Safety Data Sheet

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code:	**VN106.77.0000**
Product name	**NC VARNISH SEALER**

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

Intended use	**CELLULOSIC SANDING SEALER**

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name	**KAYALAR KIMYA SAN.VE TIC.A.S.**
Full address	**Tepeören Kimya Sanayicileri O.S.B, Tem Yanyol F1 Blok**
District and Country	**34956 Istanbul (Tuzla)** **TURKEY**
	Tel. +90 216-5930727
	Fax +90 216-5931850
e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet	**help@kayalarkimya.com.tr**
Product distribution by	**Kayalar Kimya San. Ve Tic. A.S.**

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to	**+90 216-5930727 ; HEADQUARTERS: KAYALAR KIMYA SAN.VE TIC. A.Ş. TURKEY TEL:+90 216-5930727 / SPAIN OFFICE: KAYALAR KIMYA ESPANA S.L. TEL:952206183 MOBILE:665656580 / INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE TOXICOLOGIA TEL: 915620420**

2. Hazards identification.

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture.

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and/or EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of EC Regulationn 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.

2.1.1. Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and following amendments and adjustments.

Hazard classification and indication:

Flam. Liq. 2	H225
Repr. 2	H361d
Asp. Tox. 1	H304
STOT RE 2	H373
Eye Irrit. 2	H319
Skin Irrit. 2	H315
STOT SE 3	H336

2.1.2. Directive 67/548/EEC and following amendments and adjustments.

Danger Symbols:	F-Xn
R phrases:	11-36/38-48/20-63-65-67

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

2.2. Label elements.

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Pictograms:

Warning: Danger

Hazard indication:

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs <or state all organs affected, if known> through prolonged or repeated exposure <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Caution recommendations:

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat / sparks / open flames / hot surfaces. No smoking.
P280	Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.

Contains: TOLUENE

2.3. Other hazards.

Information not available.

3. Composition/information on ingredients.

3.1. Substances.

Information not relevant.

3.2. Mixtures.

Contains:

Identification.	Conc. %.	Classification 67/548/EEC.	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP).
TOLUENE			
CAS. 108-88-3	30 - 45	Repr. Cat. 3 R63, R67, F R11, Xn R48/20, Xn R65, Xi R38	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Repr. 2 H361d, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336
EC. 203-625-9			
INDEX. 601-021-00-3			
INERT			
CAS. -	10 - 20		
EC. -			
INDEX. -			
ACETONE			
CAS. 67-64-1	10 - 15	R66, R67, F R11, Xi R36	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC. 200-662-2			
INDEX. 606-001-00-8			
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL			
CAS. 78-83-1	5 - 10	R10, R67, Xi R37/38, Xi R41	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, STOT SE 3 H336
EC. 201-148-0			
INDEX. 603-108-00-1			

Nitrocellulose
CAS. *9004-70-0* 5 - 10 R67, F R11, Xi R36
EC. -
INDEX. -

SEC-BUTYL ACETATE
CAS. *105-46-4* 4 - 5 R66, F R11, Note C Flam. Liq. 2 H225, EUH066, Note C
EC. *203-300-1*
INDEX. *607-026-00-7*

ZINC STEARATE
CAS. *557-05-1* 3 - 4
EC. *209-151-9*
INDEX. -

ETHYL ACETATE
CAS. *141-78-6* 2 - 3 R66, R67, F R11, Xi R36 Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC. *205-500-4*
INDEX. *607-022-00-5*

2-BUTOXYETHANOL
CAS. *111-76-2* 1 - 2 Xn R20/21/22, Xi R36/38 Acute Tox. 4 H332, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315
EC. *203-905-0*
INDEX. *603-014-00-0*

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
CAS. *1330-20-7* 1 - 2 R10, Xn R20/21, Xi R38, Note C Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Note C
EC. *215-535-7*
INDEX. *601-022-00-9*

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

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

4. First aid measures.

4.1. Description of first aid measures.
EYES: Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical advice.
SKIN: Wash immediately with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before using them again.
INHALATION: Remove to open air. If breathing is irregular, seek medical advice.
INGESTION: Obtain immediate medical attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed.
For symptoms and effects caused by the contained substances see chap. 11.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.
Follow doctor's orders.

5. Firefighting measures.

5.1. Extinguishing media.
SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
The extinction equipment should contain carbon dioxide, foam or chemical powders. For product leaks and spills that have not caught fire, nebulised water can be used to dispel flammable fumes and protect the individuals taking part in stemming the leak.
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA WHICH SHALL NOT BE USED FOR SAFETY REASONS
Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture.
HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion.
Do not breathe combustion products (carbon oxide, toxic pyrolysis products, etc).

5.3. Advice for firefighters.
GENERAL INFORMATION
Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.
SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

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

6. Accidental release measures.

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.

Eliminate sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the air in which the leak occurred. If there are no contraindications, spray solid products with water to prevent the formation of dust. Use breathing equipment if fumes or powders are released into the air. Block the leakage if there is no hazard. Do not handle damaged containers or leaked product before donning appropriate protective gear. Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. For information on risks for the environmental and health, respiratory tract protection, ventilation and personal protection equipment, refer to the other sections of this sheet.

6.2. Environmental precautions.

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

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.

For liquid products, suck into a suitable container (made of material not incompatible with the product) and soak up any leaked product with absorbent inert material (sand, vermiculite, diatomeous earth, Kieselguhr, etc). Collect the majority of the remaining material and deposit in containers for disposal. For solid products, use spark proof mechanical tools to collect the leaked product and place in plastic containers. If there are no contraindications, use jets of water to eliminate product residues. Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections.

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

7. Handling and storage.

7.1. Precautions for safe handling.

Avoid the accumulation of electrostatic charges.

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

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

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Store the containers sealed and in a well ventilated place.

7.3. Specific end use(s).

Information not available.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

Safety glasses, adequate ventilation.

8.1. Control parameters.

Name	Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
			mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TOLUENE	TLV-ACGIH			20			Skin
	OEL	EU	192	50	384	100	Skin
	OEL	IRL		50		150	Skin
	WEL	UK		50		150	Skin
ACETONE	TLV-ACGIH			500		750	
	OEL	EU	1210	500			
	OEL	IRL		500			
	WEL	UK		500		1500	
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	TLV-ACGIH			50			Skin
	OEL	IRL		50		75	Skin
	WEL	UK		50		75	Skin
SEC-BUTYL ACETATE	TLV-ACGIH			200			
	OEL	IRL		200		250	
	WEL	UK		200		250	

ETHYL ACETATE	TLV-ACGIH			400			
	OEL	IRL		400			
	WEL	UK		200		400	
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	TLV-ACGIH			20			Skin
	OEL	EU	98	20	246	50	Skin
	OEL	IRL		20		50	Skin
	WEL	UK		25		50	Skin
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)	TLV-ACGIH			100		150	Skin
	OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	Skin
	OEL	IRL		50		100	Skin
	WEL	UK		50		100	Skin

8.2. Exposure controls.

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protection equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration or bad air vent. If such operations do not make it possible to keep the concentration of the product below the permitted workplace exposure thresholds a suitable respiratory tract protection must be used. See product label for hazard details during use. Ask your chemical substance suppliers for advice when choosing personal protection equipment. Personal protection equipment must comply with the rules in force indicated below.
HAND PROTECTION
Protect hands with category II (ref. Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN 374) work gloves, such as those in PVC, neoprene, nitryl or equivalent. The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: degradation, breakage times and permeation. Work glove resistance to preparations should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. Gloves' limit depends on the duration of exposure.
EYE PROTECTION
Wear protective airtight goggles (ref. standard EN 166).
SKIN PROTECTION
Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (ref. Directive 89/686/CEE and standard EN 344). Wash body with soap and water after removing overalls.
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
If the threshold value for one or more of the substances present in the preparation for daily exposure in the workplace or to a fraction established by the company's prevention and protection service is exceeded, wear a mask with an AX or universal filter, the class (1, 2 or 3) of which must be chosen according to the limit concentration of use (ref. standard EN 141).
The use of breathing protection equipment, such as masks with organic vapour and dust/mist cartridges, is necessary in the absence of technical measures limiting worker exposure. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.
If the substance in question is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the relative exposure limit and in the event of an emergency, or when exposure levels are unknown or the concentration of oxygen in the workplace is less than 17% volume, wear self-contained, open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (ref. standard EN 137) or fresh air hose breathing apparatus for use with full face mask, half mask or mouthpiece (ref. standard EN 138).
An emergency eye washing and shower system must be provided.
The product must be used in a closed cycle, in well-aired environments fitted with strong localised aspiration systems (capture speed > 1.5 m/s), otherwise it is compulsory to use the personal protection equipment indicated and always in well-aired environments fitted with strong localised aspiration systems (capture speed > 1.5 m/s).
In the presence of risks of exposure to splashes or squirts during work, adequate mouth, nose and eye protection should be used to prevent accidental absorption.
In the event of prolonged worker exposure, verify the possibility of operating in a closed circuit or of reorganising the work cycle to avoid repetitive exposure; make sure the PPE used is as efficient as possible.

9. Physical and chemical properties.

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Appearance		viscous liquid
Colour		yellowish
Odour		characteristic of solvent
Odour threshold.		Not available.
pH.		Not available.
Melting or freezing point.		Not available.
Boiling point.		Not available.
Distillation range.		Not available.
Flash point.	<	21 °C.
Evaporation Rate		Not available.
Flammability of solids and gases		Not available.
Lower inflammability limit.		Not available.
Upper inflammability limit.		Not available.
Lower explosive limit.		Not available.
Upper explosive limit.		Not available.

Vapour pressure.	Not available.
Vapour density	Not available.
Specific gravity.	0,938 ± 0,03 Kg/l
Solubility	soluble in organic solvents
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Ignition temperature.	Not available.
Decomposition temperature.	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.
Reactive Properties	Not available.

9.2. Other information.

VOC (Directive 1999/13/EC) :	76.59 %
VOC (volatile carbon) :	58.13 %

10. Stability and reactivity.

Stable. Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents.

10.1. Reactivity.

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

TOLUENE: breaks down in sunlight.
ACETONE: decomposes under the effect of heat.
2-BUTOXYETHANOL: decomposes in the presence of heat.
ETHYL ACETATE: decomposes slowly into acetic acid and ethanol under the effect of light, air and water.

10.2. Chemical stability.

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

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).
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.
ACETONE: risk of explosion on contact with: bromine trifluoride, difluoro dioxide, hydrogen peroxide, nitrosyl chloride, 2-methyl-1,3 butadiene, nitromethane, nitrosyl perchlorate. Can react dangerously with: potassium tert-butoxide, alkaline hydroxides, bromine, bromoform, isoprene, sodium, sulphur dioxide, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, nitric acid, chloroform, peroxymonosulphuric acid, phosphoryl chloride, chromosulphuric acid, fluorine, strong oxidising agents. Develops flammable gases with nitrosyl perchlorate.
2-BUTOXYETHANOL: can react dangerously with: aluminium, oxidising agents. Forms peroxide with 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, electrostatic discharge and all sources of ignition.

ACETONE: avoid exposure to sources of heat and naked flames.
2-BUTOXYETHANOL: avoid exposure to sources of heat and naked flames.
ETHYL ACETATE: avoid exposure to light, sources of heat and naked flames.

10.5. Incompatible materials.

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

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.

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

ACETONE: ketenes and other irritating compounds.
2-BUTOXYETHANOL: hydrogen.

11. Toxicological information.

Respiratory irritant. Typical TLV / STEL 10 mg/m3.

Toxicity data

ORL-RAT LD50 > 10000 mg kg-1
ORL-MUS LD50 > 10000 mg kg-1
IPR-MUS LD50 354 mg kg-1

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11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

Acute effects: stinging eyes. Symptoms may include: rubescence, edema, pain and lachrymation. Contact with skin may cause: irritation, erythema, edema, dryness and chapped skin. Vapour inhalation may slightly irritate the upper respiratory tract. Ingestion may cause health disorders, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.
This product may cause functional disorders or morphological mutations after repeated or prolonged exposure by inhalation of a quantity of 0.25 mg/l/6h/day or lower.
This product must be handled carefully because of its possible teratogenic effects, which may be toxic and damage the foetus development.
The introduction of even small quantities of this liquid into the respiratory system in case of ingestion or vomit may cause bronchopneumonia and pulmonary edema.
This product 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.

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.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS): has a toxic effect on the CNS (encephalopathies). Irritating to the skin, conjunctivae, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

TOLUENE
LD50 (Oral): 5580 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal): 12124 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation): 28.1 mg/l/4h Rat
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
LD50 (Oral): 3523 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal): 4350 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation): 6350 ppm/4h Rat
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL
LD50 (Oral): 2460 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal): 2460 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation): 19.2 mg/l/4h Rat
2-BUTOXYETHANOL
LD50 (Dermal): 600 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation): 2.21 mg/l/4h Rat

12. Ecological information.

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

12.1. Toxicity.
Information not available.

12.2. Persistence and degradability.
Information not available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.
Information not available.

12.4. Mobility in soil.
Information not available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.
Information not available.

12.6. Other adverse effects.
Information not available.

13. Disposal considerations.

13.1. Waste treatment methods.

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.
Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.
CONTAMINATED PACKAGING
Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

14. Transport information.

These goods must be transported by vehicles authorized to the carriage of dangerous goods according to the provisions set out in the current edition of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and in all the applicable national regulations.
These goods must be packed in their original packagings or in packagings made of materials resistant to their content and not reacting dangerously with it. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all the risks deriving from these substances and on all actions that must be taken in case of emergency situations.

Road and rail transport:

ADR/RID Class:	3	UN:	1263
Packing Group:	II		
Label:	3		
Nr. Kemler:	33		
Limited Quantity.	5 L		
Tunnel restriction code.	(D/E)		
Proper Shipping Name:	PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL		
Special Provision:	640D		

Carriage by sea (shipping):

IMO Class:	3	UN:	1263
Packing Group:	II		
Label:	3		
EMS:	F-E , S-E		
Marine Pollutant.	NO		
Proper Shipping Name:	PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL		

Transport by air:

IATA:	3	UN:	1263
Packing Group:	II		
Label:	3		
Cargo:			
Packaging instructions:	364	Maximum quantity:	60 L
Pass.:			
Packaging instructions:	353	Maximum quantity:	5 L
Special Instructions:	A3, A72		
Proper Shipping Name:	PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL		

15. Regulatory information.

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

Seveso category. 7b

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006.
Product.
Point. 3 - 40
Contained substance.
Point. 48 TOLUENE

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH).
None.

Substances subject to authorisarion (Annex XIV REACH).

None.

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

TAB. D	Classe 3	09.57 %
TAB. D	Classe 4	44.97 %
TAB. D	Classe 5	13.29 %

15.2. Chemical safety assessment.

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

16. Other information.

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

Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage, category 1
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs <or state all organs affected, if known> through prolonged or repeated exposure <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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

R10	FLAMMABLE.
R11	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.
R20/21	HARMFUL BY INHALATION AND IN CONTACT WITH SKIN.
R20/21/22	HARMFUL BY INHALATION, IN CONTACT WITH SKIN AND IF SWALLOWED.
R36	IRRITATING TO EYES.
R36/38	IRRITATING TO EYES AND SKIN.
R37/38	IRRITATING TO RESPIRATORY SYSTEM AND SKIN.
R38	IRRITATING TO SKIN.
R41	RISK OF SERIOUS DAMAGE TO EYES.
R48/20	HARMFUL: DANGER OF SERIOUS DAMAGE TO HEALTH BY PROLONGED EXPOSURE THROUGH INHALATION.
R63	POSSIBLE RISK OF HARM TO THE UNBORN CHILD.
R65	HARMFUL: MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED.
R66	REPEATED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE SKIN DRYNESS OR CRACKING.
R67	VAPOURS MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS AND DIZZINESS.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY
1. Directive 1999/45/EC and following amendments
2. Directive 67/548/EEC and following amendments and adjustments
3. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament

4. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EC) 453/2010 of the European Parliament
7. The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
8. Handling Chemical Safety
9. Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
10. INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
11. Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
12. N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition

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.