

Revision nr. 1

Dated 04/07/2024

#### First compilation

## **GT** - Genuine Turpentine

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#### Safety Data Sheet According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation (EU) 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: GT Product name **Genuine Turpentine INDEX** number 650-002-00-6 232-350-7 EC number CAS number 8006-64-2 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against Intended use not available 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet Name Flint Hire & Supply Full address Unit 2 Newton's Court, Crossways Business Park District and Country Dartford, Kent DA2 6QL IIK Tel. +44(0)20 7703 9786 e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet sales@flints.co.uk 1.4. Emergency telephone number Tel. +44(0)208 8082336 Not 24hr For urgent inquiries refer to **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. Acute toxicity, category 4 H302 Harmful if swallowed. Acute toxicity, category 4 H312 Harmful in contact with skin. Acute toxicity, category 4 H332 Harmful if inhaled. Aspiration hazard, category 1 H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Eye irritation, category 2 H319 Causes serious eye irritation. Skin irritation, category 2 H315 Causes skin irritation. Skin sensitization, category 1 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H411

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### 2.2. Label elements

category 2

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity,



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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.
H302+H312+H332	Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements: <b>P210</b>	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 /
P370+P378	In case of fire: use to extinguish.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
Contains:	TURPENTINE, OIL
INDEX	650-002-00-6
2.3. Other hazards	

The substance does not have persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT) properties and is not very persistent and very bioaccumulative. (vPvB).

The substance does not have endocrine disrupting properties.



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

#### 3.1. Substances

Contains:

Identification	Conc. %	Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
TURPENTINE, OIL		
INDEX 650-002-00-6	100	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411
EC 232-350-7		ATE Oral: 500 mg/kg, ATE Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, LC50 Inhalation vapours: 13.7 mg/l/4h
CAS 8006-64-2		

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

In case of doubt or in the presence of symptoms contact a doctor and show him this document.

In case of more severe symptoms, ask for immediate medical aid.

EYES: Remove, if present, contact lenses if the situation allows you to do so easily. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

SKIN: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water (and soap if possible). Get medical advice/attention. Avoid further contact with contaminated clothing.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical advice/attention.

INHALATION: Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. In the event of respiratory symptoms (coughing, wheezing, breathing difficulty, asthma) keep the victim in a comfortable position for breathing. If necessary administer oxygen. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention.

#### Rescuer protection

It is good practice for rescuers lending support to a person who has been exposed to a chemical substance or to a mixture to wear personal protective equipment. The nature of such protection depends on the hazard level of the substance or mixture, on the type of exposure and on the extent of the contamination. In the absence of other more specific indications, use of disposable gloves in the event of possible contact with body fluids is recommended. For the type of PPE suitable for the characteristics of the substance or mixture, see section 8.

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

Information not available

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . .

Means to have available in the workplace for specific and immediate treatment

Running water for skin and eye wash.

# **SECTION 5. Firefighting measures**

5.1. Extinguishing media



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#### 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



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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:

GBR United Kingdom TLV-ACGIH EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020) ACGIH 2023

#### **TURPENTINE, OIL**

Threshold Limit Value							
Туре	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks /	
						Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
WEL	GBR	566	100	850	150		
TLV-ACGIH		111	20				

Legend:

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

#### 8.2. Exposure controls

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

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice. Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

#### HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves.

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material (see standard EN 374): compatibility, degradation, permeability time. 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 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.

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



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#### EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN ISO 16321).

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

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. Use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387).

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

<b>Properties</b> Appearance	Value In liquid	formation
Colour	colourless	
Odour	characteristic of solvent	
Melting point / freezing point	not available	
Initial boiling point	not available	
Flammability	not available	
Lower explosive limit	not available	
Upper explosive limit	not available	
Flash point	24 °C	
Auto-ignition temperature	not available	
Decomposition temperature	not available	
pH	not available	
Kinematic viscosity	not available	
Solubility	not available	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not available	
Vapour pressure	not available	
Density and/or relative density	0.86	
Relative vapour density	not available	
Particle characteristics	not applicable	

# 9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes



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Information not available

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EU) VOC (volatile carbon) 100.00 % - 860.00 88.24 % - 758.82

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g/litre 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.

Dissolves rubber.

#### 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.

Reacts violently with: strong oxidising agents, chlorine. On contact with: tin chloride. Fire hazard. Dissolves rubber. Develops heat on contact with: calcium hypochlorite, chromium trioxide, chromium oxychloride, tin (IV) chloride. Risk of explosion on contact with: nitric acid, fluorine.

In oxygen atmospheres it generates explosive peroxides.

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

#### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Information not available

#### 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.

May develop: acyclic terpenes,monocyclic terpenes,hydroterpenes,pyrones,cymenes.

# **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

5760 mg/kg Rat

13.7 mg/l/4h Rat

1100 mg/kg estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP

500 mg/kg estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP



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Information on likely routes of exposure

Information not available

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

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Information not available

#### Interactive effects

Information not available

#### ACUTE TOXICITY

TURPENTINE, OIL ATE (Dermal): LD50 (Oral): ATE (Oral): LC50 (Inhalation vapours):

#### **SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION**

Causes skin irritation

#### SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Sensitising for the skin

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

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

#### STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration



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#### 11.2. Information on other hazards

Based on the available data, the substance is not listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with human health effects under evaluation.

#### **SECTION 12. Ecological information**

This product is dangerous for the environment and is toxic for aquatic organisms. In the long term, it has negative effects on the aquatic environment. **12.1. Toxicity** 

Information not available

#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

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

Solubility in water

0,1 - 100 mg/l

#### Rapidly degradable 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Information not available

#### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Information not available

#### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

The substance does not have persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT) properties and is not very persistent and very bioaccumulative. (vPvB).

#### 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on the available data, the substance is not 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.



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# **SECTION 14. Transport information**

#### 14.1. UN number or ID number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: UN 1299

#### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID:	TURPENTINE
IMDG:	TURPENTINE
IATA:	TURPENTINE

#### 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:

### 14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID:	Environmentally
	Hazardous

IMDG: Marine Pollutant

NO



#### IATA:

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

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#### 14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 30	Limited Quantities: 5 It	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
	Special provision: -		
IMDG:	EMS: F-E, S-E	Limited Quantities: 5 It	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 220 L	Packaging instructions: 366
	Passengers:	Maximum quantity: 60 L	Packaging instructions: 355



Revision nr. Dated 04/07/2024 First compilation Printed on 04/07/2024 **GT** - Genuine Turpentine Page n. 11/13 Special provision: 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-E2 Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006 Product 3 - 40 Point 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.



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#### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Has not been performed / is not yet available a chemical safety assessment for the substance.

# **SECTION 16. Other information**

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

Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H302+H312+H332	Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H411	Toxic 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

PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration

PEL: Predicted exposure level

- PMT: Persistent, mobile and toxic

- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration

- REACH: Regulation (EC) 1907/2006

- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train

- TLV: Threshold Limit Value

- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.

- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit

- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit

vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulative vPvM: Very persistent and very mobile

VOC: Volatile organic Compounds



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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 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) 13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP) 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 Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)
 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) 22. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2022/692 (XVIII Atp. CLP) 23. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2023/707 24. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2023/1434 (XIX Atp. CLP) 24. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2023/1435 (XX 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:

01/02/03/04/06/08/09/10/11/12/14/15/16.