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

1.1. Product identifier

Product code : Hygienfresh Essenza W+P Clean Sense
Trades code : A48-035
Product line: Hygienfresh

UFI: KKJ2-40QM-P00C-VVSQ

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

Perfumed essence for washing in water and for washing with perchlorine
Sectors of use:
Industrial Manufacturing[SU3], Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)[SU22]

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

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

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

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

Email tecnico competente: a.conedera@tintolav.com

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

1.4. Emergency telephone number

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

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Pictograms:
GHS05, GHS07, GHS09

Hazard Class and Category Code(s):
Acute Tox. 4, Skin Irrit. 2, Skin Sens. 1A, Eye Dam. 1, Aquatic Chronic 2

Hazard statement Code(s):
H302 - Harmful if swallowed.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Harmful product: do not ingest
If brought into contact with the skin, the product causes significant inflammation with erythema, scabs, or edema.
The product, if brought into contact with skin can cause skin sensitization.
If brought into contact with eyes, the product causes serious damages to eyes, such as an opaque cornea or injury to iris.

The product is dangerous to the environment as it is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

2.1.2 Additional information:

For full text of Hazard- and EU Hazard-statements: see SECTION 16.

2.2. Label elements

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

Pictogram, Signal Word Code(s):
GHS05, GHS07, GHS09 - Danger

Hazard statement Code(s):
H302 - Harmful if swallowed.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental Hazard statement Code(s):
not applicable

Precautionary statements:
Prevention
P261 - Avoid breathing vapours.
P264 - Wash your hand thoroughly after handling.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Response
P301+P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician
P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
Disposal
P501 - Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local and national regulations.

Contains:
parfum,C12-15 Alketh-3, ricinus communis oil, ethoxydiglycol, Terpineol, Amyl cinnamal, Citronellol, Amyl salicylate, Cinnamyl alcohol, Geraniol, Hexyl cinnamal, Hexamethylindanopyran, Isoeugenol, alpha isomethyl ionone, limonene, Vanillin.

Contains (Reg.EC 648/2004):
> 30% Perfumes,>= 15% < 30% Non-ionic surfactants,< 5% Terpineol, Amyl cinnamal, Citronellol, Amyl salicylate, Cinnamyl alcohol, Geraniol, Hexyl cinnamal, Hexamethylindanopyran, Isoeugenol, alpha isomethyl ionone, limonene, Vanillin.

For professional use only

UFI: KKJ2-40QM-P00C-VVSQ

2.3. Other hazards

Based on the available data, no PBT or vPvB substances are present in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, annex XIII

Based on available data, there are no substances that interfere with the Endocrine System in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/2100

No information on other hazards

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Irrilevant

3.2 Mixtures

Substance	Concentration[w/w]	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACh
Alcohols, C12-15-branched and linear, ethoxylated (>2.5 moles EO)	>= 35 < 50%	Acute Tox. 4, H302; Eye Dam. 1, H318; Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 1 1 ATE oral > 300,000 mg/kg ATE dermal > 2.000,000 mg/kg	ND	106232-83-1	932-186-2	ND
3a,4,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-1H-4,7-methanoinden-1-yl propionate - FEMA 0	>= 1 < 5%	Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 1 1 ATE oral = 5.000,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 5.000,000 mg/kg	ND	68912-13-0	272-805-7	ND
2,2,2-trichloro-1-phenylehtylacetate - FEMA 0	>= 1 < 5%	Skin Corr. 2, H315; Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 1 1 ATE oral = 6.800,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 2.000,000 mg/kg	ND	90-17-5	201-972-0	01-2119929625-31-0000
benzyl acetate - FEMA 2135	>= 1 < 5%	Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 1 1 ATE oral = 2.490,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 5.000,000 mg/kg ATE inhal = 245,000 mg/l/4 h	ND	140-11-4	205-399-7	01-2119638272-42
2-phenylethanol - FEMA 2858	>= 1 < 5%	Acute Tox. 4, H302; Eye Irrit. 2, H319 ATE oral = 1.610,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 806,000 mg/kg	ND	60-12-8	200-456-2	01-2119963921-31

Substance	Concentration[w/w]	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACh
diphenyl ether - FEMA 3667	>= 1 < 5%	Eye Irrit. 2, H319; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 1 1 ATE oral = 2.450,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 7.940,000 mg/kg ATE inhal = 2,660 mg/l/4 h	ND	101-84-8	202-981-2	01-2119472545-33-xxxx
Terpineol - FEMA 0	>= 1 < 5%	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Irrit. 2, H319 ATE oral = 2.000,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 2.000,000 mg/kg ATE inhal = 4,760 mg/l/4 h	ND	8000-41-7	232-268-1	01-2119553062-49-xxxx
2-Methyl-3-(p-isopropylphenyl)propionaldehyde - FEMA 2743	>= 1 < 5%	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1, H317; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 1 1 ATE oral = 3.810,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 5.000,000 mg/kg	ND	103-95-7	203-161-7	01-2119970582-32-0000
3,7-dimethyloctan-3-ol - FEMA 3060	>= 1 < 5%	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1B, H317; Eye Irrit. 2, H319 ATE oral = 5.000,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 4.500,000 mg/kg ATE inhal = 0,885 mg/l/4 h	ND	78-69-3	201-133-9	01-2119638275-36
2-benzylideneheptanal	>= 1 < 5%	Skin Sens. 1, H317; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 ATE oral = 3.730,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 2.000,000 mg/kg	ND	122-40-7	204-541-5	ND
Citronellol	>= 1 < 5%	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1B, H317; Eye Irrit. 2, H319; STOT SE 3, H335 ATE oral = 3.450,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 2.650,000 mg/kg ATE inhal = 1,300 mg/l/4 h	ND	106-22-9	203-375-0	01-2119453995-23-0000
4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate - FEMA 0	>= 1 < 5%	Skin Sens. 1B, H317; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 1 1 ATE oral = 5.000,000 mg/kg ATE dermal =	ND	32210-23-4	250-954-9	01-2119976286-24

Substance	Concentration[w/w]	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACh
		5.000,000 mg/kg				
2-Methylundecanal - FEMA 2749	>= 0,1 < 1%	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1B, H317; Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 1 1 ATE oral = 5.000,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 10.000,000 mg/kg	ND	110-41-8	203-765-0	01-2119969443-29-0000
pentyl salicylate - FEMA 0	>= 0,1 < 1%	Acute Tox. 4, H302; Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 1 1 ATE oral = 15,800 mg/kg	ND	2050-08-0	218-080-2	01-2120771342-58
Cinnamyl alcohol	>= 0,1 < 1%	Skin Sens. 1, H317 ATE oral = 2.000,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 5.000,000 mg/kg	ND	104-54-1	ND	ND
Geraniol - FEMA 2507	>= 0,1 < 1%	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1, H317; Eye Dam. 1, H318 ATE oral = 3.500,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 5.000,000 mg/kg ATE inhal = 0,500 mg/l/4 h	603-241-00-5	106-24-1	203-377-1	01-2119552430-49-0000
α-Hexylcinnamaldehyde	>= 0,1 < 1%	Skin Sens. 1, H317; Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 ATE oral = 2.450,000 mg/kg	ND	101-86-0	202-983-3	01-2119533092-50
1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran	>= 0,1 < 1%	Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 ATE oral = 3.250,000 mg/kg ATE dermal = 3.250,000 mg/kg	603-212-00-7	1222-05-5	214-946-9	01-2119488227-29-0000
Dodecanal - FEMA 2615	>= 0,1 < 1%	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1B, H317; Eye Irrit. 2, H319 ATE oral = 5.000,000 mg/kg	ND	112-54-9	203-983-6	01-2119969441-33
3-(4-Isobutyl-2-methylphenyl)propanal	>= 0,1 < 1%	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1B, H317; Eye Irrit. 2, H319; Acute Tox. 4, H332; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 1 1 ATE oral > 2.000,000 mg/kg	ND	1637294-12-2	811-285-3	01-2120103156-71

Substance	Concentration[w/w]	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACh
		ATE dermal > 2.000,000 mg/kg ATE inhal = 5,000 mg/l/4 h				
Isoeugenol	>= 0,1 < 1%	Acute Tox. 4, H302; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1A, H317; Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Limits: Skin Sens. 1A, H317 %C >=0,01;	604-094-00-X	97-54-1	202-590-7	ND
cinnamaldehyde	< 0,1%	Acute Tox. 4, H312; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Skin Sens. 1A, H317; Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Limits: Skin Sens. 1A, H317 %C >=0,01; ATE oral = 2.200,000 mg/kg	606-155-00-6	104-55-2	203-213-9	01-2119935 242-45

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation:
Air the area. Move immediately the contaminated patient from the area and keep him at rest in a well ventilated room. CALL A PHYSICIAN.
If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration.

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

Direct contact with eyes (of the pure product).:
Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water, keeping eyelids open for at least 10 minutes, then protect your eyes with a dry sterile gauze. Seek medical advice immediately
Do not use eye drops or ointments of any kind before the examination or advice from an oculist.

Ingestion:
The product is harmful and can cause irreversible damages even following a single exposure if swallowed.
Absolutely do not induce vomiting or emesis. Seek medical advice immediately.

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

No data available.

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

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Advised extinguishing agents:
Water spray, CO2, foam, dry chemical, depending on the materials involved in the fire.

Extinguishing means to avoid:
Water jets. Use water jets only to cool the surfaces of the containers exposed to fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

No data available.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

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

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel:
Leave the area surrounding the spill or release. Do not smoke
Wear mask, gloves and protective clothing.

6.1.2 For emergency responders:
Wear mask, gloves and protective clothing. Suitable: LaTeX, nitrile, PVC
Eliminate all unguarded flames and possible sources of ignition. No smoking.
Provision of sufficient ventilation.
Evacuate the danger area and, in case, consult an expert.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Contain spill with earth or sand.
If the product has entered a watercourse in sewers or has contaminated soil or vegetation, notify it to the authorities.
Discharge the remains in compliance with the regulations

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

6.3.1 For containment:
Rapidly recover the product, wear a mask and protective clothing
Recover the product for reuse, if possible, or for removal. Possibly absorb it with inert material.
Prevent it from entering the sewer system.

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

6.3.3 Other information:
None in particular.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Refer to paragraphs 8 and 13 for more information

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact and inhalation of vapors
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
In residential areas do not use on large surfaces.
At work do not eat or drink.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
See also paragraph 8 below.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep in original container closed tightly. Do not store in open or unlabeled containers.
Keep containers upright and safe by avoiding the possibility of falls or collisions.
Store in a cool place, away from sources of heat and `direct exposure of sunlight.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Industrial Manufacturing:
Handle with extreme caution.
Store in a well ventilated place away from heat sources.

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

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

- Substance: benzyl acetate
DNEL
Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 21,9 (mg/m3)
Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 6,25 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 5,5 (mg/m3)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers dermal = 3,125 (mg/kg bw/day)
Systemic effects Long term Consumers oral = 3,125 (mg/kg bw/day)

- Substance: Terpineol
DNEL
Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 5,8 (mg/m3)

- Substance: Citronellol
DNEL
Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 161,6 (mg/m3)

- Substance: Geraniol
DNEL
Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 161,6 (mg/m3)

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

Sea water = 0,003 (mg/l)
sediment Sea water = 4,77 (mg/kg/sediment)
ground = 9,51 (mg/kg ground)

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

- Substance: 3-(4-Isobutyl-2-methylphenyl)propanal
PNEC
Sweet water = 0,0064 (mg/l)
sediment Sweet water = 1,3 (mg/kg/sediment)
Sea water = 0,00064 (mg/l)
sediment Sea water = 0,13 (mg/kg/sediment)
STP = 1 (mg/l)
ground = 0,256 (mg/kg ground)

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:
Industrial Manufacturing:
No specific monitoring foreseen

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

Individual protection measures:

(a) Eye / face protection
When handling the pure product use safety glasses (spectacles cage) (EN 166).

(b) Skin protection

(i) Hand protection
Handle with gloves. Gloves must be checked before use. Use a technique suitable for removing gloves (without touching the outer surface of the glove) to avoid the skin contact with this product Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with current legislation and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry your hands.
The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the requirements of EU directive 89/686 / EEC e the resulting EN 374 standards.
Full contact
Material: Nitrile rubber

minimum thickness: 0.11 mm
breakthrough time: 480 min
The choice of an appropriate glove depends not only on the material but also on other quality characteristics which vary from one manufacturer to another.
For the choice of the type of gloves to use consult the supplier / manufacturer of the gloves.
Observe the instructions regarding permeability and breakthrough time which are provided by the supplier of the gloves.

(ii) Other
When handling the pure product wear full protective skin clothing.

(c) Respiratory protection
Not needed for normal use.

(d) Thermal hazards
No hazard to report

Environmental exposure controls:
Use according to good working practices to avoid pollution into the environment.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical and chemical properties	Value	Determination method
Physical state	Liquid	
Colour	colorless	
Odour	caratteristico	
Odour threshold	not determined	
Melting point/freezing point	not determined	
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	irrelevant	
Flammability	nonflammable	
Lower and upper explosion limit	not determined	
Flash point	> 65 °C	ASTM D92
Auto-ignition temperature	not determined	
Decomposition temperature	not determined	
pH	not determined	
Kinematic viscosity	not determined	
Solubility	Completely soluble in water	
Water solubility	Completely soluble in water	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	not determined	
Vapour pressure	not determined	
Density and/or relative density	0,980 - 1,020 g /cm3	
Relative vapour density	not determined	
Particle characteristics	irrelevant	

9.2. Other information

Content of VOC ready to use condition: 17,61 %

9.2.1 Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Irrilevant

9.2.2 Other safety characteristics

Irrilevant

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

No reactivity hazards

10.2. Chemical stability

No hazardous reaction when handled and stored according to provisions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

There are no hazardous reactions

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Nothing to report

10.5. Incompatible materials

It can ignite in contact with oxidants mineral acids.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Does not decompose when used for intended uses.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

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

ATE(mix) oral = 428,2 mg/kg
ATE(mix) dermal = ∞
ATE(mix) inhal = 3.333,3 mg/l/4 h

(a) acute toxicity: Harmful product: do not ingest
diphenyl ether: LD50 = 2450 mg/kg bw rat

LD50 > 7940 mg/kg bw rabbit

LC50 = 2.66 mg/L
2-benzylideneheptanal: orl-rat LD50: 3730 mg / kg
The dermal LD50 value for alpha-amylcinnamaldehyde was calculated to be greater than 2000 mglkg.
Citronellol: orl-rat LD50:3450 mg/kg

skn-rbt LD50:2650 mg/kg
ihl-rat LCLo:1.3 mg/m3/4H
4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate: Rats (10 per dose, sex and strain not reported) were administered 4-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate by gavage at 5000 mg/kg-bw. No information on mortality was reported Rabbits (4, sex and strain not reported) were administered 4-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate dermally at 5000 mg/kg-bw. One rabbit died.
pentyl salicylate: LC50 = 15.8 mg/L 83d Zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio)
Geraniol: LD50 Oral (rat) (mg / kg body weight) = 3500
LD50 Dermal (rabbit) (mg / kg body weight) => 5000
LC50 Inhalation (rat) of vapor / dust / aerosol / smoke (mg / l / 4h): 0.5
α-Hexylcinnamaldehyde: Oral (rat) LD50: 2450 mg/kg
1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran: Acute Oral Toxicity
(1) Wistar rats (10/sex) were administered commercial grade HHCB (65% HHCB in either diethyl phthalate or isopropyl myristate) via gavage at 5000 mg/kg-bw and observed for 14 days. The corrected dose of HHCB was 3250 mg/kg-bw. One death occurred at this dose.
LD50 > 3250 mg/kg-bw
(2) Rats (10 females/dose; strain not specified) were administered commercial sample (65% HHCB in either diethyl phthalate or isopropyl myristate) via gavage at 3000 mg/kg-bw and observed for 14 days. It is not clear whether the reported dose reflected dose of the mixture or of HHCB. Therefore, a conservative estimate of the LD50 is considered to be 65% of the test concentration. No mortality was observed during the study.
LD50 > 1950 mg/kg-bw
(b) skincorrosion/irritation: If brought into contact with the skin, the product causes significant inflammation with erythema, scabs, or edema.
benzyl acetate: Skin - rabbit - Irritating to skin - 24 h
3a,4,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-1H-4,7-methanoinden-1-yl propionate: Skin irritation (Component) : human Result: No skin irritation Method: closed patch test
Exposure time: 48 h rabbit Result: Skin irritation
Exposure time: 24 h
benzyl acetate: Skin-rabbit-skin irritant-24 h
diphenyl ether: Severely irritating (24-h exposure) Slightly irritating (4-h exposure)
Terpineol: Skin-rabbit-skin irritant-Draize Test
2-benzylideneheptanal: skn-rbt 100 mg/24H SEV
skn-gpg 100 mg/24H MOD
Citronellol: skn-rbt 100 mg/24H SEV
Skin - Human - Skin irritation - 48 h
4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate: Rabbits (species, sex and number not specified) were administered 4-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate dermally to the ears and backs. Observations of the backs included slight erythema after 1 and 5 min, severe erythema and slight edema at 15 min, and severe erythema and edema at 20 hours. On day 8, slight redness and severe scaling were observed. Observations of the ears included severe erythema and edema with blistering after 20 hours. Severe necrosis was recorded on day 8. (Bhatia, S.P., et al., Food and Chemical Toxicology 46 (2008) S36-S41) 4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate was irritating to rabbit skin
Geraniol: skn-rbt 100 mg/24H SEV
skn-gpg 100 mg/24H SEV
skn-man 16 mg/24H SEV
(c) serious eye damage/irritation: If brought into contact with eyes, the product causes serious damages to eyes, such as an opaque cornea or injury to iris.
Geraniol: Eyes-rabbit
Result: Risk of serious damage to eyes. -12:00 am
(Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, b. 5.)
diphenyl ether: Slightly irritating
Terpineol: Eyes-rabbit-Slight eye irritation Test Draize
4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate: Albino rabbits (3/sex dose not specified) were instilled 0.1 mL aliquot of 0.625% solution (vehicle not reported) into the right eye of each rabbit with no further treatment while the left eye served as control. Scores were recorded according to the Draize scale. Slight to moderate irritation with conjunctival chemosis and discharge were observed in all three rabbits (mean score for redness and 1.9 for 1 chemosis). All eyes cleared by day 4. (Bhatia, S.P., et al., Food and Chemical Toxicology 46 (2008) S36-S41) 4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate was irritating to rabbit eyes.
(d) respiratoryorskinsensitisation: The product, if brought into contact with skin can cause skin sensitization.
3a,4,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-1H-4,7-methanoinden-1-yl propionate: Sensitisation (Component) : Component: 68912-13-0

Test substance: 0.0%
maximisation study human
Result: Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals.
Test substance: 20% in petrolatum
Citronellol: mouse - May cause sensitization by skin contact.
Geraniol: Guinea pig
May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
(e) germ cell mutagenicity: benzyl acetate: Laboratory tests revealed mutagenic effects.
Genotoxicity in vitro lymphocyte-topo-
mutation in mammalian somatic cells
In vitro genotoxicity-Hamster-Lungs
Cytogenetic analysis
4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate: Salmonella typhimurium strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537 and Ta 1538 were exposed to 4-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate at 8 to 5000 g/plate in a bacterial reverse mutation assay in the presence and absence of metabolic activation. Positive and negative controls were used but their response was not provided. Cytotoxicity was observed at and above 200 g/plate.
4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate was not mutagenic in this assay.
(f) carcinogenicity: benzyl acetate: Cancerogenicit-rat-Oral
Oncogenia: second neoplastic RTECS gastrointestinal tumors
Cancerogenicit-rat-Oral
Oncogenia: Liver cancer second neoplastic RTECS:
This product or contains a component that cannot be classified according to its effect
carcinogen IARC classification, ACGIH, NTP or EPA.
IARC: Group 3-3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (Benzyl acetate)
Geraniol: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.
(g) eproductivetoxicity: diphenyl ether: In the repeated-dose dietary toxicity study described previously, reproductive organs of both genders were weighed and examined macroscopically and histopathologically. No adverse effects related to treatment were observed.
Pregnant female Sprague-Dawley rats (24/dose) were administered a mixture of diphenyl oxide (73.5 percent) and biphenyl (26.5 percent) by gavage at 0, 50, 200 or 500 mg/kg-day in corn oil on gestational days 6 through 15. Dams were observed for mortality, weight gain, food consumption and clinical signs of toxicity. Fetal resorptions, viability post implantation loss, total implantations and mean litter weight were determined. One-half of fetuses were processed for soft-tissue evaluations and the other half for skeletal evaluations. Two dams at 500 mg/kgday died. Reduced maternal body weight gain and food consumption were seen at 200 and 500 mg/kg-day. No treatment-related effects on developmental outcomes was observed.
LOAEL (maternal toxicity) = 200 mg/kg-from
1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran: Mated female Crl:CD(SD)Br rats (animals/sex/dose not specified) were administered HHCB via gavage at 0, 2, 6 or
20 mg/kg-bw/day beginning on gestation day 14. The F1 offspring were exposed in utero and throughout lactation. At the end of the pre-weaning period, 24 male and 24 female pups per dose were retained for further study. On day 22 post-partum, excess pups and parents were sacrificed and examined for abnormalities. When offspring were 84 days of age, males and females were mated and produced litters. After day 21 post-partum, all F2 pups and F1 dams were sacrificed and examined internally and externally for abnormalities. No adverse effects on behavior or reproduction were observed at any dose in parental animals or in F1 or F2 pups.
NOAEL (systemic and reproductive toxicity) = 20 mg/kg-bw/day (based on no effects at the highest dose tested)
(h) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) single exposure: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
(i) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) repeated exposurediphenyl ether: NOAEL (male) = 301 mg/kg-bw/day (the highest dose tested)
NOAEL (female) = 334.8 mg/kg-bw/day (the highest dose tested)
4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate: In a modified developmental toxicity screening test (OCED TG 421), Crl: CD pregnant (SD) rats were administered 4-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate (a mixture of 71% 28% trans and cis) in corn oil by gavage at 0, 40, 160 or 640 mg/kg-bw per day during gestation days 7 20. Rats were Caesarean-sectioned on day 21 of gestation and examined for number and distribution of corpora lutea, implantation sites and placenta. Live and dead fetuses and early and late resorptions were recorded. Fetuses were examined for sex ratio, gross external alterations and skeletal and soft tissue alterations. There were no effects on maternal body weights, weight gain, food consumption or organ weights. Pup viability, body weights, external observations and microscopic examination showed no significant alterations that could be related to the administration of the test substance.

NOAEL (maternal or developmental toxicity) = 640 mg/kg-bw/day (based on no effects at the highest dose tested)
1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran: Sprague-Dawley rats (15/sex/dose) were administered HHCB via the diet at 0, 5, 15, 50 or 150 mg/kg-bw/day for 13 weeks. Test concentrations were determined from a range finding study in which a LOAEL of 300 mg/kg-bw/day (based on hepatic effects) was determined. Mean estimated test substance intakes were 5.4, 15.7, 51.8 or 155.8 mg/kg-bw/day for males and 5.1, 15.6, 51.9 or 154.6 mg/kg-bw/day for females. There were no mortalities, adverse clinical signs or treatment-related effects on body weight, hematology or ophthalmologic evaluation. Slightly lower mean plasma triglyceride levels were observed at week13 in males at 50 and 150 mg/kg-bw/day. Slightly lower plasma glucose concentrations were noted at week 7 in males and females given 15, 50 and 150 mg/kg-bw/day and at week 13 in males given 50 and 150 mg/kg-bw/day; these effects were not seen at the end of the 4-week recovery period. There were no treatment-related differences in absolute organ weights or organ weight
(j) aspiration hazard: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Related to contained substances:
Alcohols, C12-15-branched and linear, ethoxylated (>2.5 moles EO):
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) > 300
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) > 2000

3a,4,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-1H-4,7-methanoinden-1-yl propionate:
Acute oral toxicity (Component) LD50 rat Dose: > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: RIFM
Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 rabbit Dose: > 5,000 mg/kg

Sensitisation (Component) : Component: 68912-13-0
Test substance: 0.0%
maximisation study human
Result: Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals.
Test substance: 20% in petrolatum

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

2,2,2-trichloro-1-phenylehtylacetate:
LD50 Oral - rat - 6.800 mg / kg
DL50 Dermal - on rabbit -> 2,000 mg / kg
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 6800
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 2000

benzyl acetate:
Oral LD50-rat-2,490 mg/kg
Observations: behavior: somnolence (General depressed activity)
LD50 Dermal-rabbit-> 5,000 mg/kg
Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): 245 8 hours
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 2490
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 5000
CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 245

2-phenylethanol:
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 1610
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 806

diphenyl ether:
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 2450
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 7940
CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 2,66

Terpineol:
LD50 oral, rat-5,420 mg/kg
Ld50 oral, rat-4,300 mg/kg
Dermal Ld50-rabbit-> 2,000 mg/kg

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 2000
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 2000
CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 4,76

2-Methyl-3-(p-isopropylphenyl)propionaldehyde:
Oral-rat LD50 3810 mg / kg
Remarks: Behavior: ataxia Behavior: coma Cute and annexed: other: hair

Food and Cosmetics Toxicology. Vol. 2, Pg. 327, 1964.

LD50 Dermal - rat -> 5.000 mg / kg
Remarks: Sense organs: sight: lacrimation Behavior: drowsiness (depressive activity generic) Skin and appendages: other: hair
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 3810
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 5000

3,7-dimethyloctan-3-ol:
LD50 oral, rat-> 5,000 mg/kg oral rat
Ld50-4,500 mg/kg Inhalation-rat
LCLO-male and female-8h-0.885 mg/l
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 5000
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 4500
CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 0,885

2-benzylideneheptanal:
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 3730
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 2000

Citronellol:
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 3450
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 2650
CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 1,3

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

2-Methylundecanal:
LD50 Oral - rat -> 5.000 mg / kg
DL50 Dermal - rabbit -> 10,000 mg / kg
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 5000
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 10000

pentyl salicylate:
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 15,8

Cinnamyl alcohol:
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 2000
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 5000

Geraniol:
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 3500
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 5000
CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 0,5

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

1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran:

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 3250
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 3250

Dodecanal:
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 5000

3-(4-Isobutyl-2-methylphenyl)propanal:
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) > 2000
LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) > 2000
CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 5

cinnamaldehyde:
Oral LD50-rat-2,220 mg/kg
Observations: behavior: somnolence (General depressed activity) Diarrhea
LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 2200

11.2. Information on other hazards

No data available.

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on available data, there are no substances that interfere with the Endocrine System in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/2100

SECTION 12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Related to contained substances:
Alcohols, C12-15-branched and linear, ethoxylated (>2.5 moles EO):
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 1

3a,4,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-1H-4,7-methanoinden-1-yl propionate:
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 4,6

benzyl acetate:
Toxicity to fish Lc50-Oryzias latipes-4 mg/l-96 h
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 4 1
1

diphenyl ether:
Fish 96-h LC50 (mg/L) 4.2
Aquatic Invertebrates 48-h EC50 (mg/L) 1.7
Aquatic Plants 72-h EC50 (mg/L) 2.5
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 1,7 1
1

Terpineol:
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 68

3,7-dimethyloctan-3-ol:
Toxic to fish Lc50 semi-static test-Danio rerio (zebrafish)-8.9 mg/l-96 h
method: OECD 203 semi-static test TG
NOEC-Danio rerio (zebrafish)-5 mg/l-96 h
method: OECD 203 Toxic TG to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates – Daphnia magna Ec50 Immobilization (big

water Flea)-14.2 mg/l-48 h method: OECD TG 202 Immobilization NOEC-Daphnia magna (water Flea grande)-8.2 mg/l-48 h Method: OECD TG 202 Toxic for algae growth Inhibition Ec50 Desmodesmus subspicatus-(green algae)-13.2 mg/l-72 h method: OECD 201 TG NOEC growth-inhibitor Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)-8.5 mg/l-72 h method: OECD 201 TG
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 8,9 1
1

2-benzylideneheptanal:
Fish: 96h LC50: 0.91 mg / L (Oryzias latipes)
Crustacea: 48h EC50: 0.28 mg / L (Daphnia magna)
Algae: 72h EC50: 2.3 mg / L (Selenastrum capricornutum)
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 0,28

Citronellol:
LC50 (96 h) 14,66 mg/l, Leuciscus idus
EC50 (48 h) 17 mg/l, Daphnia magna
EC50 (72 h) 2,4 mg/l, Scenedesmus subspicatus
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 2,4 1
1

4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate:
Golden ide (Leuciscus idus) were exposed to 4-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate at nominal concentrations of 0, 10, 13, 16 and 20 mg/L under static conditions for 48 hours. EF Marlowet was used as a solubilizer. Mortality was 0, 10, 100 and 80% at 10, 13, 16 and 20 mg/L.
48-h LC50 = 14 mg/L
Water fleas (Daphnia magna) were exposed to 4-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate at nominal concentrations of 2.8 to 28.4 mg/L (measured concentrations, 2.4 to 28.4 mg/L) under static conditions for 48 hours.
48-h EC50 = 23.4 mg/L
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 14 1
1

Geraniol:
static test LC50-zebrafish (zebra fish)-ca. 22 mg/l-96 h (OECD Test Guideline 203)
Broadcast application EC50-Daphnia magna (Water flea)-10.8 mg/l-48 h (OECD Test Guideline 202)
Growth inhibition EC50-Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)-13.1 mg/l-72 h
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 10,8 1
1

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

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

3-(4-Isobutyl-2-methylphenyl)propanal:

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 0,62

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

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

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Related to contained substances:
diphenyl ether:
51–94% after 7 days (inherently biodegradable);
76% after 20 days (readily biodegradable)
6.3% after 28 days OECD TG 301C (not readily biodegradable)
20% after 75 days (resistant to biological action)

3,7-dimethyloctan-3-ol:
aerobic-28 d exposure time Result: 60-70%-Rapidly biodegradable.
Method: OECD TG 301

2-benzylideneheptanal:
51% (by BOD), 81% (by TOC)

pentyl salicylate:
Pentyl 2-hydroxybenzoate is predicted to be readily degradable.

Geraniol:
Aerobic chemical oxygen demand:
Exposure time 3 days
Result: 80 - 100% - Easily biodegradable.
(OECD Test Guideline 301A)

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Related to contained substances:
diphenyl ether:
BCF = 196 (measured in trout);
BCF = 112–583 (measured in carp);
BCF = 49–594 (measured in carp)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Related to contained substances:
Geraniol:
log Pow: 3.47

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Based on the available data, no PBT or vPvB substances are present in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, annex XIII

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on available data, there are no substances that interfere with the Endocrine System in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/2100

12.7. Other adverse effects

No adverse effects

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Do not reuse empty containers. Dispose of them in accordance with the regulations in force. Any remaining product should be disposed of according to applicable regulations by addressing to authorized companies.

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

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number or ID number

ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: 3082

ADR exemption because compliance with the following characteristics:
Combination packagings: per inner packaging 5 L per package 30 kg
Inner packagings placed in skrink-wrapped or stretch-wrapped trays: per inner packaging 5 L per package 20 kg

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR/RID/IMDG: MATERIA PERICOLOSA PER L'AMBIENTE, LIQUIDA, N.A.S. (acetato di benzile, 2-benzylideneheptanal, salicilato di pentile, ossido di difenile, acetato di 4-terz-butilcicloesile, 2-cicloesilidene-2-fenilacetonitrile, α-Hexylcinnamaldehyde, 1,3,4,6,7,8-esaidro-4,6,6,7,8,8-esametillinden[5,6-c]pirano, Dodecanal, Citrus aurantifolia ext.)
ADR/RID/IMDG: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (benzyl acetate, 2-benzylideneheptanal, pentyl salicylate, diphenyl ether, 4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate, 2-cyclohexylidene-2-phenylacetonitrile, α-Hexylcinnamaldehyde, 1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran, Dodecanal, Citrus aurantifolia ext.)
ICAO-IATA: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (benzyl acetate, 2-benzylideneheptanal, pentyl salicylate, diphenyl ether, 4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate, 2-cyclohexylidene-2-phenylacetonitrile, α-Hexylcinnamaldehyde, 1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran, Dodecanal, Citrus aurantifolia ext.)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: Class : 9
ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: Label : Limited quantities
ADR: Tunnel restriction code : --
ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: Limited quantities : 5 L
IMDG - EmS : F-A, S-F

14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: III

14.5. Environmental hazards

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

14.6. Special precautions for user

No data available.

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

It is not intended to carry bulk

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Seveso category:
E2 - ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

REGULATION (EU) No 1357/2014 - waste:
HP4 - Irritant — skin irritation and eye damage
HP14 - Ecotoxic

Substances in the Candidate List (REACH Article 59)
Based on available data, no SVHC substances are present

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

The supplier has made an assessment of chemical safety

SECTION 16. Other information

16.1. Other information

Description of the hazard statements exposed to point 3
H302 = Harmful if swallowed.
H318 = Causes serious eye damage.
H412 = Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411 = Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H315 = Causes skin irritation.
H319 = Causes serious eye irritation.
H317 = May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H335 = May cause respiratory irritation.
H400 = Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 = Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H332 = Harmful if inhaled.
H312 = Harmful in contact with skin.

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]:

Classification according to Regulation (EC) Nr. 1272/2008

H302 - Harmful if swallowed. Classification procedure: Calculation method
H315 - Causes skin irritation. Classification procedure: Calculation method
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction. Classification procedure: Calculation method
H318 - Causes serious eye damage. Classification procedure: Calculation method
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Classification procedure: Calculation method

Main normative references:
Directive 1999/45/EC
Directive 2001/60/EC
Regulation 1272/2008/EC

Regulation 2010/453/EC

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