

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, a mask with a type AX filter combined with a type P filter should be worn (see standard EN 14387).

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

**SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties.****9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.**

Appearance	Liquid under pressure.
Colour	From White to black.
Odour	typical of solvent
Odour threshold.	Not available.
pH.	Not available.
Melting point / freezing point.	Not available.
Initial boiling point.	< 35 °C.
Boiling range.	Not available.
Flash point.	< -1 °C.
Evaporation Rate	Not available.
Flammability of solids and gases	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.	0,705 Kg/l
Solubility	Insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.

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Auto-ignition temperature. > 250 °C.  
 Decomposition temperature. Not available.  
 Viscosity Not available.  
 Explosive properties Not available.  
 Oxidising properties Not available.

**9.2. Other information.**

VOC (Directive 1999/13/EC) : 73,95 % - 521,34 g/litre.  
 VOC (volatile carbon) : 0

**SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.****10.1. Reactivity.**

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

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: stable but with the air it may slowly develop peroxides that explode with an increase in temperature.  
 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: absorbs and dissolves in water and in organic solvents, dissolves various plastic materials; it is stable but with air it may slowly form explosive peroxides.  
 N-BUTYL ACETATE: decomposes readily with water, especially when warm.

**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.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS): stable, but may develop violent reactions in the presence of strong oxidising agents such as sulphuric and nitric acids and perchlorates. May form explosive mixtures with the air.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: may react violently with oxidising agents and strong acids and alkaline metals.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: can react dangerously with strong oxidising agents and strong acids.

N-BUTYL ACETATE: risk of explosion on contact with: strong oxidising agents. Can react dangerously with alkaline hydroxides, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with the air.

**10.4. Conditions to avoid.**

Avoid overheating.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: store in an inert atmosphere, sheltered from moisture because it hydrolyses easily.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: avoid exposure to the air.

N-BUTYL ACETATE: avoid exposure to moisture, sources of heat and naked flames.

**10.5. Incompatible materials.**

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

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: oxidising agents, strong acids and alkaline metals.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: oxidising agents, strong acids and alkaline metals.

N-BUTYL ACETATE: water, nitrates, strong oxidising agents, acids and alkalis and potassium tert-butoxide.

**10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.**

Information not available.

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**SECTION 11. Toxicological information.****11.1. Information on toxicological effects.**

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification. It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

Acute effects: stinging eyes. Symptoms may include: rubescence, edema, pain and lachrymation.

Vapour inhalation may moderately irritate the upper respiratory tract. Contact with skin may cause slight irritation.

Ingestion may cause health problems, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.

This product contains highly volatile substances, which may cause serious depression of the central nervous system (CNS) and have negative effects, such as drowsiness, dizziness, slow reflexes, narcosis.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS): has a toxic effect on the CNS (encephalopathies). Irritating to the skin, conjunctivae, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: the main way of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory way is less important owing to the low vapour tension of the product. Concentrations above 100 ppm cause eye irritation, nose and oropharynx. At 1000 ppm disturbance in the equilibrium and severe eye irritation is observed. Clinical and biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and ocular irritation on direct contact. No chronic effects have been reported in man.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: the main way of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory way is less important owing to the low vapour tension of the product. Concentrations above 100 ppm cause eye irritation, nose and oropharynx. At 1000 ppm disturbance in the equilibrium and severe eye irritation is observed. Clinical and biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and ocular irritation on direct contact. No chronic effects have been reported in man.

N-BUTYL ACETATE: in humans the substance's vapours cause irritation to the eyes and nose. In the event of repeated exposure, there is skin irritation, dermatosis (with dryness and flaking of the skin) and keratitis.

## XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

LD50 (Oral). 3523 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal). 4350 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation). 26 mg/l/4h Rat

## 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

LD50 (Oral). 8530 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal). &gt; 5000 mg/kg Rat

## 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

LD50 (Oral). 5300 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal). 13000 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation). 54,6 mg/l/4h Rat

## N-BUTYL ACETATE

LD50 (Oral). &gt; 6400 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal). &gt; 5000 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation). 21,1 mg/l/4h Rat

**SECTION 12. Ecological information.****12.1. Toxicity.**



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Information not available.

**12.2. Persistence and degradability.**

Information not available.

**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 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.

Avoid littering. Do not contaminate soil, sewers and waterways.

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.**

These goods must be transported by vehicles authorized to the carriage of dangerous goods according to the provisions set out in the current edition of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and in all the applicable national regulations. These goods must be packed in their original packagings or in packagings made of materials resistant to their content and not reacting dangerously with it. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all the risks deriving from these substances and on all actions that must be taken in case of emergency situations.

**Road and rail transport:**

ADR/RID Class:	2	UN:	1950
Packing Group:	-		
Label:	2.1		
Nr. Kemler:	--		
Limited Quantity:	1 L		
Tunnel restriction code:	(D)		
Proper Shipping Name:	AEROSOLS		

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**Carriage by sea (shipping):**

IMO Class:	2.1	UN:	1950
Packing Group:	-		
Label:	2.1		
EMS:	F-D, S-U		
Marine Pollutant:	NO		
Proper Shipping Name:	AEROSOLS		

**Transport by air:**

IATA:	2	UN:	1950
Packing Group:	-		
Label:	2.1		
Cargo:			
Packaging instructions:	203	Maximum quantity:	150 Kg
Pass.:			
Packaging instructions:	203	Maximum quantity:	75 Kg
Special Instructions:	A145, A167, A802		
Proper Shipping Name:	AEROSOLS		

**SECTION 15. Regulatory information.****15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture.**Seveso category. 8Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006.

None.

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH).

None.

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:

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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.**

No chemical safety assessment has been processed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

**SECTION 16. Other information.**

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

<b>Flam. Gas 1</b>	Flammable gas, category 1
<b>Aerosol 1</b>	Aerosol, category 1
<b>Aerosol 3</b>	Aerosol, category 3
<b>Flam. Liq. 2</b>	Flammable liquid, category 2
<b>Flam. Liq. 3</b>	Flammable liquid, category 3
<b>Press. Gas</b>	Pressurised gas
<b>Acute Tox. 4</b>	Acute toxicity, category 4
<b>Eye Irrit. 2</b>	Eye irritation, category 2
<b>Skin Irrit. 2</b>	Skin irritation, category 2
<b>STOT SE 3</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
<b>H220</b>	Extremely flammable gas.
<b>H222</b>	Extremely flammable aerosol.
<b>H229</b>	Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H280</b>	Contains gas under pressure; may burst if heated.
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin.
<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>EUH066</b>	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Text of risk (R) phrases mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

<b>R10</b>	FLAMMABLE.
<b>R11</b>	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.
<b>R12</b>	EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE.
<b>R20/21</b>	HARMFUL BY INHALATION AND IN CONTACT WITH SKIN.
<b>R36</b>	IRRITATING TO EYES.
<b>R38</b>	IRRITATING TO SKIN.

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- R66** REPEATED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE SKIN DRYNESS OR CRACKING.  
**R67** VAPOURS MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS AND DIZZINESS.

## 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. Directive 1999/45/EC and following amendments
2. Directive 67/548/EEC and following amendments and adjustments
3. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
4. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EC) 453/2010 of the European Parliament
7. Regulation (EC) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
8. Regulation (EC) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
9. The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
10. Handling Chemical Safety
11. Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
12. INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
13. Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
14. N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
15. ECHA website

## 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.