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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 identifier

Product name CERA FLUIDA

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

Intended use SOLUTION WAXES TO PROTECT AND BRIGHTEN

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name Tenax Spa
Full address Via I Maggio, 226
District and Country 37020 Volargne

Italy

Tel. +39 045 6887593

msds@tenax.it

Fax +39 045 6862456 e-mail address of the competent person

1.4. Emergency telephone number

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet

For urgent inquiries refer to 800.883300 (24h) Centro Antiveleni (Bergamo)

0 800 314 7900 (Turkey) only, or +90 0312 433 70 01 Toxicology Department and

(VR)

Poisons Centre

+98 21 6419306 / +98 21 6405569 Poisons Information Centre (Tehran)

+91 484 4008056 Poison Control Centre (South India)

(011) 642 2417 / (011) 488 3108 Anti-Poison Centre (Johannesburg)

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:

Flammable liquid, category 2

Aspiration hazard, category 1

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure,

H225

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

category 3

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

toxicity, category 3

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:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.



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SECTION 2. Hazards identification .../>>

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . .

Contains: Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics

NAPHTA (PETROL.) HYDROTREATED HEAVY

ETHYL ACETATE N-BUTYL ACETATE

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)

NAPHTA (PETROL.) HYDROTREATED HEAVY

CAS 64742-48-9 30 ≤ x < 50 Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412,

EUH066, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: H P

EC 927-241-2 INDEX 649-327-00-6 Reg. no. 01-2119471843-32

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics

CAS 64742-48-9 30 ≤ x < 50 Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066,

Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: H P

EC 919-857-5

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Reg. no. 01-2119463258-33-0000

ETHYL ACETATE

CAS 141-78-6 $5 \le x < 10$ Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066

EC 205-500-4 INDEX 607-022-00-5

Reg. no. 01-2119475103-46-0000

N-BUTYL ACETATE

CAS 123-86-4 $3.5 \le x < 6$ Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066

EC 204-658-1 INDEX 607-025-00-1 Reg. no. 01-2119485493-29

METHANOL

CAS 67-56-1 $0 \le x < 0.05$ Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 3 H301, Acute Tox. 3 H311, Acute Tox. 3 H311,

STOT SE 1 H370

EC 200-659-6 INDEX 603-001-00-X

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. 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.



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SECTION 4. First aid measures/

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

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.



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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. 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. 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. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Store in a 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:

CZE	Česká Republika	Nařízení vlády č. 361/2007 Sb. kterým se stanoví podmínky ochrany zdraví při práci
DEU	Deutschland	TRGS 900 (Fassung 31.1.2018 ber.) - Liste der Arbeitsplatzgrenzwerte und Kurzzeitwerte
DNK	Danmark	Graensevaerdier per stoffer og materialer
ESP	España	INSHT - Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2017
FRA	France	JORF n°0109 du 10 mai 2012 page 8773 texte n° 102
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits
GRC	Ελλάδα	ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ -ΤΕΥΧΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟ Αρ. Φύλλου 19 - 9 Φεβρουαρίου 2012
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
NLD	Nederland	Databank of the social and Economic Concil of Netherlands (SER) Values, AF 2011:18
NOR	Norge	Veiledning om Administrative normer for forurensning i arbeidsatmosfære
POL	Polska	ROZPORZĄDZENIE MINISTRA RODZIN Y, PRAC Y I POLITYKI SPOŁECZNEJ z dnia 12 czerwca 2018 r
PRT	Portugal	Ministério da Economia e do Emprego Consolida as prescrições mínimas em matéria de protecção dos trabalhadores contra os riscos para a segurança e a saúde devido à exposição a agentes guímicos no trabalho - Diaro da Republica I 26; 2012-02-06
SVN	Slovenija	Uradni list Republike Slovenije 04.06.2015 (1602) - Pravilnik o spremembah in dopolnitvah Pravilnika o varovanju delavcev pred tveganji zaradi izpostavljenosti kemičnim snovem pri delu
SWE	Sverige	Occupational Exposure Limit Values, AF 2011:18
EU	OEL EU	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 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2018

NAPHTA (PETROL.) HYDROTREATED HEAVY									
Threshold Limit Value									
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min					
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm				
TLV-ACGIH		1595							



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SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

		Hydrocar	Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics							
Threshold Limit \	Value									
Туре	Country	TWA/8h STEL/1			min					
	-	mg/m3	mg/m3 ppm mg/m3 p							
TLV-ACGIH 1200		197	-							
Health - Derived i	no-effect leve	el - DNEL / I	DMEL							
Effec		cts on consumers					Effects on workers			
Route of exposure Acu		te Acı	ıte	Chronic	Chronic	Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic	
	loca	l sys	temic	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic	
Oral					125				871	
					mg/kg bw/d					
Inhalation					900				871	
					mg/m3				mg/m3	
Skin		125	5		125				-	
					mg/kg bw/d					

				ETHYL	ACETAT	Œ		
Threshold Limit	Value							
Туре	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15r	STEL/15min			
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm			
TLV	CZE	700		900				
AGW	DEU	1500	400	3000	800			
MAK	DEU	1500	400	3000	800			
TLV	DNK	540	150					
VLA	ESP	1460	400					
VLEP	FRA	1400	400					
WEL	GBR		200		400			
TLV	GRC	1400	400					
OEL	NLD	550		1100				
TLV	NOR	550	150					
NDS	POL	734		1468				
MV	SVN	1400	400	1400	400			
MAK	SWE	500	150	1100	300			
OEL	EU	734	200	1468	400			
TLV-ACGIH		1441	400					

				N-BUTY	YL ACETATE
Threshold Limit \	√ alue				
Туре	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15	5min
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
TLV	CZE	950		1200	
AGW	DEU	300	62	600	124
VLA	ESP	724	150	965	200
VLEP	FRA	710	150	940	200
WEL	GBR	724	150	966	200
TLV	GRC	710	150	950	200
OEL	NLD	150			
TLV	NOR		75		
NDS	POL	240		720	
MV	SVN	480	100	480	100
MAK	SWE	500	100	700	150
TLV-ACGIH			50		150



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SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection/>

				MET	HANOL		
Threshold Limit \	/alue						
Туре	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15r	min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
TLV	CZE	250		1000		SKIN	
AGW	DEU	270	200	1080	800	SKIN	
MAK	DEU	270	200	1080	800	SKIN	
TLV	DNK	260	200				
VLA	ESP	266	200			SKIN	
VLEP	FRA	260	200	1300	1000	SKIN	
WEL	GBR	266	200	333	250	SKIN	
TLV	GRC	260	200	325	250		
VLEP	ITA	260	200			SKIN	
OEL	NLD	133	100			SKIN	
TLV	NOR	130	100			SKIN	
NDS	POL	100		300			
VLE	PRT	260	200			SKIN	
MV	SVN	260	200			SKIN	
MAK	SWE	250	200	350	250	SKIN	
OEL	EU	260	200			SKIN	
TLV-ACGIH		262	200	328	250		

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

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

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).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, wear a mask with a type AX filter, whose limit of use will be defined by the manufacturer (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.

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 dense liquid
Colour white
Odour typical of solvent
Odour threshold Not available
pH Not available

@EPY 9.9.0 - SDS 1004.12



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SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties/>>

Melting point / freezing point Not available Initial boiling point 35 °C Boiling range Not available Flash point 23 °C: **Evaporation Rate** Not available Flammability of solids and gases Not available Lower inflammability limit Not available Upper inflammability limit Not available Lower explosive limit Not available Upper explosive limit Not available Vapour pressure Not available Vapour density Not available 0,82 Relative density gr/ml

Solubility soluble in organic solvents

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water
Auto-ignition temperature
Decomposition temperature
Viscosity
Explosive properties
Oxidising properties
Not available
Not available
Not available
Not available

9.2. Other information

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EC): 91,58 % - 750,98 g/litre VOC (volatile carbon): 75,09 % - 615,75 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.

ETHYL ACETATE

Decomposes slowly into acetic acid and ethanol under the effect of light, air and water.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Decomposes on contact with: water.

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.

ETHYL ACETATE

Risk of explosion on contact with: alkaline metals, hydrides, oleum. May react violently with: fluorine, strong oxidising agents, chlorosulphuric acid, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Risk of explosion on contact with: strong oxidising agents. May react dangerously with: alkaline hydroxides, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

ETHYL ACETATE

Avoid exposure to: light, sources of heat, naked flames.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Avoid exposure to: moisture, sources of heat, naked flames.

10.5. Incompatible materials

ETHYL ACETATE

Incompatible with: acids,bases,strong oxidants,aluminium,nitrates,chlorosulphuric acid.Incompatible materials: plastic materials.



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SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity/>>

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Incompatible with: water,nitrates,strong oxidants,acids,alkalis,zinc.

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

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 toxicological effects

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure

N-BUTYL ACETATE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

METHANOL

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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

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

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

METHANOL

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

Interactive effects

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

ACUTE TOXICITY

LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture:

LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

Not classified (no significant component)

LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics LD50 (Oral) > 5000 mg/kg rat LD50 (Dermal) > 5000 mg/kg rabbit LC50 (Inhalation) > 4951 mg/l/4h rat

N-BUTYL ACETATE

 LD50 (Oral)
 > 6400 mg/kg Rat

 LD50 (Dermal)
 > 5000 mg/kg Rabbit

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

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.



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SECTION 11. Toxicological information/>>

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

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

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

Toxic for aspiration

SECTION 12. Ecological information

This product is dangerous for the environment and the aquatic organisms. In the long term, it have negative effects on aquatic environment.

12.1. Toxicity

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics

LC50 - for Fish > 1000 mg/l/96h Oncorhyncus mykiss EC50 - for Crustacea 1000 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants > 1000 mg/l/72h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitalina

N-BUTYL ACETATE

EC50 - for Crustacea > 44 mg/l/48h

12.2. Persistence and degradability

METHANOL

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

ETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential



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SECTION 12. Ecological information .../>>

METHANOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -0,77 BCF 0,2

ETHYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,68 BCF 30

N-BUTYL ACETATE

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

12.4. Mobility in soil

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: soil/water < 3

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1993

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ETHYL ACETATE; NAPHTA (PETROL.) HYDROTREATED HEAVY)
IMDG: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ETHYL ACETATE; NAPHTA (PETROL.) HYDROTREATED HEAVY)
IATA: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ETHYL ACETATE; NAPHTA (PETROL.) HYDROTREATED HEAVY)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID: Class: 3 Label: 3

IMDG: Class: 3 Label: 3

IATA: Class: 3 Label: 3



14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: II



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SECTION 14. Transport information .../>>

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO IMDG: NO IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID: HIN - Kemler: 33 Limited Quantities: 1 L Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)

Special Provision: 640D

IMDG: EMS: F-E, S-E Limited Quantities: 1 L

IATA: Cargo: Maximum quantity: 60 L Packaging instructions: 364
Pass.: Maximum quantity: 5 L Packaging instructions: 353

Special Instructions: A3

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: 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 69 METHANOL

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

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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

SECTION 16. Other information

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

Flam. Liq. 2 Flammable liquid, category 2
Flam. Liq. 3 Flammable liquid, category 3
Acute Tox. 3 Acute toxicity, category 3

STOT SE 1 Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 1

Asp. Tox. 1 Aspiration hazard, category 1 Eye Irrit. 2 Eye irritation, category 2

STOT SE 3 Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3



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SECTION 16. Other information/>>

Aquatic Chronic 3 Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H301 Toxic if swallowed.

H311 Toxic in contact with skin.
H331 Toxic if inhaled.
H370 Causes damage to organs.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H412 Harmful 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

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- 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
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- 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
- 12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
- 13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X 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



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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.