Safety data sheet

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: **M8101, M8162**
Product name **BRILLO - CERA SILICONICA**

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

Intended use **silicone wax for marble and granite. Professional use only.**

Uses advised against: no one in particular

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name **ILPA ADESIVI SRL**
Full address **Via Ferorelli, 4**
District and Country **70132 BARI (BARI)**
ITALIA
Tel. + 39 0805383837
Fax + 39 0805377807
e-mail address of the competent person
responsible for the Safety Data Sheet **aborricelli@ilpa.it**

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to **+ 39 3355405598 (Technical support - 8,00 - 17,00 - LUN-VEN; MON-FRI)(Italian time zone)**
Safety Executive (HSE) Chemicals Regulation Directorate 5S.1 Redgrave Court, Merton Road, Bootle, Merseyside. L20 7HS.
Phone: +44 151 9513317

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.

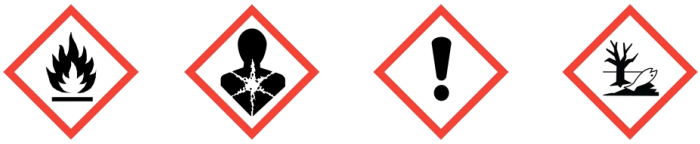
Hazard classification and indication:

Flammable liquid, category 2	H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Carcinogenicity, category 2	H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
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.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2	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:

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention.

Contains: TETRACHLOROETHYLENE
METHYL ETHYL KETONE
HYDROCARBONS, C9, AROMATICS

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).**
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		
CAS. 127-18-4	70 - 74	Carc. 2 H351, Eye Irrit. 2

		H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Skin Sens. 1 H317, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411
EC. 204-825-9		
INDEX. 602-028-00-4		
Reg. no. 01-2119475329-28		
METHYL ETHYL KETONE		
CAS. 78-93-3	13,5 - 15	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC. 201-159-0		
INDEX. 606-002-00-3		
Reg. no. 01-2119457290-43		
HYDROCARBONS, C9, AROMATICS		
CAS. -	1 - 1,5	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT SE 3 H335, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411, EUH066
EC. 918-668-5		
INDEX. -		
Reg. no. 01-2119455851-35		
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)		
CAS. 1330-20-7	0,25 - 0,3	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Note C
EC. 215-535-7		
INDEX. 601-022-00-9		
Reg. no. 01-2119488216-32		

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 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.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES FOR THE FIRST RESCUE WORKERS: for PPE (personal protection equipment) required for first aid refer to section 8.2 of this safety data sheet.

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.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures.

5.1. Extinguishing media.

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.

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. 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. 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. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. 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).

No use other than specified in Section 1.2 of this safety data sheet.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

8.1. Control parameters.

Regulatory References:

AUS	Österreich	Grenzwerteverordnung 2011 - GKV 2011
BEL	Belgique	AR du 11/3/2002. La liste est mise à jour pour 2010
BGR	България	МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ТРУДА И СОЦИАЛНАТА ПОЛИТИКА МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ЗДРАВЕОПАЗВАНЕТО НАРЕДБА No 13 от 30 декември 2003 г
CHE	Suisse / Schweiz	Valeurs limites d`exposition aux postes de travail 2012. / Grenzwerte am Arbeitsplatz
CYP	Κύπρος	Κ.Δ.Π. 268/2001; Κ.Δ.Π. 55/2004; Κ.Δ.Π. 295/2007; Κ.Δ.Π. 70/2012
CZE	Česká Republika	Nařízení vlády č. 361/2007 Sb. kterým se stanoví podmínky ochrany zdraví při práci
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

EST	Eesti	Töökeskkonna keemiliste ohutegurite piirnormid 1. Vastu võetud 18.09.2001 nr 293 RT I 2001, 77, 460 - Redaktsiooni jõustumise kp: 01.01.2008
FIN	Suomi	HTP-arvot 2012. Haitallisiksi tunnetut pitoisuudet - Sosiaali- ja terveysministeriön julkaisuja 2012:5
FRA	France	JORF n°0109 du 10 mai 2012 page 8773 texte n° 102
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits
GRC	Ελλάδα	ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ -ΤΕΥΧΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟ Αρ. Φύλλου 19 - 9 Φεβρουαρίου 2012
HRV	Hrvatska	NN13/09 - Ministarstvo gospodarstva, rada i poduzetništva
HUN	Magyarország	50/2011. (XII. 22.) NGM rendelet a munkahelyek kémiai biztonságáról
IRL	Éire	Code of Practice Chemical Agent Regulations 2011
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
LTU	Lietuva	DĖL LIETUVOS HIGIENOS NORMOS HN 23:2007 CHEMINIŲ MEDŽIAGŲ 2007 m. spalio 15 d. Nr. V-827/A1-287
LVA	Latvija	Ķīmisko vielu aroda ekspozīcijas robežvērtības (AER) darba vides gaisā 2012
NLD	Nederland	Databank of the social and Economic Concil of Netherlands (SER) Values, AF 2011:18
NOR	Norge	Veiledning om Administrative normer for forurensning i arbeidsatmosfære
POL	Polska	ROZPORZĄDZENIE MINISTRA PRACY I POLITYKI SPOŁECZNEJ z dnia 16 grudnia 2011r
SVK	Slovensko	NARIADENIE VLÁDY Slovenskej republiky z 20. júna 2007
SVN	Slovenija	Uradni list Republike Slovenije 15. 6. 2007
SWE	Sverige	Occupational Exposure Limit Values, AF 2011:18
TUR	Türkiye	2000/39/EC sayılı Direktifin ekidir
EU	OEL EU	Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2014

TETRACHLOROETHYLENE

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
MAK	AUS	345	50	1380	200	
VLEP	BEL	172	25	695	100	
TLV	BGR	120				SKIN.
TLV	CZE	250		750		SKIN.
AGW	DEU	138	20	276	40	SKIN.
TLV	DNK	70	10			
VLA	ESP	172	25	689	100	
TLV	EST	70	10	170	25	
VLEP	FRA	138	20	275	40	
WEL	GBR	345	50	689	100	
TLV	GRC	335	50	1000	150	
GVI	HRV	345	50	689	100	
AK	HUN	50		50		SKIN.
OEL	IRL	170	25	678	100	
RD	LTU	70	10	170	25	
RV	LVA	10				
OEL	NLD	138				SKIN.

TLV	NOR	40	6			SKIN.
NDS	POL	60		480		
NPHV	SVK	345	50			SKIN.
MAK	SWE	70	10	170	25	
TLV-ACGIH		170	25	678	100	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC.

Normal value in fresh water	0,051	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,0051	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,903	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,0903	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	364	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	11,2	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,01	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers.				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral.			VND	1,3 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation.	VND	138 mg/m3	VND	34,5 mg/m3	VND	275 mg/m3	VND	138 mg/m3
Skin.			VND	23 mg/kg bw/d			VND	39,4 mg/kg bw/d

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
MAK	AUS	295	100	590	200	SKIN.
VLEP	BEL	600	200	900	300	
TLV	BGR	590		885		
VEL	CHE	590	200	590	200	SKIN.
MAK	CHE	590	200	590	200	SKIN.
TLV	CYP	600	200	900	300	
TLV	CZE	600		900		
AGW	DEU	600	200	600	200	SKIN.
MAK	DEU	600	200	600	200	SKIN.
TLV	DNK	145	50			SKIN.
VLA	ESP	600	200	900	300	
TLV	EST	600	200	900	300	
HTP	FIN			300	100	SKIN.
VLEP	FRA	600	200	900	300	SKIN.
WEL	GBR	600	200	899	300	SKIN.
TLV	GRC	600	200	900	300	
GVI	HRV	600	200	900	300	SKIN.
AK	HUN	600		900		
OEL	IRL	600	200	900	300	SKIN.
TLV	ITA	600	200	900	300	
RD	LTU	600	200	900	300	
RV	LVA	200	67	900	300	
TLV	NOR	220	75			
NDS	POL	450		900		
NPHV	SVK	600	200	900		

MAK	SWE	150	50	300	100	
ESD	TUR	600	200	900	300	
OEL	EU	600	200	900	300	
TLV-ACGIH		590	200	885	300	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC.		
Normal value in fresh water	55,8	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	55,8	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	284,74	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	284,74	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	55,8	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	709	mg/l
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)	1000	mg/kg
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	22,5	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers.				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral.			VND	31 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation.			VND	106 mg/m3			VND	600 mg/m3
Skin.			VND	412 mg/kg bw/d			VND	1161 mg/kg bw/d

HYDROCARBONS, C9, AROMATICS

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers.				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral.			VND	11 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation.			VND	32 mg/m3			VND	150 mg/m3
Skin.			VND	11 mg/kg bw/d			VND	25 mg/kg bw/d

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
MAK	AUS	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
VLEP	BEL	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
TLV	BGR	221		442		SKIN.
TLV	CYP	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
TLV	CZE	200		400		SKIN.
AGW	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN.
MAK	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN.
VLA	ESP	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
TLV	EST	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
HTP	FIN	220	50	440	100	SKIN.
VLEP	FRA	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	
TLV	GRC	435	100	650	150	
GVI	HRV	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
AK	HUN	221		442		SKIN.
OEL	IRL	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
TLV	ITA	221	50	442	100	SKIN.

OEL	NLD	210		442		SKIN.
TLV	NOR	108	25			SKIN.
NDS	POL	100				
NPHV	SVK	221	50	442		SKIN.
MV	SVN	221	50			SKIN.
MAK	SWE	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
ESD	TUR	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC.		
Normal value in fresh water	0,327	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,327	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	12,46	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	12,46	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,327	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	6,58	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2,31	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers.				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral.			VND	1,6 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation.	174 mg/m3	174 mg/m3	VND	14,8 mg/m3	289 mg/m3	289 mg/m3	VND	77 mg/m3
Skin.			VND	108 mg/kg bw/d			VND	180 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.

XYLENI: Biological Exposure Indices (IBE): Hippuric Acid in urine: 1.5 g/g creatinina. Sampling time: End of shift. (ACGIH 2014).

TETRACHLOROETHYLENE: Biological Exposure Indices (IBE): tetrachlororoethylene in blood: 0,4 mg/l. Sampling time: before shift. Tetrachlororoethylene end-expiratory air: 3 ppm. Sampling time: before shift. (ACGIH 2014).

METHYL ETHYL KETONE: Biological Exposure Indices (IBE): methyl ethyl ketone in urine: 2 mg/l. Sampling time: End of shift (ACGIH 2014).

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.

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
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.

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).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, wear a mask with a type AX filter, whose limit of use will be defined by the manufacturer (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.

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	liquid
Colour	opalescent
Odour	aromatic
Odour threshold.	27 ppm (DOW) (TETRACHLOROETHYLENE).
pH.	Not applicable.
Melting point / freezing point.	-22 °C (101,3 kPa, DOW) (TETRACHLOROETHYLENE).
Initial boiling point.	> 35 °C.
Boiling range.	Not available.
Flash point.	< 23 °C.
Evaporation rate	1,5 (butyl acetate = 1) (DOW) (TETRACHLOROETHYLENE).
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Lower inflammability limit.	Not applicable.
Upper inflammability limit.	Not applicable.
Lower explosive limit.	1,8 Vol% (NIOSH) (METHYL ETHYL KETONE).
Upper explosive limit.	11,5 Vol% (NIOSH) (METHYL ETHYL KETONE).
Vapour pressure.	2,5 kPa (25°C) (TETRACHLOROETHYLENE).
Vapour density	5,76 (air =1) (DOW) (TETRACHLOROETHYLENE).
Relative density.	1,270 Kg/l
Solubility	insoluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	2,53 Log Pow (23°C) (TETRACHLOROETHYLENE).
Auto-ignition temperature.	No (DOW) (TETRACHLOROETHYLENE).
Decomposition temperature.	>150°C (TETRACHLOROETHYLENE).
Viscosity	0,844 mPas (dynamic at 25°C) (TETRACHLOROETHYLENE).
Explosive properties	No (DOW) (TETRACHLOROETHYLENE).
Oxidising properties	No (DOW) (TETRACHLOROETHYLENE).

9.2. Other information.

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EC) :	85,79 % - 1.089,58 g/litre.
VOC (volatile carbon) :	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.

TETRACHLOROETHYLENE: incombustable, however it decomposes above 150°C/302°F. Decomposition also occurs due to the action of UV rays and moisture.
BUTANONE: reacts with light metals like aluminium, and with strong oxidising agents; attacks various types of plastic. Decomposes under the effect of heat.

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.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS): stable, but may develop violent reactions in the presence of strong oxidising agents such as sulphuric and nitric acids and perchlorates. May form explosive mixtures with the air.
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE: risk of explosion on contact with: alkaline metals, aluminium, alkaline hydroxides, sodium amide. May react violently on contact with: strong bases, strong oxidising agents, alkaline earth metals, light metals, metal powders and zinc oxide.
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.

10.4. Conditions to avoid.

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

BUTANONE: avoid exposure to sources of heat.

10.5. Incompatible materials.

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

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.

TETRACHLOROETHYLENE: hydrogen chloride, phosgene, chlorine, ethane tetrachloride, other toxic chlorine compounds.

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.

This product must be handled carefully because of its possible carcinogenic effects. Anyway, currently available data do not allow us to comprehensively assess this product.
Acute effects: stinging eyes. Symptoms may include: rubescence, edema, pain and lachrymation. Ingestion may cause health problems, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.
Acute effects: contact with skin may cause: irritation, erythema, edema, dryness and chapped skin. Ingestion may cause health disorders, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.
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.
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.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

Data refers to the mix:

ACUTE TOXICITY: No data available
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: Causes skin irritation (section 3.2 of the safety data sheet)
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION: Causes serious eye irritation (section 3.2 of the safety data sheet)
RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION: May cause an allergic skin reaction. (section 3.2 of the safety data sheet)
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY: No data available
CARCINOGENICITY: Suspected of causing cancer. (section 3.2 of the safety data sheet)
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: No data available
STOT-SINGLE EXPOSURE: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. (section 3.2 of the safety data sheet)
STOT-REPEATED EXPOSURE: No data availabledata.
ASPIRATION HAZARD: No data available

Data relating to substances hazardous mixture:

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS): has a toxic effect on the CNS (encephalopathies). Irritating to the skin, conjunctivae, cornea and respiratory apparatus.
ACUTE TOXICITY:
LD50 (Oral).3523 mg/kg Rat (equivalent or similar to EU Method B.1)
LD50 (Dermal).4200 mg/kg Rabbit (Industrial Medicine 39, 215-200, 1970)
LC50 (Inhalation).26 mg/l/4h Rat(equivalent or similar to EU Method B.2)
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: Causes skin irritation. (test in vivo, Rabbit, Industrial Medicine 39, 215-200.)
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION: Causes eyes irritation (Draize Test, Rabbit, exposure time 24h)
RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION: not sensitizing. (mouse, OECD Guideline 429)
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY: negative, (Mouse, test in vivo, Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 478)
CARCINOGENICITY: negative, (mouse, Equivalent or similar to EU Method B.32)
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: NOEC = 100 ppm (parental systemic toxicity), NOAEC >500 ppm (reproductive and developmental toxicity) (Rat, Equivalent or similar to EPA OPPTS 870.3800)
STOT-SINGLE EXPOSURE: May cause respiratory irritation. (Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology, Vol 14, pp 129-137)
STOT-REPEATED EXPOSURE: Causes damage to organs: central nervous system, liver and kidneys, through prolonged or repeated exposure, (Rat, Metodo OECD Guideline 408).
ASPIRATION HAZARD: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. (Annex VI, REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008).

TETRACHLOROETHYLENE: has a toxic effect on the central and peripheral nervous system, liver, kidneys and heart. Mucous membranes and skin are affected by its irritant effect.
ACUTE TOXICITY:
LD50 (Oral).3005 mg/kg Rat (Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401)
LC50 (Inhalation).3786 ppm/4h Rat (Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403)
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: Causes skin irritation. (Rabbit, OECD Guideline 404)
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION: Causes eyes irritation (Annex VI, REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION: sensitizing weak (mouse, OECD Guideline 429, GLP)
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY: negative, (Mouse, test in vivo, Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 474)
CARCINOGENICITY: LOAEC = 100 ppm (Mouse, Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 451)
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: NOAEL = 100 ppm (parental systemic toxicity), NOAEL = 1000 ppm (effects on fertility), NOAEL = 100 ppm (development toxicity) (Rat, EPA OTS 798.4700, GLP)
STOT-SINGLE EXPOSURE: May cause respiratory irritation. (Annex VI, REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
STOT-REPEATED EXPOSURE:
Oral: LOAEL= 390 mg/kg bw/day (Mouse, Publication Environ Health Perspect. 21; 7-16)
Inalation: LOAEC = 200 ppm (Rat, Carcinogenicity study report)
ASPIRATION HAZARD: No data available.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

ACUTE TOXICITY:
LD50 (Oral).2193 mg/kg Rat (read-across from supporting substance, Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 423)
LD50 (Dermal).6480 mg/kg Rabbit (Shell Chemical Company. Vol. MSDS-5390-4)
LC50 (Inhalation).5000 ppm Rat (Rif. SDS Brenntag)
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: negative (Rabbit, Read-across from supporting substance, OECD Guideline 404, GLP)
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION: Causes eyes irritation (Rabbit, Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405)
RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION: negative (Guinea pig, OECD Guideline 406, GLP)
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY: negative (Mouse, Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 474)
CARCINOGENICITY: No data available
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: NOAEL = 1644 mg/kg/day (Rat, Read-across from supporting substance, Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 416)
STOT-SINGLE EXPOSURE: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. (Annex VI, REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
STOT-REPEATED EXPOSURE: NOAEC (inalation) = 5041 ppm (Rat, Equivalente o similare to OECD Guideline 413, GLP)
ASPIRATION HAZARD: No data available.

HYDROCARBONS, C9, AROMATICS
ACUTE TOXICITY:
LD50 (Oral).3492 mg/kg Rat (Study report ECHA)
LD50 (Dermal).3160 mg/kg Rabbit (Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402)
LC50 (Inhalation).6193 ppm/4h Rat (Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403, GLP)
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: Causes skin irritation. (Ref. SDS supplier)
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION: Causes eye irritation. (Ref. SDS supplier)
STOT-SINGLE EXPOSURE: May cause respiratory irritation and ay cause drowsiness or dizziness. (Ref. SDS supplier)
ASPIRATION HAZARD: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. (Ref. SDS supplier).

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.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

LC50 - for Fish.	2,6 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss (OECD TG 203)
Chronic NOEC for Fish.	1,3 mg/l 56d Oncorhynchus mykiss (Appl. Sci. Branch, Eng. Res. Cent. Denver, CO: 15p.)
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea.	1,17 mg/l 7d Ceriodaphnia dubia (Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety 39, 136-146)

TETRACHLOROETHYLENE

LC50 - for Fish.	5 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss (Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology 28 (1), 7- 10)
EC50 - for Crustacea.	8,5 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna (ASTM 1980)
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants.	3,64 mg/l/72h Chlamydomonas reinhardtii (Environmental Science Pollution Research International 1; 223-228)
Chronic NOEC for Fish.	234 mg/l Jordanella floridae (Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology 20, 94-102)
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea.	0,51 mg/l Daphnia magna (ASTM Draft No. 4)

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

LC50 - for Fish.	2993 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas (OECD Guideline 203, GLP)
EC50 - for Crustacea.	308 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna (OECD Guideline 202, GLP)
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants.	1972 mg/l/72h Selenastrum capricornutum (OECD Guideline 201, GLP)

HYDROCARBONS, C9, AROMATICS

LC50 - for Fish.	9,2 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss (OECD Guideline 203, GLP)
EC50 - for Crustacea.	3,2 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna (OECD Guideline 202, GLP)
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants.	2,6 mg/l/72h Raphidocelis subcapitata (OECD Guideline 201, GLP)

12.2. Persistence and degradability.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
Solubility in water. mg/l 100 - 1000 Handbook of aqueous solubility data.
Rapidly biodegradable.

OECD Guideline 301 F, GLP

TETRACHLOROETHYLENE
Solubility in water. 150 mg/l
NOT rapidly biodegradable.

Modified shake flask closed bottle biodegradation test

METHYL ETHYL KETONE
Solubility in water. > 10000 mg/l
Rapidly biodegradable.

(OECD Guideline 301 D, GLP)

HYDROCARBONS, C9, AROMATICS
Rapidly biodegradable.

Biodegradazione 78% in 28 d (OECD Guideline 301 F)

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water. 3,12 American Chemical Society, Washington DC
BCF. 25,9 Appl. Sci. Branch, Eng. Res. Cent. Denver, CO: 15p.

TETRACHLOROETHYLENE
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water. 2,53
BCF. 49

METHYL ETHYL KETONE
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water. 0,3

12.4. Mobility in soil.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
Partition coefficient: soil/water. 2,73 equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 121

TETRACHLOROETHYLENE
Partition coefficient: soil/water. 2,15

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: 1993

14.2. UN proper shipping name.

ADR / RID:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. MIXTURE (Contens: METHYL ETHYL KETONE, HYDROCARBONS, C9, AROMATICS)
IMDG:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. MIXTURE (Contens: METHYL ETHYL KETONE, HYDROCARBONS, C9, AROMATICS)
IATA:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. MIXTURE (Contens: METHYL ETHYL KETONE, HYDROCARBONS, C9, AROMATICS)

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: II

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: 33	Limited Quantities: 1 L	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
	Special Provision: -		
IMDG:	EMS: F-E, S-E,	Limited Quantities: 1 L	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 60 L	Packaging instructions: 364
	Pass.:	Maximum quantity: 5 L	Packaging instructions: 353
	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. P5b FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS
E2 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

Product.

Point *3. Liquid substances or mixtures fulfilling the criteria for any of the following hazard classes or categories set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/ 2008:*
(a) hazard classes 2.1 to 2.4, 2.6 and 2.7, 2.8 types A and B, 2.9, 2.10, 2.12, 2.13 categories 1 and 2, 2.14 categories 1 and 2, 2.15 types A to F;
(b) hazard classes 3.1 to 3.6, 3.7 adverse effects on sexual function and fertility or on development, 3.8 effects other than narcotic effects, 3.9 and 3.10;
(c) hazard class 4.1;
(d) hazard class 5.1.

Point *40. Substances classified as flammable gases category 1 or 2, flammable liquids categories 1, 2 or 3, flammable solids category 1 or 2, substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases, category 1, 2 or 3, pyrophoric liquids category 1 or pyrophoric solids category 1, regardless of whether they appear in Part 3 of Annex VI to that Regulation or not*.

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH).

None.

Substances subject to authorisarion (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.

Product not intended for uses provided for by Dir. 2004/42/CE.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment.

A chemical safety assessment has been performed for the following contained substances.

TETRACHLOROETHYLENE

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

HYDROCARBONS, C9, AROMATICS

SECTION 16. Other information.

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

Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity, category 2
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
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
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
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).

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4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
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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.

Training for workers:
Worker training should include content, updates and duration depending on the risk profiles assigned to the business sectors they belong.

Classification according to Regulation (EC) Nr. 1272/2008	**Classification procedure**
Flam. Liq. 2, H225	Calculation method
Carc. 2, H351	Calculation method
Eye Irrit. 2, H319	Calculation method
Skin Irrit. 2, H315	Calculation method
Skin Sens. 1, H317	Calculation method
STOT SE 3, H336	Calculation method
Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	Calculation method

Changes to previous review:
The following sections were modified:
14.