

Safety data sheet

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code:	CLEANER FLUID
Product name	NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT
INDEX number	649-328-00-1
EC number	265-151-9
CAS number	64742-49-0

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

Intended use	Adhesive for professional use
Uses advised against	Different use from those indicated in the top

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name	ITALMATIC SRL
Full address	Via dell'Artigianato 8/A
District and Country	20060 Cassina de' Pecchi (Milan) Italy
	tel. +39 02 95300545
	fax +39 02 95300199

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

sds@italmatic.net

For urgent inquiries refer to

ITALMATIC SRL
Company Emergency telephone number: +39 02 95300545 (Technical support - Monday to Friday: (9:00 a.m. – 06:00 p.m.))

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.

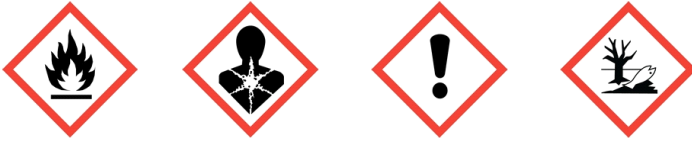
Hazard classification and indication:

Flammable liquid, category 2	H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Reproductive toxicity, category 2	H361fd	Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Aspiration hazard, category 1	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2	H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2	H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
	Note P	

2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words:

Danger

Hazard statements:

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H361fd	Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe fume / gas / mist / vapours.
P280	Wear protective gloves / clothing and eye / face protection.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P262	Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.

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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**

Contains:

Identification	Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT		
CAS 64742-49-0	100	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Repr. 2 H361fd, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411, Note P
EC 265-151-9		
INDEX 649-328-00-1		
Reg. no. -		

The substance "NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT" (CAS 64742-49-0; EC 265-151-9) contains benzene in a percentage less than 0.1% w / w and therefore is not to be considered carcinogenic and mutagenic cat.1 (H350, H340) following the application of P note.

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

3.2. Mixtures

Information not relevant

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Inhalation of vapors may cause headaches, nausea, vomiting and altered state of unconsciousness. Remove to open air. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: The ingestion of this material may cause an altered state of consciousness and loss of coordination. Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting due the high risk of aspiration. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by a doctor.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES FOR THE FIRST RESCUE WORKERS: for PPE (personal protection equipment) required for first aid refer to section 8.2 of this safety data sheet.

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

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

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

Information not available

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

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

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

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

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel

Evacuate unaccompanied personnel. Avoid dispersing the product in the environment. Follow the appropriate internal procedures for unauthorized personnel to intervene directly in the event of accidental release.

For emergency responders

Wear suitable protective equipment (including the individual protective equipment listed in Section 8 of the Safety Data Sheet) to prevent skin, eye and personal contamination. Follow the appropriate internal procedures for personnel authorized to intervene directly in the event of accidental release. Keep away unprotected persons. Eliminate any source of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) or heat from the area where the leak occurred.

6.2. Environmental precautions

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

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. If the product is flammable, use explosion-proof equipment. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

Where suspicious or demonstrable quantities of sulfuric acid are suspected or present around the product being released, additional or special actions may be warranted, including access restrictions, the use of special protection equipment, procedures and staff training.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Vapours may catch fire and an explosion may occur; vapour accumulation is therefore to be avoided by leaving windows and doors open and ensuring good cross ventilation. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or smoke during 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 the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Store in a well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

No use other than specified in Section 1.2 of this safety data sheet.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Information not available

8.2. Exposure controls

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

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

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

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

Exposure levels must be kept as low as possible to avoid significant build-up in the organism. Manage personal protective equipment so as to guarantee maximum protection (e.g. reduction in replacement times).

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

The following materials are suitable for protective gloves (Permeation time \geq 8 hours):

Nitrile rubber/Nitrile latex - NBR (0,35 mm)

Fluoro carbon rubber - FKM (0,4 mm)

Following materials are unsuitable for protective gloves because of degradation, severe swelling or low permeation time:

Natural rubber/Natural latex - NR

Polychloroprene - CR

Butyl rubber - Butyl

Polyvinyl chloride - PVC

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.

Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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

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

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	liquid
Colour	clear
Odour	hydrocarbons
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	Not applicable
Melting point / freezing point	< -75°C

Initial boiling point	Not available
Boiling range	66 °C – 69°C
Flash point	< -18 °C (ASTM-D56)
Evaporation Rate	8.1 (butyl acetate=1)
Flammability of solids and gases	Not applicable on the basis of the physical state
Lower inflammability limit	1,2 % (V/V)
Upper inflammability limit	7,3 % (V/V)
Lower explosive limit	Not available
Upper explosive limit	Not available
Vapour pressure	18,883 kPa
Vapour density	3 at 101 kPa
Relative density	0,67 (15,6°C)
Solubility	Negligible in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	290 °C
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Kynematic viscosity	0,42 mm ² /sec a 40°C
Explosive properties	Not available
Oxidising properties	Not available

9.2. Other information

Information not available

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

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

10.2. Chemical stability

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air. Substance can react dangerously with oxidizing agents

10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

10.5. Incompatible materials

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

- Ammonium nitrate and preparations containing ammonium nitrate.
- Organic peroxides and self reactive substances.
- Non combustible acutely toxic substances
- Oxidizing agents

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

Incomplete combustion is likely to give rise to a complex blend of particulate matter and liquid and liquid gases in the air, including carbon monoxide and unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. If sulfur compounds are present in appreciable amounts, combustion products may also include H₂S (sulfidric acid) and SO_x (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.

It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

Oral: It would be reasonable to assume that approximately 100% of ingested gasoline and naphtha constituents would be absorbed.

ACUTE TOXICITY

LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture: Not classified (no significant component)

LD50 (Oral) of the mixture: Not classified (no significant component)

LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture: Not classified (no significant component)

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity), in GLP

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Type: rat (Sprague-Dawley Male/Female)

Exposure: oral

Results LD50: > 5 000 mg/kg

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity), in GLP

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Type: rat (Sprague-Dawley Male/Female)

Exposure: inhalation

Results LC50: > 7 630 mg/m³ air

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity), in GLP

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Type: rabbit (New Zeland White)

Exposure: dermal

Results LD50: > 2 000 mg/kg

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

Method: OECD 404 (Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion), in GLP

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Type: rabbit (New Zeland White)

Results: irritating

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 405 (Acute Eye Irritation/Corrosion), in GLP

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Type: rabbit (New Zeland White)

Results: not irritating

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Skin sensitization

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 406 (Skin Sensitising), in GLP

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Type: guinea pig (Hartley Male)

Results: not sensitising

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

Method: EPA OPPTS 870.5395 (In Vivo Mammalian Cytogenetics Tests: Erythrocyte Micronucleus Assay), in GLP

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Type: rat (Sprague-Dawley Male/Female)

Exposure: inhalation

Results: negative

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

Method: OECD 451 (Carcinogenity study)

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Type: mouse (Swisse Webster Male)

Exposure: dermal

Results: negative

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Suspected of damaging fertility - Suspected of damaging the unborn child

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

Based on the evidence of available data, determined by the judgement of experts, the substance is classified as toxic to reproduction. Suspected of damaging fertility - Suspected of damaging the unborn child

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

Based on the evidence of available data, determined by the judgement of experts, the substance is classified as STOT-SE

Target organ:

Central nervous sistem

Route of exposure:

inhalation

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

May cause damage to organs

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

Bibliography: Takeuchi, Y et al, British Journal of Industrial Medicine, 37, 241-247 (1980)

Test material: 99% n-hexane

Reliability (Klimsch score): 1

Type: Rat Wistar

Exposure: vapour inhalation

Results: Based on the evidence of available data, determined by the judgement of experts, the substance is classified for the hazard class CLP of STOT-RE. LOAEC 3000 ppm, Target Organ: central nervous system, per inhalation.

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

For oil products with a viscosity under 20.5mm²/s at 40°C a specific risk is linked to fluid intake into the lungs, which can occur directly after ingestion, or successively in case of spontaneous or induced vomiting.

Toxic for aspiration (Annex VI Reg. CLP)

SECTION 12. Ecological information

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

12.1. Toxicity**NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT**

Method: OECD 203 (Fish, Acute Toxicity Test)

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Type: Oncorhynchus mykiss
Results LL50: 10 mg/l/96h

Method: OECD 211 (Daphnia Magna Reproduction Test), in GLP, read across
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Type: Daphnia magna
Results NOERL: 2,6 mg/l/48h

Method: OECD 202 (Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test), in GLP
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Type: Daphnia magna
Results EL50: 4,5 mg/l/48h

Method: OECD 211 (Daphnia Magna Reproduction Test), in GLP
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Type: Daphnia magna
Results NOERL: 16 mg/l/21d

Method: OECD 201 (Alga, Growth Inhibition Test), in GLP
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Type: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata
Results: 0,5 mg/l/72h

12.2. Persistence and degradability

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

Method: OECD Guideline 301 F (Ready Biodegradability: Manometric Respirometry Test), in GLP
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Environmental compartment: water
Results: readily biodegradable 77,05 O₂ consumption in 28d

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, 1268
IATA:

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.
IMDG: PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light)
IATA: PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID: Class: 3 Label: 3



IMDG: Class: 3 Label: 3



IATA: Class: 3 Label: 3



14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, II
IATA:

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: Environmentally
Hazardous



IMDG: Marine Pollutant



IATA: NO

For Air transport, environmentally hazardous mark is only mandatory for UN 3077 and UN 3082.

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID: HIN - Kemler: 33

Limited
Quantities: 1
L

Tunnel
restriction
code: (D/E)

IMDG: Special Provision: -

EMS: F-E, S-E

Limited
Quantities: 1
L

IATA: Cargo:

Maximum
quantity: 60 L

Packaging
instructions:
364

Pass.:

Maximum
quantity: 5 L

Packaging
instructions:
353

Special Instructions:

A3

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol 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 - Directive 2012/18/EC: P5c-E2

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

Product

Point *3. Liquid substances or mixtures fulfilling the criteria for any of the following hazard classes or categories set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:*
(a) hazard classes 2.1 to 2.4, 2.6 and 2.7, 2.8 types A and B, 2.9, 2.10, 2.12, 2.13 categories 1 and 2, 2.14 categories 1 and 2, 2.15 types A to F;
(b) hazard classes 3.1 to 3.6, 3.7 adverse effects on sexual function and fertility or on development, 3.8 effects other than narcotic effects, 3.9 and 3.10;
(c) hazard class 4.1;
(d) hazard class 5.1.

Point *40. Substances classified as flammable gases category 1 or 2, flammable liquids categories 1, 2 or 3, flammable solids category 1 or 2, substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases, category 1, 2 or 3, pyrophoric liquids category 1 or pyrophoric solids category 1, regardless of whether they appear in Part 3 of Annex VI to that Regulation or not.*

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

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

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:

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:

Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1

STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H361fd	Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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 (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
 3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
 5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
 - Handling Chemical Safety
 - INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
 - Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
 - N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition

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

Note for users:

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

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

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

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

Note for the recipient of the Safety Data Sheet (SDS):

This SDS was authored by Flashpoint S.r.l. on the basis of:

- the provisions contained in EC Regulation no.1907/2006 (REACH), and in particular Article 31 and Annex II of the Regulation, and its subsequent amendments, and
- information provided by the "Supplier" identified in Section 1 of this SDS and in particular the data necessary to:
 - identify the substance (mono-constituent, multi-constituent or UVCB) or the mixture;
 - describe the physical and chemical properties (Section 9),
 - describe the toxicological properties (Section 11)
 - describe the eco-toxicological properties (Section 12), and
 - appropriately characterize the other sections of the SDS.

Considering that the "data search" in scientific literature and testing for the evaluation of the properties for the substance or the mixture are under the responsibility of the Supplier, Flashpoint S.r.l. assumes no responsibility concerning reliability and completeness of the information referred to the above mentioned point b) in authoring this SDS.

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

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

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

This version of the SDS substitutes all the previous versions.

The CLP classification of the substance

NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

EC Number 265-151-9

CAS number 64742-49-0

It derives from the application of Note P which specifies the following:

Classification as a carcinogen or mutagen is not necessary if it can be shown that the substance contains benzene in a percentage less than 0.1% w / w (EINECS No. 200-753-7).