Safety data sheet

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name: QSIL12C

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

Intended use: Curing Agent.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: ACC Silicones LTD
Full address: Amber House Showground Road, TA6 6AJ, Bridgwater (Somerset), England
Tel.: +44(0)1278411400
Fax: +44(0)1278411444

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: sean.stoodley@acc-silicones.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to: For all enquiries except Sweden: +44(0)1278411400

Sweden: Ring 112 vid inträffade förgiftningstillbud och begär giftinformation - dygnet runt.
Ring 010-456-6700 i mindre brådskande fall - dygnet runt. Allmänna och förebyggande frågor om akuta förgiftningar besvaras vardagar kl 9-17.

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 EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments.

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

Hazard classification and indication:
- Flammable liquid, category 3: H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
- Reproductive toxicity, category 2: H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
- Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1: H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- Aspiration hazard, category 1: H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- Skin corrosion, category 1B: H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- Serious eye damage, category 1: H318 Causes serious eye damage.
- Skin sensitization, category 1: H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

2.2. Label elements.

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:

Signal words: Danger
SECTION 2. Hazards identification.

Hazard statements:
- H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
- H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
- H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary statements:
- P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
- P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- P233 Keep container tightly closed.
- P280 Wear protective gloves / clothing and eye / face protection.
- P301+P310 If swallowed: immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . .
- P304+P340 If inhaled: remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Contains:
- DIMETHYLTIN NEODECANOATE
- NAPHTHA (PETROL.) HYDRODESULFURIZED HEAVY
- AMINOPROPYLTRIETHOXYSILANE

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.

3.1. Substances.

Information not relevant.

3.2. Mixtures.

Contains:

Identification | Conc. % | Classification 1272/2008 (CLP).
--- | --- | ---
NAPHTHA (PETROL.) HYDRODESULFURIZED HEAVY | 50 - 100 | STOT RE 1 H372, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Note P
EC. | 265-185-4 | INDEX. 649-330-00-2
AMINOPROPYLTRIETHOXYSILANE | 10 - 25 | Acute Tox. 4 H302, Skin Corr. 1B H314, Skin Sens. 1 H317
EC. | 213-048-4 | INDEX.
Reg. no. | 01-2119480479-24 | 
ETHYL SILICATE | 10 - 20 | Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H335
EC. | 201-083-8 | INDEX.
Reg. no. | 01-2119496195-28 | 
DIMETHYLTIN NEODECANOATE | 5 - 10 | Repr. 2 H361, Acute Tox. 4 H302, STOT RE 1 H372, Aquatic Chronic 4 H413
EC. | 273-028-6 | INDEX.

Note: Upper limit is not included into the range.
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 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.
SECTION 4. First aid measures.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed.
For symptoms and effects caused by the contained substances, see chap. 11.\n
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 and 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
If large quantities of the product are involved in a fire, they can make it considerably worse. Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters.

GENERAL INFORMATION
In the case of fire, use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent the risk of explosions (product decomposition and excess pressure) and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Remove all containers containing the product from the fire, if it is safe to do so.

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.

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. Check incompatibility for container material in section 7. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections.
Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage.

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

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.
Store only in the original container. Store in a 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>TWA/8h</th>
<th>STEL/15min</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VLA</td>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDS</td>
<td>POL</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NAPHTHA (PETROL.) HYDRODESULFURIZED HEAVY**

**AMINOPROPYLTRIETHOXYSILANE**

**Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC.**

| Normal value in fresh water | 0.33 mg/l |
| Normal value in marine water | 0.033 mg/l |
| Normal value for fresh water sediment | 0.26 mg/kg |
| Normal value for water, intermittent release | 3.3 mg/l |
| Normal value of STP microorganisms | 13 mg/l |
| Normal value for the terrestrial compartment | 0.04 mg/kg |

**Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route of exposure</th>
<th>Effects on consumers.</th>
<th>Effects on workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute local</td>
<td>Chronic local</td>
<td>Acute local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute systemic</td>
<td>Chronic systemic</td>
<td>Acute systemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation.</td>
<td>VND</td>
<td>59 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin.</td>
<td>VND</td>
<td>8.3 mg/kg bw/d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

**ETHYL SILICATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>TWA/8h</th>
<th>STEL/15min</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TLV</td>
<td>CZE</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGW</td>
<td>DEU</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAK</td>
<td>DEU</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLV</td>
<td>DNK</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLA</td>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTP</td>
<td>FIN</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLEP</td>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OEL</td>
<td>NLD</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLV-A</td>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDS</td>
<td>POL</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLV-AC</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route of exposure</th>
<th>Acute local</th>
<th>Acute systemic</th>
<th>Chronic local</th>
<th>Chronic systemic</th>
<th>Acute local</th>
<th>Acute systemic</th>
<th>Chronic local</th>
<th>Chronic systemic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation.</td>
<td>25 mg/m3</td>
<td>25 mg/m3</td>
<td>85 mg/m3</td>
<td>85 mg/m3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin.</td>
<td>VND</td>
<td>8.4 mg/kg bw/d</td>
<td>VND</td>
<td>12.1 mg/kg bw/d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

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

**HAND PROTECTION**

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

**SKIN PROTECTION**


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

**EYE PROTECTION**

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

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

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker’s exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

**ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.
SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties.

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>colourless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>characteristic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing point</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling range</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>49 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability of solids and gases</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower inflammability limit</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper inflammability limit</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower explosive limit</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper explosive limit</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour density</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility</td>
<td>immiscible with water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature</td>
<td>245 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidising properties</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.2. Other information.

Information not available.

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.

10.1. Reactivity.

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

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.

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.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

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.

This product must be handled carefully because of its possible teratogenic effects, which may reduce human fertility or because of its possible teratogenic effects, which may be toxic and damage the foetus development.

This product may cause functional disorders or morphological mutations after repeated or prolonged exposure and/or may accumulate inside the human body and is thus graded as dangerous.

The introduction of even small quantities of this liquid into the respiratory system in case of ingestion or vomit may cause bronchopneumonia and pulmonary edema.
SECTION 11. Toxicological information.

This product is corrosive and causes serious burns and vesicles on the skin, which can arise even after exposure. Burns are very stinging and painful. Upon contact with eyes, it may cause serious harm, such as cornea opacity, iris lesions, irreversible eye coloration. The vapors and/or powders are caustic for the respiratory system and may cause pulmonary edema, whose symptoms sometimes arise only after some hours. Exposure symptoms may include: sting, cough, asthma, laryngitis, respiratory disorders, headache, nausea and sickness. If swallowed, it may cause mouth, throat and oesophagus burns, sickness, diarrhoea, edema, larynx swelling and, consequently, asphyxia. Peroration of the gastro-intestinal tract is also possible. This product may cause serious ocular lesions, cornea opacity, iris lesions, irreversible eye coloration. Upon contact with skin, this product causes sensitization (dermatitis). Dermatitis derives from skin irritation on the areas which repeatedly come into contact with the sensitizing agent. Cutaneous lesions may include: erythemas, edemas, papules, vesicles, pustules, scurvies, ulcerations and exudative phenomena, whose intensity varies according to illness seriousness and affected areas. Erythemas, edemas and exudative phenomena prevail during the acute phase. Scurfy skin, dryness, ulcerations and skin thickening prevail during the chronic phase.

AMINOPROPYLTRIETHOXYSILANE
LD50 (Dermal). > 2000 mg/kg

DIMETHYL Tin NEODECANOATE
LD50 (Oral). 894 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401

ETHYL SILICATE
LD50 (Oral). > 2500 mg/kg (Rat)
LD50 (Dermal). > 2000 mg/kg (Rat)

NAPHTHA (PETROL) HYDRODESULFURIZED HEAVY
LD50 (Oral). > 5000 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal). > 2000 mg/kg Rabbit

SECTION 12. Ecological information.

No specific data are available for this product. Handle it according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Do not contaminate soil and waterways. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation. Please take all the proper measures to reduce harmful effects on aquifers.

12.1. Toxicity.

ETHYL SILICATE
EC50 - for Crustacea. > 193 mg/l/48h (Desmodesmus subspicatus green algae)

NAPHTHA (PETROL) HYDRODESULFURIZED HEAVY
LC50 - for Fish. 8.2 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas
EC50 - for Crustacea. 4.5 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants. 3.1 mg/l/72h Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata

12.2. Persistence and degradability.

ETHYL SILICATE
Solubility in water: mg/l 1000 - 10000
Rapidly biodegradable.

NAPHTHA (PETROL) HYDRODESULFURIZED HEAVY
Rapidly biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.

ETHYL SILICATE
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water. 3.18
BCF. 3.16

12.4. Mobility in soil.

NAPHTHA (PETROL) HYDRODESULFURIZED HEAVY
Partition coefficient: soil/water. 1.78

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.
### SECTION 12. Ecological information.

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.


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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA:</th>
<th>1268</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The product, if packaged in packages of less than 450 litres, is not subject to ADR regulations as stated in 2.2.3.1.5.

The product, if packaged in packages of less than 30 litres, is not subject to obligations relating to marking, labelling and package testing in accordance with 2.3.2.5 of the IMDG CODE.

#### 14.2. UN proper shipping name.

| ADR / RID: | PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. |
| IMDG: | PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. |
| IATA: | PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. |

#### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es).

| ADR / RID: | Class: 3 Label: 3 |
| IMDG: | Class: 3 Label: 3 |
| IATA: | Class: 3 Label: 3 |

#### 14.4. Packing group.

| ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: | III |

#### 14.5. Environmental hazards.

| ADR / RID: | NO |
| IMDG: | NO |
| IATA: | NO |

#### 14.6. Special precautions for user.

| ADR / RID: | HIN - Kemler: 30 Limited Quantities: 5 L Tunnel restriction code: (D/E) |
| IATA: | Cargo: Maximum quantity: 220 L Packaging instructions: 355 Pass.: Maximum quantity: 60 L Special Instructions: A3 |

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 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: 6

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

Product: 3 - 40

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

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH).
None.

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.

German regulation on the classification of substances hazardous to water (VwVwS 2005).

WGK 2: Hazard to waters

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. 3: Flammable liquid, category 3
- Repr. 2: Reproductive toxicity, category 2
- Acute Tox. 4: Acute toxicity, category 4
- STOT RE 1: Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1
- Asp. Tox. 1: Aspiration hazard, category 1
- Skin Corr. 1B: Skin corrosion, category 1B
- Eye Dam. 1: Serious eye damage, category 1
- Eye Irrit. 2: Eye irritation, category 2
- STOT SE 3: Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
- Skin Sens. 1: Skin sensitization, category 1
- Aquatic Chronic 4: Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 4
- H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.
- H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
- H302: Harmful if swallowed.
- H332: Harmful if inhaled.
- H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- H314: Causes skin burns and eye damage.
- H318: Causes serious eye damage.
- H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
- H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
- H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- H413: May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.
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
2. Regulation (EU) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II At. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament

- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- ECHA website

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.

Changes to previous review:
The following sections were modified:
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