

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

(in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2015/830)

## 92383-VISCOSIT 15

Version: 3

Revision date: 22/11/2017



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### SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING.

#### 1.1 Product identifier.

Product Name: VISCOSIT 15  
Product Code: 92383

#### 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the mixture and uses advised against.

Laboratory reagents . Manufacture of chemicals .

#### Uses advised against:

Uses other than those recommended.

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

Company: **GUINAMA**  
Address: C/ Praga, s/n. P.I. Gutenberg  
City: 46185 La Pobla de Vallbona  
Province: Valencia  
Telephone: +34961869090 / 902119816  
Fax: +34961850352  
E-mail: ventas@guinama.com  
Web: www.guinama.com

**1.4 Emergency telephone number:** +34961869090 / 902119816 (Only available during office hours; Monday-Friday; 08:00-18:00)

### SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION.

#### 2.1 Classification of the mixture.

The product is not classified as hazardous within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008.

#### 2.2 Label elements.

Este producto no esta clasificado como peligroso según el Reglamento CE 1272/2008.

#### 2.3 Other hazards.

In normal use conditions and in its original form, the product itself does not involve any other risk for health and the environment.

### SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS.

#### 3.1 Substances.

Not Applicable.

#### 3.2 Mixtures.

Substances posing a danger to health or the environment in accordance with the Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008, assigned a Community exposure limit in the workplace, and classified as PBT/vPvB or included in the Candidate List:

Identifiers	Name	Concentrate	(*)Classification - Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	
			Classification	specific concentration limit
CAS No: 57-55-6 EC No: 200-338-0 Registration No: 01-2119456809-23-XXXX	[1] Propylene glycol	25 - 50 %	-	-

(\*) The complete text of the H phrases is given in section 16 of this Safety Data Sheet.

[1] Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit (see section 8.1).

### SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES.

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### 4.1 Description of first aid measures.

Due to the composition and type of the substances present in the product, no particular warnings are necessary.

#### Inhalation.

Take the victim into open air; keep them warm and calm. If breathing is irregular or stops, perform artificial respiration.

#### Eye contact.

Remove contact lenses, if present and if it is easy to do. Wash eyes with plenty of clean and cool water for at least 10 minutes while pulling eyelids up, and seek medical assistance.

#### Skin contact.

Remove contaminated clothing.

#### Ingestion.

Keep calm. NEVER induce vomiting.

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

No known acute or delayed effects from exposure to the product.

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

In case of doubt or when symptoms of feeling unwell persist, get medical attention. Never administer anything orally to persons who are unconscious.

## SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES.

### 5.1 Extinguishing media.

#### Suitable extinguishing media:

Extinguisher powder or CO<sub>2</sub>. In case of more serious fires, also alcohol-resistant foam and water spray.

#### Unsuitable extinguishing media:

Do not use a direct stream of water to extinguish. In the presence of electrical voltage, you cannot use water or foam as extinguishing media.

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the mixture.

#### Special risks.

Fire can cause thick, black smoke. As a result of thermal decomposition, dangerous products can form: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide. Exposure to combustion or decomposition products can be harmful to your health.

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters.

Use water to cool tanks, cisterns, or containers close to the heat source or fire. Take wind direction into account.

#### Fire protection equipment.

According to the size of the fire, it may be necessary to use protective suits against the heat, individual breathing equipment, gloves, protective goggles or facemasks, and boots.

## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES.

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.

For exposure control and individual protection measures, see section 8.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions.

Product not classified as hazardous for the environment, avoid spillage as much as possible.

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

Pick up the spill with non-combustible absorbent materials (soil, sand, vermiculite, diatomite, etc.). Pour the product and the absorbent in an appropriate container. The contaminated area should be immediately cleaned with an appropriate decontaminator. Pour the decontaminator on the remains in an opened container and let it act various days until no further reaction is produced.

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### 6.4 Reference to other sections.

For exposure control and individual protection measures, see section 8.

For later elimination of waste, follow the recommendations under section 13.

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE.

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling.

The product does not require special handling measures, the following general measures are recommended:

For personal protection, see section 8. Never use pressure to empty the containers. They are not pressure-resistant containers.

In the application area, smoking, eating, and drinking must be prohibited.

Follow legislation on occupational health and safety.

Keep the product in containers made of a material identical to the original.

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

The product does not require special storage measures.

As general storage measures, sources of heat, radiation, electricity and contact with food should be avoided.

Keep away from oxidising agents and from highly acidic or alkaline materials.

Store the containers between 5 and 35° C, in a dry and well-ventilated place.

Store according to local legislation. Observe indications on the label.

The product is not affected by Directive 2012/18/EU (SEVESO III).

### 7.3 Specific end use(s).

Not available.

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION.

### 8.1 Control parameters.

Work exposure limit for:

Name	CAS No.	Country	Limit value	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	United Kingdom [1]	<b>Eight hours</b>	150 (total vapour and particulates)	474 (total vapour and particulates) 10 (particulates)
			<b>Short term</b>		

[1] According Limit Value (IOELV) list in 2nd Indicative Occupational Exposure adopted by Health and Safety Executive.

The product does NOT contain substances with Biological Limit Values.

Concentration levels DNEL/DMEL:

Name	DNEL/DMEL	Type	Value
Propylene glycol CAS No: 57-55-6 EC No: 200-338-0	DNEL (Workers)	Inhalation, Long-term, Local effects	10 (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
	DNEL (Workers)	Inhalation, Long-term, Systemic effects	168 (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )

DNEL: Derived No Effect Level, level of exposure to the substance below which adverse effects are not anticipated.

DMEL: Derived Minimal Effect Level, exposure level corresponding to a low risk, that risk should be considered a tolerable minimum.

### 8.2 Exposure controls.

#### Measures of a technical nature:

Provide adequate ventilation, which can be achieved by using good local exhaust-ventilation and a good general exhaust system.

<b>Concentration:</b>	<b>100 %</b>
<b>Uses:</b>	<b>Laboratory reagents . Manufacture of chemicals .</b>
<b>Breathing protection:</b>	
If the recommended technical measures are observed, no individual protection equipment is necessary.	
<b>Hand protection:</b>	
If the product is handled correctly, no individual protection equipment is necessary.	
<b>Eye protection:</b>	

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If the product is handled correctly, no individual protection equipment is necessary.

### Skin protection:

PPE:	Work footwear.
Characteristics:	«CE» marking, category II.
CEN standards:	EN ISO 13287, EN 20347
Maintenance:	This product adapts to the first user's foot shape. That is why, as well as for hygienic reasons, it should not be used by other people.
Observations:	Work footwear for professional use includes protection elements aimed at protecting users against any injury resulting from an accident

## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES.

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Appearance: Viscous liquid  
Colour: Transparent or slightly cloudy yellow  
Odour: Similar to grase  
Odour threshold: N.A./N.A.  
pH: 7 a (20°C)  
Melting point: N.A./N.A.  
Boiling Point: 100 °C  
Flash point: > 60 °C  
Evaporation rate: N.A./N.A.  
Inflammability (solid, gas): N.A./N.A.  
Lower Explosive Limit: N.A./N.A.  
Upper Explosive Limit: N.A./N.A.  
Vapour pressure: N.A./N.A.  
Vapour density: N.A./N.A.  
Relative density: 1.0 a (20°C) g/cm<sup>3</sup>  
Solubility: Soluble at 25 ° C, 10% strength in ethanol 1,2-propylene glycol.  
Liposolubility: Insoluble in vegetable oil, mineral oil  
Hydrosolubility: Dispersible  
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): N.A./N.A.  
Auto-ignition temperature: N.A./N.A.  
Decomposition temperature: N.A./N.A.  
Viscosity: >= 3500 mPas (a 25°C)  
Explosive properties: N.A./N.A.  
Oxidizing properties: N.A./N.A.  
N.A./N.A. = Not Available/Not Applicable due to the nature of the product

### 9.2 Other information.

Pour point: N.A./N.A.  
Blink: N.A./N.A.  
Kinematic viscosity: N.A./N.A.  
N.A./N.A. = Not Available/Not Applicable due to the nature of the product

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY.

### 10.1 Reactivity.

The product does not present hazards by their reactivity.

### 10.2 Chemical stability.

Stable under the recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions.

At high temperatures can occur pyrolysis and dehydrogenation.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid.

Avoid the following conditions:

- Heating.
- High temperature.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials.

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Avoid the following materials:

- Acids.
- Bases.
- Oxidizing agents.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products.

In case of fire, dangerous decomposition products can be generated, such as carbon monoxide and dioxide and nitrogen fumes and oxides.

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION.

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects.

Repeated or prolonged contact with the product can cause the elimination of oil from the skin, giving rise to non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption of the product through the skin.

Splatters in the eyes can cause irritation and reversible damage.

### Toxicological information about the substances present in the composition.

Name	Acute toxicity			
	Type	Test	Kind	Value
Propylene glycol	Oral	LD50	Rat	22000 mg/kg bw [1]
		LD50	Dog	20000 mg/kg bw [2]
		LD50	Rat	20300 mg/kg bw [3]
		LD50	Rat	33500 mg/kg bw [4]
		LD50	Mouse	24900 mg/kg bw [5]
		LD50	Guinea pig	19700 mg/kg bw [6]
		LD50	Guinea pig	18350 mg/kg bw [7]
		LD50	Rabbit	18000 mg/kg bw [8]
				[1] Ruddick, J.A. (1972). Toxicology, Metabolism and Biochemistry of 1, 2-Propanediol. <i>Tox. Appl. Pharmacol.</i> 21, 102-111.
				[2] Laug, et al. (1939). <i>J. Ind. Hyg. Tox.</i> Vol. 21, pgs. 173-201.
			[3] Clark, CR, Marshall, TC, Merickel, BS, Sanchez, A, Brownstein, DG, and Hobbs, CH (1979): Toxicological assessment of heat transfer fluids proposed for use in solar energy applications. <i>Toxicol Appl. Pharmacol.</i> 51: 529-535.	
			[4] Weatherby, J.H., and H.B. Haag. (1938). Toxicity of propylene glycol. <i>J. Am. Pharm. Assoc.</i> 27:466-471.	
			[5] Laug, et al. (1939). <i>J. Ind. Hyg. Tox.</i> Vol. 21, pgs. 173-201.	
			[6] Laug, et al. (1939). <i>J. Ind. Hyg. Tox.</i> Vol. 21, pgs. 173-201.	
			[7] Smyth, H.F., Jr., J. Seaton, and L. Fischer. (1941). The single dose toxicity of some glycols and derivatives. <i>J. Ind. Hyg. Tox.</i> 23:259-268.	
			[8] Laug, et al. (1939). <i>J. Ind. Hyg. Tox.</i> Vol. 21, pgs. 173-201.	
	Dermal	LD50	Rabbit	20800 mg/kg bw [1]
				[1] Raw Mater. Data Handb. (1974), Vol. 1, pg. 101, 1974, as cited in the RTECS.
	Inhalation			

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EC No: 200-338-0

a) acute toxicity;

Not conclusive data for classification.

b) skin corrosion/irritation;

Not conclusive data for classification.

c) serious eye damage/irritation;

Not conclusive data for classification.

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- d) respiratory or skin sensitisation;  
Not conclusive data for classification.
- e) germ cell mutagenicity;  
Not conclusive data for classification.
- f) carcinogenicity;  
Not conclusive data for classification.
- g) reproductive toxicity;  
Not conclusive data for classification.
- h) STOT-single exposure;  
Not conclusive data for classification.
- i) STOT-repeated exposure;  
Not conclusive data for classification.
- j) aspiration hazard;  
Not conclusive data for classification.

**SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION.**

**12.1 Toxicity.**

Name	Ecotoxicity			
	Type	Test	Kind	Value
Propylene glycol	Fish	LC50 24 hr	Oncorhynchus mykiss	
		LC50	Pimephales promelas	
		LC50	Pimephales promelas	51600 mg/l (96 h) [1]
		24hrLC5L	Pimephales promelas	46500 mg/l (96 h) [2]
		C50	Pimephales promelas	51400 mg/l (96 h)
		LC50	Pimephales promelas	65610 (96 h) [3]
		LC100	Pimephales promelas	51400 mg/l (96 h) [4]
		LC50	Pimephales promelas	62000 mg/l (48 h) [5]
		LC50	Pimephales promelas	55770 mg/l (7 d) [6]
		LC50	Pimephales promelas	23800 mg/l (96 h) [7]
		LC50	Pimephales promelas	5000 mg/l (24 h) [8]
		LC50	Cyprinodon variegatus	50000 mg/l (24 h) [9]
		LC0	Carassius auratus	
			Salmo gairdneri (Oncorhynchus mykiss)	

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		<p>[1] Boeri, RL and Ward, TJ (1990a) Static acute toxicity of propylene glycol to the rainbow trout, <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>. EnviroSystems Study No 8928-A for ARCO Chemical Co.</p> <p>[2] Weinberg, J.T., H.D. Kirk, J.A. Miller, M.F. Servinski. (1993). Evaluation of the acute toxicity of industrial grade propylene glycol to representative freshwater organisms. Unpublished report of The Dow Midland Company. Midland, Michigan, 48674.</p> <p>[3] DOW (1981): Report ES-462.</p> <p>[4] ARCO Chemical Company. 1990a. Static Acute Toxicity of Propylene Glycol to the Fathead Minnow, <i>Pimephales promelas</i>. Enviro Systems (Study No. 8930-A). Feb. 7. Unpublished report.</p> <p>[5] Pillard, D.A. (1995). Comparative toxicity of formulated glycol deicers and pure ethylene and propylene glycol to <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> and <i>Pimephales promelas</i>. Environ. Toxicol. Chem. 14:311-315.</p> <p>[6] Pillard, D.A. (1995). Comparative toxicity of formulated glycol deicers and pure ethylene and propylene glycol to <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> and <i>Pimephales promelas</i>. Environ. Toxicol. Chem. 14:311-315.</p> <p>[7] ARCO Chemical Company. 1990c. Static Acute Toxicity of Propylene Glycol to the Fathead Minnow, <i>Pimephales promelas</i>. Enviro Systems (Study No. 8930-A0). Feb. 7. unpublished report.</p> <p>[8] Bridie, A.L. et al. 1979b. Water Res. 13: 623-626.</p> <p>[9] Majewski, H.S. et al. (1978): Water Res. 13: 217-221.</p>																					
	Aquatic invertebrates	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Daphnia magna</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>EC50</td> <td>Mysidopsis bahia</td> <td>70700 mg/l (48 h) [1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EC50</td> <td>(Americamysis bahia)</td> <td>23400 mg/l (96 h) [2]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EC50</td> <td>bahia)</td> <td>18340 mg/l (48 h) [3]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EC100</td> <td>Ceriodaphnia sp.</td> <td>50000 mg/l (48 h) [4]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EC50</td> <td>Daphnia magna</td> <td>10000 mg/l (24 h) [5]</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Artemia salina</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>[1] ARCO Chemical Company. 1990d. Static Acute Toxicity of Propylene Glycol to the Daphnid, <i>Daphnia magna</i>. Enviro Systems (Study No. 8926-A). Feb. 8.</p> <p>[2] Boeri, RL and Ward TJ (1990c) Static acute toxicity of propylene glycol to the mysid, <i>Mysidopsis bahia</i>. EnviroSystems Study No 8934-A for ARCO Chemical Co.</p> <p>[3] Pillard, D.A. (1995). Comparative toxicity of formulated glycol deicers and pure ethylene and propylene glycol to <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> and <i>Pimephales promelas</i>. Environ. Toxicol. Chem. 14:311-315.</p> <p>[4] DOW (1981): Report ES-462.</p> <p>[5] Price, KS, Waggy, GT and Conway, RA (1974) Brine shrimp bioassay and seawater BOD of petrochemicals. J Water Pollut Contr Fed, 46, 63 - 77.</p>		Daphnia magna		EC50	Mysidopsis bahia	70700 mg/l (48 h) [1]	EC50	(Americamysis bahia)	23400 mg/l (96 h) [2]	EC50	bahia)	18340 mg/l (48 h) [3]	EC100	Ceriodaphnia sp.	50000 mg/l (48 h) [4]	EC50	Daphnia magna	10000 mg/l (24 h) [5]		Artemia salina	
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	Artemia salina																						
CAS No: 57-55-6      EC No: 200-338-0	Aquatic plants	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>EC50</td> <td>Selenastrum sp.</td> <td>19000 mg/l (14 d) [1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EC50</td> <td>Skeletonema costatum</td> <td>19100 mg/l (14 d) [2]</td> </tr> </table> <p>[1] ARCO Chemical Company. 1990f. Static Acute Toxicity of Propylene Glycol to the Marine Algae, <i>Skeletonema Costatum</i>. EnviroSystems. (Study No. 8960-A), Feb. 7. unpublished report.</p> <p>[2] Boeri, RL and Ward, TJ (1990e) Static acute toxicity of propylene glycol to the daphnid, <i>Daphnia magna</i>. EnviroSystems Study No 8960-A for ARCO Chemical Co.</p>	EC50	Selenastrum sp.	19000 mg/l (14 d) [1]	EC50	Skeletonema costatum	19100 mg/l (14 d) [2]															
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EC50	Skeletonema costatum	19100 mg/l (14 d) [2]																					

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability.

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There is no information available on the degradability of the substances present.  
No information is available regarding the degradability of the substances present. No information is available about persistence and degradability of the product.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential.

Information about the bioaccumulation of the substances present.

Name	Bioaccumulation			
	Log Pow	BCF	NOECs	Level
Propylene glycol N. CAS: 57-55-6                      EC No: 200-338-0	-0,92	-	-	Very low

### 12.4 Mobility in soil.

No information is available about the mobility in soil.  
The product must not be allowed to go into sewers or waterways.  
Prevent penetration into the ground.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.

No information is available about the results of PBT and vPvB assessment of the product.

### 12.6 Other adverse effects.

No information is available about other adverse effects for the environment.

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS.

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods.

Do not dump into sewers or waterways. Waste and empty containers must be handled and eliminated according to current, local/national legislation.  
Follow the provisions of Directive 2008/98/EC regarding waste management.

## SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION.

Transportation is not dangerous. In case of road accident causing the product's spillage, proceed in accordance with point 6.

### 14.1 UN number.

Transportation is not dangerous.

### 14.2 UN proper shipping name.

Description:

ADR:       Transportation is not dangerous.

IMDG:     Transportation is not dangerous.

ICAO/IATA:       Transportation is not dangerous.

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es).

Transportation is not dangerous.

### 14.4 Packing group.

Transportation is not dangerous.

### 14.5 Environmental hazards.

Transportation is not dangerous.

### 14.6 Special precautions for user.

Transportation is not dangerous.

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

Transportation is not dangerous.

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### SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION.

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

The product is not affected by the Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Product classification according to Annex I of Directive 2012/18/EU (SEVESO III): N/A

The product is not affected by Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products.

The product is not affected by the procedure established Regulation (EU) No 649/2012, concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals.

#### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment.

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

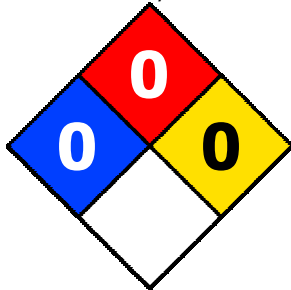
### SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION.

It is recommended that the product only be employed for the purposes advised.

Information on the TSCA Inventory (Toxic Substances Control Act) USA:

CAS No	Name	State
57-55-6	Propylene glycol	Registered

Risk classification system NFPA 704:



Health hazard: 0 (Normal Material)

Flammability: 0 (Will not burn)

Reactivity: 0 (Stable)

Abbreviations and acronyms used:

BCF: Bioconcentration factor.

CEN: European Committee for Standardization.

DMEL: Derived Minimal Effect Level, exposure level corresponding to a low risk, that risk should be considered a tolerable minimum.

DNEL: Derived No Effect Level, level of exposure to the substance below which adverse effects are not anticipated.

EC50: Half maximal effective concentration.

PPE: Personal protection equipment.

LC50: Lethal concentration, 50%.

LD50: Lethal dose, 50%.

Log Pow: Logarithm of the partition octanol-water.

NOEC: No observed effect concentration.

Key literature references and sources for data:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html>

<http://echa.europa.eu/>

Regulation (EU) 2015/830.

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008.

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The information given in this Safety Data Sheet has been drafted in accordance with COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2015/830 of 28 May 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC.

The information in this Safety Data Sheet on the Preparation is based on current knowledge and on current EC and national laws, as far as the working conditions of the users is beyond our knowledge and control. The product must not be used for purposes other than those that are specified without first having written instructions on how to handle. It is always the responsibility of the user to take the appropriate measures in order to comply with the requirements established by current legislation. The information contained in this Safety Sheet only states a description of the safety requirements for the preparation, and it must not be considered as a guarantee of its properties.