

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

Commercial Name: **WATER REP**
Relevant identified uses of the mixture and uses advised against:
water-repellent for stones, cotto and concrete
Company identification: **STONE CARE EUROPE srl** - Via L. Spallanzani, 8 - 24061 Albano Sant'Alessandro (BG) - ITALIA
 Tel. 035.581.270 - Fax 035.42.39.780 - Email: info@stone-care-europe.com
Email-msds: sds@cibersrl.it
Emergency number: **Centro Antiveneni Ospedale Niguarda Tel. 02.66.10.10.29**

2. Hazards Identification**2.1. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE**

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Aspiration toxicant: Category 1.

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Classification according to EU Directive 67/548/EEC / 1999/45 EC

| Xn; R65 | R66 |

R65; Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. R66; Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

The classification of this product is based all or in part on test data.

2.2. LABEL ELEMENTS

Label elements according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Pictograms:



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements:

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Precautionary Statements:

P210: Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. -- No smoking.

P280: Wear protective gloves and eye / face protection.

P301 + P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.

P370 + P378: In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish.

P403 + P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405: Store locked up.

P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations.

Contains: Hydrocarbons, C11-C13, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics, C11-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics, Butyl acetate.

2.3. OTHER HAZARDS

Physical / Chemical Hazards: material can accumulate static charges which may cause an ignition. Material can release vapours that readily form flammable mixtures. Vapour accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited. Combustible.

Health Hazards: repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. May be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs.

Environmental Hazards: no significant hazards. Material does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with REACH Annex XIII.

3. Composition, Information on Ingredients

3.1. SUBSTANCES: not applicable. This material is regulated as a mixture.

3.2. MIXTURES: this material is defined as a mixture.

Reportable hazardous substance(s) complying with the classification criteria and/or with an exposure limit (OEL)

Name	EC	Registration	Concentr.	GHS/CLP classification
Hydrocarbons, C11-C13, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics	920-901-0	01-2119456810-40	40-45%	Asp. Tox. 1 H304, EUH066, [Flam. Liq. 4 H227]
Hydrocarbons, C11-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics	918-167-1	01-2119472146-39	40-45%	Asp. Tox. 1 H304, EUH066, Flam. Liq. 3 H226, [Skin Irrit. 3 H316]

Note - any classification in brackets is a GHS building block that was not adopted by the EU in the CLP regulation (No 1272/2008) and therefore is not applicable in the EU or in non-EU countries which have implemented the CLP regulation and is shown for informational purposes only.

Name	EC	Registration	Concentr.	DSD Symbols/Risk Phrases
Hydrocarbons, C11-C13, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics	920-901-0	01-2119456810-40	40-45%	Xn;R65, R66
Hydrocarbons, C11-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics	918-167-1	01-2119472146-39	40-45%	Xn;R65, R66

* All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume. Concentration values may vary.

Note: any entry in the EC# column that begins with the number "9" is a Provisional List Number provided by ECHA pending publication of the official EC Inventory Number for the substance. See Section 15 for additional CAS number information for the substance.

Note: see (M)SDS Section 16 for full text of the R-Phrases. See (M)SDS Section 16 for full text of hazard statements.

4. First Aid Measures

4.1. DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION: remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

SKIN CONTACT: wash contact areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

EYE CONTACT: flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.

INGESTION: seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

4.2. MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED: no important symptoms or effects.

4.3. INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED: if ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately.

5. Fire-Fighting Measures

5.1. EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Suitable Extinguishing Media: use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish flames.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: straight streams of water

5.2. SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

Hazardous Combustion Products: oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume, Incomplete combustion products

5.3. ADVICE FOR FIRE FIGHTERS

Fire Fighting Instructions: evacuate area. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. Fire-fighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.

Unusual Fire Hazards: combustible.

FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

Flash Point [Method]: >62°C (176°F) [Extrapolated]

Upper/Lower Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): UEL: 7.0 LEL: 0.6 [Extrapolated]

Autoignition Temperature: >200°C (392°F) [Extrapolated]

6. Accidental Release Measures

6.1. PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES: in the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES: avoid contact with spilled material. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required, due to toxicity or flammability of the material. See Section 5 for fire fighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for advice on the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgment of the emergency responders.

For emergency responders: Respiratory protection: half-face or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapor and, when applicable, H₂S, or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used depending on the size of spill and potential level of exposure. If the exposure cannot be completely characterized or an oxygen deficient atmosphere is possible or anticipated, SCBA is recommended. Work gloves that are resistant to aromatic hydrocarbons are recommended. Note: gloves made of polyvinyl acetate (PVA) are not water-resistant and are not suitable for emergency use. Chemical goggles are recommended if splashes or contact with eyes is possible. Small spills: normal antistatic work clothes are usually adequate. Large spills: full body suit of chemical resistant, antistatic material is recommended.

6.2. ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: large Spills: Dyke far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

6.3. METHODS AND MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP

Land Spill: stop leak if you can do so without risk. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.

Recover by pumping or with suitable absorbent.

Water Spill: stop leak if you can do so without risk. Confine the spill immediately with booms. Warn other shipping. Remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.

Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

6.4. REFERENCES TO OTHER SECTIONS: see Sections 8 and 13.

7. Handling and Storage

7.1. PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING: avoid contact with skin. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures. However, bonding and grounds may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation. Consult local applicable standards for guidance. Additional references include American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practice on Static Electricity) or CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics - Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

Loading/Unloading Temperature: [Ambient]

Transport Temperature: [Ambient]

Transport Pressure: [Ambient]

Static Accumulator: this material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

7.2. CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES: the container choice, for example storage vessel, may effect static accumulation and dissipation. Keep container closed. Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. Storage containers should be earthed and bonded. Fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be earthed and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge.

Storage Temperature: [Ambient]

Storage Pressure: [Ambient]

Suitable Containers/Packing: Tank Trucks; Railcars; Barges; Drums; Tank Cars

Suitable Materials and Coatings (Chemical Compatibility): Teflon; Polypropylene; Polyethylene; Stainless Steel; Carbon Steel

Unsuitable Materials and Coatings: Ethylene-propylene-diene monomer (EPDM); Natural Rubber; Polystyrene; Butyl Rubber

7.3. SPECIFIC END USES: section 1 informs about identified end-uses. No industrial or sector specific guidance available.

8. Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

8.1. CONTROL PARAMETERS

EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES

Exposure limits/standards (Note: Exposure limits are not additive)

Substance Name	Form	Limit/Standard	Note	Source
ISOPAR™ J isoparaffin fluid	Vapour	RCP-TWA1200 mg/m3 185 ppm	Total Hydrocarbons	ExxonMobil

Note: information about recommended monitoring procedures can be obtained from the relevant agency(ies)/institute(s): UK Health and Safety Executive (HSE)

DERIVED NO EFFECT LEVEL (DNEL)/DERIVED MINIMAL EFFECT LEVEL (DMEL)

Worker

Substance Name	Dermal	Inhalation
Hydrocarbons, C11-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics	NA	NA
Hydrocarbons, C11-C13, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics	NA	NA

Consumer

Substance Name	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral
Hydrocarbons, C11-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics	NA	NA	NA
Hydrocarbons, C11-C13, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics	NA	NA	NA

Note: the Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) is an estimated safe level of exposure that is derived from toxicity data in accord with specific guidance within the European REACH regulation. The DNEL may differ from an Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) for the same chemical. OELs may be recommended by an individual company, a governmental regulatory body or an expert organization, such as the Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL) or the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). OELs are considered to be safe exposure levels for a typical worker in an occupational setting for an 8-hour work shift, 40 hour work week, as a time weighted average (TWA) or a 15 minute short-term exposure limit (STEL). While also considered to be protective of health, OELs are derived by a process different from that of REACH.

PREDICTED NO EFFECT CONCENTRATION (PNEC)

Substance Name	Aqua (fresh water)	Aqua (marine water)	Aqua (intermittent release)	Sewage treatment release)	Sediment	Soil	Oral (secondary poisoning)
Hydrocarbons, C11-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hydrocarbons, C11-C13, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

For hydrocarbon UVCBs, no single PNEC value is identified for the overall substance or used in risk assessment calculations. Therefore, no PNEC values are disclosed in the above table. For further information, please contact ExxonMobil.

8.2. EXPOSURE CONTROLS

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: the level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Control measures to consider: Adequate ventilation should be provided so that exposure limits are not exceeded. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

PERSONAL PROTECTION: personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration and ventilation. Information on the selection of protective equipment for use with this material, as provided below, is based upon intended, normal usage.

Respiratory Protection: if engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include: half-face filter respirator Type A filter material, European Committee for Standardization (CEN) standards EN 136, 140 and 405 provide respirator masks and EN 149 and 143 provide filter recommendations.

For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapour warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

Hand Protection: any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include: chemical resistant gloves are recommended. Nitrile, Viton, CEN standards EN 420 and EN 374 provide general requirements and lists of glove types.

Eye Protection: if contact is likely, safety glasses with side shields are recommended.

Skin and Body Protection: any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. The types of clothing to be considered for this material include: chemical/oil resistant clothing is recommended.

Specific Hygiene Measures: always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

For Summary of Risk Management Measures across all identified uses, see Annex.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS: comply with applicable environmental regulations limiting discharge to air, water and soil. Protect the environment by applying appropriate control measures to prevent or limit emissions.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Molecular weight:

Appearance:

Form: liquid

Colour: colourless

Odour: faint

Odour threshold: not determined

pH-value (- g/l) : not determined

Change in condition

Melting point/Melting range: not determined

Boiling point/Boiling range: 199°C

Flash point: 84°C

Flammability (solid, gaseous): not determined

Ignition temperature: not determined

Decomposition temperature: not determined

Self-igniting: product is not selfigniting

Danger of explosion: product does not present an explosion hazard

- **Explosion limits:**
- Lower:** 0,55 Vol %
- Upper:** 5,55 Vol %
- **Vapour pressure at 20°C:** 17 hPa
- **Density at 20 °C:** 0.875 g/cm³
- **Relative density:** not determined
- **Vapour density:** not determined
- **Evaporation rate:** not determined
- **Solubility in / Miscibility with water at 20 °C:** negligible
- **Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):** not determined
- **Viscosity:**
- Dynamic at 20°C:** not determined
- Kinematic:** not determined
- **9.2 Other information:** no further relevant information available
- **Dynamic at 20 °C:** not determined
- **Kinematic:** not determined.
- **Organic solvents:** 75.0 %
- **9.2 Other information:** no further relevant information available.

10. Stability and Reactivity

- 10.1. REACTIVITY:** see sub-sections below.
- 10.2. CHEMICAL STABILITY:** material is stable under normal conditions.
- 10.3. POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS:** hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- 10.4. CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** open flames and high energy ignition sources.
- 10.5. INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:** strong oxidisers
- 10.6. HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

11. Toxicological Information

11.1. INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Hazard Class	Conclusion / Remarks
Inhalation	
Acute Toxicity: (Rat) 4 hour(s) LC50 > 5000 mg/m ³ (Vapour) Test scores or other study results do not meet criteria for classification.	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403
Irritation: no end point data for material.	Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures.
Ingestion	
Acute Toxicity (Rat): LD50 > 5000 mg/kg Test scores or other study results do not meet criteria for classification.	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401
Skin	
Acute Toxicity (Rabbit): LD50 > 5000 mg/kg Test scores or other study results do not meet criteria for classification.	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: data available. Test scores or other study results do not meet criteria for classification.	Mildly irritating to skin with prolonged exposure. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 404
Eye	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: data available. Test scores or other study results do not meet criteria for classification.	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405
Sensitisation	
Respiratory Sensitization: no end point data for material.	Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.
Skin Sensitization: data available. Test scores or other study results do not meet criteria for classification.	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406
Aspiration: data available.	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity: data available. Test scores or other study results do not meet criteria for classification.	Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 473 474 476 478 479
Carcinogenicity: data available. Test scores or other study results do not meet criteria for classification.	Not expected to cause cancer. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 453
Reproductive Toxicity: data available. Test scores or other study results do not meet criteria for classification.	Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 414 421 422
Lactation: no end point data for material.	Not expected to cause harm to breast-fed children.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT)	
Single Exposure: no end point data for material.	Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure.
Repeated Exposure: data available. Test scores or other study results do not meet criteria for classification.	Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 408 412 413

OTHER INFORMATION

For the product ISOPAR J: vapour concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anaesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects. Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

12. Ecological Information

The information given is based on data available for the material ISOPAR J, the components of the material, and similar materials.

12.1. TOXICITY: (Material) -- Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

12.2. PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Biodegradation: (Material) -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable

Hydrolysis: (Material) -- Transformation due to hydrolysis not expected to be significant.

Photolysis: (Material) -- Transformation due to photolysis not expected to be significant.

Atmospheric Oxidation: (Material) -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

12.3. BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: not determined.

12.4. MOBILITY IN SOIL: not determined.

12.5. PERSISTENCE, BIOACCUMULATION AND TOXICITY FOR SUBSTANCE(S): this product is not, or does not contain, a substance that is a PBT or a vPvB.

12.6. OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: no adverse effects are expected.

OTHER ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

VOC: 75 %wt

ECOLOGICAL DATA

Ecotoxicity

Test	Duration	Organism Type	Test Results
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	96 hour(s)	Fish	LL0 1000 mg/l: not toxic at water solubility
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	48 hour(s)	Invertebrate	ELO 1000 mg/l: not toxic at water solubility
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	72 hour(s)	Alga	ELO 1000 mg/l: not toxic at water solubility
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	72 hour(s)	Alga	NOELR 1000 mg/l: not toxic at water solubility
Aquatic - Chronic Toxicity	21 day(s)	Daphnia magna	NOELR >=1 mg/l: data for similar materials

Persistence, Degradability and Bioaccumulation Potential

Media	Test Type	Duration	Test Results: Basis
Water	Ready Biodegradability	28 day(s)	Percent Degraded < 60

13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal recommendations based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal.

13.1. WASTE TREATMENT METHODS

Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products.

REGULATORY DISPOSAL INFORMATION

European Waste Code: 08 XX XX

NOTE: These codes are assigned based upon the most common uses for this material and may not reflect contaminants resulting from actual use. Waste producers need to assess the actual process used when generating the waste and its contaminants in order to assign the proper waste disposal code(s).

Empty Container Warning: empty Container Warning (where applicable): empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

14. Transport Information

Land transport (ADR/RID/GGVSE): - Not regulated

Inland water ways transport (ADNR/ADN): - Not regulated

Sea transport (IMDG-Code/GGVSee): - Not regulated

Air transport (ICAO-IATA/DGR): - Not regulated

15. Regulatory Information

REGULATORY STATUS AND APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Complies with the following national/regional chemical inventory requirements: AICS, ENCS, IECSC, KECI, PICCS

The following substance(s) in this product is (are) identified by the CAS number(s) shown in countries not subject to the REACH regulation.

Name	CAS
Hydrocarbons, C11-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics	90622-57-4
Hydrocarbons, C11-C13, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics	90622-58-5

15.1. SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS/LEGISLATION SPECIFIC FOR THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

Applicable EU Directives and Regulations: 1907/2006 [... on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals ... and amendments thereto] 2004/42/CE [on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain paints and varnishes and vehicle refinishing products and amending Directive 1999/13/EC.] 98/24/EC [... on the protection of workers from the risk related to chemical agents at work ...]. Refer to Directive for details of requirements. 1272/2008 [on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures.. and amendments thereto].

Refer to the relevant EU/national regulation for details of any actions or restrictions required by the above Regulation(s)/Directive(s).

15.2. CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT

REACH Information: a Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for one or more substances present in the material.

16. Additional Information

List of abbreviations and acronyms that could be (but not necessarily are) used in this safety data sheet:

Acronym Full text

N/A	Not applicable
N/D	Not determined
NE	Not established
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
AIHA WEEL	American Industrial Hygiene Association Workplace Environmental Exposure Limits
ASTM	ASTM International, originally known as the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)
DSL	Domestic Substance List (Canada)
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
ENCS	Existing and new Chemical Substances (Japanese inventory)
IECSC	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China
KECI	Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory
NDSL	Non-Domestic Substances List (Canada)
NZIoC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TLV	Threshold Limit Value (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act (U.S. inventory)
UVCB	Substances of Unknown or Variable composition, Complex reaction products or Biological materials
LC	Lethal Concentration
LD	Lethal Dose
LL	Lethal Loading
EC	Effective Concentration
EL	Effective Loading
NOEC	No Observable Effect Concentration
NOELR	No Observable Effect Loading Rate

KEY TO THE RISK CODES CONTAINED IN SECTION 2 AND 3 OF THIS DOCUMENT (for information only):

R65; Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

R66; Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

R67; Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

KEY TO THE H-CODES CONTAINED IN SECTION 3 OF THIS DOCUMENT (for information only):

Flam. Liq. 3 H226: Flammable liquid and vapor; Flammable Liquid, Cat 3

[Flam. Liq. 4 H227]: Combustible liquid; Flammable Liquid, Cat 4

Asp. Tox. 1 H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways; Aspiration, Cat 1

[Skin Irrit. 3 H316]: Causes mild skin irritation; Skin Corr/Irritation, Cat 3

EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

STOT SE 3 H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Disclaimer: the statements contained herein are based upon technical data that Stone Care Europe Srl believes to be reliable, are offered for information purposes only and as a guide to the appropriate precautionary and emergency handling of the material by a properly trained person having the necessary technical skills. Users should consider these data only as a supplement to other information gathered by them and must make independent determinations of suitability and completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use, storage and disposal of these materials and the safety and health of employees and customers and the protection of the environment. Handle and apply only as recommended, for full information see product information sheet.