

G/R DIESEL

Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2015/830

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

1.1. Product identifierCode: 411 00 19810-6265
Product name: G/R DIESEL**1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**

Intended use: Descaling valve cleaner

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheetName: Meccanocar Italia S.r.l.
Full address: Via San Francesco, 22
District and Country: 56033 Capannoli (PI)
Italy

Tel. +39 0587 609433

Fax +39 0587 607145

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: moreno.meini@meccanocar.it**1.4. Emergency telephone number**

For urgent inquiries refer to: National Poisons Information Service: +44 121 507 4123

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2015/830. 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.**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.
EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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 not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F.
P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

Contains: LIGHT OIL DISTILLATES
 SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM

2.3. Other hazards

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

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
LIGHT OIL DISTILLATES		
CAS 64742-47-8	58 ≤ x < 62	Asp. Tox. 1 H304
EC 265-149-8		
INDEX 649-422-00-2		
Reg. no. 01-2119484819-18-XXXX		
PROPANE		
CAS 74-98-6	18 ≤ x < 19,5	Flam. Gas 1A H220, Press. Gas (Liq.) H280, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: U
EC 200-827-9		
INDEX 601-003-00-5		
Reg. no. 01-2119486944-21-XXXX		
BUTANE		
CAS 106-97-8	12 ≤ x < 13,5	Flam. Gas 1A H220, Press. Gas (Liq.) H280, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C U
EC 203-448-7		

INDEX 601-004-00-0

Reg. no. 01-2119474691-32-XXXX

**SOLVENT NAPHTHA
(PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM**

CAS 64742-94-5 $2 \leq x < 2,5$ Asp. Tox. 1 H304, EUH066

EC 265-198-5

INDEX 649-424-00-3

Reg. no. 01-2119463588-24-XXXX

NAPHTHALENE

CAS 91-20-3 $0,2 \leq x < 0,25$ Carc. 2 H351, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=1

EC 202-049-5

INDEX 601-052-00-2

Reg. no. 01-2119561346-37-XXXX

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: 30,00 %

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by a doctor.

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

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

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

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

G/R DIESEL

Regulatory References:

ESP	España	LÍMITES DE EXPOSICIÓN PROFESIONAL PARA AGENTES QUÍMICOS EN ESPAÑA 2019 (INSST)
FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France. ED 984 - INRS
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Third edition, published 2018)
NOR	Norge	Fastsatt av Arbeids- og sosialdepartementet 21. august 2018 med hjemmel i lov 17. juni 2005 nr. 62 om arbeidsmiljø, arbeidstid, stillingsvern mv. (arbeidsmiljøloven) § 1-3, § 1-4 og § 4-5
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2019

LIGHT OIL DISTILLATES**Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL**

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers			Effects on workers				
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				18,75 mg/kg bw/d				

PROPANE**Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min	Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
VLA	ESP		1000		
TLV	NOR	900	500		
TLV-ACGIH			1000		

BUTANE**Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min	Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
VLA	ESP		1000	Gases	
VLEP	FRA	1900	800		
WEL	GBR	1450	600	1810	750
TLV	NOR	600	250		
TLV-ACGIH					1000

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM**Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL**

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers			Effects on workers				
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				19 mg/kg bw/d				

NAPHTHALENE

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,24	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,24	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	6,72	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	6,72	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	2,9	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	5,33	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

G/R DIESEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation							25 mg/m3	25 mg/m3
Skin								3,57 mg/kg bw/d

Legend:

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

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified.

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.

HAND PROTECTION

None required.

SKIN PROTECTION

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

EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	aerosol
Colour	various
Odour	characteristic
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point	Not available
Boiling range	Not available

Flash point	Not available
Evaporation rate	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	flammable gas
Lower inflammability limit	Not available
Upper inflammability limit	Not available
Lower explosive limit	Not available
Upper explosive limit	Not available
Vapour pressure	8300 pHa
Vapour density	Not available
Relative density	Not available
Solubility	insoluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Explosive properties	Not available
Oxidising properties	Not available

9.2. Other information

Information not available

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

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

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM

May form flammable mixtures with: air.

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.

BUTANE

Vapors can form an explosive mixture with air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating.

BUTANE

G/R DIESEL

Avoid heat and sources of ignition.

10.5. Incompatible materials

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

BUTANE

Strong oxidizing agents, chlorine, oxygen.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

BUTANE

In case of fire or production of thermal decomposition, for example, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide (CO₂).

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure

Information not available

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

Information not available

Interactive effects

Information not available

ACUTE TOXICITY

LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM

G/R DIESEL

LD50 (Oral) > 5000 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) > 2000 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) > 5,28 mg/l/4h Rat

LIGHT OIL DISTILLATES

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 420-Read across

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: LD50> 5000 mg / kg bw

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 403-Read across

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: LC50> 5.28 mg / L air

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 402-Read across

Reliability: 1

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White; male / female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: LD50> 2000 mg / kg bw

PROPANE

Method: To study the concentrations at which the effects of the CNS occur following exposure by inhalation to propane by measuring LC50 (15 min) and EC50 (CNS) (10 min) in rats.

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Alderley Park (SPF); male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation

Results: LC50> 800 000 ppm

BUTANE

Method: Not indicated

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Alderley Park (SPF); male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation

Results: LC50: 1 443 mg / L air

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM

Method: EPA OTS 798.1175

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: LD50:> 5 000 mg / kg bw

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 403

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapor)

Results: LC50:> 5.28 mg / L air

Method: EPA OTS 798.1100

Reliability: 1

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White; male / female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: LD50:> 2 000 mg / kg bw

NAPHTHALENE

Method: OECD 401

Reliability: 2

Species: Mouse (CD-1 ICR; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: LD50: 533 mg / kg bw

Bibliographic reference: Shopp GM, White KL, Holsapple MP, Barnes DW, et al., Naphthalene Toxicity in CD-1 Mice: General Toxicology and Immunotoxicology (1984)

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 403

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Wistar; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapor)

Results: LC50:> 0.4 mg / L air (analytical)

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 403

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: LD50:> 16 000 mg / kg bw

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

LIGHT OIL DISTILLATES

Method: EPA Guidelines in FR Vol. 44, No. 145, pgs. 44054-44093-Read across

Reliability: 2

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Irritating

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM

Method: EPA Guidelines in FR Vol. 44, No. 145, pgs. 44054-44093

Reliability: 2

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Irritating

NAPHTHALENE

Method: Consumer Product Safety Commission, USA; Code of Federal Regulation, Title 16, Section 1500.41

Reliability: 2

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Not irritating

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

LIGHT OIL DISTILLATES

Method: EPA OTS 798.4500-Read across

Reliability: 1

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)

Route of exposure: Ocular

Results: Not irritating

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM

Method: EPA OTS 798.4500
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Not irritating

NAPHTHALENE

Method: Consumer Product Safety Commission, USA; Code of Federal Regulation, Title 16, Section 1500.41
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (albino rabbit)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Not irritating

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

LIGHT OIL DISTILLATES

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 406-Read across
Reliability: 1
Species: guinea pig (Hartley; male)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not sensitizing

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 406-read across
Reliability: 1
Species: guinea pig (Hartley; male)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not sensitizing

NAPHTHALENE

Method: OECD 406
Reliability: 2
Species: guinea pig (Hartley; male)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not sensitizing

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

LIGHT OIL DISTILLATES

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 479 in vitro-Read across test
Reliability: 1
Species: Chinese hamster
Results: Negative with and without metabolic activation
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 479-in vivo test-Read across
Reliability: 1
Species: Mouse (B6C3F1; male / female)
Route of exposure: Intraperitoneal
Results: Positive in males, negative in females

G/R DIESEL**PROPANE**

Method: OECD 471 in vitro test

Reliability: 1

Species: Histidine Salmonella

Results: Negative with or without metabolic activation

Method: OECD 474-test in vivo

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley CD; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (gas)

Results: Negative

BUTANE

Method: OECD 471 in vitro test

Reliability: 1

Species: Salmonella strains, S. typhimurium

Results: Negative without metabolic activation

Method: OECD 474-test in vivo

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley CD; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (gas)

Results: Negative

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 479 in vitro test

Reliability: 1

Species: Chinese hamster ovary

Results: Negative

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 479 in vivo test

Reliability: 1

Species: Mouse (B6C3F1; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: Positive in males, negative in females

NAPHTHALENE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 471 in vitro test

Reliability: 2

Species: S. typhimurium

Results: Negative

Method: EPA OPP 84-2-test in vivo

Reliability: 1

Species: Mouse (CD-1; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: Negative

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

LIGHT OIL DISTILLATES

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 451-Read across

Reliability: 1

Species: Mouse (C3H; male)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Negative

NAPHTHALENE

G/R DIESEL

Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapor)
Results: Negative

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

BUTANE

Method: OECD 413
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley CD; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation
Results: NOAEC 10000 ppm

NAPHTHALENE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 413
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapor)
Results: Negative

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility

LIGHT OIL DISTILLATES

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 415-Read across
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Negative, NOAEL (fertility) = 700 mg / kg bw / day

PROPANE

Method: OECD 413
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley CD; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation
Results: NOAEC (fertility) 10 000 ppm

Adverse effects on development of the offspring

LIGHT OIL DISTILLATES

Method: OECD 414
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Positive, NOAEL (development) = 500 mg / kg bw / day

PROPANE

Method: EPA OPPTS 870.3700
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (VAF / Plus®, Sprague-Dawley Derived (CD®) CrI: CD® IGS BR)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (gas)
Results: NOAEC (development) 10 426 ppm

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

LIGHT OIL DISTILLATES

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

PROPANE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

BUTANE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

NAPHTHALENE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

LIGHT OIL DISTILLATES

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 408-Read across

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: Negative, NOAEL = 750 mg / kg bw / day

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 413-Read across

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: Negative, NOAEL> = 1000 mg / m3 air

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 411-Read across

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Negative, NOAEL> = 495 mg / kg bw / day

PROPANE

Method: OECD 422

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (gas)

Results: NOAEC 16 000 ppm

BUTANE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for prolonged or repeated exposure.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for repeated exposure.

NAPHTHALENE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for prolonged or repeated exposure.

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SECTION 12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

NAPHTHALENE

EC50 - for Crustacea	2,16 mg/l/48h
EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants	16 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	16 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Petroleum distillates, charcoal, vegetable extracts: they are mixtures of paraffinic, naphthenic, diterpenic and aromatic hydrocarbons. Their behaviour on the environment depends on the concentration. In each case use, according to good working practices, avoiding disposal in the environment. As a rule, the product is poorly biodegradable.

BUTANE

Quickly degradable in water.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM

Oil distillates, coal, plant extracts: they are blends of parafin hydrocarbons, naphthenes, diterpenes and aromatics. Their behaviour in the environment depends on their composition. In any case they should be used according to good working practice, avoiding discharging it into the environment.

NAPHTHALENE

Intrinsically biodegradable, 2% in 4 weeks.

BUTANE

Solubility in water 0,1 - 100 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM),
HEAVY AROM

Rapidly degradable

PROPANE

Solubility in water 0,1 - 100 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

BUTANE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1,09

PROPANE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1,09

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.

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.

BUTANE

No waste key number according to the European list of waste types can be assigned to this product, since this classification is based on the use (not yet determined) for which the product is intended for the consumer.

The key number for the waste must be determined according to the European waste type list (decision on the EU waste type list 2000/532 / EC) in collaboration with the disposal company / producer / authority Official.

NAPHTHALENE

It must comply with local authorities and national legislation. Dispose of as toxic and dangerous waste (Directive 78/319 / EC).

They must not be disposed of with household waste or strong oxidizing agents. Do not allow the product to reach the sewage system.

SECTION 14. Transport information**14.1. UN number**

ADR / RID, IMDG, 1950
IATA:

14.2. UN proper shipping name

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

G/R DIESEL

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: NO

IMDG: NO

IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: --	Limited Quantities: 1 L	Tunnel restriction code: (D)
	Special Provision: -		
IMDG:	EMS: F-D, S-U	Limited Quantities: 1 L	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 150 Kg	Packaging instructions: 203
	Pass.:	Maximum quantity: 75 Kg	Packaging instructions: 203
	Special Instructions:	A145, A167, A802	

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

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/EC: P3a

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

Point 40

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

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

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:

None

Healthcare controls

Information not available

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:

Flam. Gas 1A	Flammable gas, category 1A
Aerosol 1	Aerosol, category 1
Aerosol 3	Aerosol, category 3
Press. Gas (Liq.)	Liquefied gas
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity, category 2
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1
H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may burst if heated.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

G/R DIESEL

- H410** Very 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
- 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. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
 2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
 3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 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
 10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
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 15. Regulation (EU) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
 16. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII 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.

Product's classification is based on the calculation methods set out in Annex I of the CLP Regulation, unless otherwise indicated in sections 11 and 12.

The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

01 / 02 / 03 / 04 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 13 / 14 / 15 / 16.