



Tenax Spa WAX REMOVER

Revision nr.2
Dated 5/18/2015
Printed on 10/2/2015
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Safety data sheet according to U.S.A. Federal Hazcom 2012

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name **WAX 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, 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 USA – 7606 Whitehall Executive Center Drive - Unit 400 - Charlotte NC 28273 Tel. +1 704-583-1173 - Tel: (800) 341 0432 - Fax +1 704-583-3166 - info@tenaxusa.com**

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to **1-800-5355053 (1-352-323-3500 international)**

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 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 2
Reproductive toxicity, category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1
Aspiration hazard, category 1
Eye irritation, category 2
Skin irritation, category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes serious eye irritation.
Causes skin irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words: **Danger**

Hazard statements:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements:

Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.



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SECTION 2. Hazards identification. ... / >>

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P240	Ground / bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical / ventilating / lighting / . . . / equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260	Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P264	Wash . . . thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do no eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves / clothing and eye / face protection.
Response:	
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of water / . . .
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water / shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P321	Specific treatment (see . . . on this label).
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370+P378	In case of fire: use . . . to extinguish.
Storage:	
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
Disposal:	
P501	Dispose of contents / container according to applicable law.

2.2. Other hazards.

The product is not classified as hazardous for environment pursuant to the provisions set forth in EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP).

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients.

3.1. Substances.

Information not relevant.

3.2. Mixtures.

Contains:

Identification.	Conc. %.	Classification:
ETHYL ACETATE CAS. 141-78-6	30 - 50	Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Eye irritation, category 2 H319, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336
METHYL ETHYL KETONE CAS. 78-93-3	20 - 30	Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Eye irritation, category 2 H319, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), MEDIUM ALIPHATIC CAS. 64742-88-7	20 - 30	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1 H372, Aspiration hazard, category 1 H304
TOLUENE CAS. 108-88-3	10 - 20	Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Reproductive toxicity, category 2 H361d, Aspiration hazard, category 1 H304, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2 H373, Skin irritation, category 2 H315, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER CAS. 34590-94-8	5 - 10	
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE CAS. 108-65-6	5 - 10	Flammable liquid, category 3 H226

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.

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

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



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SECTION 4. First aid measures. ... / >>

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).

Information not available.



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SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

8.1. Control parameters.

Regulatory References:

USA	NIOSH-REL	NIOSH publication No. 2005-149, 3th printing, 2007.
USA	OSHA-PEL	Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits for Air Contaminants TABLE Z-1-1910.1000.
USA	CAL/OSHA-PEL	California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal-OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs).
EU	OEL EU TLV-ACGIH	Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC. ACGIH 2014

ETHYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
TLV-ACGIH	-	1441	400		
OSHA	USA	1400	400		
CAL/OSHA	USA	1.4	400		
NIOSH	USA	1400	400		

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
OEL	EU	600	200	900	300
TLV-ACGIH	-	590	200	885	300
OSHA	USA	590	200		
CAL/OSHA	USA	590	200	885	300
NIOSH	USA	590	200	885	300

TOLUENE

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OEL	EU	192	50	384	100	SKIN.
TLV-ACGIH	-	75.4	20			
OSHA	USA		200		300	
CAL/OSHA	USA	37	10	560 (C)	500 (C)	SKIN.
NIOSH	USA	375	100	560	150	

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	SKIN.
CAL/OSHA	USA	541	100	811	150	SKIN.

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-	606	100	909	150	SKIN.
OEL	EU	308	50			SKIN.
OSHA	USA	600	100			SKIN.
CAL/OSHA	USA	600	100	900	150	SKIN.
NIOSH	USA	600	100	900	150	SKIN.

TLV of solvent mixture: 332 mg/m3.



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SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection. ... / >>

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.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

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

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138).

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 III 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 (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133).

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

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, 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 and 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.

SECTION 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.		
Melting point / freezing point.		Not available.		
Initial boiling point.	>	35 °C.	(95 °F)	
Boiling range.		Not available.		
Flash point.	<	23 °C.	(73,4 °F)	
Evaporation rate		Not available.		
Flammability (solid, gas)		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		
Relative density.		0.840	Kg/l	
Solubility		soluble in organic solvents		
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water		Not available.		
Auto-ignition temperature.		Not available.		
Decomposition temperature.		Not available.		
Viscosity		Not available.		
Explosive properties		Not available.		
Oxidising properties		Not available.		

9.2. Other information.

VOC :	100,00 %	-	840,00	g/litre.
VOC (volatile carbon) :	69,70 %	-	585,48	g/litre.

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.

10.1. Reactivity.

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

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM: can form flammable mixtures with the air.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM: can form flammable mixtures with the air.



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SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity. ... / >>

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM: can form flammable mixtures with the air.

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

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HEAVY AROM: can form flammable mixtures with the air.

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, chlorosulfuric acid, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with the air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid.

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid 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, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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.



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SECTION 11. Toxicological information. ... / >>

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

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

TOLUENE

LD50 (Oral). 5580 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal). 12124 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation). 28.1 mg/l/4h Rat

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

LD50 (Oral). 2737 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal). 6480 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation). 23.5 mg/l/8h Rat

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), MEDIUM ALIPHATIC

LD50 (Oral). > 5000 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal). > 2000 mg/kg Rabbit

Carcinogenicity Assessment:

108-88-3 TOLUENE
ACGIH:: A4
IARC:3

SECTION 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.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), MEDIUM ALIPHATIC

LC50 - for Fish. 2 mg/l/96h *Oncorhynchus mykiss*
EC50 - for Crustacea. 1.4 mg/l/48h *Daphnia magna*

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.

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

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

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water. > 10000 mg/l
Rapidly biodegradable.

TOLUENE

Solubility in water. mg/l 100 - 1000
Rapidly biodegradable.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Solubility in water. > 10000 mg/l
Rapidly biodegradable.

ETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water. > 10000 mg/l
Rapidly biodegradable.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), MEDIUM ALIPHATIC

Rapidly biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.



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SECTION 12. Ecological information. ... / >>

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water.	0.0043
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water.	1.2
TOLUENE Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water. BCF.	2.73 90
METHYL ETHYL KETONE Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water.	0.3
ETHYL ACETATE Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water. BCF.	0.68 30

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 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 dangerous goods transport regulations.

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: UN: 1993

14.2. UN proper shipping name.

ADR / RID: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ETHYL ACETATE; METHYL ETHYL KETONE)
IMDG: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ETHYL ACETATE; METHYL ETHYL KETONE)
IATA: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ETHYL ACETATE; METHYL ETHYL KETONE)

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



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SECTION 14. Transport information. ... / >>

14.5. Environmental hazards.

ADR / RID: NO
IMDG: NO
IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user.

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 33	Limited Quantities 1 L	Tunnel restriction code (D/E)
	Special Provision: 640D		
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.

U.S. Federal Regulations:

TSCA:

All components are listed on TSCA Inventory.

Clean Air Act Section 112(b):

34590-94-8	DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER (Glycol ethers)
108-88-3	TOLUENE
78-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE

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:

108-88-3	TOLUENE
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Clean Water Act – Toxic Pollutants:

108-88-3	TOLUENE
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DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals):

No component(s) listed.

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals):

108-88-3	TOLUENE
78-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE

EPA List of Lists:

313 Category Code:

34590-94-8	DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER (Glycol ethers)
108-88-3	TOLUENE

EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ:

No component(s) listed.

EPCRA 304 EHS RQ:

No component(s) listed.

CERCLA RQ:

108-88-3	TOLUENE
78-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE
141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE



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SECTION 15. Regulatory information. ... / >>

EPCRA 313 TRI:

34590-94-8 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER (Glycol ethers)
108-88-3 TOLUENE

RCRA Code:

108-88-3 TOLUENE
78-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE
141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

CAA 112 (r) RMP TQ:

No component(s) listed.

State Regulations.

Massachussets:

34590-94-8 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER (Glycol ethers)
108-88-3 TOLUENE
78-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE
141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

Minnesota:

34590-94-8 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER (Glycol ethers)
108-88-3 TOLUENE
78-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE
141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

New Jersey:

34590-94-8 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER (Glycol ethers)
108-88-3 TOLUENE
78-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE
141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

New York:

108-88-3 TOLUENE
78-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE
141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

Pennsylvania:

34590-94-8 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER (Glycol ethers)
108-88-3 TOLUENE
78-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE
141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

California:

34590-94-8 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER (Glycol ethers)
108-88-3 TOLUENE
78-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE
141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

Proposition 65:

WARNING! This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or reproductive harm.

108-88-3 TOLUENE D

International Regulations.

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.

Candadian WHMIS.

Information not available.



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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
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1
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
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
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.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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
- CAA 112 ® RMP TQ: Risk Management Plan Threshold Quantity (Clean Air Act Section 112®)
- CAS NUMBER: 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: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DEA: Drug Enforcement Administration
- 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
- 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 STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average 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



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SECTION 16. Other information. ... / >>

- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- ECHA website

- 6 NYCRR part 597
- Cal/OSHA website
- California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act
- EPA website
- Hazard Communication 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
- Massachusetts 105 CMR Department of public health 670.000: "Right to Know"
- Minnesota Chapter 5206 Department 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.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

09.