

## Safety Data Sheet

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

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product name **AGER REMOVER**

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

Intended use **Mixture of solvents for industrial uses, dilution, degreasing, preparing surface treatments.**

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

Name **Tenax Spa**  
Full address **Via I Maggio, 226**  
District and Country **37020 Volargne (VR)**  
**Italy**  
Tel. **+39 045 6887593**  
Fax **+39 045 6862456**

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet **msds@tenax.it**Product distribution by **TENAX ITALY Srl - Via Passo di Napoleone, 778 - 37020 Volargne (Verona) - Italy Tel. +39 045 6860222 - Fax +39 045 6862456 - tenaxitaly@tenaxitaly.it**

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

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

### 2. Hazards identification.

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture.

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and/or 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.

Danger Symbols: **F-Xn**R phrases: **11-36-48/20-63-65-66-67**

The full wording of the Risk (R) and hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

#### 2.2. Label elements.

Hazard labelling pursuant to Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Xn



HARMFUL

F



HIGHLY FLAMMABLE

**R11** HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.  
**R36** IRRITATING TO EYES.  
**R48/20** HARMFUL: DANGER OF SERIOUS DAMAGE TO HEALTH BY PROLONGED EXPOSURE THROUGH INHALATION.  
**R63** POSSIBLE RISK OF HARM TO THE UNBORN CHILD.  
**R65** HARMFUL: MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED.  
**R66** REPEATED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE SKIN DRYNESS OR CRACKING.  
**R67** VAPOURS MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS AND DIZZINESS.

**S 9** KEEP CONTAINER IN A WELL-VENTILATED PLACE.  
**S16** KEEP AWAY FROM SOURCES OF IGNITION - NO SMOKING.



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**S25** AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES.  
**S36/37** WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND GLOVES.  
**S62** IF SWALLOWED, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING: SEEK MEDICAL ADVICE IMMEDIATELY AND SHOW THIS CONTAINER OR LABEL.

**Contains:** SOLVENT NAPHTA (PETROLEUM), MEDIUM ALIPHATIC  
TOLUENE

### 2.3. Other hazards.

Information not available.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients.

### 3.1. Substances.

Information not relevant.

### 3.2. Mixtures.

**Contains:**

Identification.	Conc. %.	Classification 67/548/EEC.	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP).
<b>ETHYL ACETATE</b>			
CAS. 141-78-6	30 - 50	R66, R67, F R11, Xi R36	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC. 205-500-4			
INDEX. 607-022-00-5			
Reg. no. 01-2119475103-46-0000			
<b>METHYL ETHYL KETONE</b>			
CAS. 78-93-3	20 - 30	R66, R67, F R11, Xi R36	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC. 201-159-0			
INDEX. 606-002-00-3			
Reg. no. 01-2119475103-46-0000			
<b>SOLVENT NAPHTA (PETROLEUM), MEDIUM ALIPHATIC</b>			
CAS. 64742-88-7	20 - 30	Xn R65, Note H	Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Note H
EC. 265-191-7			
INDEX. 649-405-00-X			
<b>TOLUENE</b>			
CAS. 108-88-3	10 - 15	Repr. Cat. 3 R63, R67, F R11, Xn R48/20, Xn R65, Xi R38	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Repr. 2 H361d, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336
EC. 203-625-9			
INDEX. 601-021-00-3			
Reg. no. 01-2119471310-51-0000			
<b>DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER</b>			
CAS. 34590-94-8	5 - 10		Substance with a community workplace exposure limit.
EC. 252-104-2			
INDEX. -			
Reg. no. 01-21194460011-60-0000			
<b>1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE</b>			
CAS. 108-65-6	5 - 10	R10	Flam. Liq. 3 H226
EC. 203-603-9			
INDEX. 607-195-00-7			
Reg. no. 01-2119475791-29-0000			

T+ = Very Toxic(T+), T = Toxic(T), Xn = Harmful(Xn), C = Corrosive(C), Xi = Irritant(Xi), O = Oxidizing(O), E = Explosive(E), F+ = Extremely Flammable(F+), F = Highly Flammable(F), N = Dangerous for the Environment(N)

The full wording of the Risk (R) and hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

## 4. First aid measures.

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures.

**EYES:** Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical advice.

**SKIN:** Wash immediately with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before using them again.

**INHALATION:** Remove to open air. If breathing is irregular, seek medical advice.

**INGESTION:** Obtain immediate medical attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

For symptoms and effects caused by the contained substances see chap. 11.

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

Information not available.



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### 5. Firefighting measures.

#### 5.1. Extinguishing media.

##### SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

The extinction equipment should contain carbon dioxide, foam or chemical powders. For product leaks and spills that have not caught fire, nebulised water can be used to dispel flammable fumes and protect the individuals taking part in stemming the leak.

##### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA WHICH SHALL NOT BE USED FOR SAFETY REASONS

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 (carbon oxide, toxic pyrolysis products, etc).

#### 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 and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

##### SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Hardhat with visor, fireproof clothing (fireproof jacket and trousers with ties around arms, legs and waist) work gloves (fireproof, cut proof and antistatic), self-respirator (self-protector).

### 6. Accidental release measures.

#### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.

Eliminate sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the air in which the leak occurred. If there are no contraindications, spray solid products with water to prevent the formation of dust. Use breathing equipment if fumes or powders are released into the air.

Block the leakage if there is no hazard. Do not handle damaged containers or leaked product before donning appropriate protective gear. Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. For information on risks for the environmental and health, respiratory tract protection, ventilation and personal protection equipment, refer to the other sections of this sheet. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

#### 6.2. Environmental precautions.

The product must not penetrate the sewers, surface water, ground water and neighbouring areas.

#### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.

For liquid products, suck into a suitable container (made of material not incompatible with the product) and soak up any leaked product with absorbent inert material (sand, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth, Kieselguhr, etc). Collect the majority of the remaining material and deposit in containers for disposal. For solid products, use spark proof mechanical tools to collect the leaked product and place in plastic containers. If there are no contraindications, use jets of water to eliminate product residues. 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.

### 7. Handling and storage.

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling.

Avoid the accumulation of electrostatic charges.

Vapours may ignite with explosion, it is therefore necessary to avoid accumulation keeping the windows and doors open, ensuring crossventilation. Without adequate ventilation, the vapours may accumulate at the bottom and ignite at a distance, if triggered off, with the risk of flashback. Keep far away from sources of heat, sparks and bright flames. Do not smoke, use matches or lighters. Keep the containers earthed while decanting and wear antistatic boots.

Vigorous stirring and flow through the pipings and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges due to the low conductivity of the product. In order to avoid the risk of fire outbreak and explosion never use compressed air during movement.

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

Store the containers sealed and in a well ventilated place.

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

Information not available.



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### 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

#### 8.1. Control parameters.

Name	Type	Country	TWA/8h mg/m3	ppm	STEL/15min mg/m3	ppm	
ETHYL ACETATE	WEL	UK		200			
	OEL	IRL		400			400
	TLV-ACGIH		1441	400			
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	WEL	UK		200			300
	OEL	IRL		200			300
	OEL	EU	600	200	900		300
	TLV-ACGIH		590	200	885		300
TOLUENE	WEL	UK		50			150 SKIN
	OEL	IRL		50			150 SKIN
	OEL	EU	192	50	384		100 SKIN
	TLV-ACGIH		75,4	20			SKIN
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE	WEL	UK		50			100 SKIN
	OEL	IRL		50			100 SKIN
	OEL	EU	275	50	550		100 SKIN
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	WEL	UK		50			SKIN
	OEL	IRL		50			SKIN
	OEL	EU	308	50			SKIN
	TLV-ACGIH		606	100	909 (C)		150 (C) SKIN

(C) = CEILING.

#### 8.2. Exposure controls.

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protection equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration. Personal protection equipment must comply with the rules in force indicated below.

##### HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category II (ref. Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN 374) work gloves, such as those in PVC, neoprene, nitril or equivalent. The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: degradation, breakage times and permeation. Work glove resistance to preparations should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. Gloves' limit depends on the duration of exposure.

##### EYE PROTECTION

Wear protective airtight goggles (ref. standard EN 166).

##### SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (ref. Directive 89/686/CEE and standard EN 344). Wash body with soap and water after removing overalls.

##### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (if available) for one or more of the substances present in the preparation for daily exposure in the workplace or to a fraction established by the company's prevention and protection service is exceeded, wear a mask with an AX or universal filter, the class (1, 2 or 3) of which must be chosen according to the limit concentration of use (ref. standard EN 141).

The use of respiratory tract protection equipment, such as masks like that indicated above, is necessary to reduce worker exposure in the absence of technical measures. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance in question is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the relative exposure limit and in the event of an emergency, or when exposure levels are unknown or the concentration of oxygen in the workplace is less than 17% volume, wear self-contained, open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (ref. standard EN 137) or fresh air hose breathing apparatus for use with full face mask, half mask or mouthpiece (ref. standard EN 138).

An emergency eye washing and shower system must be provided.

The product must be used in a closed cycle, in well-aired environments fitted with strong localised aspiration systems (capture speed > 1.5 m/s), otherwise it is compulsory to use the personal protection equipment indicated and always in well-aired environments fitted with strong localised aspiration systems (capture speed > 1.5 m/s).

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.

### 9. Physical and chemical properties.

#### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Appearance	liquid
Colour	colourless
Odour	characteristic of solvent
Odour threshold.	Not available.
pH.	Not available.



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Melting or freezing point.	Not available.
Initial boiling point.	Not available.
Boiling range.	Not available.
Flash point.	< 21 °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	> 1
Specific gravity.	0,840 Kg/l
Solubility	soluble in organic solvents
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Ignition temperature.	Not available.
Decomposition temperature.	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.
Oxidising properties	Not available.

### 9.2. Other information.

VOC (Directive 1999/13/EC) :	100,00 % - 840,00	g/litre.
VOC (volatile carbon) :	69,70 % - 578,22	g/litre.

## 10. Stability and reactivity.

### 10.1. Reactivity.

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

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER: may react with oxidising agents. When heated to decomposition it releases harsh and irritating fumes and vapours.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: stable but with the air it may slowly develop peroxides that explode with an increase in temperature.

TOLUENE: breaks down in sunlight.

BUTANONE: reacts with light metals like aluminium, and with strong oxidising agents; attacks various types of plastic. Decomposes under the effect of heat.

ETHYL ACETATE: decomposes slowly into acetic acid and ethanol under the effect of light, air and water.

### 10.2. Chemical stability.

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

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: may react violently with oxidising agents and strong acids and alkaline metals.

TOLUENE: risk of explosion on contact with fuming sulphuric acid, nitric acid, silver perchlorates, nitrogen dioxide, non-metal halogenides, acetic acid, organic nitrocompounds. Can form explosive mixtures with the air. May react dangerously with: strong oxidising agents, strong acids, sulphur (in the presence of heat).

BUTANONE: may generate peroxides on contact with air, light or oxidising agents. Risk of explosion on contact with: hydrogen peroxide and sulphuric acid. It may react dangerously with: oxidising agents, trichloromethane, alkalis. Forms explosive mixtures with the air.

ETHYL ACETATE: risk of explosion on contact with: metals, alkalis, hydrides. oleum. can react violently with: fluoride, strong oxidising agents, chlorosulphuric acid, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with the air.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid.

Avoid overheating, electrostatic discharge and all sources of ignition.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: store in an inert atmosphere, sheltered from moisture because it hydrolyses easily.

BUTANONE: avoid exposure to sources of heat.

ETHYL ACETATE: avoid exposure to light, sources of heat and naked flames.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: oxidising agents, strong acids and alkaline metals.

BUTANONE: strong oxidising agents, inorganic acids, ammonia, copper and chloroform.

ETHYL ACETATE: acids and bases, strong oxidising agents; aluminium and some plastics, nitrates and chlorosulphuric acid.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, vapours potentially dangerous to health may be released.



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### 11. Toxicological information.

#### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

Acute effects: stinging eyes. Symptoms may include: rubescence, edema, pain and lachrymation. Vapour inhalation may moderately irritate the upper respiratory tract. Contact with skin may cause slight irritation. Ingestion may cause health problems, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.

This product may cause functional disorders or morphological mutations after repeated or prolonged exposure by inhalation of a quantity of 0.25 mg/l/6h/day or lower.

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

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.

This product may have a degreasing action on the skin, producing dryness and chapped skin after repeated exposure.

This product contains highly volatile substances, which may cause serious depression of the central nervous system (CNS) and have negative effects, such as drowsiness, dizziness, slow reflexes, narcosis.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: the main way of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory way is less important owing to the low vapour tension of the product. Concentrations above 100 ppm cause eye irritation, nose and oropharynx. At 1000 ppm disturbance in the equilibrium and severe eye irritation is observed. Clinical and biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and ocular irritation on direct contact. No chronic effects have been reported in man.

TOLUENE: it has a toxic effect on the central and peripheral nervous system (with encephalopathies and polyneuritis). Irritating to the skin, conjunctivae, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

#### 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE

LD50 (Oral): 8530 mg/kg Rat  
LD50 (Dermal): > 5000 mg/kg Rat

#### TOLUENE

LD50 (Oral): 5580 mg/kg Rat  
LC50 (Inhalation): 28,1 mg/l/4h Rat  
LD50 (Dermal): 12124 mg/kg Rabbit

#### METHYL ETHYL KETONE

LD50 (Oral): 2737 mg/kg Rat  
LC50 (Inhalation): 23,5 mg/l/8h Rat  
LD50 (Dermal): 6480 mg/kg Rabbit

### 12. Ecological information.

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

#### 12.1. Toxicity.

Information not available.

#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), MEDIUM ALIPHATIC: tends to be distributed exclusively in the air where it is photodegradable.

The small amount that remains in the water tends to deposit at the bottom and is biodegraded; it is thus not bioaccumulated by fish. In the soil the substance remains absorbed and is unable to reach the subterranean layers.

#### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.

Information not available.

#### 12.4. Mobility in soil.

Information not available.

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

Information not available.

#### 12.6. Other adverse effects.

Information not available.



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### 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.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING


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

### 14. Transport information.

These goods must be transported by vehicles authorized to the carriage of dangerous goods according to the provisions set out in the current edition of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and in all the applicable national regulations.


These goods must be packed in their original packagings or in packagings made of materials resistant to their content and not reacting dangerously with it. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all the risks deriving from these substances and on all actions that must be taken in case of emergency situations.

#### Road and rail transport:

ADR/RID Class:	3	UN:	1993	
Packing Group:	II			
Label:	3			
Nr. Kemler:	33			
Limited Quantity:	1 L			
Tunnel restriction code:	(D/E)			
Proper Shipping Name:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ETHYL ACETATE; METHYL ETHYL KETONE)			


Special Provision: 640D

#### Carriage by sea (shipping):

IMO Class:	3	UN:	1993	
Packing Group:	II			
Label:	3			
EMS:	F-E	S-E		
Marine Pollutant:	NO			

Proper Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ETHYL ACETATE; METHYL ETHYL KETONE)

#### Transport by air:

IATA:	3	UN:	1993	
Packing Group:	II			
Label:	3			
Cargo:				
Packaging instructions:	364	Maximum quantity:	60 L	
Pass.:				

Packaging instructions: 353 Maximum quantity: 5 L  
Special Instructions: A3  
Proper Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ETHYL ACETATE; METHYL ETHYL KETONE)

### 15. Regulatory information.

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

Seveso category: 7b

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

Product:

Point: 3 - 40

Contained substance:

Point: 48 TOLUENE

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH):

None.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH):

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.

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

### 16. Other information.

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

<b>Flam. Liq. 2</b>	Flammable liquid, category 2
<b>Eye Irrit. 2</b>	Eye irritation, category 2
<b>STOT SE 3</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
<b>Asp. Tox. 1</b>	Aspiration hazard, category 1
<b>Repr. 2</b>	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
<b>STOT RE 2</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
<b>Skin Irrit. 2</b>	Skin irritation, category 2
<b>Flam. Liq. 3</b>	Flammable liquid, category 3
<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>EUH066</b>	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>EUH066</b>	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H361d</b>	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
<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>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.

Text of risk (R) phrases mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

<b>R10</b>	FLAMMABLE.
<b>R11</b>	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.
<b>R36</b>	IRRITATING TO EYES.
<b>R38</b>	IRRITATING TO SKIN.
<b>R48/20</b>	HARMFUL: DANGER OF SERIOUS DAMAGE TO HEALTH BY PROLONGED EXPOSURE THROUGH INHALATION.
<b>R63</b>	POSSIBLE RISK OF HARM TO THE UNBORN CHILD.
<b>R65</b>	HARMFUL: MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED.
<b>R66</b>	REPEATED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE SKIN DRYNESS OR CRACKING.
<b>R67</b>	VAPOURS MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS AND DIZZINESS.

### GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Directive 1999/45/EC and following amendments
2. Directive 67/548/EEC and following amendments and adjustments
3. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
4. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EC) 453/2010 of the European Parliament
7. The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
8. Handling Chemical Safety
9. Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
10. INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
11. Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
12. N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
13. 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.

### Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

03 / 12 / 16.