

Stainless steel polish Aerosol



Revision n. 04
Revision date: 02/02/2015

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY /UNDERTAKING*

1.1. Identification of the substance

Code:	[IWC015] 484000008495
Denomination	STAINLESS STEEL POLISH Aerosol
Chemical name and synonyms	INOX & WINDOWS CLEANER spray

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Use of the substance/preparation : inox and windows cleaner spray
Registration number: N.A. as mixture.

1.3. Information about manufacturer of Safety data sheet

Company name	Synt Chemical S.r.l.
Address	Via Armando Gagliani, 5
City and Country	40069 Zola Predosa (BO) - ITALIA
Telephone	Tel. 051 752332 - Fax 051 754945
e-mail of the safety responsible person	laboratorio@syntchemical.it
responsible of material data sheet	Dr. Silvano Invernizzi

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent safety information call the Anti-Poison Center of your country. Check the emergency list on page 15.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION.*

2.1. Classification of the preparation or mixture.

The mixture is classified as dangerous according to Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and following amendments or revision). The product contains dangerous substances in concentrations to be declares in section 3, for this reason the products requires a safety data sheet conform to directive of regulations (CE) 1907/2006 and modifications.

Aerosol cat. 3, H229

2.2. Data on Label.

Danger labeling according to Directive 1272/2008/EEC (CLP) (and following revision and amendments)

CLP pictograms: None

Hazard Statements:

H229 Pressurized container: may burst if heated.

SDS121200740UK

Precautionary Statements:**P101** If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.**P102** Keep out of reach of children.**P103** Read label before use.**P210** Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – No smoking.**P251** Pressurized container – Do not pierce or burn, even after use.**P410+P412** Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.**COMPONENTS CONFORM TO REGULATION CE N.648/2004**

Contains: aliphatic hydrocarbons 5-15%, nonionic surfactants < 5%. Other components: HEXILCINNAMAL.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS.***3.1. Substances**

Not applicable.

3.2. Mixture.

Contains

Identification	Conc. %.	Classification according to 67/548/CEE.	Classification according to 1272/2008 (CLP).
HYDROCARBONS CAS 68476-40-4 CE 270-681-9 INDEX. N.A. N° REGISTR. 01-2119486557- 22-XXXX	7 – 10 %	F+; R12	Flam. Gas. cat. 1; H220 Gas; Press. Liquid
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL CAS 107-98-2 CE 203-539-1 INDEX. N.A. N° REGISTR. 01-2119457435-35	6,5 – 9,5 %	R10, R67	Flam.Liq.3; H226 ·STOTSE3; H336
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER 2-BUTOXYETHOXY ETHANOL CAS. 111-76-2 CE 203-95-0 INDEX 603-014-00-0 N° REGISTR. 01-2119475108-36	5 – 8 %	Xn ; R20/21/22 - Xi R36/38	Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315
*ALKYLPOLYGLYCOSIDE C8-10, D-GLUCOPYRANOSE, OLIGOMERIC, DECYL OCTYL GLYCOSIDES CAS. 68515-73-1 CE 500-220-1 INDEX. N.A. N° REGISTR. 01-2119488530-36	0,03 – 0,1 %	Xi; R41	Eco Chronic 3 H412, Eye Irrit. 1 H318

T+ = Very toxic(T+), T = Toxic (T), Xn = Harmful(Xn), C = Corrosive (C), Xi = Irritant(Xi), O = Oxidising (o), E = Explosive(E), F+ = Extremely Flammable (F+), F = Easily Flammable (F)

*SUBSTANCES ARE LISTED BECAUSE PRESENT EXPOSURE LIMITS (REFER TO SECTION 8)

Full test of R-phrases and H phrases is detailed in section 16 of this document

4. FIRST AID MEASURES.*

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. If unconsciousness may be possible move away to fresh air, give oxygen or artificial respiration if needed. Personal protective equipment for first aid responders is recommended.

4.1. First aid instructions.**EYES:** Wash immediately, thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 10 minutes holding the eyelids apart, and protect uninjured eye. Remove contact lenses. Obtain medical attention.**SKIN:** Immediately take off all contaminated clothing. Wash off immediately with plenty of water. Seek immediately medical advice. Launder clothing before re-use.

INHALATION: Move to fresh air and keep warm and rest. If respiration is difficult, seek immediately medical advice. Keep victim in the lateral safety position. Remove tight clothes as ties, shirt collars, belts or bands.
INGESTION: rinse immediately the mouth. Seek immediately medical advice. Keep victim resting in a position that helps respiration. Do not induce vomiting. In case of spontaneous vomiting, be sure that vomit can freely drain because of danger of suffocation. Do not give anything to the person if unconscious and without medical authorization.

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

For symptoms and effects due to contained substances refer to section 11.

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

If incident occur, seek medical advice immediately and following instructions. If possible show Safety information.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES.*

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Small GPL fires can be extinguished with suitable media for class C, for example chemical powder or CO₂. Use of chemical powder and CO₂ is suitable also for fires interesting the transport vehicles. For large fires, when it is not possible to find the origin of lose, air and water vaporized with fire sprinklers to dilute the concentration of gas and restore under limit of explosion

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Water or foam extinguisher

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Pressurized gas extremely flammable. Exposure of the container to flames may cause the explosion of it.

DANGERS DUE TO EXPOSURE IN CASE OF FIRE.

Avoid inhalation of gas spread from explosion or fires. In case of fire can release CO₂, carbon dioxide and other compounds potentially toxic. For more information refer to section 10

5.3. Advice for fire-fighter.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Keep persons not authorised and without adequate protections far from the dangerous area. If possible stop the spilling of the product. Stand back from container, Delimit area and flush water from protected site to cool the container. Extinguish surrounding flames. It is better to have a released fired instead of fog of gas that develops and can meet a source of ignition. Cool container with water from a protect place to avoid overheating (with possibility of explosion)

Fired releases of large size, when it is not possible to extinguish stopping the flux of gas, have to be reduced and kept under control using hydrants with flow diffusor. Use water spray to dilute the concentration of gas and restore under limit of explosion

Wear always the complete protective fire-fighting equipment.

Contain the water used to extinguish the fire and avoid they can reach the sewers. Dispose the contaminated water in accordance with local and national regulations.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Protective helmet with shield visor, fireproof clothes (jacket and trousers with bands around arms, legs and sides), security gloves (fire resistant, cut resistant and dielectric), overpressure mask with full face-piece or with a compressed air breathing apparatus in case of large quantity of fumes.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES.*

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate the area. Assure adequate ventilation. Act in the area with breathing apparatus.

Avoid any source of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) in the area of spilling.

Individuals without appropriate protective equipment should be excluded from area, delimit the area and avoid access. Consider the needing of evacuation. Stop the spilling in case of no dangers. Avoid breathing the vapours or fogs. Avoid accumulation of static discharges. For further information about risk on human health, environment and protective equipment, refer to other section of this document.

6.2. Environmental precautions.

Avoid release into sewerage, surface water, groundwater. Advise immediately authorities in case of loss or spillage.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.

Move in open air the containers if leaking can may be removed and spillage cannot be stopped, Soak up with inert absorbent material (sand, diatomaceous earth, Kieselguhr, etc.) Use only non-sparking tools. Place in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Avoid accumulation of static discharges. Provide adequate ventilation. Disposal of contaminated materials according to section 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections.

Information regarding personal protective equipment and its disposal (if needed) is given in sections 8 and 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE.*

7.1. Precautions for safe handling.

Keep away from food and drinks. Do not swallow the product. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Provide adequate ventilation. Handle with care. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and do not inhale vapors and fumes. Wear the adequate protective equipment (refer to section 8). Avoid accumulation of static discharges providing earthing of machineries. Do not puncture the container. Do not smoke and eating when handling the product. Use only non-sparking tools. Operate in well-ventilated area.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Store in a cool, well-ventilated area, away from direct sunlight. Keep away from ignition sources, naked flames and sparks. Stock the packaging well closed and labelled. Avoid accumulating electrostatic charge. Store far from incompatible products as oxidizing (ex. Oxygen, chloride, fluorine) and strong mineral acids. Avoid natural rubber, PVC, methyl acrylate plastic, polyamide, zinc, brass, aluminum in some conditions. Assure earthing of electric machineries. For more information consult section. 10.

7.3. Specific end use.

Inox and windows cleaner.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION.*

8.1. Control parameters.

HYDROCARBONS CAS 68476-40-4

Exposure limit values Alkanes C1.C4 (total HC)
ACGIH 2010 TLV-TWA: 1000 ppm

DNEL (Derived No-Effect Level.) and DMEL (Derived Minimal Effect Levels)

Not derived because the mixture does not contain components dangerous to health.

PNEC(S) (Predicted No-Effect Concentration)

Not derived because the mixture does not contain components dangerous to environment.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL CAS 107-98-2

Specific: DNEL (EC)

Parameter: systemic effects, long term exposure Inhalation (workers)

Value: 369 mg/m³

Specific: DNEL (EC)

Parameter: local effects, short term exposure Inhalation (workers)

Value: 553,5 mg/m³

Specific: DNEL (EC)

Parameter: systemic effects, long term exposure Dermal (workers)

Value: 50,6 mg/kg

Specific: DNEL (EC)

Parameter: systemic effects, long term exposure Inhalation (population)

Value: 43,9 mg/m³

Specific : DNEL (EC)
Parameter: systemic effects, long term exposure Dermal (population)
Value: 18,1 mg/kg
Specific: DNEL (EC)
Parameter: systemic effects, long term exposure Oral (population)
Value: 3,3 mg/kg
Specific: PNEC (EC)
Parameter: Saltuary emission
Value: 100 mg/l
Specific: PNEC (EC)
Parameter : Sediment (fresh water)
Value: 100 mg/l
Specific: PNEC (EC)
Parameter: Sediment (marine water)
Value: 5,2 mg/kg
Specific : PNEC (EC)
Parameter: Soil
Value 5,49 mg/kg
Specific: PNEC (EC)
Parameter: Fresh water
Value: 10 mg/l
Specific : PNEC (EC)
Parameter: Marine water
Value: 1 mg/l
STEL (EC): 150 ppm / 568 mg/m³
Notes : H
Version date : 08/06/2000
TWA (EC): 100 ppm / 375 mg/m³
Notes : H
Version date : 08/06/2000

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER CAS 111-76-2

DNEL (EC)
Long term exposure – systemic effects, dermal – workers: 75 mg/kg
Long term exposure – systemic effects, inhalation – workers: 98 mg/m³
Long term exposure – systemic effects, dermal – population: 38 mg/kg
Long term exposure – systemic effects, inhalation – population: 49 mg/m³
Long term exposure – systemic effects, oral – population: 3,2 mg/kg
PNEC (EC)
Depuration plant: 463 mg/l
Sediment (fresh water): 34,6 mg/kg
Sediment (marine water): 3,46 mg/kg
Soil: 3,13 mg/kg
Oral: 0,02 g/kg
Fresh water: 8,8 mg/l
Marine water: 0,88 mg/l
Saltuary emission: 9,1 mg/l
STEL (EC): 50 ppm / 246 mg/m³
Notes : H (vapours/aerosol)
Version date: 08/06/2000
TWA (EC): 20 ppm / 98 mg/m³
Notes: H (vapours/aerosol)
Version date: 08/06/2000

D-GLUCOPYRANOSE, OLIGOMERIC, DECYL OCTYL GLYCOSIDES CAS 68515-73-1

DNEL
Worker: Long term exposure - systemic effects, dermal: 595000 mg/kg
Worker: Long term exposure - systemic effects, Inhalation: 420 mg/m³
User: Long term exposure - systemic effects, dermal: 357000 mg/kg
User: Long term exposure - systemic effects, oral: 35,7 mg/kg
User: Long term exposure - systemic effects, Inhalation: 124 mg/m³

PNEC
 Fresh water: 0,1 mg/l
 Salt water: 0,01 mg/l
 Saltuary emission: 0,27 mg/l
 Depuration plant: 560 mg/l
 Sediment (fresh water): 0,487 mg/kg
 Sediment (salt water): 0,048 mg/kg
 Soil: 0,654 mg/kg
 Oral (secondary poisoning): 111,11 mg/kg

8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of appropriate technical measures should always take priority over personal protective equipment, ensure good ventilation in the workplace through effective local exhaust ventilation or by removing stale air. If you exceed the threshold value or one or more of the substances in the preparation due to daily exposure in the work environment or a fraction determined by the corporate prevention and security service, wear an appropriate breathing mask. Refer to the product label for further details. Request further information to chemicals supplier about proper protective equipment. Protective equipment must fulfill Legislation requirement.



HANDS PROTECTION

Protect your hands with work gloves, category II (Directive 89/686/EEC and EN 374) such as PVC, PVA, neoprene, nitrile, PTFE Viton latex, or equivalent. For the definitive selection of the material used for the work gloves, the following factors should be considered: degradation, breakage time and permeation. In the case of preparations, glove resistance should be tested before use because it is not foreseeable. The gloves have a durability that depends on the duration of exposure.



EYES PROTECTION

Wear goggles that adhere to the skin (see standard EN 166)

SKIN PROTECTION

Use protective working wear with long and safe shoes for professional use of category II (see directive 89/686/CEE and EN 344). Wash with water and soap after removal of protective clothes.



RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If you exceed the threshold value of one or more of the substances in the preparation due to daily exposure in the work environment or a fraction determined by the corporate prevention and security service, wear filter for gas/vapours of organic compounds, type EN 14387 type A. The use of respiratory protective equipment such as masks fitted with an organic vapours filter and dust/mist, is necessary in the absence of technical measures to limit worker exposure. Nonetheless, the masks provide limited protection. In the case where the substance in question is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the relative exposure limit and in case of emergency, or when exposure levels are unknown or the concentration of oxygen in the workplace is less than 17% in volume, where an open circuit compressed-air self-respirator (Standard EN 137) or an external air-uptake respirator to be used with full face mask, half face mask or mouthpiece (ref. Standard EN 138). Check if is necessary the oxygen in environment to avoid under-oxygenation ($O_2 < 18\%$).

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES.*

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Appareance	Pressurized Liquid
Colour	Colourless
Odour	Perfumed characteristic
pH of the base	8/9
Boiling point	NA (not available)
Melting point	NA (not available)

Evaporation rate	NA (not available)
Flammability (solid, gas);	NA (not available)
Self flammability	NA (not available)
explosive limits	Not explosive
Decomposition temperature	NA (not available)
Relative density at 20°C	0,94 g/mL
Solubility in water	Soluble
Liposolubility	NA (not available)
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	NA (not available)
Vapour pressure	3 bar
Vapours density	NA (not available)
Oxydizing property	Not oxidizer

9.2. Other information.

Heat of combustion < 20 kJ/gr.

Flame ignition < 15 cm

Equivalent time > 300 s/m³

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY.*

10.1. Reactivity.

It may form explosive mixture with air and react in violent way with oxidizing substances.

10.2. Chemical stability

Product is stable in normal condition of use and storage.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.

In normal condition of use and storage are not expected dangerous reactions. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. It may react with oxidizing substances.

10.4. Conditions to avoid.

Keep normal cautions for chemical products. Avoid overheating, electric charges and any source of ignition. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents (oxygen, nitrogen protoxide, chloride, fluoride...), strong mineral acids, the formation of explosive mixture with air and the contact with any kind of source of ignition. Avoid overheating of the product and containers.

Avoid the quick decomposition of containers because it release strong cooling with temperatures also very lower than 0°C

10.5. Incompatible materials.

Oxidizing agents and strong mineral acids.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.

In case of fire or decomposition may spread gas and vapors potentially harmful for health as CO₂, carbon mono-oxide and other compounds potentially toxic to health.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION.*

11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

No specific health warning noted due to exposure to the product. In any case operate always in accordance with a good industrial hygiene. It may cause soft effects on health for persons particularly sensible for exposure to inhalation and/or skin absorption and/or contact with eyes and/or swallowing. The product contain GPL that at high concentration may cause asphyxia.

HYDROCARBONS CAS 68476-40-4

Acute toxicity: the product is compound from gas at environment pressure and temperature and for this reason considerations about oral and skin toxicity era not relevant.

Inhalation

Method	Result	Comment	Source
Inhalation			
Rat Inhalation	LC50 (15 minutes):800000 ppm (males/females) LC50 (15 minutes)14442738 mg/m ³ (M/F) LC50 (15 minutes):1443 mg/l (M/F)	Propane Key study	Clark DG and Tiston DJ (1982)
Study on human being - Population	Odour is not rilevable under 20.000 ppm (2%) and at concentration of 100.000 ppm (10%) Caused a soft irritation to eyes, noze and respiratory tract but causes dizziness in a few minutes.	Weight of evidence	Anon 1982 Herman (Chairman 1966)

Corrosion/skin irritation: some dose response studies made on human being demonstrate that propane and butane have no irritation and corrosion effects on skin and mucosae. Contact with liquefied gas may cause frostbite.

Mutagenicity on germinal cells and carcinogenicity: for major components of LPG no Genotoxicity effects. Moreover the product contains 1,3-butadiene in C < 0,1 therefore is not classified mutagen according to regulation of dangerous substances.

Reproductive toxicity – the result of studies does not show damaging effects on fertility, therefore it is not classified reproductive toxic according to regulation of dangerous substances.

Growth toxicity/Teratogenicity: the result of the majority of studies does not show coherent test for growth toxicity/teratogenicity for the components of LPG. Moreover the product does not contain carbon monoxide in concentration over 0,2%, therefore is not classified reproductive toxic according to regulation of dangerous substances.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL CAS 107-98-2

LC0 Inhalation (Rat): > 7000 ppm (6 hours)

LD50 oral (Rat): = 4016 mg/kg

LD50 skin (Rat): > 2000 mg/kg

Primary irritability

Skin irritation (OECD 404): not irritating (rat)

Skin irritation (OECD 405): lightly irritant (rabbit - eyes)

Sensitization: no sensitization action.

Toxicity sub-acute / chronic: may cause dizziness and drowsiness.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER CAS 111-76-2

LC50 Inhalation (Rat female): = 450 ppm (4 h)

LD50 oral (Rat): = 1746 mg/kg

LD50 skin (pig): = 6411 mg/kg

Primary irritability: Causes severe irritation to eyes.

On skin: irritant.

Sensitization: (Guinea Pig): negative

Mutagenicity, carcinogenicity, toxic to reproduction: Ames Test negative.

D-GLUCOPYRANOSE, OLIGOMERIC, DECYL OCTYL GLYCOSIDES CAS 68515-73-1

Acute toxicity:

Practically not toxic after a single contact on skin.

Practically not toxic after a single ingestion.

DL50 rat (oral): > 5.000 mg/kg (OECD - guideline 401)

DL50 rabbit (skin): > 2.000 mg/kg (OECD - guideline 402)

Irritation:

Risk of severe damage to eyes.

Not irritating to skin.

Corrosion/irritation on rabbit skin: lightly irritant (guideline OECD 404)

Severe damage to eyes/irritation rabbit eyes: irreversible damages (guideline OECD 405)

Sensitization of respiratory ways/skin:

No sensitization action.

Guinea pig: not sensitizer (OECD - guideline 406)

Mutagenicity on germinal cells: the substance had not mutagenicity effects on bacteria.

Ames Test Bacteria: negative (OCSE – key guideline 471)

Cancerogenicity: basing on available information, no cancerogenous action is expected.
 Reproductive toxicity: basing on available information, no reproductive toxicity is expected.
 Growth toxicity: the substance tested on animal has caused no malformations.
 Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): basing on available data, no specific target organ toxicity after a single exposure is expected.
 Toxicity for repeated does and specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): No adverse effects on studies on animals after oral repeated exposure.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION.*

Use according good working practice; avoid spreading the product into environment
 Advise immediately authorities in case of lose or spilling.

12.1. Toxicity.

HYDROCARBONS CAS 68476-40-4

This product is compound from gas at environment standard pressure and temperature, that are present in air more than in water, sediments and soil.

Endpoint	Result	Comments
Aquatic toxicity		
Invertebrates – Daphnia Short term	LC50 48/h: 14,22 mg/l	Key study CAS 106-97-8 (Butane) USEPA OPP (2008)
Invertebrates – Daphnia Short term	LC50 48/h: 69,43 mg/l	Key study CAS 74-82-8 (methane) QSAR USEPA OPP (2008)
Algae Short term	EC50 (96 h): 19,37 mg/l	Key study CAS 74-82-8 (methane) QSAR
Fish Short term	LC50 96/h: 147,54 mg/l	Key study CAS 74-82-8 (methane) QSAR EPA 2008
Fish Short term	L50 96/h: 24,11 mg/l	Key study CAS 106-97-8 (Butane) QSAR EPA (2008)

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL CAS 107-98-2

Aquatic toxicity
 LC50 (Daphnia magna): 21100 - 25900 mg/l (48 h)
 EC50 (Pimephales promelas): = 20800 mg/l (96 h)
 EC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum): > 1000 mg/l (7 daysi)

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER CAS 111-76-2

Aquatic toxicity
 EC50 (Daphnia magna) = 1550 mg/l (48 h)
 EC50 (Algae Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) : = 911 mg/l (72 h)
 LC50 (Fish Oncorhynchus mykiss): = 1474 mg/l (96 h)

D-GLUCOPYRANOSE, OLIGOMERIC, DECYL OCTYL GLYCOSIDES CAS 68515-73-1

Fish toxicity: CL50 > 100 mg/l, Brachydanio rerio (DIN EN ISO 7346-2)
 Aquatic invertebrates: CE50 > 100 mg/l, Daphnia magna (OECD - guideline 202, part 1)
 Aquatic plants: CE50 > 10 - 100 mg/l, Scenedesmus subspicatus (Directive 88/302/CEE, part C, p 89)
 Microorganisms/Effects on active muds:
 CE0 > 100 mg/l, Pseudomonas putida (OECD - guideline 209)
 CE0 > 100 mg/l, Pseudomonas putida (DIN 38412 part 8)
 Chronic toxicity on fishes: NOEC > 1 - 10 mg/l, Brachydanio rerio (Guideline OECD 204)
 Chronic toxicity on aquatic invertebrates: NOEC, > 1 - 10 mg/l, Daphnia magna (OECD - guideline 202, part 2)

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available for mixture.

HYDROCARBONS:

Abiotic degradability: This product may contribute to the ozone formation in atmosphere next to ground. Anyhow the photochemical ozone formation depends from a complex interaction of other air pollutant and environmental conditions.

Biotic degradability:

Studies of QSAR with ethane that has a biodegradability of 100% in 16 days. Ethane is not a component of petroleum gas but its structure is representative of the stream, and is possible a read-across, therefore basing on above information the product is biodegradable.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: Easily biodegradable.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER: biodegradation = 90,4 % (28 days). Easily biodegradable.

D-GLUCOPYRANOSE, OLIGOMERIC, DECYL OCTYL GLYCOSIDES: Easily biodegradable.

12.3. Bio accumulative potential.

No data available for mixture.

HYDROCARBONS: the log Pow for LPG is estimated in range 1,09-2,8, therefore the product is not bioaccumulable.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: low bioaccumulable

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER : low bioaccumulable.

D-GLUCOPYRANOSE, OLIGOMERIC, DECYL OCTYL GLYCOSIDES: does not accumulate in relevant way into organisms.

12.4. Mobility in soil.

No data available for mixture.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: It has a very high potential of mobility.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER: It has a very high potential of mobility.

D-GLUCOPYRANOSE, OLIGOMERIC, DECYL OCTYL GLYCOSIDES: Absorption to solid phase of ground is not expected.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.

This product is not classified as substance PBT (persistence/bioaccumulable/toxic) and vPvB (very persistent/very bioaccumulable).

12.6. Other adverse effects.

No data available for mixture.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS.*

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Recycle, if possible. Consider the residuals of products as special hazardous waste. Act in accordance with local and national regulations. Refer to current national legislation. Do not release into sewerage. Do not pollute watercourses. Residues have to be considered as dangerous waste.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Indications: empty containers shall not be released to the environment.

Remarks: user has to ensure that no other regional or national rules are in force

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport must be done with vehicles authorized to transport of dangerous goods according to A.D.R. and National regulations. Transport of goods must be in their original packaging and anyhow in packaging made with material that cannot be attached from contained product and that cannot react dangerously with contained product. Transportation, including loading and unloading must be carried out by people who have received the necessary training required by the modal regulations concerning the transport of dangerous goods.

Road and Railway Transport:

Class ADR/RID:	2	UN: 1950
Classification Code:	5A	
Packing Group:	-	
Label :	2.2	
Nr. Kemler:	-	
Tunnel restriction code:	3€	
Special disposal:	190, 327, 344, 625	
Limit quantity (partial exemption):	1 L	
Total exemption quantity:		
Proper Shipping Name:	ASPHYXIAN AEROSOL	

Shipping transport:

Class IMO:	2	UN: 1950
Packing Group:	-	
Label: 2.2		
EMS:	F-D, S-U	
Marine Pollutant.	NO	
Proper Shipping Name:	ASPHYXIAN AEROSOL	

Air transport:

IATA:	2	UN: 1950
Packing Group:	-	
Label:	2.2	
Proper Shipping Name:	ASPHYXIAN AEROSOL	

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

This document has been written following scheme and rules of below Directive and Regulation
It is underlined that this mixture is for food application, hence it is out of the scope of the below Legislation.

1. Directive 1999/45/EC and following amendments;
2. Directive 67/548/EEC e and following amendments;
3. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 of European Parliament (REACH)
4. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 of European Parliament (CLP)
5. Regulation (EC) 453/2010 of European Parliament

When applicable, refer to following directive: D.Lgs. 21 September 2005 n. 238 (Directive Seveso Ter)

Seveso class. 6

Restriction related to the mixture or contained substance, according to Annex XVII, Regulation EC 1907/2006.

Point 3

Substance in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH).

None

Substance edified for Authorization (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Sanitary controls.

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must be monitored far health issues according to Legislation.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment.

Not available

16. OTHER INFORMATION.*

Full Danger and H-phrase indicated in section 2-3 of this document

Flam Gas 1 Flammable gas, category 1
Press gas Pressurized gas
Flam. Liq. 3 Flammable Liquid, category 3
Acute Tox. 4 Acute toxicity, category 4
Eye Irrit. 1 Eye irritation, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2 Eye irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3 Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure, category 3
Aquatic Chronic 3 Dangerous to aquatic environment, chronic toxicity category 3
H220 Extremely flammable gas
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour
H229 Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H312 Harmful in contact with skin
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H318 Causes severe damage to eyes.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

Full Danger and R-phrase indicated in section 2-3 of this document

R10 Flammable.
R12 Extremely flammable.
R20/21/22: Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin
R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

LITERATURE:

1. The Merck Index. Ed. 10
2. Handling Chemical Safety
3. Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
4. INRS - Fiche Toxicologique
5. Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
6. N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7 Ed., 1989

List of abbreviations :

ACGIH : American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CSR : Report of Chemical Security
DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level.
DMEL: Derived Minimal Effect Levels
EC50: Effective concentration, 50%.
EL50 : Effective Loading, 50%.
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
IC50: Inhibitory Concentration, 50%
LC50: Lethal Concentration, 50%.
LD50: Lethal Dose, 50%.
LL50: Lethal Loading, 50%
LL0: Lethal Loading, 0%
LOAEL: Low Observed Adverse Effects Level.
LOAEC: Low Observed Adverse Effects Concentration.
NOEC: No Observed Effects Concentration.
NOEL: No Observed Effects Level. .
NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effects Level. .

NOELR: No Observed Effect Loading Rate.
OECD: The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
TLV-TWA : Threshold Limit Value - Time Weight Average
N/A: Not applicable
PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic.
SNC: Central Nervous System
STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity
(STOT) RE: Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure
(STOT) SE: Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure
PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration.
TLV-STEL: threshold limit value - Short-term exposure limit
UVCB: Substances of Unknown or Variable composition, Complex reaction products or Biological materials.
vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative.
WAF = Water Accomodated Fraction

Note for the user:

The information on this sheet is based on information that was available at our premises as of the date of the last version.

The user must make sure such information is complete in relation to the specific use being made of the product.

This document must not be interpreted as a guarantee of any specific property of the product. Since the use of the product is not under our direct control, it is the responsibility of the user

Stainless steel polish

Aerosol




INGREDIENTS SHEET

COMPONENT IUPAC	INCI NAME	CAS	Pharmacopea name	EINECS	%
Water	AQUA	7732-18-5	aqua	231-791-2	>10
Petroleum gases, liquefied, if they contain > 0.1% w/w Butadiene	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	68476-85-7	-	270-704-2	>10
1-methoxy 2-propanol	METHOXYISO- PROPANOL	107-98-2	-	203-539-1	1-10
2-butoxyethanol	BUTOXYETHA- NOL	111-76-2	-	203-905-0	1-10
D-Glucopyranose, oligomers, decyl octyl glycosides	CAPRYLYL/ CAPRYL GLUCOSIDE	68515-73-1	-	500-220-1	0,1-1
Perfume and aromatic compositions and their raw materials	PARFUM	-	-	-	0,1-1
alpha-Hexylcinnamaldehyde	HEXYL CINNAMAL	101-86-0	-	-	< 0,1

Emergency telephone numbers

For urgent safety information call the Anti-Poison Center of your country:

	COUNTRY	CUSTOMER SERVICE NR.	ANTI-POISON CENTER NR.
	AUSTRIA	(0043) 050 6700 200	(0043) 01 406 43 43
	BELGIUM	0032 (0)2 263 33 33	(0032) 070 245 245
	CZECK REP.	(00420) 840 111 313	(00420) 224 91 54 02
	DENEMARK	(0045) 44880280	(0045) 82121212
	FINLAND	(09) 61336 235	(09) 471977
	FRANCE	(0033) 0892 700 150	(0033) 01 40 05 48 48
	GERMAN	(0049) 0711 93533655	(0049) 0761 19240
	GREECE	(0030) 2109946400	(0030) 2107793777
	HOLLAND	0031 (0)76 530 6400	(0031) 030 274 8888
	HUNGARY	(0036) 06 40 109 109	(0036) 80 20 11 99
	IRELAND	(00353) 0844 815 8989	(00353) 1 8092566
	ITALY	(0039) 199 580 480	(0039) 02 66101029
	NORWAY	(0047) 22782500	(0047) 22 59 13 00
	POLAND	(0048) 801 900 666	Warszawa: (0048) 22 619 66 54 Gdańsk: (0048) 58 682 04 04 Poznań: (0048) 61 847 69 46 Kraków: (0048) 12 411 99 99
	PORTUGAL	(00351) 707 203 204	(00351) 808 250143
	ROMANIAN	(0040) 0372 117 745	
	RUSSIA	007 (495)745 57 31	
	SLOVAKIA	(00421) 0850 003 007	(00421) 2 54774166
	SPAIN	(0034) 902 203 204	(0034) 915 620 420
	SWEDEN	(0046) 0771 751570	(0046) 08 331231
	SWISS	(0041) 0848 801 005	(0041) 145
	UK	(0044) 0844 815 8989	(0044) 0845 46 47 (0044) 020 7188 0600
	UCRAIN	(00380) 0 800 501 150	