

Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2020/878 and to Annex II to UK REACH

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: **0030647**
Product name: **SOLVOSILL**
Chemical name and synonym: **SOLVOSILL**

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

Sector of use: **SU22 – Professional uses SU21 – Consumer uses**
Intended use: **Extractor and stain remover of synthetic oils and waxes**

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: **MARBEC S.R.L.**
Full address: **VIA CROCE ROSSA 5/i**
District and Country: **51037 MONTALE (PISTOIA)**
ITALIA
Tel. **+039 0573/959848**
Fax:

e-mail address of the competent person
responsible for the Safety Data Sheet
Supplier:

info@marbec.it

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to

MARBEC srl
+390573959848 h8.30-13 h14-18 or +393348578502
Telephone number Poison Centers open 24/24 hours
IRCSS Fondazione Maugeri –
Pavia 0039-0382-24444
CAV Ospedali Riuniti –
Bergamo 0039-800-883300
CAV Ospedale Niguarda Ca` Granda –
Milano 0039-02-66101029
CAV Ospedale Careggi- Firenze 0039-055-7947819
CAV Policlinico Gemelli –
Roma 0039-06-3054343
CAV Policlinico Umberto I –
Roma 0039-06 49978000
CAV Ospedale Cardarelli –
Napoli 0039-081 5453333
CAV Azienda Ospedaliera Integrata Verona - Verona 800011858

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage \geq than 0,1%.

The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties in concentration \geq 0.1%.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
(R)-P-MENTHA-1,8-DIENE		
CAS 5989-27-5	$30 \leq x < 50$	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=1, Classification note/notes according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C
EC 227-813-5		
INDEX 601-096-00-2		
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL		
CAS 107-98-2	$30 \leq x < 50$	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336
EC 203-539-1		
INDEX 603-064-00-3		
REACH Reg. 01-2119457435-35		
Silicic acid, calcium salt (crystalline)		
CAS 1344-95-2	$10 \leq x < 30$	Eye Irrit. 2 H319
EC 215-710-8		
INDEX -		
REACH Reg. 01-2119990740-32 -xxxx		
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics		
"		
CAS -	$10 \leq x < 20$	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC 919-857-5		Asp. Tox. 1 H304: $\geq 1\%$
INDEX -		
REACH Reg. 01-2119463258-33		
Alcohols, branched C12-15 and linear, propoxylated ethoxylates		
CAS 120313-48-6	$1 \leq x < 2,5$	Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411
EC		
INDEX -		

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

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics "

NOTE: The dearomatised white spirit present in this product is a UVCB (PrC3) complex, CAS n.a., EC 919-857-5, n. INDEX: n.a. ("C9-C11

hydrocarbons, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics" A complex and variable combination of paraffinic, cyclic and aromatic hydrocarbons, having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9-C11 and boiling point in the range 130 ° C - 210 ° C). Some manufacturers provide the following related CASs: 64742-48-9.

Note P of Annex 1 applies. Benzene concentration <0.1 & by weight.

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: Wash immediately and abundantly with water for at least 15 minutes. If present, remove contact lenses if the situation allows you to do so with ease. Continue rinsing. Consult a doctor immediately.

SKIN: Wash immediately and abundantly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. In case of irritation, swelling or redness, consult a specialist doctor. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. For thermal burns, cool the injured part. Keep the burned part under cold running water for at least five minutes or until the pain disappears. Avoid general hypothermia. When using high pressure equipment, a product injection can occur even without apparent external injury. In this case immediately transfer the injured person to the hospital. Do not wait for the symptoms to appear.

INHALATION: In case of difficult breathing, bring the victim to the open air and keep him in a comfortable position for breathing. If the victim is unconscious and not breathing, check that there are no obstacles to breathing and practice artificial respiration by specialized personnel. If necessary, carry out external heart massage and consult a doctor. If the victim breathes, keep him in a safe lateral position. Give oxygen if necessary.

SWALLOWING: Do not cause vomiting to avoid the risk of aspiration. Immediately transport the injured person to hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to appear. In case of spontaneous vomiting, keep your head down to avoid the risk of aspiration of vomiting into the lungs.

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

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics

Contact with eyes can cause irritation.

Skin contact: redness. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Inhalation: headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and other central nervous system effects. Ingestion: Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. It can cause central nervous system depression. If ingested, the material can be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis.

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

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics "

If accidentally ingested, the product can enter the lungs due to its low viscosity and cause the rapid development of severe lung lesions (keep under medical supervision for 48 hours).

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically.

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.

Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Use explosion-proof equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site.

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.

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. 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.

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics

Use appropriate personal protective equipment if necessary. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapors. Do not release into the environment. Make sure that adequate housekeeping measures are in place. Contaminated material must not accumulate in the workplace and must never be kept in a pocket. Keep away from food and drink. Do not eat, drink or smoke while using the product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not reuse contaminated clothing.

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

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics

Keep away from strong oxidants and reducing agents. Keep away from food, drink and feed. The structure of the storage area, the characteristics of the tanks, the equipment and the operating procedures must comply with the relevant legislation in the European, national or local context. Storage facilities

must be equipped with appropriate systems to prevent soil and water contamination in the event of leaks or spills. The cleaning, inspection and maintenance of the internal structure of the storage tanks must be carried out by qualified and properly equipped personnel, as established by national, local or company regulations. Before accessing the storage tanks and starting any type of intervention in a confined space, carry out an adequate remediation, check the atmosphere and check the oxygen content and the degree of flammability. Keep separate from oxidizing agents. Suitable Materials: Use mild steel or stainless steel for containers and linings. For the construction of containers or internal linings, use approved material suitable for the use of the product. Some synthetic materials may not be suitable for containers or linings based on the characteristics of the material and the intended uses. Check the compatibility of materials with the manufacturer in relation to the conditions of use. If the product is supplied in containers, store only in the original container or in a container suitable for the type of product. Keep containers tightly closed and properly labeled. Empty containers may contain flammable product residues, which can cause a fire or explosion hazard. Open slowly to control any pressure releases. Do not weld, braze, drill, cut or incinerate empty containers unless they have been properly cleaned.

Storage class TRGS 510 (Germany):

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7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

DEU	Deutschland	Technischen Regeln für Gefahrstoffe (TRGS 900) - Liste der Arbeitsplatzgrenzwerte und Kurzzeitwerte. MAK- und BAT-Werte-Liste 2020, Ständige Senatskommission zur Prüfung gesundheitsschädlicher Arbeitsstoffe, Mitteilung 56
ESP	España	Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2021
FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France. ED 984 - INRS
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
PRT	Portugal	Decreto-Lei n.º 1/2021 de 6 de janeiro, valores-limite de exposição profissional indicativos para os agentes químicos. Decreto-Lei n.º 35/2020 de 13 de julho, proteção dos trabalhadores contra os riscos ligados à exposição durante o trabalho a agentes cancerígenos ou mutagénicos
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)
EU	TLV-ACGIH RCP TLV	ACGIH 2021 ACGIH TLVs and BEIs – Appendix H

(R)-P-MENTHA-1,8-DIENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
AGW	DEU	28	5	112	20	SKIN
MAK	DEU	28	5	112	20	SKIN
VLA	ESP	168	30			SKIN

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
AGW	DEU	370	100	740	200	
MAK	DEU	370	100	740	200	
VLA	ESP	375	100	568	150	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	188	50	375	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	375	100	568	150	SKIN
VLE	PRT	375	100	568	150	

MARBEC S.R.L.

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Replaced revision:2 (Dated: 22/09/2020)

WEL	GBR	375	100	560	150	SKIN
OEL	EU	375	100	568	150	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		184	50	368	100	

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL								
Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral			VND	3,3 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation			VND	43,9 mg/m3	553,5 mg/m3	VND		369 mg/m3
Skin			VND	18,1 mg/kg bw/d		VND		50,6 mg/kg bw/d

Silicic acid, calcium salt (crystalline)						
Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
RCP TLV		10				INHAL
RCP TLV		3				RESP

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics "						
Threshold Limit Value						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
RCP TLV		1200	197			

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC						
Normal value in fresh water				NPI		
Normal value in marine water				NPI		
Normal value for fresh water sediment				NPI		
Normal value for marine water sediment				NPI		
Normal value for water, intermittent release				NPI		
Normal value of STP microorganisms				NPI		
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)				NPI		
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment				NPI		
Normal value for the atmosphere				NPI		

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL								
Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				125 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				185 mg/m3 24h				871 mg/m3 8h
Skin				125 mg/kg bw/d				208 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.

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.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

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 Regulation 2016/425 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, use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (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

Emissions from manufacturing processes, including those from ventilation equipment, should be controlled for compliance with environmental protection legislation.

Do not release into the environment. Storage facilities must be equipped with appropriate systems to prevent soil and water contamination in the event of leaks or spills. Prevent the release of undissolved substances or recover them from wastewater. Do not distribute the sludge generated by industrial water treatment on natural soils. Sludge generated by industrial water treatment must be incinerated, kept under containment or treated.

Other information: Minimize exposure to mists / vapors / aerosols. Before accessing the storage tanks and starting any type of intervention in a confined space, carry out adequate remediation, check the atmosphere and check the oxygen content and the degree of flammability.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	pasty liquid	
Colour	white	
Odour	characteristic of solvent	

Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point	Not available
Flammability	Not available
Lower explosive limit	Not applicable
Upper explosive limit	Not applicable
Flash point	$23 \leq T \leq 60$ °C
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
pH	Not applicable
Kinematic viscosity	Not available
Solubility	insoluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Vapour pressure	Not available
Density and/or relative density	0,98 kg/l
Relative vapour density	Not available
Particle characteristics	Not applicable

9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Information not available

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EU)	99,00 % - 970,20 g/litre
Explosive properties	Non-explosive
Oxidising properties	non-oxidizing

SECTION 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 dissolves 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

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

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

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics

Vapors can form explosive mixtures with air. Contact with strong oxidants (such as peroxides and chromates) can cause a fire hazard. A mixture with nitrates or other strong oxidants (such as chlorates, perchlorates and liquid oxygen) can generate an explosive mass. Sensitivity to heat, friction and shock cannot be assessed in advance.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Avoid exposure to: air.

10.5. Incompatible materials

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.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics "

Local effects. Product information:

Skin contact. Symptoms: Redness. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Eye Contact: Contact with eyes may cause irritation.

Inhalation: Inhalation of the vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness. It can cause irritation. Inhalation of vapors can cause headache, nausea, vomiting and changes in consciousness.

Ingestion: if accidentally ingested, the product can enter the lungs due to its low viscosity and cause the rapid development of serious lung lesions (keep under medical supervision for 48 hours). Ingestion can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause central nervous system depression.

Other adverse effects

Vapor concentrations above the recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, can cause headache and dizziness, have an anesthetic effect and cause other central nervous system effects. Repeated and / or prolonged skin contact with low viscosity materials can degrease the skin with possible development of irritation and dermatitis. Small amounts of fluid, aspirated into the lungs if swallowed or vomit, can cause chemical pneumonia or pulmonary edema.

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

ATE (Inhalation) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)
ATE (Oral) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

LD50 (Dermal):	> 2000 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	4016 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	> 7000 mg/l/4h Rat

Silicic acid, calcium salt (crystalline)

LC50 (Inhalation mists/powders):	> 4,9 mg/l/4h rat inhalation
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Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics "

LD50 (Dermal):	> 2000 mg/kg
LD50 (Oral):	> 5000 mg/kg
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	> 9300 mg/l/4h

Alcohols, branched C12-15 and linear, propoxylated ethoxylates

LD50 (Oral):	> 2000 mg/kg
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SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics "

Repeated exposure can cause skin dryness and cracking. Slightly irritating to the skin on prolonged exposure.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics "

EYE CONTACT: May cause mild, short-term eye discomfort. Based on test data for materials of similar structure to OECD guideline 405.

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Sensitising for the skin

Respiratory sensitization

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics "

Not assumed to be a respiratory sensitizer.

Skin sensitization

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics "

Not assumed to be a skin sensitizer to OECD 406 guidelines.

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics "

The mutagenic potential of the substance has been extensively investigated in a range of in-vivo and in-vitro analyzes. Genetic toxicity: negative. It is assumed that it is not a germ cell mutagenic agent. Based on test data for materials of similar structure to OECD guidelines 471 473 474 476 478 479.

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

This product is not classified as a carcinogen. It is assumed that it does not cause cancer. Based on test data for materials of similar structure to OECD guideline 453.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

No information available. It is assumed that it is not a toxic agent for reproduction. Based on test data for materials of similar structure to OECD guidelines 414 421 422.

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility

Information not available

Adverse effects on development of the offspring

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics "

The results of the studies on the substance related to developmental toxicity, dictated by the OECD guidelines, and those of the screening studies in the same setting did not reveal any tissue in rats.

Effects on or via lactation

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics "

Lactation: Not expected to be harmful to breastfed infants.

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics "

Single Exposure: May cause drowsiness and dizziness. This substance does not meet the EU criteria for classification.

Target organs

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics "

Central nervous system

Route of exposure

Information not available

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics "

Repeated Exposure: Not expected to cause organ damage following prolonged and repeated exposure. Based on test data for materials of similar structure to OECD guideline 408 413 422. No known effects based on information provided.

Target organs

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics "

Central nervous system.

Route of exposure

Information not available

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics "

The fluid can enter the lungs and cause damage (chemical pneumonia, potentially fatal).

11.2. Information on other hazards

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with human health effects under evaluation.

SECTION 12. Ecological information

This product is dangerous for the environment and the aquatic organisms. In the long term, it have negative effects on aquatic environment.

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics

Use according to good working practices, avoiding to disperse the product in the environment. Notify the competent authorities if the product has reached waterways or sewers or if it has contaminated the ground or vegetation. Hydrocarbons C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics (EC 919-857-5): Based on the ecological information below and according to the criteria indicated by the regulations on dangerous substances, this substance is not classified dangerous for the environment.

12.1. Toxicity

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

In all likelihood, the product is not harmful to aquatic organisms. The correct introduction of low concentrations into the biological purification plant should not compromise the degradation activity of the activated sludge.

C9-C11 hydrocarbons, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics (EC 919-857-5): Below is a summary of the most representative studies in the registration dossier. Aquatic toxicity:

Endpoint: Invertebrates - Short term (Daphnia magna)

Result: EL50 (48 h):> 1000 mg / L (mobility); EL50 (24 h):> 1000 mg / L (mobility)

Comments: Key study (C9-C11, <2% aromatics) - OECD Guideline 202 - SRC (1995)

Endpoint: Invertebrates - Short term (Chaetogammarus marinus)

Result: LL50 (48 h):> 1000 mg / L (mortality); LL50 (24 h):> 1000 mg / L (mortality)

Comments: Key study (C9-C11 <2% aromatics) OECD Guideline 202 - TNO (1992)

Endpoint: Invertebrates - Long term (Daphnia magna)

Result: NOELR (21 days): 0.23 mg / L (reproduction)

Comments: Supporting study (C9-C11 <2% aromatics) (Q) SAR Modeled data - CONCAWE (2010)

Endpoint: Algae (Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata) Growth inhibition

Result: EC50 (72 h):> 1000 mg / L (Growth); EC50 (72 h):> 1000 mg / L (biomass); NOELR (72 h): 3 mg / L (Number of cells); NOELR (72 h): 100 mg / L (Growth)

Comments: Key study (C9-C11 <2% aromatics) OECD Guideline 201 - SRC (1995)

Endpoint: Fish - Short term (Oncorhynchus mykiss)

Result: LL50 (24 h):> 1000 mg / L; LL0 (24 h): 1000 mg / L; LL50 (48 h):> 1000 mg / L; LL0 (48 h): 1000 mg / L; LL50 (72):> 1000 mg / L; LL0 (72 h) mg / L

L: Comments: Key study (C9-C11 <2% aromatics) OECD Guideline 203 - SRC (1995).

(R)-P-MENTHA-1,8-DIENE

LC50 - for Fish 35 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss

EC50 - for Crustacea 69,6 mg/l/48h Daphnia pulex

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

LC50 - for Fish > 6800 mg/l/96h leuciscus idus

EC50 - for Crustacea 23300 mg/l/48h daphnia magna

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics

LC50 - for Fish > 1000 mg/l/96h

EC50 - for Crustacea > 1000 mg/l/48h

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants > 1000 mg/l/72h

Alcohols, branched C12-15 and linear, propoxylated ethoxylates

LC50 - for Fish 5 mg/l/96h

EC50 - for Crustacea 1 mg/l/48h

Chronic NOEC for Fish 0,25 mg/l

Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants 0,063 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and degradability

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Assessment of biodegradability and elimination (H₂O): easily biodegradable (according to OECD criteria). Disposal considerations: 90-100% (28 days) (OECD 301E / 92/96 / EEC, C 4-B) (aerobic, effluent from a municipal water treatment plant). In water, hydrolytic stability was not determined but rapid biodegradability was found (96% degraded in 28 days). OECD 301E test. Atmospheric vapor photodegraded rapidly (half-life <1 day)

Silicic acid, calcium salt (crystalline)

The substance is inorganic so it is not subject to biodegradation.

C9-C11 hydrocarbons, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics (EC 919-857-5):

Abiotic Degradability: Hydrolysis: This substance is resistant to hydrolysis Therefore, this process will not contribute to a measurable loss of degradation of the substance in the environment.

Biotic degradability: Based on available studies and properties of C9-C16 hydrocarbons, this substance is inherently considered biodegradable.

Method: Non-adapted microorganisms OECD Guideline 301 F

Result: Readily biodegradable 80% (28 days)

Comments: Key study Reliable without restrictions (C9-C11, <2% aromatics)

Source: Shell (1997).

(R)-P-MENTHA-1,8-DIENE

Solubility in water 0,1 - 100 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes,
isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics

Entirely degradable

Alcohols, branched C12-15 and linear, propoxylated ethoxylates

Degradability: information not available

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Silicic acid, calcium salt (crystalline)

The substance is inorganic, therefore not subject to accumulation.

C9-C11 hydrocarbons, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics (EC 919-857-5): Standard tests for this endpoint are not applicable to UVCB substances.

(R)-P-MENTHA-1,8-DIENE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 4,38

BCF 1022

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water < 1

12.4. Mobility in soil

Silicic acid, calcium salt (crystalline)

The substance has a low potential for absorption.

Hydrocarbons C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics (EC 919-857-5): Absorption Koc: Standard tests for this endpoint are not applicable to substances UVCB.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

C9-C11 hydrocarbons, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics (EC 919-857-5): Comparison with the criteria of Annex XIII of the REACH Regulation

Persistence assessment: some hydrocarbon structures contained in this substance have characteristics of P (Persistent) or vP (very Persistent).

Assessment of bioaccumulation potential: the structure of most of the hydrocarbons contained in this substance DO NOT show characteristics of vB (very Bioaccumulative) however some components have characteristics of B (Bioaccumulative).

Toxicity Assessment: For hydrocarbon structures showing P and B characteristics, toxicity was assessed but none

Relevant component meets the toxicity criteria with the exception of anthracene which has been confirmed as a PBT. Since anthracene is not present, the product is not considered PBT / vPvB.

Based on available data, the product does not contain PBT or vPvB substances in percentage $\geq 0.1\%$. On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage $\geq 0,1\%$.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Hydrocarbons C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, <2% aromatic (EC 919-857-5): Dispersion in the environment may lead to contamination of environmental matrices

(air, soil, subsoil, surface and groundwater). Use according to good working practice, avoiding to disperse the products in the environment

According to the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disrupters with effects on the environment being evaluated.

12.7. 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 or ID number

ADR / RID, IMDG, 1993

IATA:

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
 IMDG: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
 IATA: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

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, III
 IATA:

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: 
 IMDG: 
 IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 30	Limited Quantities: 5 L	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
	Special provision: -		
IMDG:	EMS: F-E, <u>S-E</u>	Limited Quantities: 5 L	
		Maximum quantity: 220 L	Packaging instructions: 366
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 60 L	Packaging instructions: 355
	Pass.:		
	Special provision:	A3	

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Information not relevant

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EU: P5c-E1

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

Product

Point 3 - 40

Contained substance

Point 75

Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 - on the marketing and use of explosives precursors

Not applicable

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage \geq than 0,1%.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

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

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.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been developed for the following substances contained in the mixture:
D-Limonene; 1-Methoxy-2-propanol; C9-C11 hydrocarbons, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics

SECTION 16. Other information

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

Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
Skin Sens. 1B	Skin sensitization, category 1B
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: Regulation (EC) 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: 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: Regulation (EC) 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: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (II Annex of REACH Regulation)
4. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament

5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
15. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
16. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
18. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)
19. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/1182 (XV Atp. CLP)
20. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/643 (XVI Atp. CLP)
21. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/849 (XVII Atp. CLP)

- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition

- Handling Chemical Safety

- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)

- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology

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

- IFA GESTIS website

- ECHA website

- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

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

Chemical and physical hazards: Product classification derives from criteria established by the CLP Regulation, Annex I, Part 2. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Health hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 3, unless determined otherwise in Section 11.

Environmental hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 4, unless determined otherwise in Section 12.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

01 / 02 / 03 / 05 / 09 / 11 / 12 / 14 / 15 / 16.