

**PRIMER T4****SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking****1.1. Product identifier**

Product name **PRIMER T4**  
Chemical name and synonym **PRIMER T4**

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

Intended use **SPRAY ADHESIVE**

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

Name **SNOLINE s.p.a.**  
Full address **Via F. Baracca, 19/23**  
District and Country **20056 Trezzo sul'Adda (MI)**  
**Italy**  
**Tel. +39 02 909961**  
**Fax +39 02 90996200**  
**e-mail: info@snoline.com**

**[Company certified with Quality System UNI EN ISO 9001:2000](#)**

**1.4. Emergency telephone number**

For urgent inquiries refer to **SNOLINE s.p.a. – tel. +39 02 909961**

**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.

**2.1.1. Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and following amendments and adjustments.**

Hazard classification and indication:

Flam. Liq. 2	H225
Eye Irrit. 2	H319
Skin Irrit. 2	H315
STOT SE 3	H336
Aquatic Chronic 3	H412

**2.1.2. 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC Directives and following amendments and adjustments.**

Danger Symbols:

F-Xi

R phrases:

11-36-52/53-66-67

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

**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.
- H319** Causes serious eye irritation.
- H315** Causes skin irritation.
- H336** May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- H412** Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- EUH066** Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Precautionary statements:

- P210** Keep away from heat / sparks / open flames / hot surfaces. No smoking.
- P233** Keep container tightly closed.
- P264** Wash . . . thoroughly after handling.
- P280** Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
- P304+P340** IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- P312** Call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician if you feel unwell.

**Contains:** METHYL ETHYL KETONE  
ETHYL ACETATE

**2.3. Other hazards.**

Information not available.

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

**3.1. Substances.**

Information not relevant.

**3.2. Mixtures.**

Contains:

Identification.	Conc. %.	Classification 67/548/EEC.	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP).
<b>ETHYL ACETATE</b> CAS. 141-78-6 EC. 205-500-4 INDEX. 607-022-00-5 Reg. no. 01-2119475103-46	30 - 45	R66, R67, F R11, Xi R36	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
<b>METHYL ETHYL KETONE</b> CAS. 78-93-3 EC. 201-159-0 INDEX. 606-002-00-3 Reg. no. 01-2119457290-43	30 - 45	R66, R67, F R11, Xi R36	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
<b>CYCLOHEXANE</b>			

REVIEW DATE: 09th April 2015

Page 3 of 11

CAS. -	10 - 15	R67, F R11, Xn R65, Xi R38, N R51/53, Note 4 6 P	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411, Note 4 6 P
EC. 926-605-8			
INDEX. -			
Reg. no. 01-2119486291-36			
<b>ISOHEXANE</b>			
CAS. -	0 - 2,5	R67, Xn R65, Xi R38, N R51/53, Note 4 P	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411, Note 4 P
EC. 931-254-9			
INDEX. -			
Reg. no. 01-2119484651-34			

Note: Upper limit is not included into the range.

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

T+ = Very Toxic(T+), T = Toxic(T), Xn = Harmful(Xn), C = Corrosive(C), Xi = Irritant(Xi), O = Oxidizing(O), E = Explosive(E), F+ = Extremely Flammable(F+), F = Highly Flammable(F), N = Dangerous for the Environment(N)

## 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. Wash immediately with plenty of water. If irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

**INHALATION:** Remove to open air. In the event of breathing difficulties, get medical advice/attention immediately.

**INGESTION:** Get medical advice/attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person, unless authorised by a doctor.

### 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, 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.

Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site. Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions.

Do not disperse in the environment.

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

Use inert absorbent material to soak up leaked product. Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections.

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

## SECTION 7. Handling and storage.

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling.

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. 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. 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.

Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Do not spray on flames or incandescent bodies. 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. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Do not breathe spray.

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

Store in a well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition.

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

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

Information not available.

## SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

### 8.1. Control parameters.

Regulatory References:

United Kingdom EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits. Containing the list of workplace exposure limits for use with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (as amended).

Éire Code of Practice Chemical Agent Regulations 2011.

OEL EU Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive

REVIEW DATE: 09th April 2015

Page 5 of 11

TLV-ACGIH 2000/39/EC.  
ACGIH 2012

<b>ETHYL ACETATE</b>					
<b>Threshold Limit Value.</b>					
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
WEL	UK		200		400
OEL	IRL		200		400
TLV-ACGIH		1441	400		

<b>METHYL ETHYL KETONE</b>						
<b>Threshold Limit Value.</b>						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH		590	200	885	300	
OEL	EU	600	200	900	300	
OEL	IRL	600	200	900	300	SKIN
WEL	UK	600	200	899	300	SKIN

<b>CYCLOHEXANE</b>					
<b>Threshold Limit Value.</b>					
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
TLV-ACGIH		344			

Legend:

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

## 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

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.

### 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

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, wear a mask with a type AX filter, whose limit of use will be defined by the manufacturer (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.

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	straw-coloured
Odour	characteristic of solvent
Odour threshold.	Not available.
pH.	Not available.
Melting point / freezing point.	Not available.
Initial boiling point.	Not available.
Boiling range.	Not available.
Flash point.	< 21 °C.
Evaporation Rate	Not available.
Flammability of solids and gases	Not available.
Lower inflammability limit.	Not available.
Upper inflammability limit.	Not available.
Lower explosive limit.	Not available.
Upper explosive limit.	Not available.
Vapour pressure.	75,9 mmHg
Vapour density	> 1,0 (rif. aria=1,0) Kg/m3
Relative density.	0,87 Kg/l
Solubility	insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature.	Not available.
Decomposition temperature.	Not available.
Viscosity	< 100 mPa s
Explosive properties	Not available.
Oxidising properties	Not available.

### 9.2. Other information.

VOC (Directive 1999/13/EC) :	80,00 % - 696,00 g/litre.
VOC (volatile carbon) :	49,65 % - 431,92 g/litre.

## SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.

### 10.1. Reactivity.

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

BUTANONE: reacts with light metals like aluminium, and with strong oxidising agents; attacks various types of plastic. Decomposes under the effect of heat.

ETHYL ACETATE: decomposes slowly into acetic acid and ethanol under the effect of light, air and water.

### 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.

BUTANONE: may generate peroxides on contact with air, light or oxidising agents. Risk of explosion on contact with: hydrogen peroxide

and sulphuric acid. It may react dangerously with: oxidising agents, trichloromethane, alkalis. Forms explosive mixtures with the air.  
ETHYL ACETATE: risk of explosion on contact with: metals, alkalis, hydrides. oleum. can react violently with: fluoride, strong oxidising agents, chlorosulfuric acid, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with the air.

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid.

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

BUTANONE: avoid exposure to sources of heat.

ETHYL ACETATE: avoid exposure to light, sources of heat and naked flames.

#### 10.5. Incompatible materials.

BUTANONE: strong oxidising agents, inorganic acids, ammonia, copper and chloroform.

ETHYL ACETATE: acids and bases, strong oxidising agents; aluminium and some plastics, nitrates and chlorosulphuric acid.

#### 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.

## 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: stinging eyes. Symptoms may include: rubescence, edema, pain and lachrymation.

Vapour inhalation may moderately irritate the upper respiratory tract. Contact with skin may cause slight irritation.

Ingestion may cause health problems, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.

Acute effects: contact with skin may cause: irritation, erythema, edema, dryness and chapped skin. Vapour inhalation may slightly irritate the upper respiratory tract. Ingestion may cause health disorders, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.

This product contains highly volatile substances, which may cause serious depression of the central nervous system (CNS) and have negative effects, such as drowsiness, dizziness, slow reflexes, narcosis.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

LD50 (Oral). > 2000 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal). > 2000 mg/kg Rabbit

ETHYL ACETATE

LD50 (Oral). 5620 mg/kg rat

LC50 (Inhalation). 1600 mg/kg rabbit

ISOHEXANE

LD50 (Oral). > 5000 mg/kg

LD50 (Dermal). > 3000 mg/kg

LC50 (Inhalation). > 20 mg/l

## SECTION 12. Ecological information.

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

### 12.1. Toxicity.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

EC50 - for Crustacea.

> 100 mg/l/48h

ETHYL ACETATE

LC50 - for Fish.  
 > 212 mg/l/96h pesce  
 EC50 - for Crustacea.  
 > 150 mg/l/48h mexican axolot

ISOHEXANE  
 EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants.  
 > 55 mg/l/72h

**12.2. Persistence and degradability.**

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.  
 Avoid littering. Do not contaminate soil, sewers and waterways.  
 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.**

These goods must be transported by vehicles authorized to the carriage of dangerous goods according to the provisions set out in the current edition of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and in all the applicable national regulations. These goods must be packed in their original packagings or in packagings made of materials resistant to their content and not reacting dangerously with it. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all the risks deriving from these substances and on all actions that must be taken in case of emergency situations.

**Road and rail transport:**



ADR/RID Class:	3	UN:	1133
Packing Group:	II		
Label:	3		
Nr. Kemler:	33		
Limited Quantity:	5 L		
Tunnel restriction code:	(D/E)		
Proper Shipping Name:	ADHESIVES		
Special Provision:	640C		



**Carriage by sea (shipping):**



IMO Class:	3	UN:	1133
Packing Group:	II		
Label:	3		
EMS:	F-E, S-D		
Marine Pollutant:	NO		
Proper Shipping Name:	ADHESIVES		

**Transport by air:**



IATA:	3	UN:	1133
Packing Group:	II		
Label:	3		
Cargo:			
Packaging instructions:	364	Maximum quantity:	60 L
Pass.:			
Packaging instructions:	353	Maximum quantity:	5 L
Special Instructions:	A3		
Proper Shipping Name:	ADHESIVES		

## SECTION 15. Regulatory information.

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

Seveso category. 7b

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

Product Point. 3 - 40

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>Flam. Liq. 2</b>	Flammable liquid, category 2
<b>Asp. Tox. 1</b>	Aspiration hazard, 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>	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
<b>Aquatic Chronic 2</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
<b>Aquatic Chronic 3</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>H411</b>	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>H412</b>	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>EUH066</b>	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Text of risk (R) phrases mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

<b>R11</b>	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.
<b>R36</b>	IRRITATING TO EYES.
<b>R38</b>	IRRITATING TO SKIN.
<b>R51/53</b>	TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT.
<b>R52/53</b>	HARMFUL TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT.
<b>R65</b>	HARMFUL: MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED.
<b>R66</b>	REPEATED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE SKIN DRYNESS OR CRACKING.
<b>R67</b>	VAPOURS MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS AND DIZZINESS.

**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

REVIEW DATE: 09th April 2015

Page 11 of 11

- 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. Directive 1999/45/EC and following amendments
2. Directive 67/548/EEC and following amendments and adjustments
3. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
4. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EC) 453/2010 of the European Parliament
7. Regulation (EC) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
8. Regulation (EC) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
9. The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
10. Handling Chemical Safety
11. Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
12. INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
13. Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
14. N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
15. 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.

#### Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

01 / 02 / 03 / 06 / 08 / 09 / 11 / 12 / 14 / 16.