Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2020/878 and to Annex II to UK REACH

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code:	**4110021640**
Product name	**GLASSFIBER PUTTY**
UFI :	**YT73-502N-F004-EF7A**

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

Intended use **Polyester putty for car body repairs and fiberglass parts**

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name	**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**
Supplier:	

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 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:

Flammable liquid, category 3	H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Reproductive toxicity, category 2	H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1	H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.

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:

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.

Precautionary statements:

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention.
P260	Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of water.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local dispositions.

Contains: STYRENE

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	**x = Conc. %**	**Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)**
STYRENE		
CAS 100-42-5	23,5 ≤ x < 25	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Repr. 2 H361, Acute Tox. 4 H332, STOT RE 1 H372, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: D
EC 202-851-5		STA Inhalation vapours: 11 mg/l, STA Inhalation mists/powders: 1,5 mg/l
INDEX 601-026-00-0		

REACH Reg. 01-2119457861-32-XXXX

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

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. Wash immediately with plenty of water. If irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.
INHALATION: Remove to open air. In the event of breathing difficulties, get medical advice/attention immediately.
INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person, unless 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
Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. 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. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.
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

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.
Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Use explosion-proof equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site.

6.2. Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.
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

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove any contaminated clothes and personal protective equipment before entering places in which people eat. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store in a cool and well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

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 2021
FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France. ED 984 - INRS
LTU	Lietuva	Jsakymas dėl lietuvos higienos normos hn 23:2011 „cheminių medžiagų profesinio poveikio ribiniai dydžiai. Matavimo ir poveikio vertinimo bendrieji reikalavimai“ patvirtinimo
NOR	Norge	Forskrift om endring i forskrift om tiltaksverdier og grenseverdier for fysiske og kjemiske faktorer i arbeidsmiljøet samt smitterisikogrupper for biologiske faktorer (forskrift om tiltaks- og grenseverdier), 21. august 2018 nr. 1255
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2021

STYRENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	86	20	172	40	
VLEP	FRA	100	23,3	200	46,6	
RD	LTU	90	20	200	50	SKIN
TLV	NOR	105	25			
WEL	GBR	430	100	1080	250	
TLV-ACGIH		10		20		

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	0,028	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,014	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,614	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,307	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	5	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,2	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				2,1 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	182,75 mg/m3		174,25 mg/m3	10,2 mg/m3	306 mg/m3		289 mg/m3	85 mg/m3
Skin				343 mg/kg bw/d				406 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.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

Exposure levels must be kept as low as possible to avoid significant build-up in the organism. Manage personal protective equipment so as to guarantee maximum protection (e.g. reduction in replacement times).

HAND PROTECTION
Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).
The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.
The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

SKIN PROTECTION
Wear category III 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.

Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.

EYE PROTECTION
Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

In the presence of risks of exposure to splashes or squirts during work, adequate mouth, nose and eye protection should be used to prevent accidental absorption.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.
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.
If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

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

BARIUM SULFATE

Protective gloves (PVC, neoprene, natural rubber)

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	paste	
Colour	green	
Odour	characteristic of solvent	
Melting point / freezing point	Not available	
Initial boiling point	117 °C	
Flammability	Not available	
Lower explosive limit	Not available	
Upper explosive limit	Not available	
Flash point	38 °C	
Auto-ignition temperature	345 °C	
pH	Not available	
Kinematic viscosity	1,51 mm2/s	Temperature: 20 °C
Dynamic viscosity	2,57 cP	Temperature: 20 °C
Solubility	insoluble in water	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available	
Vapour pressure	2124	Temperature: 20 °C
Density and/or relative density	1,07 g/dm3	

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)	2.803,74 % - 30,00 g/litre

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

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

STYRENE

Polymerises at temperatures above 65°C/149°F.Fire hazard.Possibility of explosion.

It is added with an inhibitor which requires a small amount of dissolved oxygen at a temperature <25 ° C / 77 ° F.

10.2. Chemical stability

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

STYRENE

May react dangerously with: peroxides,strong acids.May polymerise on contact with: aluminium trichloride,azobisisobutyronitrile,dibenzoyl peroxide,sodium.Risk of explosion on contact with: butyllithium,chlorosulphuric acid,diterbutyl peroxide,oxidising substances,oxygen.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

STYRENE

Avoid contact with: oxidising substances,copper,strong acids.

BARIUM SULFATE

Strong heat

10.5. Incompatible materials

STYRENE

Incompatible materials: plastic materials.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

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

STYRENE
WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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

STYRENE
Acute inhalation toxicity at 1000 ppm affects the central nervous system with headaches, dizziness and coordination difficulties; irritation of the mucous membranes of the eyes and respiratory tract occurs at 500 ppm. Chronic exposure gives depression of the central and peripheral nervous system with memory loss, headaches and drowsiness starting from 20 ppm; digestive disorders with nausea and loss of appetite; respiratory tract irritation with chronic bronchitis; dermatosis. Repeated exposure, at low doses of inhaled substance, causes irreversible changes in auditory function and can cause changes in color vision. There are no reliable data on the reversibility of visual impairment. Repeated skin exposures cause irritation. The substance degreases the skin, which can cause dryness and cracking.

Interactive effects

STYRENE
The metabolism of the substance is inhibited by ethanol. When styrene is photo-oxidised with ozone and nitrogen dioxide, as in the formation of smog, highly irritating products for the eyes can occur in humans.

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation - mists / powders) of the mixture:	> 5 mg/l
ATE (Inhalation - vapours) of the mixture:	> 20 mg/l
ATE (Inhalation - gas) of the mixture:	0,0 mg/l

ATE (Oral) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)

STYRENE

STA (Inhalation mists/powders):	1,5 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)
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)

STYRENE
Method: OECD 402
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Crj: CD (SD) IGS; male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: LD50> 2000 mg / kg bw

BARIUM SULFATE
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 401
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Wistar; male)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: LD50 = 307 g / kg

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

BARIUM SULFATE
Method: OECD guidelines for testing chemicals, draft proposal for a new guideline: in vitro skin irritation: reconstructed human epidermis (RhE) test method
Reliability: 2
Human species
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not indicated

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

BARIUM SULFATE
Method: OECD 405
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (Himalayan)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Not irritating

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

BARIUM SULFATE
Method: OECD 429
Reliability: 1
Species: Mouse (CBA; female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not sensitizing

Respiratory sensitization

Information not available

Skin sensitization

Information not available

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STYRENE
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 471 in vitro test
Reliability: 2
Species: S. typhimurium
Results: Positive with metabolic activation
Method: OECD 474-test in vivo
Reliability: 1
Species: Mouse (NMRI; male)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: Negative

BARIUM SULFATE
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 471 in vitro-Read across test
Reliability: 2
Species: S. typhimurium
Results: Negative with and without metabolic activation

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STYRENE
Classified in group 2B (possible human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - (IARC, 2002).
Classified as "probable carcinogen" by the US National Toxicology Program (NTP) - (US DHHS, 2014).

BARIUM SULFATE
Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Negative

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Suspected of damaging the unborn child

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility

STYRENE
Method: OECD 416
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Crj: CD (SD); male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation
Results: Negative, NOAEC (fertility) = 0.21 mg / L air

BARIUM SULFATE
Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Fischer 344 / N; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Negative (fertility) = 4000 ppm
Bibliographic reference: Subchronic toxicity of barium chloride dihydrate administered to rats and mice in the drinking water, Dietz, D.D .; et al. (1992)

Adverse effects on development of the offspring

STYRENE
Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Crj: CD (SD))
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: Negative, NOAEC (development) = 0.21 mg / L air
Bibliographic reference: European risk assessment report, Styrene CAS No. 100-42-5, EINECS No. 202-851-5, Draft for submission to SCHER, November 2007, European Union (2007)

BARIUM SULFATE
Method: OECD 414
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Wistar)
Route of exposure: Oral

Results: Positive, NOAEL (development) = 25.6 mg / kg bw / day

Effects on or via lactation

Information not available

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STYRENE
Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

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

Target organs

STYRENE
Nose

Route of exposure

STYRENE
Inhalation

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Causes damage to organs

STYRENE
Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: NOAEL = 1000 mg / kg bw / day
Bibliographic reference: European risk assessment report, Styrene CAS No. 100-42-5, EINECS No. 202-851-5, Draft for submission to SCHER, November 2007, European Union (2007)
Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male)

Route of exposure: Inhalation
Results: Negative, NOAEC = 0.85 mg / L air
Bibliographic reference: European risk assessment report, Styrene CAS No. 100-42-5, EINECS No. 202-851-5, Draft for submission to SCHER, November 2007, European Union (2007)

BARIUM SULFATE
Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: NOAEL = 61.1 mg / kg bw / day
Bibliographic reference: Subchronic Toxicity of Barium Chloride Dihydrate Administered to Rats and Mice in the Drinking Water, Dietz, D.D. et al. (1992)

Target organs

STYRENE
Ear

Route of exposure

STYRENE
Inhalation

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

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

12.1. Toxicity

BARIUM SULFATE	
EC50 - for Crustacea	14,5 mg/l/48h
STYRENE	
LC50 - for Fish	4,02 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	4,7 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	4,9 mg/l/72h

12.2. Persistence and degradability

STYRENE

BARIUM SULFATE

Solubility in water	0,1 - 100 mg/l

Degradability: information not available

STYRENE

Solubility in water	320 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

STYRENE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	2,96
BCF	74

12.4. Mobility in soil

STYRENE

Partition coefficient: soil/water	2,55

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.

BARIUM SULFATE
In accordance with local and national regulations. It can be placed in a landfill if it complies with local regulations. Dispose according to the European

Directive on waste and hazardous waste.

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number or ID number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA:	3269

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID:	POLYESTER RESIN KIT
IMDG:	POLYESTER RESIN KIT
IATA:	POLYESTER RESIN KIT

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:	III

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID:	NO
IMDG:	NO
IATA:	NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: --	Limited Quantities: 5 L	Tunnel restriction code: (E)
	Special provision: 236, 340		
IMDG:	EMS: F-E, S-D	Limited Quantities: 5 L	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 10 Kg	Packaging instructions: 370
	Pass.:	Maximum quantity: 10 Kg	Packaging instructions: 370
	Special provision:	A163	

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

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.

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. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
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
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 Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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

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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
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
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15. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
16. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
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- 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
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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.