

Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2015/830

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name

LENI COMPLEX GEL

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

Intended use

Cosmetic in the finished state.

Identified Uses

Industrial

Professional

Consumer

Cosmetic

-

-

PC: 39.

Cosmetic

-

PC: 39.

-

Uses Advised Against

Any use other than those identified.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name

Specchiasol s.r.l.

Full address

Via Bruno Rizzi 1/3

District and Country

37012 Bussolengo (Verona)

Italia

tel. +39 045 6752311

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet

Info@specchiasol.it

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to

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 (EU) Regulation 2015/830.

Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Flammable liquid, category 3

H226

Flammable liquid and vapour.

2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:



LENI COMPLEX GEL

Signal words: Warning

Hazard statements:

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
EUH208 Contains: N,N"-METHYLENEBIS[N'-(3-(HYDROXYMETHYL)-2,5-DIOXOIMIDAZOLIDIN-4-YL UREA]
May produce an allergic reaction.

Precautionary statements:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P370+P378 In case of fire: use chemical powder, alcohol resistant foam or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish.

2.3. Other hazards

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

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
ETHANOL		
CAS 64-17-5	$5 \leq x < 6$	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319
EC 200-578-6		
INDEX 603-002-00-5		
Reg. no. 01-2119457610-43-XXXX		
N,N"-METHYLENEBIS[N'-(3-(HYDROXYMETHYL)-2,5-DIOXOIMIDAZOLIDIN-4-YL UREA]		
CAS 39236-46-9	$0,4 \leq x < 0,5$	Skin Sens. 1 H317
EC 254-372-6		
INDEX -		

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

ETHANOL

Based on the available data, a specific concentration limit of 50% can be applied to the classification of mixtures containing ethanol, for the eye irritation endpoint (supplier data).

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: eliminate contact lenses if it is easy to do. Wash immediately and abundantly with water for at least 15/30 minutes, opening the eyelids well. Consult a doctor. SKIN: remove contaminated clothes off. Wash the contaminated parts with running water. If the problem persists, consult a doctor. Wash the contaminated garments before reusing them. INGESTION: Call a doctor or a poison control center immediately. Induce vomiting only as directed by your doctor. Rinse your mouth with running water if the person is fully conscious and cooperative. Do not give anything to an unconscious or uncooperative person. Do not swallow anything that is not expressly authorized by your doctor. INHALATION: in case of respiratory symptoms (coughing, dyspnea, difficulty breathing, asthma) keep the victim in a comfortable position that encourages breathing. If the problem persists, consult a doctor.

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

No specific information is known about the symptoms and effects caused by the product. See section 11 for effects due to substances.

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

Contact a doctor to keep the safety data sheet available or, failing that, the label.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, alcohol resistant 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

Overpressure can be created in containers exposed to fire with danger of explosion. Avoid breathing combustion products. Incomplete combustion and thermolysis could generate a complex mixture of gases with varying toxicity, including carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), unburnt hydrocarbons, aldehydes, their derivatives and other cracking products. These can be very dangerous if inhaled at high concentrations in confined spaces.

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

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures. Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site. Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped.

6.2. Environmental precautions

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

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Use explosion-proof equipment and devices only. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material. Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

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. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Store in a cool and well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

Storage class TRGS 510 (Germany): 3

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Follow the instructions on the product labeled or on the information sheet. Refer to the safe use information if enclosed with this safety data sheet. Being flammable, use away from sources of ignition. Avoid contact with eyes and do not use on damaged skin.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

BGR	България	МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ТРУДА И СОЦИАЛНАТА ПОЛИТИКА МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ЗДРАВЕОПАЗВАНЕТО НАРЕДБА No 13 от 30 декември 2003 г (4 Септември 2018r)
DEU	Deutschland	TRGS 900 - Seite 1 von 69 (Fassung 29.03.2019)- Liste der Arbeitsplatzgrenzwerte und Kurzzeitwerte
ESP	España	LÍMITES DE EXPOSICIÓN PROFESIONAL PARA AGENTES QUÍMICOS EN ESPAÑA 2019 (INSST)
FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France. ED 984 - INRS
GRC	Ελλάδα	ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΔΑ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ - ΤΕΥΧΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟ Αρ. Φύλλου 152 - 21 Αυγούστου 2018
HRV	Hrvatska	Pravilnik o zaštiti radnika od izloženosti opasnim kemikalijama na radu, graničnim vrijednostima izloženosti i biološkim graničnim vrijednostima (NN 91/18)
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Third edition, published 2018)
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2020

ETHANOL

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	1000				
AGW	DEU	380	200	1520	800	
MAK	DEU	380	200	1520	800	
VLA	ESP	1910	1000			
VLEP	FRA	1900	1000	9500	5000	

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TLV	GRC	1900	1000
GVI/KGVI	HRV	1900	1000
WEL	GBR	1920	1000

TLV-ACGIH	1884	1000
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Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
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Normal value in fresh water	0,96	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,79	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	3,6	mg/kgSS
Normal value for marine water sediment	2,9	mg/kgSS
Normal value of STP microorganisms	580	mg/l
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)	0,72	g/kg cibo
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,63	mg/kgSS

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL								
Route of exposure	Effects on consumers			Chronic systemic	Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local		Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral			VND	87 mg/kg/d				
Inhalation	950 mg/m3	VND	VND	114 mg/m3	1900 mg/m3	VND	VND	950 mg/m3
Skin			VND	206 mg/kg/d	VND	343 mg/kg/d		

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.
VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified.

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. For industrial / professional users, provide advanced general ventilation (10-15 air changes / hour) and local exhaust ventilation (LEV) at the points where the emissions occur (dilution efficiency: 90%).

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374). For the final choice of the work glove material, consideration must be given to: compatibility, degradation, breakage time and permeation. The gloves have a wear time that depends on the duration and the mode of use. Suitable gloves (protection factor 6, permeation time > 480 minutes): material (thickness, mm): nitrile rubber (0.4 mm), butyl rubber (0.5 mm).

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Regulation 2016/425 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, a mask with a type AX filter combined with a type P filter should be worn (see standard EN 14387).

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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

The above information does not apply to the intended use. They refer to the manipulation of the mixture during production, transfer, packaging, prolonged handling, accidental release and, more generally, to any other condition that results in contact with the product under conditions other than those identified for intended use.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	liquid	
Colour	orange	
Odour	aromatic	
Odour threshold	Not available	Reason for missing data:no test available
pH	5,4 - 5,8	
Melting point / freezing point	Not available	Reason for missing data:no test available
Initial boiling point	> 35 °C	
Boiling range	Not available	
Flash point	43,6 °C	Method:ASTM D93
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Reason for missing data:no test available
Flammability of solids and gases	not applicable	
Lower inflammability limit	2,5 % (V/V)	Substance:ETHANOL
Upper inflammability limit	13,5 % (V/V)	Substance:ETHANOL
Lower explosive limit	2,5 % (V/V)	Substance:ETHANOL
Upper explosive limit	13,5 % (V/V)	Substance:ETHANOL
Vapour pressure	Not determined	
Vapour density	Not determined	
Relative density	0,97-0,99	
Solubility	soluble in water	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available	Reason for missing data:no test available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available	Reason for missing data:no test available
Decomposition temperature	Not available	Reason for missing data:no test available
Viscosity	10000-40000	Method:R5, rpm10
Explosive properties	possible formation of explosive mixtures between air and vapours	
Oxidising properties	Not applicable	

9.2. Other information

Ethanol vapors can form explosive mixtures with air.

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

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

10.2. Chemical stability

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Vapors can form explosive mixtures with air. Avoid contact with: strong acids, oxidizing agents (peroxides, hypochlorites), halogenated compounds,

LENI COMPLEX GEL

ammonia. It develops hydrogen in contact with: light metals.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating, the accumulation of electrostatic charges, any source of ignition, high temperatures, open flames. Keep separated from: strong acids, oxidizing agents (peroxides, hypochlorites), halogenated compounds, ammonia.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Avoid contact with: acids, oxidizing agents, reducing agents, aldehydes, halogens, bases, hypochlorites, light metals, peroxides, ammonia, strong acids.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

By thermal decomposition or in case of fire carbon oxides and other combustion products can be released.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

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

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

11.1. Information on toxicological effectsMetabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information**ETHANOL**

In humans ethanol it is readily absorbed by ingestion and inhalation, it is distributed in all tissues and organs and it is easily metabolized and excreted. At concentrations that are relevant for occupational inhalation exposure, alcohol dehydrogenase is the dominant metabolic pathway in the liver and is not saturated. Ethanol does not accumulate in the body. The dermal absorption it is low.

Information on likely routes of exposure**ETHANOL**

Inhalation is the likely route of exposure during normal use. The dermal absorption it is likely only in case of prolonged exposure in occlusive conditions. Ethanol is easily absorbed by ingestion.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure**ETHANOL**

Short term exposure: the substance can irritate eyes. Inhalation of high concentrations of vapors may irritate eyes and respiratory system.

Long term exposure: the substance defats skin and may have effects on the high respiratory tract and central nervous system, causing depression, irritation, headaches, fatigue and lack of concentration.

Interactive effects

There are no known interactive effects of the product or its components.

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)
ATE (Oral) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)

ETHANOL

LD50 (Oral) > 6200 mg/kg rat (equivalent to OECD 401).

LD50 (Dermal) > 20000 mg/kg rabbit (letterature).
LC50 (Inhalation) > 117 mg/l/4h rat (equivalent to OECD 403).

N,N"-METHYLENEBIS[N'-[3-(HYDROXYMETHYL)-2,5-DIOXOIMIDAZOLIDIN-4-YL UREA]
LD50 (Oral) > 5000 mg/kg

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ETHANOL

All acute exposure studies (4 hours) available do not show irritant effects in animals (OECD 404 or equivalent) and in humans. In humans, repeated dose studies did not show irritant effects with repeated application for a whole day in occlusive conditions, for up to 12 days. Following further exposure may cause irritant effects.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ETHANOL

Studies (OECD 405) indicate generally moderate eye irritation. All effects disappear within 8-14 days.
The level of response is sufficient to require classification as an irritant Category 2, according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP).

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

May produce an allergic reaction. Contains: N,N"-METHYLENEBIS[N'-[3-(HYDROXYMETHYL)-2,5-DIOXOIMIDAZOLIDIN-4-YL UREA]

ETHANOL

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Maximization test on guinea pig: negative (OECD method 406).
Local lymphonode assay: negative (OECD method 429).

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ETHANOL

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
In vitro cytogenetic test: negative (with metabolic activation, OECD method 473).
In vitro gene mutation test of mammalian cells: negative (with and without metabolic activation, OECD method 476).
In vivo micronucleus tests: no convincing evidence (OECD method 474).
In vivo chromosome aberration test: negativo (OECD method 475).
Dominant lethal test: unlikely to produce an effect until the maximum tolerated dose (OECD method 478).
Some evidence deriving from in vitro studies show that ethanol can cause genotoxic or clastogenic effects. However, the observed effects are weak and occur only at very high doses.

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ETHANOL

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
There is no evidence that exposure of humans to ethanol (other than the repeated consumption of alcohol) may result in an increased incidence of cancer.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ETHANOL

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

The concentration of ethanol in the blood resulting from exposure through a path different from the intentional and repeated consumption of alcoholic beverages should not reach levels associated with reproductive and developmental effects.

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility**ETHANOL**

NOAEL (oral) = 13,8 g/kg (mouse, OECD method 416).

NOAEC (inhalation) >16000 ppm (drat, OECD method 416).

Adverse effects on development of the offspring**ETHANOL**

NOAEL (oral) = 5,2 g/kgbw/day (rat, OECD method 414).

NOAEC (inhalation) = 39 mg/l (rat, OECD method 414).

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ETHANOL

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

No specific effect on target organs observed following a single exposure.

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ETHANOL

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

NOAEL = 1,73 - 3,9 g / kg (rat)

The most sensitive organ at these doses seems to be the kidney in males. The effects are visible only at doses well above the levels which would require a classification.

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SECTION 12. Ecological information

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

12.1. Toxicity**ETHANOL**

LC50 - for Fish

13000 mg/l/96h *Salmo gairdneri*

EC50 - for Crustacea

12340 mg/l/48h *Daphnia magna*

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants

12900 mg/l/72h *Selenastrum capricornutum*

Chronic NOEC for Crustacea

> 10 mg/l *Daphnia magna*

Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants

7900 mg/l *Chlamydomas eugametos*

12.2. Persistence and degradability

ETHANOL

Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

The product is not expected to be bioaccumulative.

ETHANOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

-0,35

BCF

3,2

12.4. Mobility in soil

The product has a high mobility in the soil.

ETHANOL

It is not persistent in the environment. The fugacity model (level III) shows that, once released into the environment, it is distributed mainly in air and water. The relative distribution between different compartments are 57% in air, 34% in water and 9% in soil (OECD, 2004). The Koc of 2.75 (estimated from a logKow of 0.44) indicates that, if released onto ground, ethanol has very high mobility and, if released into water, it does not adsorb on suspended solids and sediments. Henry's constant of 5×10^{-6} atm.m³ / mole indicates that volatilization from both moist soil surfaces and water surfaces is an important fate process (HSDB, 2015). The vapor pressure of ethanol indicates that it can volatilize from dry soil surfaces (HSDB, 2015). Partition coefficient: soil/water 1.

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 \geq than 0,1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects

No other adverse effects are known.

ETHANOL

Ethanol is a volatile organic compound and potentially contributes to the formation of tropospheric ozone in some conditions, however its photochemical ozone depletion potential is considered moderate to low (OECD, 2004).

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

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

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

Hazard characteristics for waste (referred to the intact product) according to Regulation (EU) no. 1357/2014:

HP3 "Flammable"

The CER codes suggested below refer respectively to: product intact and not subjected to handling, for its packaging when disposed of dirty and for its packaging when disposed of empty and cleaned:

16 03 05 * Organic wastes containing dangerous substances

15 01 10 * Packaging containing residues of dangerous substances or contaminated by these substances

15 01 02 Plastic packaging

SECTION 14. Transport information**14.1. UN number**

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1170

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
IMDG: ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
IATA: ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID: Class: 3 Label: 3
IMDG: Class: 3 Label: 3
IATA: Class: 3 Label: 3

**14.4. Packing group**

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: III

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO
IMDG: NO
IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 30	Limited Quantities: 5 L	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
	Special Provision: -		
IMDG:	EMS: F-E, S-D	Limited Quantities: 5 L	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 220 L	Packaging instructions: 366
	Pass.:	Maximum quantity: 60 L	Packaging instructions: 355
	Special Instructions:	A3, A58, A180	

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Information not relevant

SECTION 15. Regulatory information**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EC: P5c

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

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Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

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

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

Information not available

German regulation on the classification of substances hazardous to water (AwSV, vom 18. April 2017)

WGK 1: Low hazard to waters

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been performed for the following contained substances

ETHANOL

SECTION 16. Other information

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

Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, category 1
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Use descriptor system:

PC **39** Cosmetics, personal care products

LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
 2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
 3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
 5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
 13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
 14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
 15. Regulation (EU) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
 16. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
 - Handling Chemical Safety
 - INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
 - Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
 - N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
 - IFA GESTIS website
 - ECHA website
 - Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

Note for users:

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

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

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

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

CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION

Chemical and physical hazards: Product classification derives from criteria established by the CLP Regulation, Annex I, Part 2. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Health hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 3, unless determined otherwise in Section 11.

Environmental hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 4, unless determined otherwise in Section 12.

INGREDIENTS: AQUA (WATER), PROPYLENE GLYCOL, ALCOHOL DENAT., XANTHAN GUM, PEG-40 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL, HARPAGOPHYTUM PROCUMBENS ROOT EXTRACT, SPIRAEA ULMARIA EXTRACT, PARFUM, BENZYL ALCOHOL, BENZYL BENZOATE, CARRAGEENAN, BENZYL SALICYLATE, LIMONENE, CAPSICUM ANNUUM FRUIT EXTRACT, GLYCINE SOJA OIL, LINALOOL, BOSWELLIA SERRATA EXTRACT, IMIDAZOLIDINYL UREA.

The product is a cosmetic. If the product is supplied in the finished state, intended for the end user, the provisions of Regulation no. 1272/2008 (CLP) and the provisions of Title IV of Regulation no. 1907/2006 (REACH) do not apply.

This Safety Data Sheet, which includes a classification according to the CLP Regulation, is provided to transmit safety information to downstream users.