Safety Data Sheet

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

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code:	**A0460**
Product name	**ORI**
Chemical name and synonym	**VERNICE ACRILICA MODIFICATA**
UFI :	**3V30-Q0T2-K001-EUD3**

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

Intended use **COLORI METALLICI PER DECORARE IN AEROSOL.**

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name	**Talken Color Srl**
Full address	**via Don Milani 15**
District and Country	**20025 Legnano (Mi)** **Italia**
	Tel. 0331/579100
	Fax 0331/579372
e-mail address of the competent person	
responsible for the Safety Data Sheet	**tecnico@talkencolor.it**

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to **CENTRO ANTIVELENI dI Milano-Niguarda Tel 0266101029**

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:

Aerosol, category 1	H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
	H229	Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
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:

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H229 Pressurised container: may burst if heated.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P251 Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do no expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F.

P501 Dispose of contents in different containers for steel

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

Contains: ACETONE
NAPHTA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT
SOLVESSO 100

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	Conc. %	Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
ACETONE		
INDEX 606-001-00-8 EC 200-662-2 CAS 67-64-1 REACH Reg. 01-2119471330-49-XXXX	23,93	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
NAPHTA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT		
INDEX - EC 918-668-5 CAS - REACH Reg. 01-2119455851-35	10,4	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT SE 3 H336, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: P
SOLVESSO 100		
INDEX - EC 918-668-5 CAS - REACH Reg. 01-2119455851-35	5,2	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT SE 3 H335, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411
XYLENE		
INDEX 601-022-00-9 EC 215-535-7 CAS 1330-20-7 REACH Reg. 01-2119488216-32-XXX	5,2	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C ATE Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation mists/powders: 1,5 mg/l
COPPER		
INDEX - EC 231-159-6 CAS 7440-50-8 REACH Reg. 11111111	2,652	Acute Tox. 4 H302, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411 ATE Oral: 500 mg/kg
2-BUTOXYETHANOL		
INDEX 603-014-00-0 EC 203-905-0 CAS 111-76-2 REACH Reg. 01-2119475108-36-XXXX	1,04	Acute Tox. 3 H331, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315 LD50 Oral: 1200 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation mists/powders: 0,501 mg/l
ZINC POWDER - ZINC DUST (STABILISED)		
INDEX 030-001-01-9 EC 231-175-3 CAS 7440-66-6	0,468	Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=10, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=10

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

The product is an aerosol containing propellants. For the purposes of calculation of the health hazards, propellants are not considered (unless they have health hazards). The percentages indicated are inclusive of the propellants.

Percentage of propellants: 47,99 %

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

Call a POISON CENTRE / doctor / . . . if you feel unwell.

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
If overheated, aerosol cans can deform, explode and be propelled considerable distances. Put a protective helmet on before approaching the 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.
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 / 122°F, 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:

ESP	España	Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2023
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2022/431; Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2023

ACETONE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	1210	500			
VLEP	ITA	1210	500			
WEL	GBR	1210	500	3620	1500	
OEL	EU	1210	500			
TLV-ACGIH			250		500	

NAPHTA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH				1200	353	

XYLENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	221	50	442	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH			20			

COPPER

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
VLA	ESP	0,01				RESP	Como Cu
WEL	GBR	0,2					As Cu
TLV-ACGIH		0,2					

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Threshold Limit Value

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

VLA	ESP	98	20	245	50	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	98	20	246	50	SKIN
WEL	GBR	123	25	246	50	SKIN
OEL	EU	98	20	246	50	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		97	20			

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 II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Regulation 2016/425 and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

EYE PROTECTION
Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 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 AX filter combined with a type P filter should be worn (see standard EN 14387).

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.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	**Value**	**Information**
Appearance	aerosol	
Colour	oro o argento	
Odour	characteristic of solvent	

Melting point / freezing point	not available
Initial boiling point	not applicable
Flammability	non applicabile per aerosol
Lower explosive limit	not available
Upper explosive limit	not available
Flash point	not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	not available
Decomposition temperature	not available
pH	not available
Kinematic viscosity	not available
Solubility	solubile in acetone e/o diluente nitro
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not available
Vapour pressure	not available
Density and/or relative density	0,712
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

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EU)	93,76 % - 667,57	g/litre
Explosive properties	durante l'uso puo' formare con l'aria miscele esplosive o infiammabili	
Oxidising properties	not applicable	

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

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

ACETONE

Decomposes under the effect of heat.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Decomposes under the effect of heat.

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.

ACETONE

Risk of explosion on contact with: bromine trifluoride,fluorine dioxide,hydrogen peroxide,nitrosyl chloride,2-methyl-1,3 butadiene,nitromethane,nitrosyl perchlorate.May react dangerously with: potassium tert-butoxide,alkaline hydroxides,bromine,bromoform,isoprene,sodium,sulphur dioxide,chromium trioxide,chromyl chloride,nitric acid,chloroform,peroxymonosulphuric acid,phosphoryl oxychloride,chromosulphuric acid,fluorine,strong oxidising agents,strong reducing agents.Develops flammable gas on contact with: nitrosyl perchlorate.

XYLENE

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.Reacts violently with: strong oxidants,strong acids,nitric acid,perchlorates.May form explosive mixtures with: air.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

May react dangerously with: aluminium,oxidising agents.Forms peroxides with: air.

ZINC POWDER
- ZINC DUST (STABILISED)

Risk of explosion on contact with: ammonium nitrate,ammonium sulphide,barium peroxide,lead nitride,chlorates,chromium trioxide,sodium hydroxide,oxidising agents,performic acid,acids,tetrachloromethane,water.May react dangerously with: alkaline hydroxides,bromine pentafluoride,calcium chloride,fluorine,hexachloroethane,nitrobenzene,potassium dioxide,carbon disulphide,silver.Reacts with: strong acids,strong alkalis.May develop: hydrogen.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating.

ACETONE

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat,naked flames.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat,naked flames.

10.5. Incompatible materials

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

ACETONE

Incompatible with: acids,oxidising substances.

ZINC POWDER
- ZINC DUST (STABILISED)

Incompatible with: water,acids,strong alkalis.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

ACETONE

May develop: ketenes,irritant substances.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL

May develop: hydrogen.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

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.

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

XYLENE
WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.
POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air.

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

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

Interactive effects

XYLENE
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.

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation - mists / powders) of the mixture:	> 5 mg/l
ATE (Oral) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg

XYLENE

LD50 (Dermal):	4350 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):	3523 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	26 mg/l/4h Rat
ATE (Inhalation mists/powders):	1,5 mg/l (figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)

COPPER

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)

2-BUTOXYETHANOL
LD50 (Oral): 1200 mg/kg Guinea pig
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 3 mg/l/4h Rat
ATE (Inhalation mists/powders): 0,501 mg/l
(figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

XYLENE
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".

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Excluded because the aerosol does not allow the accumulation of a significant amount of product in the mouth

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

ZINC POWDER	
- ZINC DUST (STABILISED)	
LC50 - for Fish	7,1 mg/l/96h Nothobranchius guentheri
EC50 - for Crustacea	2,8 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	0,015 mg/l/72h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata

12.2. Persistence and degradability

ZINC POWDER	
- ZINC DUST (STABILISED)	
Solubility in water	0,1 - 100 mg/l
Degradability: information not available	
XYLENE	
Solubility in water	100 - 1000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	
Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable	
ACETONE	
Rapidly degradable	
COPPER	
Solubility in water	< 0,1 mg/l
Degradability: information not available	

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

XYLENE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	3,12
BCF	25,9
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	0,81
ACETONE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	-0,23
BCF	3

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.
The management of waste arising from the use or dispersal of this product must be organised in accordance with occupational safety regulations. See section 8 for possible need for PPE.
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

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: UN 1950

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: AEROSOLS
IMDG: AEROSOLS
IATA: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID: Class: 2 Label: 2.1
IMDG: Class: 2 Label: 2.1
IATA: Class: 2 Label: 2.1

14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: -

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID:	Environmentally Hazardous
IMDG:	Marine Pollutant
IATA:	NO

For Air transport, environmentally hazardous mark is only mandatory for UN 3077 and UN 3082.

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: --	Limited Quantities: 1 lt	Tunnel restriction code: (D)
	Special provision: 190, 327, 344, 625		
IMDG:	EMS: F-D, S-U	Limited Quantities: 1 lt	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 150 kg	Packaging instructions: 203
	Passengers:	Maximum quantity: 75 kg	Packaging instructions: 203
	Special provision:	A145, A167, A802	

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: P3a-E2

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

Product

Point 40

Contained substance

Point 75

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

Regulated explosives precursor
The acquisition, introduction, possession or use of that regulated explosives precursor by members of the general public is subject to reporting obligations as set out in Article 9.
All suspicious transactions and significant disappearances and thefts must be reported to the relevant national contact point.

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:

Aerosol 1	Aerosol, category 1
Aerosol 3	Aerosol, category 3
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Acute Tox. 3	Acute toxicity, category 3
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
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
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
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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2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
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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

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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.

Changes to previous review:
The following sections were modified:
01.