

Safety data sheet

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: ANT.VELOX.PLUS.CLP.USA

Product name VELOX PLUS

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

Intended use Antifouling

Identified Uses	Industrial	Professional	Consumer
Antifouling	-	✓	~
		*	*
4.2 Details of the assembles of the sefets date characteristics	4		
1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data shee			
Name	MARLIN SRL		
Full address	Via Caduti sul Lavoro 4		
District and Country	34015 Muggia (TS)		
	Italia		
	Tol 040222599		

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet information@marlinpaint.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to PERS (Professional Emergency Resource Services)

Fax 040232688

Domestic and Canada: 1-800-633-8253 International: 1-801-629-0667

SECTION 2. Hazards identification.

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture.

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments. Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Flammable liquid, category 3	H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Acute toxicity, category 4	H302	Harmful if swallowed.
Serious eye damage, category 1	H318	Causes serious eye damage.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity,	H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
category 1		

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. category 2

2.2. Label elements.

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



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Signal words:

Danger

Hazard statements:

H226Flammable liquid and vapour.H302Harmful if swallowed.H318Causes serious eye damage.H400Very toxic to aquatic life.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P280 Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.

P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

P501 Dispose of contents / container according to local legislation.

Contains: ZINC PIRYTHIONE

2.3. Other hazards.

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

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients.

3.1. Substances.

Information not relevant.

3.2. Mixtures.

Contains:

Identification. Conc. %. Classification 1272/2008 (CLP).

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

CAS. 108-65-6 50 - 75 Flam. Liq. 3 H226

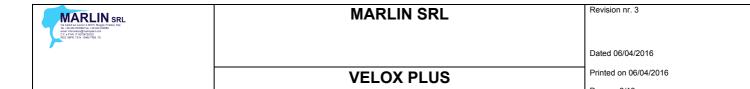
EC. 203-603-9 INDEX. 607-195-00-7 ZINC PIRYTHIONE

CAS. 13463-41-7 10 - 15 Acute Tox. 3 H301, Acute

Tox. 3 H331, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Aquatic Acute 1 H400

M=100

EC. 236-671-3



INDFX -

ZINC OXIDE (80,34% - metallic element)

CAS. 1314-13-2

EC. 215-222-5 INDEX. 030-013-00-7 2,5 - 10

Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410

Note: Upper limit is not included into the range.

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

SECTION 4. First aid measures.

4.1. Description of first aid measures.

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention.

INGESTION: Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.

INHALATION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for rescue workers.

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

For symptoms and effects caused by the contained substances, see chap. 11.

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

Information not available.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures.

5.1. Extinguishing media.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

${\bf 5.2.}\ Special\ hazards\ arising\ from\ the\ substance\ or\ mixture.$

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.



5.3. Advice for firefighters.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures.

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.

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.

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. 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. Check incompatibility for container material in section 7. 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. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove any contaminated clothes and personal protective equipment before entering places in which people eat. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Store only in the original container. Store in a 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.



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7.3. Specific end use(s).

Information not available.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

8.1. Control parameters.

Regulatory References:

DEU Deutschland MAK-und BAT-Werte-Liste 2012

ESP España INSHT - Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en

España 2015

FRA France JORF n°0109 du 10 mai 2012 page 8773 texte n° 102

GRB United Kingdom EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits

GRC Ελλάδα ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ -ΤΕΥΧΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟ Αρ. Φύλλου 19 - 9

Φεβρουαρίου 2012

ITA Italia Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81

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

Directive 2000/39/EC.

TLV-ACGIH ACGIH 2014

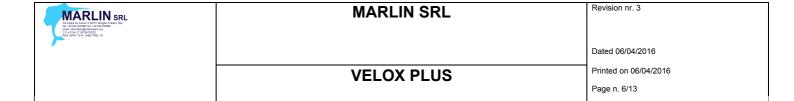
2-METHOXY-1	-METHYLETHYL	ACETATE
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	T14/4/01		0751 //5		
Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
DEU	270	50	270	50	
DEU	270	50	270	50	
ESP	275	50	550	100	SKIN.
FRA	275	50	550	100	SKIN.
GRB	274	50	548	100	
GRC	275	50	550	100	
ITA	275	50	550	100	SKIN.
EU	275	50	550	100	SKIN.
	DEU ESP FRA GRB GRC ITA	mg/m3 DEU 270 DEU 270 ESP 275 FRA 275 GRB 274 GRC 275 ITA 275	mg/m3 ppm DEU 270 50 DEU 270 50 ESP 275 50 FRA 275 50 GRB 274 50 GRC 275 50 ITA 275 50	mg/m3 ppm mg/m3 DEU 270 50 270 DEU 270 50 270 ESP 275 50 550 FRA 275 50 550 GRB 274 50 548 GRC 275 50 550 ITA 275 50 550	mg/m3 ppm mg/m3 ppm DEU 270 50 270 50 DEU 270 50 270 50 ESP 275 50 550 100 FRA 275 50 550 100 GRB 274 50 548 100 GRC 275 50 550 100 ITA 275 50 550 100

ZINC OXIDE

ZINO OXIDE						
Threshold Limit Value.						
Туре	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
MAK	DEU	1		1		
VLA	ESP	2		10		
VLEP	FRA	5				
TLV	GRC	5		10		
TLV-ACGIH		2		10		

Legend:



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

8.2. Exposure controls.

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration. Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear a hood visor or protective visor combined with airtight goggles (see standard EN 166).

In the presence of risks of exposure to splashes or squirts during work, adequate mouth, nose and eye protection should be used to prevent accidental absorption.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS.

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

Product residues must not be indiscriminately disposed of with waste water or by dumping in waterways.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties.

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Appearance Not available Colour Not available. Odour Not available. Not applicable. Odour threshold. Not available. Melting point / freezing point. Not available. Initial boiling point. Not available. Boiling range. Not available Flash point. 39 °C



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Evaporation rate Not available Flammability (solid, gas) Not available. Lower inflammability limit. Not available. Not available. Upper inflammability limit. Lower explosive limit. Not available. Upper explosive limit. Not available. Not available. Vapour pressure. Vapour density Not available. Relative density. 1,3 Kg/l Solubility Not available. Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water Not available. Not available. Auto-ignition temperature. Decomposition temperature. Not available. Not available. Viscosity Not available. Explosive properties Oxidising properties Not available.

9.2. Other information.

Solid content. 21,00 %

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EC): 54,00 % - 699,00 g/litre. VOC (volatile carbon): 28,33 % - 368,28 g/litre.

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.

10.1. Reactivity.

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

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: stable but with the air it may slowly develop peroxides that explode with an increase in temperature.

10.2. Chemical stability.

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

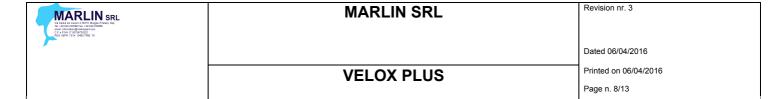
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: may react violently with oxidising agents and strong acids and alkaline metals.

10.4. Conditions to avoid.

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

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: store in an inert atmosphere, sheletered from moisture because it hydrolises easily.

10.5. Incompatible materials.



1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: oxidising agents, strong acids and alkaline metals.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification. It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

Acute effects: ingestion of this product is harmful. Even small amounts of product may cause serious health problems (stomach pain, nausea, sickness, diarrhoea).

This product may cause serious ocular lesions, cornea opacity, iris lesions, irreversible eye coloration.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: the main way of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory way is less important owing to the low vapour tension of the product. Concentrations above 100 ppm cause eye irritation, nose and oropharynx. At 1000 ppm disturbance in the equilibrium and severe eye irritation is observed. Clinical and biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and ocular irritation on direct contact. No chronic effects have been reported in man.

ZINC PIRYTHIONE LD50 (Oral).269 mg/Kg ratto LD50 (Dermal).> 2000 mg/Kg ratto LC50 (Inhalation).1,03 mg/l/4h ratto

TITANIUM DIOXIDE LD50 (Oral).> 10000 mg/kg Rat

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE LD50 (Oral).8530 mg/kg Rat LD50 (Dermal).> 5000 mg/kg Rat

SECTION 12. Ecological information.

This product is dangerous for the environment and highly toxic for aquatic organisms.

This product is dangerous for the environment and is toxic for aquatic organisms. In the long term, it have negative effects on acquatic environment. 12.1. Toxicity.

ZINC PIRYTHIONE

 LC50 - for Fish.
 0,0026 mg/l/96h

 EC50 - for Crustacea.
 0,0082 mg/l/48h

 EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic
 0,028 mg/l/72h

 Plants
 0,028 mg/l/72h

ZINC OXIDE

LC50 - for Fish. 1,1 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss EC50 - for Crustacea. 1,7 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic 0,14 mg/l/72h Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata



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Plants.

Chronic NOEC for Fish. 0,53 mg/l
Chronic NOEC for Algae / 0,024 mg/l

Aquatic Plants.

12.2. Persistence and degradability.

ZINC PIRYTHIONE

Entirely biodegradable.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Solubility in water. < 0,001 mg/l

Biodegradability: Information not available.

2-METHOXY-1-

METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water. > 10000 mg/l

Rapidly biodegradable.

ZINC OXIDE

Solubility in water. 2,9 mg/l
Solubility in water. mg/l 0,1 - 100

Biodegradability: Information not available.

NOT rapidly biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.

2-METHOXY-1-

METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n- 1,2

octanol/water.

ZINC OXIDE

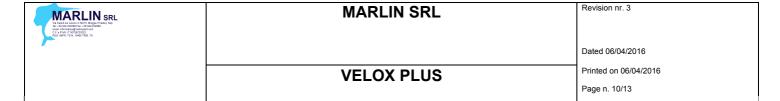
BCF. > 175

12.4. Mobility in soil.

Information not available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.

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



12.6. Other adverse effects.

Information not available.

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations.

13.1. Waste treatment methods.

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

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

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

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

SECTION 14. Transport information.

14.1. UN number.

ADR / RID / DOT, 1263 IMDG, IATA:

14.2. UN proper shipping name.

ADR / RID / DOT: PAINT or PAINT

RELATED

MATERIAL IMDG: PAINT or PAINT

RELATED

MATERIAL

IATA: PAINT or PAINT

RELATED MATERIAL

14.3. Transport hazard class(es).

ADR / RID / DOT: Class: 3 Label: 3

IMDG: Class: 3 Label: 3

IATA: Label: 3 Class: 3



14.4. Packing group.

ADR / RID / DOT, Ш IMDG, IATA:

14.5. Environmental hazards.



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ADR / RID / DOT:

Environmentally

Hazardous.

IMDG: Marine Pollutant.

IATA: NO

For Air transport, environmentally hazardous mark is only mandatory for UN 3077 and UN 3082.

14.6. Special precautions for user.

ADR / RID: HIN - Kemler: 30 Limited Quantities: 5

Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)

EMS: F-E, S-E,

Special Provision: -

Limited Quantities: 5

Cargo:

Pass.:

Maximum quantity: 220

instructions: 366

Packaging

Maximum

Packaging

quantity: 60 L

instructions: 355

A3, A72, Special Instructions:

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code.

Information not relevant.

IMDG:

IATA:

SECTION 15. Regulatory information.

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

9i. 6 Seveso category.

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

Product.

Point. 3 - 40

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH).

None.

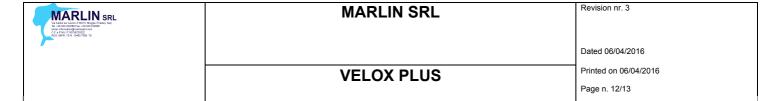
Substances subject to authorisarion (Annex XIV REACH).

None.

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:

None.

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:



None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None.

Healthcare controls.

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

Product not intended for uses provided for by Dir. 2004/42/CE.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment.

No chemical safety assessment has been processed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

SECTION 16. Other information.

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

Flam. Liq. 3 Flammable liquid, category 3

Acute Tox. 3 Acute toxicity, category 3

Acute Tox. 4 Acute toxicity, category 4

Eye Dam. 1 Serious eye damage, category 1

Aquatic Acute 1 Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1

Aquatic Chronic 1 Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1

Aquatic Chronic 2 Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

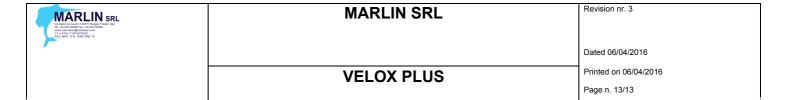
H301 Toxic if swallowed.H331 Toxic if inhaled.H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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 (EU) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
- 2. Regulation (EU) 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
- 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
- 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
- ECHA website

Note for users:

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

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

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

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

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

02 / 14