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# Safety Data Sheet

According to U.S.A. Federal Hazcom 2012



### 2. Hazards identification

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

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200). The product thus requires a safety datasheet.

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

Classification and Hazard Statement Flammable liquid, category 4 Eye irritation, category 2 Skin sensitization, category 1 Hazard pictograms:



Signal words:

Warning

Hazard statements: H227 H319 H317

Combustible liquid. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Combustible liquid. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.



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#### 2. Hazards identification ... / >>

Precautionary statements:	
Prevention:	
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P261	Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.
P264	Wash the hands thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Response:	
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to
	do. Continue rinsing.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice / attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice / attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of water /
P370+P378	In case of fire: use CO2, sand, powder to extinguish.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Storage:	
P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Disposal:	
P501	Dispose of contents / container according to applicable law.

#### 2.2. Other hazards

Information not available

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

#### 3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification:
<b>2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)E</b> CAS 112-34-5	<b>THANOL</b> 57 ≤ x < 59	Eye irritation, category 2 H319
EC 203-961-6		
INDEX 603-096-0 REACH Reg. 01-211947		
ACID BLACK 63: 3		
CAS	15 ≤ x < 16	Eye irritation, category 2 H319, Skin sensitization, category 1 H317
EC 915-756-5		
INDEX REACH Reg. 01-212076	\$1535-51	
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANC		
CAS 107-98-2	15 ≤ x < 16	Flammable liquid, category 3 H226, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336
EC 203-539-1		
INDEX 603-064-0		
REACH Reg. 01-211945	57435-35	
SOLVENT YELLOW 21		
CAS 5601-29-6	$0.1 \le x \le 0.4$	Eye irritation, category 2 H319, Skin sensitization, category 1 H317, Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3 H412
EC 227-022-5 INDEX		
REACH Reg. 01-212011	19703-62	
* There is a batch to batch	variation.	

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

## 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. Wash immediately with plenty of water. If irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. In the event of breathing difficulties, get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person, unless authorised by a doctor.

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#### 4. First-aid measures ... / >>

#### 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 not available

### 5. Fire-fighting 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 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).

#### 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. 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

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

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

Store only in the original container. Store in a cool and well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks

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#### 7. Handling and storage ... / >>

and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

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

Information not available

### 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

USA USA	NIOSH-REL CAL/OSHA-PEL	NIOSH publication No. 2005-149, 3th printing, 2007. California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal-OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs).			
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2022/431; Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.			
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2022			

			4	2-(2-0010716		ANOL	
Threshold Limit Value							
Туре	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15	min	Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
OEL	EU	67.5	10	101.2	15		
TLV-ACGIH	-	66	10			INHAL	

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL						
Threshold Limit	Value					
Туре	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15	min	Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-	184	50	368	100	
OEL	EU	375	100	568	150	SKIN
CAL/OSHA	USA	360	100	540	150	SKIN
NIOSH	USA	360	100	540	150	

Legend:

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

#### 8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration. Personal protective equipment must comply with current regulations. HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves.

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138): 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 I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear. Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing. EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133).

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 NIOSH certified filter, whose limit of use will be defined by the manufacturer (NIOSH 42 CFR 84, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134). 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 or external air-intake breathing apparatus. For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard NIOSH 42 CFR 84, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.



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HAND PROTECTION: Protect hands with work gloves for protection from chemical agents in nitrile or fluoroelastomer (EN 374-1: 2016) at least type B or higher based on the risk assessment carried out by the company. Breakthrough time> 480 minutes. Material thickness: NITRILE

short contact> 0.38 mm prolonged contact> 0.55 mm FLUOROELASTOMER short contact> 0.50 mm prolonged contact> 1.50 mm

# 9. Physical and chemical properties

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

Properties		Value			Information
Appearance		liquid			
Colour		black			
Odour		characteristic			
Odour threshold		not available			
рН		not available			Reason for missing data:substance/mixture is non-polar/aprotic (eg: an organic solvent mixture)
Melting point / freezing point		not available			,
Initial boiling point	>	35 °C	(95 °F)		
Boiling range		not available	· /		
Flash point		72 °C		(161,6 °F)	
Evaporation rate		not available		. ,	
Flammability		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		1.03 g/cm3			
Solubility		not available			
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			
2. Other information					
Total solids (250°C / 482°F)		16,33 %			
VOC :		15,85 % - 16	3,25	g/litre	

## **10. Stability and reactivity**

#### 10.1. Reactivity

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

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL Dissolves various plastic materials.Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

Absorbs and disolves 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

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL May react with: oxidising substances.May form peroxides with: oxygen.Develops hydrogen on contact with: aluminium.May form



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#### 10. Stability and reactivity ... / >>

#### explosive mixtures with: air. 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

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

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL Avoid exposure to: air. 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL Avoid exposure to: air. **10.5. Incompatible materials** 

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL

Incompatible with: oxidising substances, strong acids, alkaline metals.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Incompatible with: oxidising substances, strong acids, alkaline metals.

#### 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.

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL May develop: hydrogen.

#### 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 effects

Metabolism, 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

2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL LD50 (Oral): LD50 (Dermal):

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL LD50 (Oral): LD50 (Dermal): LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 3384 mg/kg Rat 2700 mg/kg Rabbit

4016 mg/kg ratto 2000 mg/kg ratto 7000 ppm/4h ratto 6h



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#### 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

ACID BLACK 63: 3 LD50 (Oral): LD50 (Dermal):

5000 mg/kg Ratto 2000 mg/kg Ratto

#### SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

#### SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Sensitising for the skin

#### GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Carcinogenicity Assessment: 107-98-2 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACGIH:: A4 111-76-2 2-BUTOXYETHANOL ACGIH:: A3

IARC:3

#### REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

### 12. Ecological information

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

#### 12.1. Toxicity

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL	
LC50 - for Fish	20800 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 21000 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	1000 mg/l/72h Selenastrum capricornutum
ACID BLACK 63: 3	
LC50 - for Fish	100 mg/l/96h

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#### **12.** Ecological information ... / >>

EC50 - for Crustacea	100 mg/l/48h
12.2. Persistence and degradability	
2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL	
Solubility in water Rapidly degradable	1000 - 10000 mg/l
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL	
Solubility in water Rapidly degradable	1000 - 10000 mg/l
ACID BLACK 63: 3	
Solubility in water	31-85 mg/l
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential	
2-(2-BUTOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	1
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	< 1
BCF	< 2
ACID BLACK 63: 3	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	1.3
12.4. Mobility in soil	

Information not available

#### 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  $\geq$  than 0,1%.

#### 12.6. Other adverse effects

Information not available

## 13. Disposal considerations

#### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse, when possible. Neat product residues should be considered special non-hazardous waste. 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

The product is not dangerous under current provisions of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and by Rail (RID), of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), and of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations.

#### 14.1. UN number

not applicable



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### 14. Transport information ... / >>

#### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

not applicable

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

not applicable

#### 14.4. Packing group

not applicable

#### 14.5. Environmental hazards

not applicable

#### 14.6. Special precautions for user

not applicable

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

Information not relevant

## 15. Regulatory information

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

U.S. Federal Regulations

#### TSCA:

All components of this product are listed on US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory or are exempt from the listing / notification requirements.

Clean Air Act Section 112(b): 107-98-2 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol ethers)

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances: No component(s) listed.

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances: No component(s) listed.

Clean Water Act – Priority Pollutants: No component(s) listed.

Clean Water Act – Toxic Pollutants: No component(s) listed.

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals): No component(s) listed.

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals): No component(s) listed.

EPA List of Lists: 313 Category Code: 107-98-2 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol ethers)

EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ: No component(s) listed.

EPCRA 304 EHS RQ: No component(s) listed.

CERCLA RQ:



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#### 15. Regulatory information ... / >>

No component(s) listed.

EPCRA 313 TRI: 107-98-2 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol ethers) RCRA Code: No component(s) listed.

CAA 112 (r) RMP TQ: No component(s) listed.

#### State Regulations

Massachussetts: 111-76-2 107-98-2	2-BUTOXYETHANOL 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol ethers)
Minnesota: 111-76-2 107-98-2	2-BUTOXYETHANOL 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol ethers)
New Jersey: 111-76-2 107-98-2	2-BUTOXYETHANOL 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol ethers)
New York: No component(s) li	sted.
Pennsylvania: 111-76-2	2-BUTOXYETHANOL

107-98-2	1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol ethers)
California: 111-76-2	2-BUTOXYETHANOL

107-98-2 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (Glycol ethers)

Proposition 65:

This product does not contain any substances know to the State of California to cause cancer, reproductive harm or birth defects.

International Regulations

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to Regulation (EU) 649/2012: None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

#### 16. Other information

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

Elemental liquid and veneur
Flammable liquid and vapour.
Combustible liquid.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

LEGEND:

- 313 CATEGORY CODE: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act Section 313 Category Code

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAA 112 ® RMP TQ: Risk Management Plan Threshold Quantity (Clean Air Act Section 112®)
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CERCLA RQ: Reportable Quantity (Comprehensive Environment Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)
- CLP: Regulation (EC) 1272/2008
- DEA: Drug Enforcement Administration



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#### 16. Other information ... / >>

- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency
- EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act
- EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Threshold Planning Quantity (Section 302 Category Code)
- EPCRA 304 EHS RQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Reportable Quantity (Section 304 Category Code)
- EPCRA 313 TRI: Toxics Release Inventory (Section 313 Category Code)
- 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
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- RCRA Code: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Code
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 1907/2006
- REL: Recommended exposure limit
- 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.
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

#### GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- GHS rev. 3
- The Merck Index. 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- Niosh Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
- INRS Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) Italy
- 6 NYCRR part 597
- Cal/OSHA website
- California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act
- EPA website
- Hazard Comunication Standard (HCS 2012)
- IARC website
- List Of Lists EPA: Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112® of the Clean Air Act
- Massachussetts 105 CMR Department of public health 670.000: "Right to Know"
- Minensota Chapter 5206 Departemnt Of Labor and Industry Hazardous Substances, Employee "Right to Know".
- New Jersey Worker and Community Right to know Act N.J.S.A.
- NTP. 2011. Report on Carcinogens, 12th Edition.
- OSHA website
- Pennsylvania, Hazardous Substance List, Chapter 323

Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses. Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

#### CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION

Product classification derives from criteria established by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200), unless determined otherwise in Section 11 and 12. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Changes to previous review: The following sections were modified: 01 / 03 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 15 / 16.