

## 0600 - HOLZSPRAY

## 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: 0600  
Product name: HOLZSPRAY  
UFI: 2WS2-504F-N00N-38K6

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

Intended use: Uniforming Fixative Spray Paint.

Identified Uses	Industrial	Professional	Consumer
Coatings and paints, thinners, paint removers	PC: 9a.	PC: 9a.	-
Manufacture of furniture	SU: 18.	SU: 18.	-
Manufacture of wood and wood products	SU: 6a.	SU: 6a.	-

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

Name: B.P.S. S.r.l.  
Full address: Via Industria n. 4  
District and Country: 30029 San Stino di Livenza (VE)  
Italia  
Tel: +39 0421 951900  
Fax: +39 0421 951902

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: tecnico@bormawachs.it

Supplier: B.P.S. S.r.l.

## 1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to:  
B.P.S. S.r.l.: +39 0421 951900  
Ireland NPIC (01) 809 2566  
UK NPIS 0344 892 0111

## SECTION 2. Hazards identification

## 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2020/878.

Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

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

**0600 - HOLZSPRAY****SECTION 2. Hazards identification** ... / >>**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:

<b>H222</b>	Extremely flammable aerosol.
<b>H229</b>	Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>EUH208</b>	Contains: METHYL METHACRYLATE N-BUTYL ACRYLATE May produce an allergic reaction.

Precautionary statements:

<b>P101</b>	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
<b>P102</b>	Keep out of reach of children.
<b>P501</b>	Dispose of the product and / or container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.
<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
<b>P211</b>	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
<b>P251</b>	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
<b>P261</b>	Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.
<b>P410+P412</b>	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F.

**Contains:** ACETONE  
N-BUTYL ACETATE  
ETHYL ACETATE  
1-methoxypropan-2-ol

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :

Special finishes.

VOC given in g/litre of product in a ready-to-use condition : 610,93

Limit value: 840,00

For professional users only

**2.3. Other hazards**

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

The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties in concentration  $\geq$  0.1%.

**SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients**

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## SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients ... / &gt;&gt;

## 3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
<b>Dimethyl ether</b>		
CAS	115-10-6	50 ≤ x < 60
EC	204-065-8	
INDEX	603-019-00-8	
REACH Reg.	01-2119472128-37	
<b>ACETONE</b>		
CAS	67-64-1	14 ≤ x < 19
EC	200-662-2	
INDEX	606-001-00-8	
REACH Reg.	01-2119471330-49	
<b>N-BUTYL ACETATE</b>		
CAS	123-86-4	7 ≤ x < 10
EC	204-658-1	
INDEX	607-025-00-1	
REACH Reg.	01-2119485493-29	
<b>XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)</b>		
CAS	1330-20-7	5 ≤ x < 8
EC	215-535-7	
INDEX	601-022-00-9	
REACH Reg.	01-2119488216-32	
<b>ETHYL ACETATE</b>		
CAS	141-78-6	3 ≤ x < 5
EC	205-500-4	
INDEX	607-022-00-5	
REACH Reg.	01-2119475103-46	
<b>1-methoxypropan-2-ol</b>		
CAS	107-98-2	1 ≤ x < 3
EC	203-539-1	
INDEX	603-064-00-3	
REACH Reg.	01-2119457435-35-XXXX	
<b>2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE</b>		
CAS	108-65-6	0,9 ≤ x < 1
EC	203-603-9	
INDEX	607-195-00-7	
REACH Reg.	01-2119475791-29	
<b>ETHYLBENZENE</b>		
CAS	100-41-4	0,45 ≤ x < 0,5
EC	202-849-4	
INDEX	601-023-00-4	
REACH Reg.	01-2119489370-35	
<b>N-BUTYL ACRYLATE</b>		
CAS	141-32-2	0,15 ≤ x < 0,2
EC	205-480-7	
INDEX	607-062-00-3	
<b>METHYL METHACRYLATE</b>		
CAS	80-62-6	0,15 ≤ x < 0,2
EC	201-297-1	
INDEX	607-035-00-6	
<b>METHYL ETHYL KETONE</b>		
CAS	78-93-3	0,15 ≤ x < 0,2
EC	201-159-0	
INDEX	606-002-00-3	
REACH Reg.	01-2119457290-43	

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: 50,00 %

**0600 - HOLZSPRAY****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 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention.

INGESTION: Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.

INHALATION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for rescue workers.

**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.

**METHYL METHACRYLATE**

Heat may cause the product to polymerise, which could lead to explosion.

**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.

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**SECTION 7. Handling and storage****7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

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

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

Store in a place where adequate ventilation is ensured, away from direct sunlight at a temperature below 50°C / 122°F, away from any combustion sources.

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

Information not available

**SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection****8.1. Control parameters**

Regulatory References:

DEU	Deutschland	Technischen Regeln für Gefahrstoffe (TRGS 900) - Liste der Arbeitsplatzgrenzwerte und Kurzzeitwerte. MAK- und BAT-Werte-Liste 2020, Ständige Senatskommission zur Prüfung gesundheitsschädlicher Arbeitsstoffe, Mitteilung 56
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
FIN	Suomi	HTP-VÄRDEN 2020. Koncentrationer som befunnits skadliga. SOCIAL - OCH HÄLSOVÄRDSMINISTERIETS PUBLIKATIONER 2020:25
HUN	Magyarország	Az innovációért és technológiáért felelős miniszter 5/2020. (II. 6.) ITM rendelete a kémiai kóroki tényezők hatásának kitett munkavállalók egészségének és biztonságának védelméről
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
LVA	Latvija	Grozījumi Ministru kabineta 2007. gada 15. maija noteikumos Nr. 325 "Darba aizsardzības prasības saskarē ar ķīmiskajām vielām darba vietās" (prot. Nr. 32 18. §; prot. Nr. 1 22. §)
PRT	Portugal	Decreto-Lei n.º 1/2021 de 6 de janeiro, valores-limite de exposição profissional indicativos para os agentes químicos. Decreto-Lei n.º 35/2020 de 13 de julho, proteção dos trabalhadores contra os riscos ligados à exposição durante o trabalho a agentes cancerígenos ou mutagénicos
POL	Polska	Rozporządzenie ministra rozwoju, pracy i technologii z dnia 18 lutego 2021 r. Zmieniające rozporządzenie w sprawie najwyższych dopuszczalnych stężeń i natężeń czynników szkodliwych dla zdrowia w środowisku pracy
ROU	România	Hotărârea nr. 53/2021 pentru modificarea hotărârii guvernului nr. 1.218/2006, precum și pentru modificarea și completarea hotărârii guvernului nr. 1.093/2006
SVK	Slovensko	NARIADENIE VLÁDY Slovenskej republiky z 12. augusta 2020, ktorým sa mení a dopĺňa nariadenie vlády Slovenskej republiky č. 356/2006 Z. z. o ochrane zdravia zamestnancov pred rizikami súvisiacimi s expozíciou karcinogénnym a mutagénnym faktorom pri práci v znení neskorších predpisov
SVN	Slovenija	Pravilnik o varovanju delavcev pred tveganji zaradi izpostavljenosti kemičnim snovem pri delu (Uradni list RS, št. 100/01, 39/05, 53/07, 102/10, 43/11 – ZVZD-1, 38/15, 78/18 in 78/19)
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2021

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## SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / &gt;&gt;

## ACETONE

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	
AGW	DEU	1200	500	2400 (C)	1000 (C)	
MAK	DEU	1200	500	2400	1000	
VLEP	FRA	1210	500	2420	1000	
HTP	FIN	1200	500	1500	630	
AK	HUN	1210				
VLEP	ITA	1210	500			
RV	LVA	1210	500			SKIN
VLE	PRT	1210	500			
NDS/NDSch	POL	600		1800		
TLV	ROU	1210	500			
NPEL	SVK	1210	500			
MV	SVN	1210	500	2420	1000	
WEL	GBR	1210	500	3620	1500	
OEL	EU	1210	500			
TLV-ACGIH			250		500	

## N-BUTYL ACETATE

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	
AGW	DEU	300	62	600 (C)	124 (C)	
VLA	ESP	241	50	724	150	
VLEP	FRA	710	150	940	200	
AK	HUN	241		723		
VLEP	ITA	241	50	723	150	
RV	LVA	200				
VLE	PRT	241	50	723	150	
NDS/NDSch	POL	240		720		
TLV	ROU	241	50	723	150	
NPEL	SVK	241	50	723	150	
MV	SVN	300	62	600	124	
WEL	GBR	724	150	966	200	
OEL	EU	241	50	723	150	
TLV-ACGIH			50		150	

## XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	
AGW	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN
MAK	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN
VLA	ESP	221	50	442	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
HTP	FIN	220	50	440	100	SKIN
AK	HUN	221		442		SKIN
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
RV	LVA	221	50	442	100	SKIN
VLE	PRT	221	50	442	100	SKIN
NDS/NDSch	POL	100		200		SKIN
TLV	ROU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
NPEL	SVK	221	50	442	100	SKIN
MV	SVN	221	50	442	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150	

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## SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / &gt;&gt;

## ETHYL ACETATE

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	
AGW	DEU	730	200	1460	400	
MAK	DEU	750	200	1500	400	
VLA	ESP	734	200	1468	400	
VLEP	FRA	734	200	1468	400	
HTP	FIN	730	200	1470	400	
AK	HUN	734		1468		
VLEP	ITA	734	200	1468	400	
RV	LVA	200	54	1468	400	
VLE	PRT	734	200	1468	400	
NDS/NDSch	POL	734		1468		
TLV	ROU	734	200	1468	400	
NPEL	SVK	734	200	1468	400	
MV	SVN	734	200	1468	400	
WEL	GBR	734	200	1468	400	
OEL	EU	734	200	1468	400	
TLV-ACGIH		1441	400			

## 1-methoxypropan-2-ol

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	
AGW	DEU	370	100	740	200	
MAK	DEU	370	100	740	200	
VLA	ESP	375	100	568	150	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	188	50	375	100	SKIN
HTP	FIN	370	100	560	150	SKIN
AK	HUN	375		568		SKIN
VLEP	ITA	375	100	568	150	SKIN
RV	LVA	375	100	568	150	SKIN
VLE	PRT	375	100	568	150	
NDS/NDSch	POL	180		360		SKIN
TLV	ROU	375	100	568	150	SKIN
NPEL	SVK	375	100	568	150	SKIN
MV	SVN	375	100	568	150	SKIN
WEL	GBR	375	100	560	150	SKIN
OEL	EU	375	100	568	150	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		184	50	368	100	

## 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	
AGW	DEU	270	50	270	50	
MAK	DEU	270	50	270	50	
VLA	ESP	275	50	550	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
HTP	FIN	270	50	550	100	SKIN
AK	HUN	275		550		
VLEP	ITA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
RV	LVA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
VLE	PRT	275	50	550	100	SKIN
NDS/NDSch	POL	260		520		SKIN
TLV	ROU	275	50	550	100	SKIN
NPEL	SVK	275	50	550	100	SKIN
MV	SVN	275	50	550	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	274	50	548	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	SKIN

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## SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / &gt;&gt;

## ETHYLBENZENE

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	
AGW	DEU	88	20	176	40	SKIN
MAK	DEU	88	20	176	40	SKIN
VLA	ESP	441	100	884	200	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	88,4	20	442	100	SKIN
HTP	FIN	220	50	880	200	SKIN
AK	HUN	442		884		SKIN
VLEP	ITA	442	100	884	200	SKIN
RV	LVA	442	100	884	200	SKIN
VLE	PRT	442	100	884	200	SKIN
NDS/NDSch	POL	200		400		SKIN
TLV	ROU	442	100	884	200	SKIN
NPEL	SVK	442	100	884	200	SKIN
MV	SVN	442	100	884	200	SKIN
WEL	GBR	441	100	552	125	SKIN
OEL	EU	442	100	884	200	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		87	20			

## METHYL ETHYL KETONE

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	
AGW	DEU	600	200	600	200	SKIN
MAK	DEU	600	200	600	200	SKIN
VLA	ESP	600	200	900	300	
VLEP	FRA	600	200	900	300	SKIN
HTP	FIN	60	20	300	100	SKIN
AK	HUN	600		900		SKIN
VLEP	ITA	600	200	900	300	
RV	LVA	200	67	900	300	
VLE	PRT	600	200	900	300	
NDS/NDSch	POL	450		900		SKIN
TLV	ROU	600	200	900	300	
NPEL	SVK	600	200	900	300	
MV	SVN	600	200	900	300	SKIN
WEL	GBR	600	200	899	300	SKIN
OEL	EU	600	200	900	300	
TLV-ACGIH		590	200	885	300	

## METHYL METHACRYLATE

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	
AGW	DEU	210	50	420 (C)	100 (C)	
MAK	DEU	210	50	420	100	
VLA	ESP		50		100	
VLEP	FRA	205	50	410	100	
HTP	FIN	42	10	210	50	
AK	HUN	208		415		SKIN
VLEP	ITA		50		100	
RV	LVA	10				
VLE	PRT		50		100	
NDS/NDSch	POL	100		300		
TLV	ROU	205	50	410	100	
NPEL	SVK		50		100	
MV	SVN	210	50	420	100	
WEL	GBR	208	50	416	100	
OEL	EU		50		100	
TLV-ACGIH		205	50	410	100	



## 0600 - HOLZSPRAY

## SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / &gt;&gt;

## N-BUTYL ACRYLATE

## Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	
AGW	DEU	11	2	22	4	
MAK	DEU	11	2	22	4	SKIN
VLA	ESP	11	2	53	10	
VLEP	FRA	11	2	53	10	
AK	HUN	11		53		
VLEP	ITA	11	2	53	10	
RV	LVA	11	2	53	10	
VLE	PRT	11	2	53	10	
NDS/NDSch	POL	11		30		
TLV	ROU	11	2	53	10	
NPEL	SVK	11	2	53	10	
MV	SVN	11	2	53	10	SKIN
WEL	GBR	5	1	26	5	
OEL	EU	11	2	53	10	
TLV-ACGIH		10	2			

Legend:

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

## 8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

## HAND PROTECTION

None required.

## SKIN PROTECTION

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

## EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 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

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	aerosol	
Colour	transparent	
Odour	characteristic	
Melting point / freezing point	-141,5 °C	
Initial boiling point	Not applicable	
Flammability	flammable liquid	
Lower explosive limit	3,3 % (v/v)	
Upper explosive limit	26,2 % (v/v)	
Flash point	-80 °C	
Auto-ignition temperature	226 °C	
pH	Not applicable	
Kinematic viscosity	Not available	
Solubility	SOLUBLE IN SOLVENTS	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	07 log Pow	
Vapour pressure	513 kPa	
Density and/or relative density	0,67 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	

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**SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties** ... / >>

Relative vapour density >1  
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 2004/42/EC) :	91,18 % - 610,93	g/litre
VOC (volatile carbon)	52,95 % - 354,79	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.

**ACETONE**

Decomposes under the effect of heat.

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

Decomposes on contact with: water.

**ETHYL ACETATE**

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

**1-methoxypropan-2-ol**

Dissolves various plastic materials.Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

Absorbs and dissolves in water and in organic solvents. With air it may slowly form explosive peroxides.

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

With the air it may slowly develop peroxides that explode with an increase in temperature.

**METHYL ETHYL KETONE**

Reacts with: light metals, strong oxidants. Attacks various types of plastic materials. Decomposes under the effect of heat.

**N-BUTYL ACRYLATE**

When hot it can polymerise with explosion even when stabilised with 20 ppm of momomethyl ether hydroquinone. Store at below < 35°C/95°F and out of direct light. Always leave a layer of air on top of the liquid.

**10.2. Chemical stability**

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

**10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions**

No hazardous reactions are foreseeable in normal conditions of use and storage.

**ACETONE**

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

**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.

**XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)**

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

**1-methoxypropan-2-ol**

May react dangerously with: strong oxidising agents, strong acids.

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

May react violently with: oxidising substances, strong acids, alkaline metals.

**ETHYLBENZENE**

Reacts violently with: strong oxidants. Attacks various types of plastic materials. May form explosive mixtures with: air.

**0600 - HOLZSPRAY****SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity** ... / >>**METHYL ETHYL KETONE**

May form peroxides with: air, light, strong oxidising agents. Risk of explosion on contact with: hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, sulphuric acid. May react dangerously with: oxidising agents, trichloromethane, alkalis. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

**METHYL METHACRYLATE**

May polymerise on contact with: ammonia, organic peroxides, persulphates. Risk of explosion on contact with: dibenzoyl peroxide, di-tert-butyl peroxide, propionaldehyde. May react dangerously with: strong oxidising agents. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

**N-BUTYL ACRYLATE**

May polymerise on contact with: amines, bases, halogens, strong oxidising agents, acids, hydrogen compounds. May polymerise if exposed to: heat. Forms explosive mixtures with: hot air.

**10.4. Conditions to avoid**

Avoid overheating.

**ACETONE**

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames.

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

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

**ETHYL ACETATE**

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

**1-methoxypropan-2-ol**

Avoid exposure to: air.

**METHYL ETHYL KETONE**

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat.

**METHYL METHACRYLATE**

Avoid exposure to: heat, UV rays. Avoid contact with: oxidising substances, reducing substances, acids, bases.

**N-BUTYL ACRYLATE**

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

**10.5. Incompatible materials**

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

**ACETONE**

Incompatible with: acids, oxidising substances.

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

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

**ETHYL ACETATE**

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

**1-methoxypropan-2-ol**

Incompatible with: oxidising substances, strong acids, alkaline metals.

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

Incompatible with: oxidising substances, strong acids, alkaline metals.

**METHYL ETHYL KETONE**

Incompatible with: strong oxidants, inorganic acids, ammonia, copper, chloroform.

**N-BUTYL ACRYLATE**

Incompatible with: amines, halogens, oxidising substances, strong acids, alkalis.

**10.6. Hazardous decomposition products****ACETONE**

May develop: ketenes, irritant substances.

**ETHYLBENZENE**

May develop: methane, styrene, hydrogen, ethane.

**METHYL METHACRYLATE**

When heated to decomposition releases: harsh fumes, zinc alloys.

**SECTION 11. Toxicological information**

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.

It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

**11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008**

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

The main route of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory route is less important due to the low vapour pressure of the product.

Information on likely routes of exposure

**0600 - HOLZSPRAY****SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>****N-BUTYL ACETATE**

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

**XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)**

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air.

**1-methoxypropan-2-ol**

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

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

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

**ETHYLBENZENE**

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.

**XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)**

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

**1-methoxypropan-2-ol**

The main route of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory route is less important due to the low vapour pressure of the product.

Above 100 ppm causes irritation of the eye, nose and oropharynx mucous membranes. At 1000 ppm, disturbance of equilibrium and severe eye irritation can be noticed. Clinical and biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and eye irritation with direct contact. No chronic effects on humans have been reported.

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

Above 100 ppm causes irritation of the eye, nose and oropharynx mucous membranes. At 1000 ppm, disturbance of equilibrium and severe eye irritation can be noticed. Clinical and biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and eye irritation with direct contact. No chronic effects on humans have been reported (INCR, 2010).

**ETHYLBENZENE**

As the counterparts of benzene, may have an acute effect on the central nervous system, with depression, narcosis, often preceded by dizziness and associated with headache (Ispesl). Is irritating for skin, conjunctiva and respiratory tract.

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).

**XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)**

Intake of alcohol interferes with the metabolism of the substance, inhibiting it. Ethanol consumption (0.8 g/kg) before a 4-hour exposure to xylene vapours (145 and 280 ppm) causes a 50% reduction in the excretion of methyl hippuric acid, whereas the concentration of xylenes in the blood increases approx. 1.5-2 times. At the same time there is an increase in the secondary side effects of the ethanol. The metabolism of the xylenes is increased by phenobarbital and 3-methyl-colantrene type enzyme inducers. Aspirin and xylenes mutually inhibit their conjugation with the glycine, which results in a decrease in urinary excretion of methyl hippuric acid. Other industrial products can interfere with the metabolism of xylenes.

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation - mists / powders) of the mixture:	> 5 mg/l
ATE (Oral) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg

## 0600 - HOLZSPRAY

## SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / &gt;&gt;

N-BUTYL ACETATE	
LD50 (Dermal):	> 5000 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	> 6400 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	21,1 mg/l/4h Rat
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)	
LD50 (Dermal):	4350 mg/kg Rabbit
STA (Dermal):	1100 mg/kg estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP (figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)
LD50 (Oral):	3523 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	26 mg/l/4h Rat
STA (Inhalation mists/powders):	1,5 mg/l (figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)
1-methoxypropan-2-ol	
LD50 (Dermal):	13000 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	5300 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	54,6 mg/l/4h Rat
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE	
LD50 (Dermal):	> 5000 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Oral):	8530 mg/kg Rat
ETHYLBENZENE	
LD50 (Dermal):	15354 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	3500 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	17,2 mg/l/4h Rat
STA (Inhalation mists/powders):	1,5 mg/l (figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	
LD50 (Dermal):	6480 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	2737 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	23,5 mg/l/8h Rat
N-BUTYL ACRYLATE	
LD50 (Dermal):	750 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	900 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	10,3 mg/l/4h Rat

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

May produce an allergic reaction.

Contains:

METHYL METHACRYLATE  
N-BUTYL ACRYLATERespiratory sensitization

Information not available

Skin sensitization

Information not available

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

**0600 - HOLZSPRAY****SECTION 11. Toxicological information** ... / >>

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

**XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)**

Classified in Group 3 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).  
The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) affirms that "the data is inadequate for an assessment of the carcinogenic potential".

**ETHYLBENZENE**

Classified in Group 2B (possible human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - (IARC, 2000).  
Classified in Group D (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - (US EPA file on-line 2014).

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility

Information not available

Adverse effects on development of the offspring

Information not available

Effects on or via lactation

Information not available

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Target organs

Information not available

Route of exposure

Information not available

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Target organs

Information not available

Route of exposure

Information not available

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**

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation.

**12.1. Toxicity**

Information not available

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## SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / &gt;&gt;

## 12.2. Persistence and degradability

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS) Solubility in water Rapidly degradable	100 - 1000 mg/l
METHYL METHACRYLATE Solubility in water Rapidly degradable	15300 mg/l
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE Solubility in water Rapidly degradable	> 10000 mg/l
ETHYLBENZENE Solubility in water Rapidly degradable	1000 - 10000 mg/l
1-methoxypropan-2-ol Solubility in water Rapidly degradable	1000 - 10000 mg/l
ACETONE Rapidly degradable	
METHYL ETHYL KETONE Solubility in water Rapidly degradable	> 10000 mg/l
ETHYL ACETATE Solubility in water Rapidly degradable	> 10000 mg/l
N-BUTYL ACETATE Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l
N-BUTYL ACRYLATE Solubility in water Rapidly degradable	1700 mg/l

## 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water BCF	3,12 25,9
METHYL METHACRYLATE Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	1,38
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	1,2
ETHYLBENZENE Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	3,6
1-methoxypropan-2-ol Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	< 1
ACETONE Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water BCF	-0,23 3
METHYL ETHYL KETONE Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	0,3

## 0600 - HOLZSPRAY

**SECTION 12. Ecological information** ... / >>

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

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

N-BUTYL ACRYLATE  
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2,38  
BCF 37

**12.4. Mobility in soil**

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)  
Partition coefficient: soil/water 2,73

METHYL METHACRYLATE  
Partition coefficient: soil/water 0,94

N-BUTYL ACETATE  
Partition coefficient: soil/water < 3

N-BUTYL ACRYLATE  
Partition coefficient: soil/water 1,6

**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  $\geq$  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.

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

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1950

**14.2. UN proper shipping name**

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



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## SECTION 14. Transport information ... / &gt;&gt;

## 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 provision:	A145, A167, A802	

## 14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Information not relevant

## SECTION 15. Regulatory information

## 15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EU: P3a

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

<u>Product</u>	
Point	40
<u>Contained substance</u>	
Point	75

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

Regulated explosives precursor

The acquisition, introduction, possession or use of that regulated explosives precursor by members of the general public is subject to reporting obligations as set out in Article 9.

All suspicious transactions and significant disappearances and thefts must be reported to the relevant national contact point.

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage  $\geq$  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

**0600 - HOLZSPRAY****SECTION 15. Regulatory information ... / >>**

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.

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :

Special finishes.

**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:

<b>Flam. Gas 1A</b>	Flammable gas, category 1A
<b>Aerosol 1</b>	Aerosol, category 1
<b>Aerosol 3</b>	Aerosol, category 3
<b>Flam. Liq. 2</b>	Flammable liquid, category 2
<b>Press. Gas</b>	Pressurised gas
<b>Acute Tox. 4</b>	Acute toxicity, category 4
<b>Asp. Tox. 1</b>	Aspiration hazard, category 1
<b>STOT RE 2</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
<b>Eye Irrit. 2</b>	Eye irritation, category 2
<b>Skin Irrit. 2</b>	Skin irritation, category 2
<b>STOT SE 3</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
<b>Skin Sens. 1</b>	Skin sensitization, category 1
<b>H220</b>	Extremely flammable gas.
<b>H222</b>	Extremely flammable aerosol.
<b>H229</b>	Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H280</b>	Contains gas under pressure; may burst if heated.
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin.
<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled.
<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>H317</b>	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Use descriptor system:

<b>PC</b>	9a	Coatings and paints, thinners, paint removers
<b>SU</b>	18	Manufacture of furniture
<b>SU</b>	6a	Manufacture of wood and wood products

**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%

**0600 - HOLZSPRAY****SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>**

- 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**

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (II Annex of REACH Regulation)
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
11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
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14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
15. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
16. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
18. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)
19. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/1182 (XV Atp. CLP)
20. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/643 (XVI Atp. CLP)
21. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/849 (XVII 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.

**CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION**

Chemical and physical hazards: Product classification derives from criteria established by the CLP Regulation, Annex I, Part 2. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Health hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 3, unless determined otherwise in Section 11.

Environmental hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 4, unless determined otherwise in Section 12.

**Changes to previous review:**

The following sections were modified:

01 / 02 / 03 / 09 / 11 / 15 / 16.