

## Safety data sheet

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

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product name **EASILY BLOND 2020**

**1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**  
Intended use **Bleaching and color powder for hair (for cosmetic use)**

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name **G.V.F. – GIEVIEFFE S.P.A.**  
Full address **Via Giovanni Falcone, 8**  
District and Country **20080 Vernate (MI) - Italia**  
**Italia**  
tel. **02 90093743**  
fax **02 90093740**

e-mail address of the competent person **lisanna.loiacono@itelyhairfashion.it**

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to

**In case of emergency contact toxicological information, emergency tel 112 (within Europe). For other countries, use the built-in emergency number in your cell phone. These telephone numbers are available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.**

### SECTION 2. Hazards identification.

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture.

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 EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments. Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Oxidising solid, category 3	H272	May intensify fire; oxidiser.
Acute toxicity, category 4	H302	Harmful if swallowed.
Skin corrosion, category 1B	H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Serious eye damage, category 1	H318	Causes serious eye damage.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
Respiratory sensitization, category 1	H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Skin sensitization, category 1

H317

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

**2.2. Label elements.**

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



Signal words:                      Danger

Hazard statements:

**H272**                      May intensify fire; oxidiser.  
**H302**                      Harmful if swallowed.  
**H314**                      Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.  
**H335**                      May cause respiratory irritation.  
**H334**                      May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.  
**H317**                      May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary statements:

**P210**                      Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
**P220**                      Keep / Store away from clothing / . . . / combustible materials.  
**P264**                      Wash . . . thoroughly after handling.  
**P280**                      Wear protective gloves / clothing and eye / face protection.  
**P284**                      [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.  
**P301+P312**              IF SWALLOWED: call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . . / if you feel unwell.  
**P304+P340**              IF INHALED: remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
**P370+P378**              In case of fire: use . . . to extinguish.

**Contains:**                      DISODIUM METASILICATE  
    DIPOTASSIUM PEROXODISULPHATE  
    SODIUM PERSULFATE  
    AMMONIUM PEROXYDISULPHATE

**2.3. Other hazards.**

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

**SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients.****3.1. Substances.**

Information not relevant.

**3.2. Mixtures.**

Contains:

Identification.	Conc. %.	
<b>DIPOTASSIUM PEROXODISULPHATE</b>		
CAS. 7727-21-1	25 - 50	Ox. Sol. 3 H272, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Resp. Sens. 1 H334, Skin Sens. 1 H317
EC. 231-781-8		
INDEX. 016-061-00-1		
Reg. no. 01-2119495676-19-0000		
<b>DISODIUM METASILICATE</b>		
CAS. 6834-92-0	10 - 25	Met. Corr. 1 H290, Skin Corr. 1B H314, STOT SE 3 H335
EC. 229-912-9		
INDEX. 014-010-00-8		
Reg. no. 01-2119449811-37-xxxx		
<b>AMMONIUM PEROXYDISULPHATE</b>		
CAS. 7727-54-0	10 - 25	Ox. Sol. 3 H272, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Resp. Sens. 1 H334, Skin Sens. 1 H317
EC. 231-786-5		
INDEX. 016-060-00-6		
Reg. no. 01-2119495973-19-0000		
<b>SODIUM PERSULFATE</b>		
CAS. 7775-27-1	5 - 10	Ox. Sol. 3 H272, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Resp. Sens. 1 H334, Skin Sens. 1 H317
EC. 231-892-1		
INDEX. -		
Reg. no. 01-2119495975-15-0000		

Note: Upper limit is included into the range.

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

## 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 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

**SKIN:** Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention.

**INGESTION:** Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.

**INHALATION:** Get medical advice/attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for rescue workers.

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

For symptoms and effects caused by the contained substances, see chap. 11.

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

Information not available.

## **SECTION 5. Firefighting measures.**

### **5.1. Extinguishing media.**

#### **SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT**

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide and chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.

#### **UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT**

Do not use jets of water.

Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

### **5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture.**

#### **HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE**

If large quantities of the product are involved in a fire, they can make it considerably worse. Do not breathe combustion products.

### **5.3. Advice for firefighters.**

#### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

In the case of fire, use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent the risk of explosions (product decomposition and excess pressure) and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Remove all containers containing the product from the fire, if it is safe to do so.

#### **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.**

If there are no contraindications, spray powder with water to prevent the formation of dust. Avoid breathing vapours/mists/gases.



## EASILY BLOND 2020

Revision nr. 1  
Dated 15/09/2015  
Printed on 07/06/2016  
Page n. 5/14

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions.

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.

Use spark-proof mechanical equipment to collect the leaked product and place it in containers for recovery or disposal. If there are no contraindications, use jets of water to eliminate product residues.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Check incompatibility for container material in section 7. 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.

Ensure that there is an adequate earthing system for the equipment and personnel. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not breathe powders, vapours or mists. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Wash hands after use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Store only in the original container. Store in a ventilated and dry place, far away from sources of ignition. Keep containers well sealed. Keep the product in clearly labelled containers. Avoid overheating. Avoid violent blows. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

Store in cool (below 30 °C) and dry areas. Avoid contamination and avoid the presence of reducing agents like lotions and permanent waves. Discard any unused mixture with developer or bleaching lotions, since the container may break. AVOID humid organic material as paper towel, wood, clothes, etc. which could induce spontaneous combustion. Protect from heat and sunlight; store in places far from rain and humidity; never store outdoors. Store separately from other dangerous and incompatible substances.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s).

Information not available.

## SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

### 8.1. Control parameters.

Regulatory References:



## EASILY BLOND 2020

Revision nr. 1  
Dated 15/09/2015  
Printed on 07/06/2016  
Page n. 6/14

BEL Belgique  
IRL Éire  
TLV-ACGIH  
AR du 11/3/2002. La liste est mise à jour pour 2010  
Code of Practice Chemical Agent Regulations 2011  
ACGIH 2014

### AMMONIUM PEROXYDISULPHATE

#### Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
VLEP	BEL	0,1			
OEL	IRL	0,1			
TLV-ACGIH		0,1			

### SODIUM PERSULFATE

#### Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
VLEP	BEL	0,1			
OEL	IRL	0,1			
TLV-ACGIH		0,1			

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

During the risk assessment process, it is essential to take into consideration the ACGIH occupational exposure levels for inert particulate otherwise classified (PNOC respirable fraction: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; PNOC inhalable fraction: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>). For values above these limits, use a P type filter, whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the outcome of risk assessment.

### 8.2. Exposure controls.

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

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

Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

#### HAND PROTECTION

In the case of prolonged contact with the product, protect the hands with penetration-resistant work gloves (see standard EN 374).

Work glove material must be chosen according to the use process and the products that may form. Latex gloves may cause sensitivity reactions.

#### SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap 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

Use a type P filtering facemask (see standard EN 149) or equivalent device, whose class (1, 2 or 3) and effective need, must be defined according to the outcome of risk assessment.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS.

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

## SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties.

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Appearance	powder
Colour	blue
Odour	characteristic
Odour threshold.	Not available.
pH.	9,6-10,6
Melting point / freezing point.	Not available.
Initial boiling point.	Not available.
Boiling range.	Not available.
Flash point.	Not available.
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Lower inflammability limit.	Not available.
Upper inflammability limit.	Not available.
Lower explosive limit.	Not available.
Upper explosive limit.	Not available.
Vapour pressure.	Not available.
Vapour density	Not available.
Relative density.	Not available.
Solubility	partially soluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature.	Not available.
Decomposition temperature.	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.
Explosive properties	Not available.
Oxidising properties	Not available.

### 9.2. Other information.

Information not available

## SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.

### 10.1. Reactivity.

DISODIUM METASILICATE: the aqueous solutions behave like strong bases.

SODIUM PERSULFATE: decomposes at temperatures above 145°C. With water it reduces to bisulphate with the development of oxygen.

### 10.2. Chemical stability.



## EASILY BLOND 2020

Revision nr. 1  
Dated 15/09/2015  
Printed on 07/06/2016  
Page n. 8/14

Information not available.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.

The product may react violently with water.

DISODIUM METASILICATE: may react dangerously with fluorine and lithium.

SODIUM PERSULFATE: reacts violently with combustible materials and reducing agents with risk of fire and explosion.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid.

Avoid overheating. Prevent moisture or water from penetrating inside the containers.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials.

DISODIUM METASILICATE: in aqueous solution it is incompatible with acids, organic anhydrides, acrilates, alcohols, aldehydes, alkyl oxides, cresoles, caprolactam solutions, epichlorohydrin, ethylene dichloride; glycols, isocyanates, ketones, nitrates, phenols and vinyl acetate.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.

SODIUM PERSULFATE: sulphur oxide and oxygen.

## SECTION 11. Toxicological information.

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

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.

Acute effects: ingestion of this product is harmful. Even small amounts of product may cause serious health problems (stomach pain, nausea, sickness, diarrhoea).

This product is corrosive and causes serious burns and vesicles on the skin, which can arise even after exposure. Burns are very stinging and painful. Upon contact with eyes, it may cause serious harm, such as cornea opacity, iris lesions, irreversible eye coloration. The vapors and/or powders are caustic for the respiratory system and may cause pulmonary edema, whose symptoms sometimes arise only after some hours.

Exposure symptoms may include: sting, cough, asthma, laryngitis, respiratory disorders, headache, nausea and sickness.

If swallowed, it may cause mouth, throat and oesophagus burns, sickness, diarrhoea, edema, larynx swelling and, consequently, asphyxia. Perforation of the gastro-intestinal tract is also possible.

This product may cause serious ocular lesions, cornea opacity, iris lesions, irreversible eye coloration.

Acute effects: inhalation of this product may irritate the lower and upper respiratory tract and cause cough and respiratory disorders; at higher concentrations it can also cause pulmonary edema. Ingestion may cause health problems, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.

Inhalation of this product causes sensitization, which may then give rise to a series of inflammatory episodes, most of all characterized by obstruction and affecting the respiratory system. Sometimes, sensitization phenomena arise together with evident rhinitis and asthma. Damages to the respiratory system depend on the inhaled quantity, on the product concentration in the working environment and on the exposure time.

Upon contact with skin, this product causes sensitization (dermatitis). Dermatitis derives from skin irritation on the areas which repeatedly come into contact with the sensitizing agent. Cutaneous lesions may include: erythemas, edemas, papules, vesicles, pustules, scurries, ulcerations and exudative phenomena, whose intensity varies according to illness seriousness and affected areas. Erythemas, edemas and exudative phenomena prevail during

the acute phase. Scuffy skin, dryness, ulcerations and skin thickening prevail during the chronic phase.

DIPOTASSIUM PEROXODISULPHATE  
LD50 (Oral).> 700 mg/kg (ratto)  
LD50 (Dermal).> 2000 mg/kg (ratto)  
LC50 (Inhalation).> 2,95 mg/l (ratto)

DISODIUM METASILICATE  
LD50 (Oral).600 mg/kg Rat  
LD50 (Dermal).> 5000 mg/kg bw (Ratto)  
LC50 (Inhalation).> 2,06 g/m<sup>3</sup> (Ratto)

SODIUM PERSULFATE  
LD50 (Oral).895 mg/kg Rat  
LD50 (Dermal).> 10000 mg/kg Rabbit  
LC50 (Inhalation).5,1 mg/l/4h Rat

AMMONIUM PEROXYDISULPHATE  
LD50 (Oral).495 mg/kg Rat  
LD50 (Dermal).2000 mg/kg Rat  
LC50 (Inhalation).2,95 mg/l/4h Rat

## SECTION 12. Ecological information.

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

### 12.1. Toxicity.

Dipotassium  
peroxodisulphate  
LC50 - for Fish. > 76,3 mg/l/96h (trout iridea)  
EC50 - for Crustacea. > 120 mg/l/48h (daphnia)  
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic  
Plants. > 83,7 mg/l/72h (pseudokirchneriella subcapitata)

DISODIUM METASILICATE  
LC50 - for Fish. 1108 mg/l/96h (Brachydanio rerio)  
EC50 - for Crustacea. 1700 mg/l/48h (Daphnia magna)  
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic  
Plants. 207 mg/l/72h (Schedesmus subspicatus)

SODIUM PERSULFATE  
LC50 - for Fish. 76,3 mg/l/96h  
EC50 - for Crustacea. 83,7 mg/l/48h

AMMONIUM  
PEROXYDISULPHATE  
LC50 - for Fish. 76,3 mg/l/96h (trout iridea)  
EC50 - for Crustacea. 120 mg/l/48h (Daphnia magna)

**12.2. Persistence and degradability.**

**DISODIUM METASILICATE**

Solubility in water. 210000 mg/l

Biodegradability: Information not available.

Rapidly biodegradable.

**SODIUM PERSULFATE**

Solubility in water. > 10000 mg/l

Biodegradability: Information not available.

**AMMONIUM  
PEROXYDISULPHATE**

Solubility in water. > 10000 mg/l

Biodegradability: Information not available.

**12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.**

Information not available.

**12.4. Mobility in soil.**

Information not available.

**12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.**

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

**12.6. Other adverse effects.**

Information not available.

## **SECTION 13. Disposal considerations.**

**13.1. Waste treatment methods.**

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.  
 Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.  
**CONTAMINATED PACKAGING**  
 Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

## SECTION 14. Transport information.

### 14.1. UN number.

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1479

### 14.2. UN proper shipping name.

ADR / RID: OXIDIZING SOLID, N.O.S.  
 IMDG: OXIDIZING SOLID, N.O.S.  
 IATA: OXIDIZING SOLID, N.O.S.

### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es).

ADR / RID: Class: 5.1 Label: 5.1  
 IMDG: Class: 5.1 Label: 5.1  
 IATA: Class: 5.1 Label: 5.1



### 14.4. Packing group.

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: III

### 14.5. Environmental hazards.

ADR / RID: NO

### 14.6. Special precautions for user.

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 50	Limited Quantities 5 kg	Tunnel restriction code (E)
IMDG:	Special Provision: - EMS: F-A, S-Q	Limited Quantities 5 kg	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 100 Kg	Packaging instructions: 563



## EASILY BLOND 2020

Revision nr. 1  
Dated 15/09/2015  
Printed on 07/06/2016  
Page n. 12/14

Pass.:

Maximum  
quantity: 25  
Kg  
A3

Packaging  
instructions:  
559

Special Instructions:

### 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code.

Information not relevant.

## SECTION 15. Regulatory information.

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

Seveso category. None.

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

Contained substance.

Point.	Decision 2013/505/UE - AMMONIUM PEROXYDISULPHA TE Reg. no.: 01- 2119495973-19-0000
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Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH).

None.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH).

None.

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 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.

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

### SECTION 16. Other information.

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

<b>Ox. Liq. 3</b>	Oxidising liquid, category 3
<b>Ox. Sol. 3</b>	Oxidising solid, category 3
<b>Met. Corr. 1</b>	Substance or mixture corrosive to metals, category 1
<b>Acute Tox. 4</b>	Acute toxicity, category 4
<b>Skin Corr. 1B</b>	Skin corrosion, category 1B
<b>Eye Dam. 1</b>	Serious eye damage, category 1
<b>Eye Irrit. 2</b>	Eye irritation, category 2
<b>Skin Irrit. 2</b>	Skin irritation, category 2
<b>STOT SE 3</b>	Respiratory sensitization, category 1
<b>Skin Sens. 1</b>	Skin sensitization, category 1
<b>H272</b>	May intensify fire; oxidiser.
<b>H290</b>	May be corrosive to metals.
<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
<b>H314</b>	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
<b>H318</b>	Causes serious eye damage.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>H334</b>	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
<b>H317</b>	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

#### LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 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 NUMBER: 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: EC Regulation 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 STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average 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 (EU) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
  2. Regulation (EU) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
  3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
  4. Regulation (EU) 453/2010 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
- 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
  - ECHA website

#### **Note for users:**

*The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.*

*This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.*

*The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.*

*Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.*