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

Product name	**NEXTGRIP - Primer ancorante per Plastica**

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

Intended use	**Primer ancorante per Plastiche in bomboletta spray**
Uses advised against	Uses other than those stated.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name	E-COMIT srl
Full address	via G. Di Vittorio, 93-95 - Z.I. Terrafino
District and Country	50053 Empoli (FIRENZE) ITALY
	tel. +39 0571 530262
	fax +39 0571/534056
e-mail address of the competent person	
responsible for the Safety Data Sheet	info@vernicispray.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to:

United Kingdom	NHS 111
Ireland	Members of Public: +353 (01) 809 2166. (8.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. 7 days a week) Healthcare Professionals: +353 (01) 809 2566 (24 hour service)
Malta	112

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

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The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2020/878.
Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Aerosol, category 1	H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
	H229	Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
Acute toxicity, category 4	H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
Acute toxicity, category 4	H332	Harmful if inhaled.
Aspiration hazard, category 1	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2	H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3	H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:

Signal words: **Danger**

Hazard statements:

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
H312+H332	Harmful in contact with skin or if inhaled.

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H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P260	Do not breathe spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P405	Store locked up.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do no expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with all local/national/international regulation.

Contains:	XYLENE
	ETHYLBENZENE

Statements on the aspiration toxicity classification were not included in the label elements, based on section 1.3.3. of Annex I to CLP.

2.3. Other hazards

Aerosol containers exposed to temperatures above 50°C can become deformed and burst, as well as being projected by a notable distance.
The aerosol contains an asphyxiating gas; prevent the build-up of fumes in large amounts in confined spaces as they can cause asphyxia due to a lack of oxygen. Exposure to high concentrations of fumes, especially in confined, inadequately ventilated spaces, can lead to irritation to the respiratory tract, nausea, illness and dizziness.

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

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

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SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
DIMETHYL ETHER		
CAS 115-10-6	58 ≤ x < 65	Flam. Gas 1A H220, Press. Gas (Comp.) H280
EC 204-065-8		
INDEX 603-019-00-8		
REACH Reg. 01-2119472128-37-xxxx		
XYLENE		
CAS 1330-20-7	30 ≤ x < 32,5	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C STA Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, STA Inhalation mists/powders: 1,5 mg/l
EC 215-535-7		
INDEX 601-022-00-9		
REACH Reg. 01-2119488216-32		
ETHYLBENZENE		
CAS 100-41-4	5 ≤ x < 6	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412 STA Inhalation mists/powders: 1,5 mg/l
EC 202-849-4		
INDEX 601-023-00-4		
REACH Reg. 01-2119489370-35-xxxx		
CHLOROFORM		
CAS 67-66-3	0 ≤ x < 0,1	Carc. 2 H351, Repr. 2 H361d, Acute Tox. 3 H331, Acute Tox. 4 H302, STOT RE 1 H372, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315 LD50 Oral: 908 mg/l/4h, STA Inhalation mists/powders: 0,501 mg/l
EC 200-663-8		
INDEX 602-006-00-4		

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REACH Reg. -

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

The product is an aerosol containing propellants. For the purposes of calculation of the health hazards, propellants are not considered (unless they have health hazards). The percentages indicated are inclusive of the propellants.

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.
SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.
INHALATION: Remove to open air. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention immediately.
INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by a doctor.
PROTECTIVE MEASURES FOR THE FIRST RESCUE WORKERS: for PPE (personal protection equipment) required for first aid refer to section 8.2 of this safety data sheet.

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

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

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

Treat symptomatically.
In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show directions for use or safety data sheet if possible).

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
The extinguishing equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and water spray.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
Do not use strong jets of water. In general, water is not recommended as it can promote the spread of fire. However, it can be used in atomized form to extinguish a larger flame or to cool containers
exposed to flames and disperse vapors.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
If overheated, aerosol cans can deform, explode and be propelled considerable distances. Put a protective helmet on before approaching the fire. Do not breathe combustion products.
Vapors can cause dizziness, fainting or choking.
Firefighting operations must take into account the risk of explosion. Containers can explode if exposed to fire.
Vapor is heavier than air and is able to travel a considerable distance from an ignition source and back. Vapors can form an explosive mixture with air.

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.
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

6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel
No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.
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. Do not breathe aerosol. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.
Non-emergency personnel must follow the appropriate internal procedures in case of accidental release.

6.1.2 For emergency responders
Block the leakage if there is no hazard. Evacuate unprotected and untrained personnel from hazard area. Wear suitable protective equipment. (see Section 8 of this Safety data sheet)
Follow the appropriate internal procedures in case of accidental release.
Keep fumes and vapours under control. Isolate hazard area and deny entry. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not disperse in the environment.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Use inert absorbent material to soak up leaked product. 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

Pressurized container. Do not pierce or burn the container or tamper with the valve even after use.
Keep away from heat, sparks and open flames, do not smoke or use matches or lighters.
Avoid the accumulation of electrostatic charges. Do not turn electrical equipment back on until the vapors have dispersed. Not smoking.
Do not spray on flames or incandescent bodies. Vapors can ignite with explosion, therefore accumulation must be avoided by keeping doors and windows open and ensuring cross ventilation.
Without adequate ventilation, vapors can accumulate on the ground and catch fire even at a distance, if triggered, with the risk of backfire.
For conditions to avoid and incompatibilities refer respectively to sections 10.4 and 10.5 of this safety data sheet.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a place where adequate ventilation is ensured, away from direct sunlight at a temperature below 50°C / 122°F, away from any combustion sources.

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7.3. Specific end use(s)

No use other than as indicated in section 1.2 of this safety data sheet

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

IRL	Éire	2020 Code of Practice for the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Chemical Agents) Regulations (2001-2015) and the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Carcinogens) Regulations (2001-2019)
MLT	Malta	PROTECTION OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY OF WORKERS FROM THE RISKS RELATED TO CHEMICAL AGENTS AT WORK REGULATIONS (S.L.424.24). PROTECTION OF WORKERS FROM THE RISKS RELATED TO EXPOSURE TO CARCINOGENS OR MUTAGENS AT WORK REGULATIONS (S.L.424.22)
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2022/431; Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2022

DIMETHYL ETHER

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OELV	IRL	1920	1000			
TLV	MLT	1920	1000			
WEL	GBR	766	400	958	500	
OEL	EU	1920	1000			

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	0,155	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,016	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,681	mg/kg/d

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Normal value for marine water sediment	0,069	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	1,549	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	160	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,045	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation				471 mg/m3				1894 mg/m3

XYLENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OELV	IRL	221	50	442	100	
TLV	MLT	221	50	442	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	221	50	442	100	
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	Miscela di isomeri
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,327	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,327	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	12,46	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	12,46	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,327	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	6,58	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2,31	mg/kg/d

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Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

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

ETHYLBENZENE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OELV	IRL	442	100	884	200	SKIN
TLV	MLT	442	100	884	200	SKIN
WEL	GBR	441	100	552	125	SKIN
OEL	EU	442	100	884	200	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH		87	20			

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	0,1	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,01	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	13,7	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	1,37	mg/kg/d
Normal value of STP microorganisms	9,6	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2,68	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic

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Oral	1,6 mg/kg bw/d			
Inhalation	15 mg/m3	293 mg/m3		77 mg/m3
Skin				180 mg/kg bw/d

CHLOROFORM

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OELV	IRL	9,8	2			
TLV	MLT	10	2			SKIN
WEL	GBR	9,9	2			
OEL	EU	10	2			
TLV-ACGIH		49	10			

Substances that can be formed by thermal decomposition:

FORMALDEHYDE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OELV	IRL	0,37	0,3	0,738	0,6	
TLV	MLT	0,37	0,3	0,74	0,6	
WEL	GBR	2,5	2	2,5	2	
OEL	EU	0,37	0,3	0,74	0,6	
TLV-ACGIH			0,1		0,3	

METHANOL

Threshold Limit Value

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Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OELV	IRL	260	200			SKIN
TLV	MLT	260	200			SKIN
WEL	GBR	266	200	333	250	SKIN
OEL	EU	260	200			
TLV-ACGIH		262	200	328	250	SKIN

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 ; LOW = low hazard ; MED = medium hazard ; HIGH = high hazard.

Biological exposure indices (BEI):

XYLENE

XYLENES: 1.5 g / g creatinine of metilippuric acid in the urine (Sampling Time: End of shift)

ETHYLBENZENE
0.15 g / g creatinine of the sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid in the urine (sampling: end of shift)

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.

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 work gloves (see standard EN 374).
Main recommended materials: nitrile.
Protection class: 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes).

When identifying the relevant material and its thickness to be used, it is highly recommended that you discuss directly with the manufacturer of the PPE to evaluate the actual protection regarding the particular characteristics of the same on the basis of use and duration of use.
Compatibility, degradation, breakthrough time and permeation must be considered.
Gloves have a wear time that depends on the duration and mode of use.
Latex gloves can give rise to sensitization phenomena.

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

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and water after removing protective clothing.

EYE PROTECTION
Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

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
A mask with a type AX filter combined with a type P filter should be worn (see standard EN 14387).
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.

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

Product residues must not be indiscriminately disposed of with waste water or by dumping in waterways.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	Liquid under pressure - aerosol	
Colour	transparent	
Odour	characteristic of solvent	
Melting point / freezing point	not available	
Initial boiling point	not applicable	
Flammability	not available	
Lower explosive limit	not available	
Upper explosive limit	not available	
Flash point	not applicable	
Auto-ignition temperature	not available	
Decomposition temperature	not available	

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pH	not available	Reason for missing data: The product is not soluble in water
Kinematic viscosity	not available	
Solubility	insoluble in water	Remark: liquid phase
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not available	
Vapour pressure	not available	
Density and/or relative density	0,865	Remark: liquid phase
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

Information not available

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

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

10.2. Chemical stability

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No hazardous reactions are foreseeable in normal conditions of use and storage.
Vapuors may form explosive mixtures with air

10.4. Conditions to avoid

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Avoid overheating. Open flames and sources of ignition.
Avoid exposure to heat sources and direct light. Avoid exposure to moisture.
Avoid the formation of electrostatic charges
Keep away from oxidizing agents.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong reducing or oxidising agents, strong acids or alkalis, hot material.
Oxigen, carbon monoxide, acetic anhydride, metal powders

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Formaldehyde, methanol.
Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other toxic gases.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.
It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

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

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

DIMETHYL ETHER
Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 417
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: rat (Wistar Male)
Exposure: inhalation (gas)
Results: low bioccumulation potential at 1000 ppm

Information on likely routes of exposure

DIMETHYL ETHER
In 1978 a study was conducted on male volunteers to study the toxicokinetics of the substance following application as a hair spray.
After a long exposure (15 minutes in an approximately 20 m3 non-ventilated room), the concentrations of the substance in the blood can increase to approx. 0.5 ppm (approximately 500 µg / L of blood). These concentrations, however, decreased rapidly during the alpha elimination phase on male volunteers to study the substance toxicokinetics following application as a hair spray.
After a long exposure (15 minutes in an approximately 20 m3 non-ventilated room), the concentrations of the substance in the blood can increase to approx. 0.5 ppm (approximately 500 µg / L of blood). These concentrations, however, decreased rapidly during the alpha phase of elimination.

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation - mists / powders) of the mixture:	1,6 mg/l
ATE (Oral) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:	1340,62 mg/kg

DIMETHYL ETHER
Method: not indicated

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Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: rat (albino ChR-CD; Male)
Exposure: inhalation (gas)
Results LC50: 164000 ppm 4h

XYLENE
Method: equivalent or similar to EU B.1
Reliability (Klimisch score):
Species: rat (F344 / N; Male / Female)
Routes of exposure: oral
Results: LD50 = 3523 mg / kg
Method: equivalent or similar to EU B.2
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: rat (Long-Evans; Male)
Routes of exposure: inhalation
Results: LC50 = 6350 ppm 4h
Harmful if inhaled (Annex VI, CLP regulation).
Reference: The toxicological properties of hydrocarbon solvents (Industrial Medicine 39, 215-200. (1970)), read across
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: rabbit (New Zeland White)
Routes of exposure: dermal
Results: LD50> 5000 ml / kg.
Harmful in contact with skin (Annex VI, CLP regulation).

ETHYLBENZENE
Reference: "Toxicological studies of certain alkylated benzenes. (AMA Arch. Ind. Health. 14: 387-398. (1956))"
Affiadibilità (Klimisch score): 2
Species: rat (Wistar; Male / Female)
Routes of exposure: oral
Results: LD50 = 3500 mg / kg
The substance is classified as harmful by inhalation. Cat. 4 (Harmonized classification, Annex VI, Reg. CLP)
Reference: Range finding toxicity data: List VI (Am. Ind. Hyg. Assoc. J. 23: 95-107 (1962))
Affiadibilità (Klimisch score): 2
Species: rabbit (New Zealand White; Male)
Routes of exposure: dermal
Results LD50: 17.8 mL / kg.

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

XYLENE
Method: equivalent or similar to EU B.4
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: rabbit (New Zeland White)
Routes of exposure: dermal
Results: irritating.

ETHYLBENZENE
Bibliographical references: "Range finding toxicity data: List VI (Am. Ind. Hyg. Assoc. J. 23:95-107 (1962))"
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: rabbit
Exposure: dermal
Results: not irritating

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

XYLENE
Reference: The toxicological properties of hydrocarbon solvents (Industrial Medicine 39, 215-200. (1970))

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Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: rabbit (New Zeland White)
Exposure routes: ocular
Results: irritating.

ETHYLBENZENE
Bibliographical references: "Toxicological studies of certain alkylated benzenes. (AMA Arch. Ind. Health. 14:387-398 (1965))
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: rabbit
Exposure: eye
Results: slightly irritant

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

XYLENE
Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 429
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: mouse
Routes of exposure: dermal
Results: non-sensitizing.

ETHYLBENZENE
Based on the probative force of the available data determined by expert judgment, the substance is classified as non-sensitizing.

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

XYLENE
Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 478
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: mouse (Swiss Webster; Male / Female)
Exposure routes: subcutaneous
Results: negative.

ETHYLBENZENE
Method: OECD 476 - In vitro test
Reliablity (Klimisch score): 1
Species: mouse L5178Y (lymphoma cells)
Results: negative with metabolic activation - negative without metabolic activation
Method: OECD 474 - In vivo test
Reliablity (Klimisch score): 1
Species: mouse (NMRI; Male)
Exposure: oral
Results: negative

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

XYLENE
Method: equivalent or similar to EU Method B.32
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: mouse (B6C3F1; Male / Female)
Routes of exposure: oral
Results: negative.

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ETHYLBENZENE
Based on the available data, the substance has no carcinogenic effects and is not classified under this CLP hazard class.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility

XYLENE
Method: equivalent or similar to EPA OPPTS 870.3800, read across
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: rat (Crl: CD (SD) IGS BR; Male / Female)
Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapors)
Results: negative.

ETHYLBENZENE
Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 415
Reliablity (Klimisch score): 1
Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley Male/Female)
Exposure: inhalation
Results: the substance is not classified for this hazard class. NOAEC (F0): 1000 ppm. NOEC (F1): 100 ppm

Adverse effects on development of the offspring

XYLENE
Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 414
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley)
Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapors)
Results: negative.

ETHYLBENZENE
Method: OECD 414
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley)
Routes of exposure: inhalation
Results: slight effects on skeletal development at 1000/2000 ppm and on fetal weight. Slight maternal toxicity effects at 1000/2000 ppm (weight gain). Based on the data collected, the substance is not classified in this hazard class. NOAEC (maternal) = 500 ppm. NOAEC (development) = 500 ppm NOAEC (teratogenicity) = 2000 ppm

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause respiratory irritation

XYLENE
Based on the available data, the substance exhibits specific target organ toxicity effects on sinle exposure and is classified under the relevant CLP hazard class.

ETHYLBENZENE
Based on available data, the substance has no specific target organ toxicity effects from single exposure and is not classified under the relevant CLP hazard class.

Target organs

XYLENE

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respiratory tract

Route of exposure

XYLENE
inhaltion

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

May cause damage to organs

XYLENE
Based on the available data, the substance exhibits specific target organ toxicity effects on repeated exposure and is classified under the relevant CLP hazard class.

ETHYLBENZENE
Based on the available data, the substance has specific target organ toxicity effects due to repeated exposure and is classified under the relevant CLP hazard class. (Harmonized classification, Annex VI, CLP Reg.)
Method: OECD 407
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: rat (Wistar; Male / Female)
Routes of exposure: oral
Results: weight gain of the liver caused by hepatocellular hypertrophy seen at the highest dose. NOAEL: 75 mg / kg body weight / day

Target organs

XYLENE
skin (can cause chronic irritative dermatoses).

ETHYLBENZENE
hearing organs

Route of exposure

XYLENE
skin.

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration

XYLENE
Based on the available data, the substance is aspirated hazardous and is classified under the relevant hazard class CLP.

ETHYLBENZENE
Based on the available data, the substance is dangerous in case of aspiration and is classified under the relevant CLP hazard class (Harmonized classification, Annex VI, CLP Reg.)

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.

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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.

12.1. Toxicity

DIMETHYL ETHER	
LC50 - for Fish	4100 mg/l/96h Poecilia reticulata; NEN 6504 Water - Determination of acute toxicity with Poecilia reticulata
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 4400 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna; NEN6501: Water -Determination of acute toxicity with Daphnia magna
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	154917 mg/l/96h green algae; Data generated using ECOSAR v1.00 (September 2008)
XYLENE	
LC50 - for Fish	2,6 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss (OECD 203)
Chronic NOEC for Fish	> 1,3 mg/l 56d Oncorhynchus mykiss (Appl. Sci. Branch, Eng. Res. Cent. Denver, CO: 15p.)
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	1,17 mg/l 7d Ceriodaphnia dubia (Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety 39, 136-146)
ETHYLBENZENE	
LC50 - for Fish	5,1 mg/l/96h (Menidia menidia; ASTM 1980 and US. EPA, 1985)
EC50 - for Crustacea	> 5,2 mg/l/48h (Mysidopsis bahia; Toxic Substance Control Act Guidelines: Final Rules (US. EPA, 1985).)
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	4,9 mg/l/72h (Skeletonema costatum; U.S. EPA. 1985)
CHLOROFORM	
EC50 - for Crustacea	125,5 mg/l/48h (Crassostrea gigas; ASTM E724-94)
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	13,3 mg/l/72h (Chlamydomonas reinhardti; Environmental Science and Pollution Research 1(4), 223-228)
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	6,3 mg/l/21 giorni (Daphnia magna; Water Research 23(4), 501-510)

12.2. Persistence and degradability

DIMETHYL ETHER: NOT readly biodegradable: 5% in 28d (OECD 301 D)
XYLENE: Rapidly degradable, 98% O2 consumed in 28 days (OECD 301 F)
ETHYLBENZENE: Rapidly degradable, 80% in 28 days (ISO 14593-CO2-Headspace Test)

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12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

DIMETHYL ETHER	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	0,07 ((Q)SAR- Dato generato usando KOWWIN v1.67)

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 ≥ than 0,1%.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

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

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. (Directive 2008/98/EC and subsequent amendments and adjustments and related national transpositions).
Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.
The legal responsibility for disposal is the producer / holder of the waste.
To this mixture different CER codes could be applied (European Waste Code) based on the specific circumstances that generated the waste, possible alterations and / or possible contamination.

The product as such, contained in the original packaging, or decanted in an appropriate container for the purpose of disposal, or no longer usable (for example following an accidental spill), must be classified with a CER code that is compatible with the description of the use indicated in section 1.2.

The suitable final destination of the waste must be evaluated by the manufacturer on the basis of the chemical-physical characteristics of the waste, the compatibility with the authorized facility to which it will be given for recovery, and the definitive treatment or disposal according to the procedures established by current regulations .
Disposal through wastewater discharge is not permitted.

For hazardous substances registered according to Regulation EC 1907/2006 (REACH), for which a chemical safety report has been drawn up, refer to the specific information contained in the exposure scenarios attached to this SDS.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING
Contaminated packaging must be sent, properly labeled, to recovery or disposal in compliance with national waste management regulations and must be classified with the following CER code:

15 01 10*: packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances

SECTION 14. Transport information

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14.1. UN number or ID number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1950

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: AEROSOLS

IMDG: AEROSOLS

IATA: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID: Class: 2 Label: 2.1

IMDG: Class: 2 Label: 2.1

IATA: Class: 2 Label: 2.1

14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: -

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO

IMDG: NO

IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID: HIN - Kemler: -- Limited Quantities: 1 L Tunnel restriction code: (D)

Special provision: -

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IMDG:	EMS: F-D, S-U	Limited Quantities: 1 L	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 150 Kg	Packaging instructions: 203
	Pass.:	Maximum quantity: 75 Kg	Packaging instructions: 203
	Special provision:	A145, A167, A802	

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: P3a

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

Product

Point	*3. Liquid substances or mixtures fulfilling the criteria for any of the following hazard classes or categories set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/ 2008:* *(a) hazard classes 2.1 to 2.4, 2.6 and 2.7, 2.8 types A and B, 2.9, 2.10, 2.12, 2.13 categories 1 and 2, 2.14 categories 1 and 2, 2.15 types A to F;* *(b) hazard classes 3.1 to 3.6, 3.7 adverse effects on sexual function and fertility or on development, 3.8 effects other than narcotic effects, 3.9 and 3.10;* *(c) hazard class 4.1;* *(d) hazard class 5.1.*
Point	*40. Substances classified as flammable gases category 1 or 2, flammable liquids categories 1, 2 or 3, flammable solids category 1 or 2, substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases, category 1, 2 or 3, pyrophoric liquids category 1 or pyrophoric solids category 1, regardless of whether they appear in Part 3 of Annex VI to that Regulation or not.*

Contained substance

Point	75

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

not applicable

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Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage ≥ 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 not been performed for the preparation/for the substances indicated in section 3.

SECTION 16. Other information

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to Regulation (EC) Nr. 1272/2008		Classification procedure
Aerosol, category 1	H222	Expert judgement
	H229	Expert judgement
Acute toxicity, category 4	H312	Calculation method
Acute toxicity, category 4	H332	Calculation method
Aspiration hazard, category 1	H304	Calculation method
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2	H373	Calculation method
Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Calculation method

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Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Calculation method
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H335	Calculation method
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3	H412	Calculation method

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

Flam. Gas 1A	Flammable gas, category 1A
Aerosol 1	Aerosol, category 1
Aerosol 3	Aerosol, category 3
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Press. Gas (Comp.)	Compressed gas
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity, category 2
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
Acute Tox. 3	Acute toxicity, category 3
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
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
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may burst if heated.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.

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H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312+H332	Harmful in contact with skin or if inhaled.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
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.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
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

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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 the recipient of the Safety Data Sheet (SDS):

The recipient of this SDS shall make sure of reading and understanding the information included by all people who handle, store, use, or otherwise come into contact in any way with the substance or mixture to which this SDS is referred to. In particular, the recipient shall provide adequate training to the personnel for the use of hazardous substances and/or mixtures. The recipient shall verify the suitability and completeness of the provided information according to the specific use of the substance or mixture.

However, the substance or mixture referred to by this SDS shall not be used for uses other than those specified in Section 1. The Supplier don't assume responsibility for improper uses. Since the use of the product does not fall under the direct control of the Supplier, the user shall, under his own responsibility, fulfill national and EU regulations concerning health and safety.

The information included in this SDS are provided in good faith and are based on the current state of scientific and technical knowledge, at the revision date indicated, available to the Supplier indicated in Section 1 of this SDS. It shall not be meant that the SDS is a guarantee of any specific property of the substance or mixture. The information concern only to the substance or mixture specifically designated in Section 1 and it could not be valid for the substance or mixture used in combination with other materials or in any process not specified in the text.

This version of the SDS substitutes all the previous versions.

Changes to previous review:
The following sections were modified:
01/ 02 / 03 / 04 / 05 / 06 / 07 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 13 / 14 / 15 / 16.