

Safety data sheet

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: U051250004
Product name: TORCHWELD A380

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

Intended use: Anti-slag for welding.
Uses advised against: Different uses than those intended.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: CENTRO DISTRIBUZIONE UTENSILI SCPA
Full address: Via delle Gerole, 19
District and Country: 20867 CAPONAGO (MB)
ITALY
tel. +39 02 95746081
fax. + 39 02 95745182

e-mail address of the competent person
responsible for the Safety Data Sheet
Product distribution by:

info@cdu.net
Centro Distribuzione Utensili Scpa

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to: **+39 02 95746081 during office hour 8.30-12.30 - 13.30-17.30.**

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:

| | | |
|--|------|--|
| Aerosol, category 1 | H222 | Extremely flammable aerosol. |
| Aspiration hazard, category 1 | H229 | Pressurised container: may burst if heated. |
| Skin irritation, category 2 | H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 | H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2 | H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| | H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

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:

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229 Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
H315 Causes skin irritation.



H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251 Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F.
P501 Dispose of contents / container to in accordance with local and national regulations.

Contains: HEPTANE
NAPHTA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT
ETHYL ACETATE
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Statements on the aspiration toxicity classification were not included in the label elements, based on section 1.3.3. of Annex I to CLP.

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 | x=Conc. % | Classification 1272/2008 (CLP) |
|---|-------------------|---|
| HYDROCARBONS, C3-4 | | |
| CAS 68476-40-4 | 31,0 ≤ x ≤ 41,0 | Flam. Gas 1 H220, Press. Gas H280, Note K U |
| EC 270-681-9 | | |
| INDEX 649-199-00-1 | | |
| NAPHTA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT | | |
| CAS - | 20,0 ≤ x ≤ 26,55 | Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411, Note P |
| EC 931-254-9 | | |
| INDEX - | | |
| Reg. no. 01-2119484651-34 | | |
| HEPTANE | | |
| CAS 142-82-5 | 10,95 ≤ x ≤ 13,95 | Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411, Note C |
| EC 927-510-4 | | |
| INDEX 601-008-00-2 | | |
| Reg. no. 01-2119475515-33 | | |
| ETHYL ACETATE | | |
| CAS 141-78-6 | 2,95 ≤ x ≤ 4,95 | Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066 |
| EC 205-500-4 | | |
| INDEX 607-022-00-5 | | |
| Reg. no. 01-2119475103-46 | | |
| MOLYBDENUM DISULPHIDE | | |
| CAS 1317-33-5 | 2,72 ≤ x ≤ 4,72 | -- |
| EC 215-263-9 | | |



INDEX -

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

CAS 107-98-2

0,50 ≤ x ≤ 2,95

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336

EC 203-539-1

INDEX 603-064-00-3

Reg. no. 01-2119457435-35

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 max: 41,00 %

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by a doctor.

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

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

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

Information for the doctor: symptomatically treatment.

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.

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.

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.

Storage class TRGS 510 (Germany): 2B

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Anti-slag for welding.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

| | | |
|-----|----------------|---|
| DEU | Deutschland | MAK-und BAT-Werte-Liste 2012 |
| DNK | Danmark | Graensevaerdier per stoffer og materialer |
| ESP | España | INSHT - Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2015 |
| FIN | Suomi | HTP-arvot 2012. Haitallisiksi tunnetut pitoisuudet - Sosiaali- ja terveystieteiden tutkimuskeskus julkaisu 2012:5 |
| FRA | France | JORF n°0109 du 10 mai 2012 page 8773 texte n° 102 |
| GBR | United Kingdom | EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits |
| ITA | Italia | Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81 |
| NLD | Nederland | Databank of the social and Economic Council of Netherlands (SER) Values, AF 2011:18 |
| POL | Polska | ROZPORZĄDZENIE MINISTRA PRACY I POLITYKI SPOŁECZNEJ z dnia 16 grudnia 2011r |
| PRT | Portugal | Ministério da Economia e do Emprego Consolida as prescrições mínimas em matéria de protecção dos trabalhadores contra os riscos para a segurança e a saúde devido à exposição a agentes químicos no trabalho - Diário da Republica I 26; 2012-02-06 |
| EU | OEL EU | Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC. |
| | TLV-ACGIH | ACGIH 2016 |

HYDROCARBONS, C3-4

| Threshold Limit Value Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | |
|-------------------------------|---------|--------|------|------------|------|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm |
| AGW | DEU | 2400 | 1000 | 9600 | 4000 |
| MAK | DEU | 2400 | 1000 | 9600 | 4000 |
| TLV | DNK | 1200 | 500 | | |
| VLA | ESP | | 800 | | |
| HTP | FIN | 1900 | 800 | 2400 | 1000 |
| VLEP | FRA | 1900 | 800 | | |
| WEL | GBR | 1450 | 600 | 1810 | 750 |
| OEL | NLD | 1430 | | | |
| NDS | POL | 1900 | | 3000 | |



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TLV-ACGIH 1000

NAPHTA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

| Threshold Limit Value | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|--------|-----|------------|-----|
| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | |
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm |
| TLV-ACGIH | | 1200 | 353 | | |

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

| Route of exposure | Effects on consumers | | | Effects on workers | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| | Acute local | Acute systemic | Chronic local | Chronic systemic | Acute local | Acute systemic | Chronic local | Chronic systemic |
| Oral | | | VND | 1301 mg/kg/d | | | | |
| Inhalation | | | VND | 1131 mg/m3 | | | VND | 5306 mg/m3 |
| Skin | | | VND | 1377 mg/kg bw/d | | | VND | 13964 mg/kg bw/d |

HEPTANE

| Threshold Limit Value | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|--------|-----|------------|-----|
| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | |
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm |
| MAK | DEU | 2100 | 500 | 2100 | 500 |
| TLV | DNK | 820 | 200 | | |
| VLA | ESP | 2085 | 500 | | |
| VLEP | FRA | 1668 | 400 | 2085 | 500 |
| WEL | GBR | 2085 | 500 | | |
| VLEP | ITA | 2085 | 500 | | |
| OEL | NLD | 1200 | | 1600 | |
| NDS | POL | 1200 | | 2000 | |
| VLE | PRT | 2085 | 500 | | |
| OEL | EU | 2085 | 500 | | |
| TLV-ACGIH | | 1639 | 400 | 2049 | 500 |

ETHYL ACETATE

| Threshold Limit Value | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|--------|-----|------------|-----|
| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | |
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm |
| AGW | DEU | 1500 | 400 | 3000 | 800 |
| MAK | DEU | 1500 | 400 | 3000 | 800 |
| TLV | DNK | 540 | 150 | | |
| VLA | ESP | 1460 | 400 | | |
| HTP | FIN | 1100 | 300 | 1800 | 500 |
| VLEP | FRA | 1400 | 400 | | |
| WEL | GBR | | 200 | | 400 |
| OEL | NLD | 550 | | 1100 | |
| NDS | POL | 200 | | 600 | |
| OEL | EU | 734 | 200 | 1468 | 400 |
| TLV-ACGIH | | 1441 | 400 | | |

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

| | | |
|--|-------|---------|
| Normal value in fresh water | 0,24 | mg/l |
| Normal value in marine water | 0,02 | mg/l |
| Normal value for fresh water sediment | 1,15 | mg/kg/d |
| Normal value for marine water sediment | 0,115 | mg/kg/d |

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| | | |
|---|-------|---------|
| Normal value for water, intermittent release | 1,65 | mg/l |
| Normal value of STP microorganisms | 650 | mg/l |
| Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning) | 200 | mg/kg |
| Normal value for the terrestrial compartment | 0,148 | mg/kg/d |

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

| Route of exposure | Effects on consumers | | | | Effects on workers | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| | Acute local | Acute systemic | Chronic local | Chronic systemic | Acute local | Acute systemic | Chronic local | Chronic systemic |
| Oral | | | | 4,5 mg/kg bw/d | | | | |
| Inhalation | 734 mg/m3 | 734 mg/m3 | 367 mg/m3 | 367 mg/m3 | 1468 mg/m3 | 1468 mg/m3 | 734 mg/m3 | 734 mg/m3 |
| Skin | | | | 37 mg/kg bw/d | | | VND | 63 mg/kg bw/d |

MOLYBDENUM DISULPHIDE
Threshold Limit Value

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | |
|-----------|---------|--------|-----|------------|-----|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm |
| TLV-ACGIH | | 3 | | | |

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL
Threshold Limit Value

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | |
|-----------|---------|--------|-----|------------|-----|------|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| AGW | DEU | 370 | 100 | 740 | 200 | |
| MAK | DEU | 370 | 100 | 740 | 200 | |
| TLV | DNK | 185 | 50 | | | |
| VLA | ESP | 375 | 100 | 568 | 150 | SKIN |
| HTP | FIN | 370 | 100 | 560 | 150 | SKIN |
| VLEP | FRA | 188 | 50 | 375 | 10 | SKIN |
| WEL | GBR | 375 | 100 | 560 | 150 | SKIN |
| VLEP | ITA | 375 | 100 | 568 | 150 | SKIN |
| OEL | NLD | 375 | | 563 | | SKIN |
| NDS | POL | 180 | | 360 | | |
| VLE | PRT | 375 | 100 | 568 | 150 | |
| OEL | EU | 375 | 100 | 568 | 150 | SKIN |
| TLV-ACGIH | | 184 | 50 | 368 | 100 | |

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

| | | |
|--|------|-------|
| Normal value in fresh water | 10 | mg/l |
| Normal value in marine water | 1 | mg/l |
| Normal value for fresh water sediment | 52,3 | mg/kg |
| Normal value for marine water sediment | 5,2 | mg/kg |
| Normal value for water, intermittent release | 100 | mg/l |
| Normal value of STP microorganisms | 100 | mg/l |
| Normal value for the terrestrial compartment | 4,59 | mg/kg |

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

| Route of exposure | Effects on consumers | | | | Effects on workers | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| | Acute local | Acute systemic | Chronic local | Chronic systemic | Acute local | Acute systemic | Chronic local | Chronic systemic |
| Oral | | | | 33 mg/kg bw/d | | | | |
| Inhalation | | | | 43,9 mg/m3 | 553,5 mg/m3 | VND | | 369 mg/m3 |
| Skin | | | | 78 mg/kg bw/d | | | | 183 mg/kg bw/d |

Legend:

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

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available; NEA = no exposure expected; NPI = no hazard identified.

TLV of solvent mixture: 782 mg/m³**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 Directive 89/686/EEC 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.

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**

| | |
|--|--|
| Appearance | aerosol |
| Colour | grey |
| Odour | characteristic |
| Odour threshold | Not available |
| pH | Not applicable |
| Melting point / freezing point | Not available |
| Initial boiling point | Not available |
| Boiling range | Not available |
| Flash point | < 0 °C |
| Evaporation Rate | Not available |
| Flammability of solids and gases | Not available |
| Lower inflammability limit | Not available |
| Upper inflammability limit | Not available |
| Lower explosive limit | Not available |
| Upper explosive limit | Not available |
| Vapour pressure | Not available |
| Vapour density | Not available |
| Relative density | 0,70 Kg/l |
| Solubility | in water: insoluble; in acetone: soluble |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | Not available |
| Auto-ignition temperature | Not available |
| Decomposition temperature | Not available |
| Viscosity | Not available |
| Explosive properties | Not available |
| Oxidising properties | Not available |

9.2. Other information

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| VOC (Directive 2010/75/EC) : | 89,37 % |
| Propellant flammability | extremely flammable |
| Limit of propellant flammability | 1,8-9,5% |

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity**10.1. Reactivity**

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

ETHYL ACETATE

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

**1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL**

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.

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.

HYDROCARBONS, C3-4

May form flammable mixtures with: strong oxidising agents. Forms explosive mixtures with: strong oxidising agents, nitrates.

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-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

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

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating.

HYDROCARBONS, C3-4

Keep away from: strong oxidising agents. Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames, overheated surfaces, electrostatic discharges.

NAPHTA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

Avoid exposure to: high temperatures, naked flames.

ETHYL ACETATE

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

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Avoid exposure to: air, naked flames, ignition sources, electrostatic discharges.

10.5. Incompatible materials

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

HYDROCARBONS, C3-4

Avoid contact with: strong oxidising agents.

NAPHTA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

Avoid contact with: oxidising agents.

ETHYL ACETATE

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

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Incompatible with: oxidising agents, aluminium, acids, bases.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

NAPHTA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

In decomposition develops: carbon oxides.

ETHYL ACETATE

May develop: carbon oxides.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

May develop: carbon oxides.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

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

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

11.1. Information on toxicological effectsMetabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available.

Information on likely routes of exposure

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

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.

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

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

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.

Interactive effects

Information not available.

ACUTE TOXICITY

LC50 (Inhalation - vapours) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

LC50 (Inhalation - mists / powders) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

HEPTANE

LD50 (Oral)

> 8 ml/kg bw Rat

LD50 (Dermal)

2800 mg/kg bw Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation)

> 23,3 mg/l/4h Rat

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

LD50 (Oral)

4016 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal)

> 2000 mg/kg bw/d Rat

LC50 (Inhalation)

> 7000 ppm/6h Rat (OECD - 403)

ETHYL ACETATE

LD50 (Oral)

4934 mg/kg bw Rat (OECD - 401)

LD50 (Dermal)

> 20000 mg/kg bw Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation)

> 22,5 mg/l/6h Rat

NAPHTA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

LD50 (Oral)

> 16750 mg/kg dw Rat

LD50 (Dermal)

> 3350 mg/kg dw Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation)

> 259354 mg/m³/4h Rat

HYDROCARBONS, C3-4

LC50 (Inhalation)

658 mg/l/4h Rat

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class.

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration.

SECTION 12. Ecological information

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

12.1. Toxicity**HEPTANE**

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| LC50 - for Fish | > 13,4 mg/l/96h <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> |
| EC50 - for Crustacea | 3,2 mg/l/48h <i>Daphnia magna</i> |
| EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants | 12 mg/l/72h <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> |

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| LC50 - for Fish | 20800 mg/l/96h <i>Pimephales promelas</i> |
| EC50 - for Crustacea | 21100 mg/l/48h <i>Daphnia magna</i> |

ETHYL ACETATE

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| LC50 - for Fish | 230 mg/l/96h <i>Pimephales promelas</i> |
| EC50 - for Crustacea | 165 mg/l/48h <i>Daphnia magna</i> |
| Chronic NOEC for Crustacea | 2,4 mg/l <i>Daphnia pulex</i> |

NAPHTA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| LC50 - for Fish | > 1 mg/l/96h <i>Oryzias latipes</i> |
| EC50 - for Crustacea | 31,9 mg/l/48h <i>Daphnia magna</i> |
| EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants | 13,56 mg/l/72h <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> |
| Chronic NOEC for Fish | 4,09 mg/l <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> |
| Chronic NOEC for Crustacea | 7,14 mg/l <i>Daphnia magna</i> |

HYDROCARBONS, C3-4

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| LC50 - for Fish | 24,11 mg/l/96h (QSAR calculation - butane - ECOSAR Program v1.00) |
| EC50 - for Crustacea | 16,33 mg/l/48h <i>Daphnia</i> (isobutane, calculated with ECOSAR Program v1.00. EPI Suite™ v4.00) |

12.2. Persistence and degradability

The paraffinic hydrocarbons fraction may be considered biodegradable in water and in air. They distribute mostly in the air. The small non biodegradable amount which spreads into water tends to accumulate in fish.

HEPTANE

| | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| Solubility in water | 0,1 - 100 mg/l |
| Rapidly biodegradable. | |

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

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

ETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l
Rapidly biodegradable.

NAPHTA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

Solubility in water Insoluble
Rapidly biodegradable.

HYDROCARBONS, C3-4

Solubility in water 24,4 - 60,4 mg/l
Rapidly biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential**HEPTANE**

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 4,5
BCF 552

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water < 1
BCF < 100

ETHYL ACETATE

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

HYDROCARBONS, C3-4

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2,03058 Log Kow (QSAR, KOWWIN, Butane)

12.4. Mobility in soil**HEPTANE**

Partition coefficient: soil/water 2,38

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

12.6. Other adverse effects

Information not available.

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

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

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1950

14.2. UN proper shipping nameADR / RID: AEROSOLS
IMDG: AEROSOLS (NAPHTA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT)
IATA: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE**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: Environmentally Hazardous

IMDG: Marine Pollutant

IATA: NO



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

14.6. Special precautions for user

| | | | |
|------------|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| ADR / RID: | HIN - Kemler: -- Special Provision: - | Limited Quantities: 1 L | Tunnel restriction code: (D) |
| IMDG: | EMS: F-D, S-U | Limited Quantities: 1 L | |
| IATA: | Cargo: | Maximum quantity: 100 Kg | Packaging instructions: 130 |
| | Pass.: | Maximum quantity: 25 Kg | Packaging instructions: 130 |
| | Special Instructions: | A802 | |

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Information not relevant.

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EC: P3a-E2

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

Product

Point 40

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage greater than 0,1%.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None.

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:

None.

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None.

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None.

Healthcare controls

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

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

WGK 3: Severe hazard to waters

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment for the mixture was carried out.

SECTION 16. Other information

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

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Flam. Gas 1 | Flammable gas, category 1 |
| Aerosol 1 | Aerosol, category 1 |
| Aerosol 3 | Aerosol, category 3 |
| Flam. Liq. 2 | Flammable liquid, category 2 |
| Flam. Liq. 3 | Flammable liquid, category 3 |
| Press. Gas | Pressurised gas |
| Asp. Tox. 1 | Aspiration hazard, category 1 |
| Eye Irrit. 2 | Eye irritation, category 2 |
| Skin Irrit. 2 | Skin irritation, category 2 |
| STOT SE 3 | Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 |
| Aquatic Chronic 2 | Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2 |
| H220 | Extremely flammable gas. |
| H222 | Extremely flammable aerosol. |
| H229 | Pressurised container: may burst if heated. |
| H225 | Highly flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H226 | Flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H280 | Contains gas under pressure; may burst if heated. |



TORCHWELD A380

| | |
|---------------|---|
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| EUH066 | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. |

LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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 2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
 3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
 5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
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 11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- 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.



Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

01 / 02 / 03 / 04 / 07 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 14 / 15.