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

1.1. Product identifier

Product code : Hygienfresh DeoMatic Spray Orchidea Selvatica
Trades code : A75-010
Product line: HygienFresh

UFI: K771-6019-100U-1AWM

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

Deodorant for Automatic Dispenser with super perfuming concentrated essence
Sectors of use:
Private households (= general public = consumers)[SU21], Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)[SU22]

Uses advised against
Do not use for purposes other than those listed

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Tintolav s.r.l. - Via M. D' Antona 7 - 10028 Trofarello (TO) Tel. 011/649.68.27 Fax 011/649.67.42

Email: info@tintolav.com - Sito internet: www.tintolav.com

Email tecnico competente: a.conedera@tintolav.com

National contact: Malta: Emergency Ambulance 112
Accident & Emergency Department 2545 4030

1.4. Emergency telephone number

The UK National Poisons Emergency number +44 (0)870 600 6266
London: Emergency 24 hour telephone +44 (0) 207188 0100

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

2.1.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Pictograms:
GHS02, GHS07, GHS09

Hazard Class and Category Code(s):
Flam. Aerosol 1, Skin Sens. 1B, Eye Irrit. 2, Aquatic Chronic 2

Hazard statement Code(s):
H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229 - Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Aerosol that ignites easily even at low temperatures, fire risk
If brought into contact with eyes, the product, causes significant irritations which may last for more than 24 hours.
The product, if brought into contact with skin can cause skin sensitization.
The product is dangerous to the environment as it is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

The repeated inhalation of vapors can cause drowsiness and giddiness.
Pressurized container. Protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 ° C.
The aerosol containers overheated burst and can be ejected with violence from a distance and can take place a dangerous mechanism for the fire.

2.2. Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Pictogram, Signal Word Code(s):
GHS02, GHS07, GHS09 - Danger

Hazard statement Code(s):
H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229 - Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental Hazard statement Code(s):
not applicable

Precautionary statements:
General
P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.
Prevention
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.
Response
P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
Storage
P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.
P410+P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do no expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
Disposal
P501 - Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local and national regulations.

Contains:
butane, isobutane, propane, alcohol, parfum, benzyl salicylate, hexyl salicylate, hexamethylindanopyran, tetramethyl acetyloctahydronaphthalenes, 5,5,6-trimethylbicyclohept-2-ylcyclohexanol, coumarin, 4-tert-butycyclohexyl acetate, alpha isomethyl ionone, hexyl cinnamal, eugenol, limonene.

Content of VOC ready to use condition: 94,09 %

UFI: K771-6019-100U-1AWM

2.3. Other hazards

The substance / mixture NOT contains substances PBT/vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII

No information on other hazards

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Irrilevant

3.2 Mixtures

Refer to paragraph 16 for full text of hazard statements
Butane contains less than 0,1 % w/w 1,3-butadiene (EINECS No 203-450-8)

Substance	Concentration[w/w]	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACh
Butane Note: K	>= 35 < 50%	Flam. Gas 1A, H220 ATE inhal = 658,0mg/l/4 h	601-004-00-0	106-97-8	203-448-7	01-2119474691-32
Isobutane	>= 15 < 25%	Flam. Gas 1A, H220 ATE oral = 570.000,0 mg/kg ATE dermal = 570.000,0 mg/kg ATE inhal = 658.000,0mg/l/4 h	601-004-00-0	75-28-5	200-857-2	01-2119485395-27
ethanol	>= 15 < 25%	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 ATE oral = 7.060,0 mg/kg ATE dermal = 20.000,0 mg/kg ATE inhal = 20.000,0mg/l/4 h	603-002-00-5	64-17-5	200-578-6	01-2119457610-43
Propane	>= 15 < 25%	Flam. Gas 1A, H220; Press. Gas, H280 ATE inhal = 410.000,0mg/l/4 h	601-003-00-5	74-98-6	200-827-9	01-2119486944-21
Benzyl salicylate	>= 0,1 < 1%	Skin Sens. 1B, H317; Eye Irrit. 2, H319; Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 1 1 ATE oral = 2.227,0 mg/kg	607-754-00-5	118-58-1	204-262-9	01-2119969442-31
Hexyl salicylate - FEMA 0	>= 0,1 < 1%	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1, H317; Eye Irrit. 2, H319; Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 1 1 ATE oral = 5.000,0 mg/kg ATE dermal = 5.000,0 mg/kg	ND	6259-76-3	228-408-6	01-2119638275-36-0002
1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran	>= 0,1 < 1%	Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410	603-212-00-7	1222-05-5	214-946-9	01-2119488227-29-0000

Substance	Concentration[w/w]	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACh
		ATE oral = 3.250,0 mg/kg ATE dermal = 3.250,0 mg/kg				
1-(2,3,8,8-Tetramethyl-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydronaphthalen-2-yl)ethanone - FEMA 0	>= 0,1 < 1%	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1, H317; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 1 1 ATE oral = 5.000,0 mg/kg ATE dermal = 5.000,0 mg/kg	ND	54464-57-2	259-174-3	01-2119489989-04
Coumarin	>= 0,1 < 1%	Acute Tox. 4, H302; Skin Sens. 1, H317; STOT RE 2, H373 ATE oral = 293,0 mg/kg ATE dermal = 242,0 mg/kg	ND	91-64-5	202-086-7	01-2119943756-26-0000
4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate - FEMA 0	>= 0,1 < 1%	Skin Sens. 1B, H317; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 1 1 ATE oral = 5.000,0 mg/kg ATE dermal = 5.000,0 mg/kg	ND	32210-23-4	250-954-9	01-2119976286-24
3-methyl-4-(2,6,6-trimethylcyclohex-2-enyl)but-3-en-2-one - FEMA 2714	>= 0,1 < 1%	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1, H317; Eye Irrit. 2, H319; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 ATE oral = 5.000,0 mg/kg ATE dermal = 5.000,0 mg/kg	ND	127-51-5	204-846-3	NR
α-Hexylcinnamaldehyde	>= 0,1 < 1%	Skin Sens. 1, H317; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 ATE oral = 2.450,0 mg/kg	ND	101-86-0	202-983-3	01-2119533092-50
1-(1,2,3,4,6,7,8,8a-Octahydro-2,3,8,8-tetramethyl-2-naphtyl)ethan-1-one	>= 0,1 < 1%	Skin Corr. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1, H317; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 1 1	ND	68155-67-9	268-979-9	NR
1-(1,2,3,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-2,3,8,8-tetramethyl-2-naphthyl)ethan-1-one	>= 0,1 < 1%	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1, H317; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 1 1 ATE oral = 5.000,0 mg/kg ATE dermal = 5.000,0 mg/kg	ND	68155-66-8	268-978-3	01-2119489989-04-0000
dipentene Note: C	>= 0,1 < 1%	Flam. Liq. 3, H226; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1, H317;	601-029-00-7	5989-27-5	205-341-0	01-2119529223-47-0001

Substance	Concentration[w/w]	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACh
		Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 1 ATE oral = 4.400,0 mg/kg ATE dermal = 5.000,0 mg/kg				
1-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-3,5,5,6,8,8-hexamethyl-2-naphthyl)ethan-1-one - FEMA 0	>= 0,1 < 1%	Acute Tox. 4, H302; Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 10 10 ATE oral = 920,0 mg/kg ATE dermal = 7.940,0 mg/kg	ND	1506-02-1	216-133-4	01-2119539433-40-0000

Fractionated global values

H225	= 18,02	H220	= 75,86	H280	= 16,69	H332	= 0,02
H319	= 2,17	H335	= 0,02	H315	= 2,31	H411	= 0,78
H400	= 1,45	H317	= 2,65	H410	= 1,89	H302	= 0,58
H412	= 0,75	H373	= 0,18	H226	= 0,09	H304	= 0,00
H318	= 0,00	H312	= 0,00				

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation:
Air the area. Move immediately the contaminated patient from the area and keep him at rest in a well ventilated area. If you feel unwell seek medical advice.

Direct contact with skin (of the pure product).:
Take contaminated clothing Immediately off.
Wash immediately with plenty of running water and possibly with soap, the areas of the body that have, or are only suspected to have, come in contact with the product.
In case of contact with skin, wash immediately with water and soap.

Direct contact with eyes (of the pure product).:
Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water, keeping eyelids open for at least 10 minutes, then protect your eyes with a dry sterile gauze. Seek medical advice immediately

Ingestion:
Not hazardous. It's possible to give activated charcoal in water or liquid paraffin medicine

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

No data available.

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

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Advised extinguishing agents:
CO2 or dry powder extinguisher

Extinguishing means to avoid:
Direct jets of water

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

The aerosol containers overheated burst and can be ejected with violence from a distance and can take place a dangerous mechanism for the fire.
Manufactured under pressure in sealed metal container (test pressure 15 bar max). Cool containers with water spray trying to remove them from the fire. The aerosol containers can be overheated and burst violently ejected from a distance (protect the head using a safety helmet).

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Use protection for the breathing apparatus
Safety helmet and full protective suit.
The spray water can be used to protect the people involved in the extinction
You may also use selfrespirator, especially when working in confined and poorly ventilated area and if you use halogenated extinguishers (Halon 1211 fluobrene, Solkan 123, NAF, etc...)
Keep containers cool with water spray

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel:
Leave the area surrounding the spill or release. Do not smoke
Leave the surrounding area recalling that any overheating could project the cylinder at a considerable distance.
Wear gloves and protective clothing

6.1.2 For emergency responders:
Given the tightness of aerosol, it is unlikely that the spillage may occur.
However if some container is damaged likely to cause a loss, insulate the tank in question by bringing it to open air or covering it with inert material and fuel (eg sand, earth, vermiculite) and having the care to avoid any point of ignition that might pose a serious risk of fire.
Wear gloves and protective clothing Suitable: LaTeX, nitrile, PVC
Eliminate all unguarded flames and possible sources of ignition. No smoking.
Provision of sufficient ventilation.
Evacuate the danger area and, in case, consult an expert.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Contain spill
Inform the competent authorities.
Discharge the remains in compliance with the regulations

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

6.3.1 For containment:

Rapidly recover the product, wear a mask and protective clothing
Recover the product for reuse, if possible, or the removal.

6.3.2 For cleaning up:
After wiping up, wash with water the area and materials involved

6.3.3 Other information:
None in particular.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Refer to paragraphs 8 and 13 for more information

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact and inhalation of vapors
Use extreme caution when handling the product. Avoid shock or friction.
Do not smoke at work
At work do not eat or drink.
Vapors are heavier than air and may spread close to the ground and form explosive mixtures with air. Prevent formation of flammable or explosive concentrations in the air.
Pressurized container. Protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 ° C.
Do not pierce or burn, even after the use. Do not spray on flame or incandescent objects. Use in adequately ventilated areas.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
See also paragraph 8 below.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep in original container closed tightly. Do not store in open or unlabeled containers.
Keep containers upright and safe by avoiding the possibility of falls or collisions.
Pressurized container. Store in a ventilated place, in original packaging away from heat and sunlight.
Always store in well ventilated areas.
Never close the container tightly, leave a chance to vent
Keep away from open flames, sparks and heat sources. Avoid direct sunlight exposure.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Private households (= general public = consumers):
Handle with care.
Store in ventilated place away from heat sources,
Keep the container tightly closed.

Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen):
Handle with care. Store in a ventilated area and away from heat, keep the container tightly closed.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Related to contained substances:
Butane:
TLV (ACGIH) = 1000 ppm
ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012).
TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour (s).
NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013).
TWA: 1900 mg/m 10 hour (s).

TWA: 800 ppm 10 hour (s).
OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).
TWA: 1900 mg/m 8 hour (s).
TWA: 800 ppm 8 hour (s).
Butane EH40 WEL TWA 600 ppm 1.450 mg/m3

Isobutane:
ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012).
TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour (s).
NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013).
TWA: 1900 mg/m 10 hour (s).
TWA: 800 ppm 10 hour (s)

ethanol:
Component CAS-No. Value Control parameters
Basis
Ethanol-17-64 TWA 5 ppm 1.000
1.920 mg/m3
UK. EH40 WEL-Workplace Exposure Limits
Remarks Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used

Propane:
TLV: (Aliphatic hydrocarbon gases) 1000 ppm as TWA; (ACGIH 2005).
ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012).
TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour (s).
NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013).
TWA: 1800 mg/m 10 hour (s).
TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hour (s).
OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010).
TWA: 1800 mg/m 8 hour (s).
TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour (s).
OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).
TWA: 1800 mg/m 8 hour (s).
TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour (s)

dipentene:
TWA: 30 from AIHA
TWA: 165.5 (mg/m3) from AIHA

- Substance: ethanol
DNEL
Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 950 (mg/m3)
Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 343 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 114 (mg/m3)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers dermal = 206 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers oral = 87 (mg/kg bw/day)
PNEC
Sweet water = 0,96 (mg/l)
sediment Sweet water = 3,6 (mg/kg/sediment)
Sea water = 0,79 (mg/l)
sediment Sea water = 2,9 (mg/kg/sediment)
intermittent emissions = 2,75 (mg/l)
STP = 580 (mg/l)
ground = 0,63 (mg/kg ground)

- Substance: Hexyl salicylate
DNEL

Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 0,79 (mg/m3)
Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 2083 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Short term Workers inhalation = 0,79 (mg/m3)
Systemic effects Short term Workers dermal = 2083 (mg/kg bw/day)

- Substance: 1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran
DNEL
Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 22 (mg/m3)
Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 60 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 6,5 (mg/m3)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers dermal = 36 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers oral = 3,8 (mg/kg bw/day)
PNEC
Sweet water = 0,0044 (mg/l)
sediment Sweet water = 2 (mg/kg/sediment)
Sea water = 0,00044 (mg/l)
sediment Sea water = 0,394 (mg/kg/sediment)
ground = 0,31 (mg/kg ground)

- Substance: 1-(2,3,8,8-Tetramethyl-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydronaphthalen-2-yl)ethanone
DNEL
Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 1,76 (mg/m3)
Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 1,73 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Short term Workers inhalation = 1,76 (mg/m3)
Systemic effects Short term Workers dermal = 1,73 (mg/kg bw/day)
PNEC
Sweet water = 0,0028 (mg/l)
sediment Sweet water = 3,73 (mg/kg/sediment)
Sea water = 0,00028 (mg/l)
sediment Sea water = 0,75 (mg/kg/sediment)
ground = 0,705 (mg/kg ground)

- Substance: α-Hexylcinnamaldehyde
DNEL
Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 0,000078 (mg/m3)
Systemic effects Short term Workers inhalation = 0,00628 (mg/m3)
PNEC
Sweet water = 0,03 (mg/l)
sediment Sweet water = 47,7 (mg/kg/sediment)
Sea water = 0,003 (mg/l)
sediment Sea water = 4,77 (mg/kg/sediment)
ground = 9,51 (mg/kg ground)

- Substance: 1-(1,2,3,4,6,7,8,8a-Octahydro-2,3,8,8-tetramethyl-2-naphtyl)ethan-1-one
DNEL
Systemic effects Short term Workers dermal = 1,73 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Short term Consumers oral = 1,76 (mg/kg bw/day)
Local effects Short term Workers dermal = 0,1011 (mg/kg bw/day)
PNEC
Sweet water = 0,0028 (mg/l)
sediment Sweet water = 3,73 (mg/kg/sediment)
Sea water = 0,00028 (mg/l)
sediment Sea water = 0,75 (mg/kg/sediment)
ground = 0,705 (mg/kg ground)

- Substance: 1-(1,2,3,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-2,3,8,8-tetramethyl-2-naphthyl)ethan-1-one
DNEL
Systemic effects Short term Workers inhalation = 1,76 (mg/m3)
Systemic effects Short term Workers dermal = 1,73 (mg/kg bw/day)
PNEC
Sweet water = 0,0028 (mg/l)
sediment Sweet water = 3,73 (mg/kg/sediment)
Sea water = 0,00028 (mg/l)
sediment Sea water = 0,75 (mg/kg/sediment)
ground = 0,705 (mg/kg ground)

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:
Private households (= general public = consumers):
No specific checks planned

Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen):
No specific monitoring foreseen

Individual protection measures:

(a) Eye / face protection
Wear safety goggles to EN-166

(b) Skin protection

(i) Hand protection
Manipulate with gloves. The gloves should be checked before being used. Use a technique suitable for the removal of gloves (without touching the outside of the glove) to avoid skin contact with this product dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with the legislation and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry your hands.
Selected protective gloves shall comply with the requirements of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and EN 374 standards arising therefrom.
Full contact
Material: nitrile rubber
minimum thickness: 0.11 mm
permeation time: 480 min

(ii) Other
Avoid direct contact with the skin
Better is to use cotton antistatic clothing

(c) Respiratory protection
Work in a sufficiently ventilated to avoid inhaling the product.

(d) Thermal hazards
No hazard to report

Environmental exposure controls:
Related to contained substances:
dipentene:
Do not let this chemical agent contaminate the environment.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical and chemical properties	Value	Determination method
Appearance	Aerosol	
Colour	colorless liquid under pressure	
Odour	characteristic	
Odour threshold	not determined	
pH	irrelevant	
Melting point/freezing point	< -100 °C (liquid gas)	
Initial boiling point and boiling range	> -42 °C (liquid gas)	
Flash point	< -80 °C (liquid gas)	ASTM D92
Evaporation rate	irrelevant	
Flammability (solid, gas)	flammable	
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	9,5% vol / 1,8% vol	
Vapour pressure	3,2 bar	
Vapour density	> 2 (liquid gas)	
Relative density	0,65 kg/l	
Solubility	irrelevant	
Water solubility	not determined	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not determined	
Auto-ignition temperature	> 400 °C	
Decomposition temperature	not determined	
Viscosity	not determined	
Explosive properties	may burst if heated.	
Oxidising properties	non-oxidizing	
Container volume	335 ml	
Product volume	250 ml	
Pressure to 20°C	3.2 bar	
Deformation pressure	16.5 bar	
Burst pressure of the container	18 bar	
Flash point of liquid phase	< 21 °C	
Propellent inflammability	< 0 °C	

9.2. Other information

Content of VOC ready to use condition: 94,09 %

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

No reactivity hazards

10.2. Chemical stability

No hazardous reaction when handled and stored according to provisions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

There are no hazardous reactions

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid heating the product, it could explode.
Avoid contact with combustible materials. The product could catch fire.
heat, open flames, sparks or hot surfaces.
The aerosol product is stable for a period exceeding 36 months and in normal storage conditions can not take place dangerous reactions as the container is almost hermetically sealed.
To avoid that the metal container can deteriorate, keep away from acidic or basic products. Attention to the heat as temperatures exceeding 50 ° C has increased pressure inside the container that gets to deformation of the cylinder until the outbreak.

10.5. Incompatible materials

It can generate inflammable gases to contact with elementary metals, nitrides, strong reducing agents.
It can generate toxic gases to contact with oxidants mineral acids, organic peroxides, organic water peroxides.
It can ignite in contact with oxidants mineral acids, organic nitrides, peroxides and water peroxides, strong oxidants agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Does not decompose when used for intended uses.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

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

ATE(mix) oral = 66.351,0 mg/kg
ATE(mix) dermal = ∞
ATE(mix) inhal = ∞

(a) acute toxicity: ethanol: LD50 Oral-rat-7.060 mg/kg
Remarks: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: Other changes.
LC50 Inhalation-rat-10:0-20000 ppm
Benzyl salicylate: Oral Rat LD50 = 2227 mg/kg bw
1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran: Acute Oral Toxicity
(1) Wistar rats (10/sex) were administered commercial grade HHCB (65% HHCB in either diethyl phthalate or isopropyl myristate) via gavage at 5000 mg/kg-bw and observed for 14 days. The corrected dose of HHCB was 3250 mg/kg-bw. One death occurred at this dose.
LD50 > 3250 mg/kg-bw
(2) Rats (10 females/dose; strain not specified) were administered commercial sample (65% HHCB in either diethyl phthalate or isopropyl myristate) via gavage at 3000 mg/kg-bw and observed for 14 days. It is not clear whether the reported dose reflected dose of the mixture or of HHCB. Therefore, a conservative estimate of the LD50 is considered to be 65% of the test concentration. No mortality was observed during the study.
LD50 > 1950 mg/kg-bw
1-(2,3,8,8-Tetramethyl-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydronaphthalen-2-yl)ethanone: TOXIC DOSE 1-LD > 50 5000 mg/kg (oral rat)
TOXIC DOSE 2-LD > 50 5000 mg/kg (skn-rbt)

4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate: Rats (10 per dose, sex and strain not reported) were administered 4-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate by gavage at 5000 mg/kg-bw. No information on mortality was reported Rabbits (4, sex and strain not reported) were administered 4-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate dermally at 5000 mg/kg-bw. One rabbit died.

α-Hexylcinnamaldehyde: Oral (rat) LD50: 2450 mg/kg

dipentene: LD50 Oral-rat-4.400 mg/kg

Remarks: Behavioral: Change in motor activity (specific assay). Respiratory disorder Skin and Appendages: Other: Hair. Inhalation: Irritating to respiratory system.

LD50 Dermal-rabbit->5.000 mg/kg

(b) skincorrosion/irritation: ethanol: Skin-rabbit

Result: Irritating to skin. -12:0 am

Benzyl salicylate: Skin - rabbit

Result: No skin irritation

(OECD Test Guideline 404)

4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate: Rabbits (species, sex and number not specified) were administered 4-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate dermally to the ears and backs. Observations of the backs included slight erythema after 1 and 5 min, severe erythema and slight edema at 15 min, and severe erythema and edema at 20 hours. On day 8, slight redness and severe scaling were observed. Observations of the ears included severe erythema and edema with blistering after 20 hours. Severe necrosis was recorded on day 8. (Bhatia, S.P., et al., Food and Chemical Toxicology 46 (2008) S36-S41) 4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate was irritating to rabbit skin

(c) serious eye damage/irritation: If brought into contact with eyes, the product, causes significant irritations which may last for more than 24 hours.

ethanol: Eyes-rabbit

Result: Mild eye irritation-12:0 am

(Draize Test)

Benzyl salicylate: Eyes - In vitro study

Result: Moderate eye irritation

(OECD Test Guideline 437)

Eyes - rabbit

Result: Irritating to eyes.

(Draize Test)

4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate: Albino rabbits (3/sex dose not specified) were instilled 0.1 mL aliquot of 0.625% solution (vehicle not reported) into the right eye of each rabbit with no further treatment while the left eye served as control. Scores were recorded according to the Draize scale. Slight to moderate irritation with conjunctival chemosis and discharge were observed in all three rabbits (mean score for redness and 1.9 for 1 chemosis). All eyes cleared by day 4. (Bhatia, S.P., et al., Food and Chemical Toxicology 46 (2008) S36-S41) 4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate was irritating to rabbit eyes.

(d) respiratoryorskinsensitisation: The product, if brought into contact with skin can cause skin sensitization.

Coumarin: Test: Inhalation Sesitization Route: Inhalation Species: Rat = 293 mg/kg

Test: Inhalation Sesitization Route: Inhalation Species: Mouse = 196 mg/kg

(e) germ cell mutagenicity: 4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate: Salmonella typhimurium strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537 and Ta 1538 were exposed to 4-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate at 8 to 5000 g/plate in a bacterial reverse mutation assay in the presence and absence of metabolic activation. Positive and negative controls were used but their response was not provided. Cytotoxicity was observed at and above 200 g/plate.

4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate was not mutagenic in this assay.

(f) carcinogenicity: dipentene: Carcinogenicity-rat-Oral

Tumorigenic: Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria. Kidney, Ureter, Bladder: Kidney tumors. Tumorigenic Effects: Testicular tumors.

Carcinogenicity-mouse-Oral

Equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria: Tumorigenic. Gastrointestinal: Tumors.

This product is or contains a component that is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity IARC, ACGIH, NTP, based on its or EPA classification.

IARC: Group 3-3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (D-Limonene)

(g) eproductivetoxicity: ethanol: Reproductive toxicity-Human-female-Oral

Effects on Newborn: Apgar score (human only). Effects on Newborn: Other measures or neonatal effects.

Effects on Newborn: Drug dependence.

1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran: Mated female Crl:CD(SD)Br rats (animals/sex/dose not specified) were administered HHCB via gavage at 0, 2, 6 or

20 mg/kg-bw/day beginning on gestation day 14. The F1 offspring were exposed in utero and throughout lactation. At the end of the pre-weaning period, 24 male and 24 female pups per dose were retained for further study. On day 22 post-partum, excess pups and parents were sacrificed and examined for abnormalities. When offspring were 84 days of age, males and females were mated and produced litters. After day 21 post-partum, all F2 pups and F1 dams were sacrificed and examined internally and externally for abnormalities. No adverse effects on behavior or reproduction were observed at any dose in parental animals or in F1 or F2 pups.
NOAEL (systemic and reproductive toxicity) = 20 mg/kg-bw/day (based on no effects at the highest dose tested)
(h) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) single exposure: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
(i) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) repeated exposure1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran: Sprague-Dawley rats (15/sex/dose) were administered HHCB via the diet at 0, 5, 15, 50 or 150 mg/kg-bw/day for 13 weeks. Test concentrations were determined from a range finding study in which a LOAEL of 300 mg/kg-bw/day (based on hepatic effects) was determined. Mean estimated test substance intakes were 5.4, 15.7, 51.8 or 155.8 mg/kg-bw/day for males and 5.1, 15.6, 51.9 or 154.6 mg/kg-bw/day for females. There were no mortalities, adverse clinical signs or treatment-related effects on body weight, hematology or ophthalmologic evaluation. Slightly lower mean plasma triglyceride levels were observed at week13 in males at 50 and 150 mg/kg-bw/day. Slightly lower plasma glucose concentrations were noted at week 7 in males and females given 15, 50 and 150 mg/kg-bw/day and at week 13 in males given 50 and 150 mg/kg-bw/day; these effects were not seen at the end of the 4-week recovery period. There were no treatment-related differences in absolute organ weights or organ weight
4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate: In a modified developmental toxicity screening test (OCED TG 421), Crl: CD pregnant (SD) rats were administered 4-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate (a mixture of 71% 28% trans and cis) in corn oil by gavage at 0, 40, 160 or 640 mg/kg-bw per day during gestation days 7 20. Rats were Caesarean-sectioned on day 21 of gestation and examined for number and distribution of corpora lutea, implantation sites and placenta. Live and dead fetuses and early and late resorptions were recorded. Fetuses were examined for sex ratio, gross external alterations and skeletal and soft tissue alterations. There were no effects on maternal body weights, weight gain, food consumption or organ weights. Pup viability, body weights, external observations and microscopic examination showed no significant alterations that could be related to the administration of the test substance.
NOAEL (maternal or developmental toxicity) = 640 mg/kg-bw/day (based on no effects at the highest dose tested)
(j) aspiration hazard: Benzyl salicylate: in vivo assay - mouse
May cause allergic skin reaction.
(OECD Test Guideline 429)

Related to contained substances:
Butane:
CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 658

Isobutane:
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 570000
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 570000
CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 658000

ethanol:
ROUTES of EXPOSURE: the substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its fumes and ingestion.
INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached quite slowly due to evaporation of the substance at 20 C.
Effects of short-term exposure: the substance is irritating to the eyes. Inhalation of high vapour can concetrazioni cause irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system effects of REPEATED EXPOSURE or long term: the liquid degreasing the skin features. The substance may have an effect on the high central nervous system respiratory tract, causing irritation, headaches, fatigue and lack of concentration. See Notes.

ACUTE HAZARDS/Symptoms INHALATION Cough. Headaches. Fatigue. Drowsiness.
CUTE CUTE.
EYE Redness. Pain. Burning.
SWALLOWED burning sensation. Headaches. Confusion. Vertigo. State of unconsciousness.

N O T and consumption of ethanol during pregnancy can have adverse effects on the unborn child. Chronic ethanol ingestion can cause cirrhosis of the liver.

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 7060
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 20000
CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 20000

Propane:
CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 410000

Benzyl salicylate:
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 2227

Hexyl salicylate:
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 5000
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 5000

1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran:
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 3250
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 3250

1-(2,3,8,8-Tetramethyl-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydronaphthalen-2-yl)ethanone:
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 5000
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 5000

Coumarin:
Acute oral LD50 for rats: 293mg/kg
Acute oral LD50 for mice: 196mg/kg
Irritant date: Not determined
Inhalation data: Not determined
Mutagenicity data: Not determined
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 293
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 242

4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate:
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 5000
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 5000

3-methyl-4-(2,6,6-trimethylcyclohex-2-enyl)but-3-en-2-one:
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 5000
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 5000

α-Hexylcinnamaldehyde:
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 2450

1-(1,2,3,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-2,3,8,8-tetramethyl-2-naphthyl)ethan-1-one:
Acute oral toxicity
LD50 rat
Dose: > 5,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Remarks: IFF

Acute dermal toxicity
LD50 rat
Dose: > 5,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 5000
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 5000

dipentene:
Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.
Toxicity to Animals:

Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 4400 mg/kg [Rat].
Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): >5000 mg/kg [Rabbit].
Chronic Effects on Humans: CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: 3 (Not classifiable for human.) by IARC.
Other Toxic Effects on Humans:
Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, sensitizer), of inhalation (lung irritant).
Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator), of ingestion.
Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.
Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: May cause adverse reproductive effects and birth defects (teratogenic)
Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:
Acute Potential Health Effects:
Skin: Causes skin irritation. It can be absorbed through intact skin. However, it is generally regarded to have low toxicity by dermal route.
Eyes: Causes eye irritation.
Inhalation: Aspiration of large doses may produce pulmonary edema and chemical pneumonitis. May cause dizziness and suffocation. No nasal or pharyngeal irritation has been reported.
Ingestion: It is generally regarded to have low toxicity by oral route. It may produce burning pain in the mouth and throat, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. There may an odor of terpenes in the vomitus or breath.
It may affect behavior/central nervous and peripheral nervous system. Central nervous system effects may include excitememt, somnolence, delirium, ataxia, convulsions, and stupor while peripheral system effects may include spastic paralysis. It may affect respiration (respiratory depression, choking, coughing, dyspnea, cyanosis). Other symptoms may include cyanosis, fever, and tachycardia. Systemic absorption of large doses may produce pulmonary edema and chemical pneumonitis. The urine may smell like violets.
Chronic Potential Health Effects:
Ingestion: Prolonged or repeated ingestion may produce nausea, lowered blood sugar and cholesterol, and kidney damage (hematuria, albuminuria, tubular necrosis), and may also affect the liver.
Skin: It may be a weak sensitizer and responsible for some rare allergic responses (dermatitis)
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 4400
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 5000

1-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-3,5,5,6,8,8-hexamethyl-2-naphthyl)ethan-1-one:
LD 50 ORAL / RAT (mg /Kg) : 920
LD50 DERMAL/RAT(mg /Kg) : 7940
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 920
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 7940

11.2. Information on other hazards

No data available.

SECTION 12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Related to contained substances:
Butane:
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 7,71

Isobutane:
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 7,71

ethanol:
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 11200

Propane:
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 7,71

Benzyl salicylate:
Zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio) 96 hour LC50 = 1.03 mg/L
48 hour LC50 = 1.4mg/l
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 1,03

1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran:
21 days Daphnia magna NOEC 111 g/L NOEC 21 days Bluegill sunfish (lepomismacrochirus) 68 g/L NOEC 35-day early life stage test Fathead minnows (Pimephales promelas) 68 g/L NOEC 72 h Algae (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata) 201 g/L 8 weeks NOEC Earthworm (Eisenia fetida) 45 g/kg Soil DM 4 weeks Springtails NOEC (Folsomia candida) 45 g/kg Soil DM
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 0,282

1-(2,3,8,8-Tetramethyl-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydronaphthalen-2-yl)ethanone:
Endpoint: LC50 species: lepomismacrochirus (fish-salt Bluegrill) = 1.30 mg/l-h Duration: 96-Note:: method: OECD 203 TG
Endpoint: EC50-species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) = 1.38 mg/l-h Duration: 48-comments:: semi-static test method: OECD TG 202
Endpoint: EC50 Desmodesmus subspicatus-species (green algae) = 2.60 mg/l-h Duration: 72-
Note:: static test method: OECD TG201
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 1,3

Coumarin:
Toxicity to fish LC50 - Poecilia reticulata (guppy) - 56 mg/l - 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates LC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 3.5 mg/l - 48 h
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 13,5

4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate:
Golden ide (Leuciscus idus) were exposed to 4-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate at nominal concentrations of 0, 10, 13, 16 and 20 mg/L under static conditions for 48 hours. EF Marlowet was used as a solubilizer. Mortality was 0, 10, 100 and 80% at 10, 13, 16 and 20 mg/L.
48-h LC50 = 14 mg/L
Water fleas (Daphnia magna) were exposed to 4-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate at nominal concentrations of 2.8 to 28.4 mg/L (measured concentrations, 2.4 to 28.4 mg/L) under static conditions for 48 hours.
48-h EC50 = 23.4 mg/L
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 14

3-methyl-4-(2,6,6-trimethylcyclohex-2-enyl)but-3-en-2-one:
Rainbow Trout (average length, 5.8 cm), acclimatized for 12 days, were exposed to a series of 5 test concentrations of 0, 7.8, 10.9, 15.3, 21.4, or 30 mg/L dispersed in Polysorbate 80 (10 mg/L) for 96 hours at 17.1 °C. Control fish were exposed to Polysorbate 80 (10 mg/L). Fish were observed twice daily for mortality and symptoms. pH values and water temperature were monitored after substance addition at 24 hour intervals. Dissolved oxygen was measured at the beginning of the experiment and at 96 hours.
LC50 = 10.9 mg/L
Daphnia magna 48h - LC50 = 0.597 mg/L
72 hr EC50=7.47 mg/L based on average specifc growth rate;
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 0,597

α-Hexylcinnamaldehyde:
Freshwater Fish Toxicity: acute LC50 >1-10 mg/L
Freshwater Invertebrates Toxicity: acute EC <1 mg/L
Algal Toxicity: acute EC <1 mg/L.
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 0,99

1-(1,2,3,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-2,3,8,8-tetramethyl-2-naphthyl)ethan-1-one:
Toxicity to fish:
semi-static test LC50
Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)
Dose: 1.3 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates.:
semi-static test EC50
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Dose: 1.38 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
IFF

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 1,3
NOEC (mg/l) = 100

dipentene:
Ecotoxicity: Not available.
BOD5 and COD: Not available.
Products of Biodegradation:
Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.
Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The product itself and its products of degradation are not toxic.
Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 0,702

1-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-3,5,5,6,8,8-hexamethyl-2-naphthyl)ethan-1-one:
Fathead minnow Pimephales promelas LC50 = 0.100
Marine copepod Acartia tonsa 48-h, marine, mortality LC50 = 0.71
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 0,1 10
10

The product is dangerous for the environment as it is toxic to aquatic organisms following acute exposure.

Use according to good working practices to avoid pollution into the environment.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

No data available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Related to contained substances:
Coumarin:
Bioaccumulation Leuciscus idus melanotus - 3 d -46 µg/l
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 10

12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No PBT/vPvB ingredient is present

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No data available.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No adverse effects

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

The waste must be disposed of in compliance with the regulations in force delivering empty containers for final disposal and equipped to safely handle pressurized containers containing flammable liquids and gas waste. The empty container heated to temperatures exceeding 70 ° C can burst.

Recover if possible. Send to authorized discharge plants or for incineration under controlled conditions. Operate according to local and National rules in force

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number or ID number

ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: 1950

ADR exemption because compliance with the following characteristics:
Combination packagings: per inner packaging 1 L per package 30 Kg
Inner packagings placed in skrink-wrapped or stretch-wrapped trays: per inner packaging 1 L per package 20 Kg

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR/RID/IMDG: AEROSOL infiammabili
ADR/RID/IMDG: AEROSOL flammable
ICAO-IATA: AEROSOL flammable

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: Class : 2
ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: Label : Limited quantities
ADR: Tunnel restriction code : D
ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: Limited quantities : 1 L
IMDG - EmS : F-D, S-U

14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: --

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR/RID/ICAO-IATA: Product is environmentally hazardous
IMDG: Marine polluting agent : Yes

14.6. Special precautions for user

No data available.

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

It is not intended to carry bulk

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Seveso category:
P3a - FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS
E2 - ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

REGULATION (EU) No 1357/2014 - waste:
HP3 - Flammable
HP14 - Ecotoxic

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

The supplier has made an assessment of chemical safety

SECTION 16. Other information

16.1. Other information

Points modified compared to previous release: 1.1. Product identifier, 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture, 2.2. Label elements, 2.3. Other hazards, 3.2 Mixtures, 4.1. Description of first aid measures, 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities, 8.1. Control parameters, 11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, 12.1. Toxicity, 12.2. Persistence and degradability, 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential, 12.4. Mobility in soil, 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties, 14.5. Environmental hazards, 15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Description of the hazard statements exposed to point 3
H220 = Extremely flammable gas.
H225 = Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H280 = Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H317 = May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 = Causes serious eye irritation.
H412 = Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H315 = Causes skin irritation.
H400 = Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 = Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H302 = Harmful if swallowed.
H373 = May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure .
H411 = Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H226 = Flammable liquid and vapour.

Classification based on data of all mixture components

Main normative references:
Directive 1999/45/EC

Directive 2001/60/EC
Regulation 1272/2008/EC
Regulation 2010/453/EC

** The information contained herein is based on our knowledge at the date above.
Related solely to the product and do not constitute a guarantee of a particular quality.
It is the duty of the user to ensure that these are appropriate and complete information regarding the specific use intended.
This data sheet cancels and replaces any previous edition.