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

1.1	**Product identifier**		
	Denomination	**MAXY GAS**	
	Registration No.	Not applicable (the product is a compound): see the information related to the constituent substances in section 3.2.	
1.2	**Identified pertinent uses of the substance or compound and uses not recommended**		
	Description/use	Combustible gas cartridge for welding and for reloading portable professional tools	
1.3	**Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**		
	Company name	OXYTURBO SpA	
	Address and state	Via Serio, 4/6 25015 – Desenzano del Garda (BS) Italy	
	Telephone	+39.030.9911855	
	Fax	+39.030.9911271	
	E-mail of the person responsible for the safety data sheet		safety@oxyturbo.it
1.4	**Emergency telephone number**		
	ENGLAND, SCOTLAND (NHS 24) WALES (NHS Direct Wales) - For medical advice contact 111		

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or compound

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) as amended and updated). The product therefore requires a safety data sheet in compliance with the provisions of EC Regulation 1907/2006 as amended and updated.

Hazard classification and indications:

Flam. Gas 1 H220
Press. Gas H280

Does not contain 1.3-butadiene (<0.1%) (therefore, for classification, note K of Reg. 1272/2008 applies).

The complete text of the hazard indications (H) can be found in section 16 of the safety data sheet.

2.2 Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms

Signal words Hazard

Hazard statements:

H220 Highly flammable gas

Precautionary statements:

P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames or other ignition sources. No smoking.
P377 In the event of fire due to gas leak, do not extinguish unless it is impossible to stop the leak without danger.
P381 In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources.
P403 Store in a well ventilated place.
P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122 °F.
P501 Dispose of contents/container to a multi-collection centre.

The hazard indications are simplified pursuant to the exemption provided by Annex 1, Section 1.3.2 of EC Regulation 1272/2008.

2.3 Other hazards

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage ≥ than 0,1%.
The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties in concentration ≥ 0.1%.
Physical hazards:
The accumulation of vapours in confined environments can form explosive compounds with the air, especially in closed environments.
The strong heating of the container (for example, in the event of a fire) causes a significant increase in volume of the liquid and pressure with the danger of explosion for the container.
Occupational health and safety hazards:
The direct spray of liquid gas on the skin and eyes can cause localised freezing of the skin and the conjunctiva.
The introduction or presence of the gas in confined environments can lead to the risk of asphyxiation. Keep the oxygen concentration above 17% (normal value = 20.9%)
With a lack of oxygen, the combustion of the gas may also be incomplete and in this case the toxic gas carbon monoxide is formed.
Inhalation of the gases as they are may lower activity of the central nervous system and therefore lead to drowsiness and dizziness. Possibility of cardiac sensitization (arrhythmia) in the event of elevated exposure.
Hazards for the environment:
As a volatile organic compound (VOC), the gas is subject to photochemical reactions which generate hazardous atmospheric pollutants (ozone, organic nitrates).

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Odorised compound of combustible gases and liquids, under pressure in liquid state.
Does not contain 1.3-butadiene (<0.1%).
Contains:

CAS Number	EC Number	Index Number	Registration number REACH	% [in weight]	Denomination	Classification in accordance with GB MCL List
106-97-8	203-448-7	601-004-00-0	01-2119474691-32-XXXX	50-55	butane	Flam. Gas 1; H220 Press. Gas; H280 Classification notes according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C, U
115-07-1	204-062-1	601-011-00-9	01-2119447103-50-XXXX	40-45	propene	Flam. Gas 1; H220 Press. Gas; H280 Classification notes according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: U
74-98-6	200-827-9	601-003-00-5	01-2119486944-21-XXXX		propane	Flam. Gas 1; H220 Press. Gas; H280 Classification notes according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: U
67-64-1	200-662-2	606-001-00-8	01-2119471330-49-XXXX	5-7	acetone	Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Flam. Liq. 2; H225 STOT SE 3; H336, EUH066

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

- Contact with the eyes: after contact with the liquid phase of the product, wash immediately with water for at least 15 minutes, keeping your eyelid raised. Do not use hot water and do not rub. See your doctor in the event of irritation, watering, altered vision or eye damage.

- Contact with the skin: after contact with the liquid phase of the product, submerge the frozen part in water for about 5 minutes. Do not use hot water and do not rub. In the event of injury to the skin tissue, see your doctor.
- Ingestion: this event is deemed improbable, given the high volatility of the product. Nevertheless, it can cause severe freezing damage to the mucous membrane and the mouth tissue, oesophagus and stomach. In the unlikely event, do not induce vomiting and see a doctor immediately.
- Inhalation: remove the injured person from the hazardous area. If there is an asphyxiating atmosphere and the injured person must be rescued, use the appropriate means of protection, During the rescue, do not use objects that can trigger explosions. Have the injured person breathe fresh air and see a doctor immediately. In case of breathing difficulty, administer first aid. Symptoms connected with the absorption of gases and vapours (drowsiness, blurred vision, any arrhythmia) may be delayed, therefore you must see a doctor immediately as soon as any symptoms of illness appear, taking the product label or safety data sheet.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

For symptoms and effects due to the contained substances, see section 11.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Follow doctor's instructions.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT: full water jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

If involved in a fire, the container could explode with the emission of irritating fumes and toxic gases (carbon monoxide) and with the projection of metallic fragments.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Never extinguish a fire if you are not sure that you can immediately intercept the gas leak, in other words, if you are not sure that the leaking gas cannot reignite. It is preferable to have an ignited leak, rather than a cloud of gas that spreads toward a source of ignition. Ask the Fire Brigade to respond if you are not certain that you can extinguish the fire in a short amount of time with the available means of extinguishing.
Remember that the product, if leaked, is denser than the air and tends to stay closer to the ground.
Use sprayed water to cool the containers exposed to the fire and to reduce the entity of the fire.
In the event of a fire, use an approved type self-contained breathing apparatus (EN 137 type), gloves and emergency protection clothing.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel:
check for the possibility of explosions (presence of trigger sources, damaged containers), remove ignition sources and ensure adequate ventilation for the rooms. Notify people nearby and particularly those downwind of the gas leak and the danger of fire and the possibility of explosion. Bear in mind that the gas is heavier than the air and therefore tends to settle in a layer on the ground Activate any other procedures required by the emergency plan.
6.1.2 For emergency responders:
Wear protective clothing (antistatic) and personal protection equipment in order to prevent inhalation and contact with the eyes and skin and follow the emergency procedures (see section 8).
Bear in mind that the gas is heavier than the air and therefore tends to settle in a layer on the ground The gas in the air may generate an explosive atmosphere even with a minimum ignition source. The containers can also explode when exposed to heat sources.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent from entering sewers, basements and work pits or any place where accumulation can be dangerous. See sections 12 and 13.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

If the product is not volatilized, clean and collect the residues, using absorbent material if necessary (sand, sepiolite, cement, sawdust). Do not use metallic objects for these operations. Leave the contaminated materials outdoors before beginning disposal of waste materials. See sections 12 and 13.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Any information concerning personal protection and disposal can be found in sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

The product can generate explosive atmospheres. The containers must be handled with care. Ensure adequate ventilation of the work location or in any case of the location where the gas is used.
Enforce a no smoking policy. Do not vaporise/spray the gas on an open flame or on other incandescent bodies.
Avoid any possibility of physically damaging the container (corrosion, falls, mechanical action).
Check for any gas leaks (water and soap solution) and protect from any ignition sources (flames, sparks, ionising radiation, laser radiation, microwaves, static electricity).
Avoid contact with sprays of compressed and liquefied gas and the eyes and skin. Do not breathe in the gas as it is or the gases stemming from combustion (use PPE indicated in section 8).
Do not eat, drink or smoke during use of the product.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store the gas in the original containers, kept well sealed, in a cool place far from heat (at a temperature lower than 50°C) and far from flames or sparks.
The warehouse locations for combustible gas must be adequately ventilated and separate from oxidising or combustive substance warehouses (oxygen, nitrous oxide), as well as separate from warehouses where incompatible substances indicated in section 10 are stored.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Use for purposes other than those indicated in subsection 1.2 is not recommended.
See the technical instructions for safe use of the product. Specifically ensure that you have carefully read the instructions on inserting the cartridge prior to use.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Regulatory References

GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2022/431; Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.

BUTANE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
WEL	GBR	1450	600	1810	750	
WEL	GBR		4			RESP
TLV-ACGIH					1000	

ACETONE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
WEL	GBR	1210	500	3620	1500	
OEL	EU	1210	500			
TLV-ACGIH			250		500	

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.
When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.
Personal protective equipment must be CE (UKCA) marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards:
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.
HAND PROTECTION: thermo-insulating gloves (EN 511 type). Possibility of surface cooling up to -50°C.
EYE PROTECTION: goggles (EN 166 type), face shield
SKIN PROTECTION: work garments (EN 340 type).
ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS
Operate only in an equipped area with ventilation systems and emergency equipment (extinguishers).
Refer to the current prevailing regulation on environmental pollution - Legislative Decree 03/04/2006 No. 152 as updated and amended

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a)	**Appearance**	Liquid under pressure, gas at 15.6°C and 1 bar. Colourless.	
b)	**Colour**	Colourless	
c)	**Odour**	Characteristic of odorised combustible gases, slightly aromatic	
	Olfactory threshold	butane: between 2.9 and 14.6 mg/m^3	
		propylene: between 39.6 and 116.27 mg/m^3	
		acetone: between 47.5 and 1613.9 mg/m^3	
d)	**Melting point / freezing point**	Does not apply to gases	
	Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	- 101,3 °C (Ref. butane CAS 106-98-7)	
f)	**Flammability**	Highly flammable gas	
g)	**Lower explosive limit**	LIE = 1.8% e LSE = 8.4%	(Ref. butane CAS 106-98-7)
	Upper explosive limit	LIE = 2.2% e LSE = 10%	(Ref. propane CAS 74-98-6)
		LIE = 2.4% e LSE = 10.3%	(Ref. propene CAS 115-07-1)
		LIE = 2.5% e LSE = 12.8%	(Ref. acetone CAS 67-64-1)
h)	**Flash point**	Does not apply to gases	
i)	**Auto-ignition temperature**	455 °C @ 101.3 kPa	(Ref. butane CAS 106-98-7)
j)	**Decomposition temperature**	Does not apply to gases	
k)	**pH**	Does not apply to gases	
l)	**Kinematic viscosity**	Does not apply to gases	
m)	**Solubility**	Not available	
n)	**Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)**	Does not apply to mixtures	
o)	**Vapour pressure**	24 kPa @ 20 °C	(Ref. acetone CAS 67-64-1)
p)	**Density and/or relative density**	Does not apply to gases	
		2.07 (air=1) (Ref. butane CAS 106-98-7)	
q)	**Relative vapour density**	1.56 (air=1) (Ref. propane CAS 74-98-6)	
		1.49 (air=1) (Ref. propene CAS 115-07-1)	
r)	**Particle characteristics**	Does not apply to gases	

9.2 Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes
Information not available

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics.

Critical temperature	153.2°C (Ref. butane CAS 106-98-7)
	96.81°C (Ref. propane CAS 74-98-6)
	91.80°C (Ref. propene CAS 115-07-1)
Critical pressure	butane: 35.7 atm (Ref. butane CAS 106-98-7)
	propane: 42.01 atm (Ref. propane CAS 74-98-6)
	propylene: 45.6°C (Ref. propene CAS 115-07-1)

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

The bursting or opening of the container due to unsuitable storage conditions can immediately generate an explosive atmosphere (see subsection 10.3).

10.2 Chemical stability

The strong heating of the containers triggers their rapid decompression and gas leaks. For handling instructions, see section 7. Also refer to subsection 10.4.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Contact with strong oxidising agents (hypochlorites, nitrates, perchlorates, permanganates, dichromates) triggers a strong reaction, can react violently with the combustive substances (peroxides, chlorine dioxides, nitrogen dioxides). Contact with halogens, chlorine, fluorine and acetylene can cause strong exothermic explosive reactions.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Take precautionary measures to avoid exposing the bottles to direct sunlight and heat sources. Do not expose to temperatures higher than 50°C. Avoid conditions that can cause the containers to corrode and break.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidising agents, combustive substances, halogens, chlorine, fluorine and acetylene.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Toxic gases (carbon monoxide) and highly flammable (hydrogen, ethylene) irritating carbon fumes.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Experimental data on the compound is not available.

Connected symptoms:

Inhalation: the inhalation of the fogs containing the product may cause irritation of the mucous membranes and apnoea.

Absorption of the gas triggers a narcotic effect (depression of the central nervous system) which may therefore cause dizziness or asphyxia without early warning signs. At the highest exposure (1% - 10% in air) effects on pulmonary and cardiac functionality can be associated (arrhythmia, cardiac arrest).

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

a) ACUTE TOXICITY:

Inhalation: butane – EC50 = 658 mg/l/4 h (rats) – information on humans inconclusive
propane – EC50 = 280000 ppm (rats) – information on humans inconclusive
propylene – values on animal studies unreliable - information on humans inconclusive
acetone - EC100=20,000 ppm/8h (guinea pig) - information on humans indicate that there is an effect of depression on the central nervous system and a possible state of confusion at 700-800 ppm.

Ingestion: acetone: LD50 = 3000 mg/kg bw (mouse); LD50 = 5340 mg/kg bw (rabbit)

Contact with the skin/eyes: information on humans and animals inconclusive

b) SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION: does not have irritating effects.

c) SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION: non irritant.

d) RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION: no sensitising effects are known.

e) GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

f) CARCINOGENICITY: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

g) REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i) STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) ASPIRATION HAZARD: not applicable to gases and gas compounds.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Experimental data on the compound is not available.

12.1 Toxicity

acetone: LC50/24h (Oncorhynchus mykiss) = 6100 mg/L
EC50/24h (Daphnia magna) = 10 mg/L
EC50/7d (Lemna minor) = 11.4 g/L

For the other components of the compound, there is no conclusive evidence concerning harmful effects on the environment.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

The product does not appear capable of causing damage to activated sludge of biological purification plants. The organic substances contained in the product are biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulation potential

The bioconcentration factors (Log BCF between 0.7 and 2, estimated for the contained substances) suggest that the bioconcentration is potentially moderate. It should be remembered that, in this case as well, given the poor solubility of the gas in water and the gas content in the product, the volatilisation into the atmosphere is expected to be the dominating process.

12.4 Mobility in the soil

The product spreads into the soil, the water and the air.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Information not available.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with environmental effects under evaluation.

12.7 Other adverse effects

The emission into the atmosphere of hydrocarbons and organic solvents contributes to the photochemical creation of ozone, a dangerous gas on an atmospheric level and the formation of organic nitrates.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

The product conveys a character of danger to the waste which contain residues of it due to the flammability and the possibility of the formation of explosive atmospheres.
Avoid compacting or in any case damaging the containers. Apply the same safety standards to the waste that is foreseen for the entire product and in particular, the standard of not perforating the container or subjecting it to combustion.
Collect and deliver the waste (product and contaminated packaging) to specifically qualified disposers who are authorised to dispose of hazardous flammable waste.
Refer the prevailing regulation on hazardous waste disposal (Legislative Decree 152/2006 as updated and amended).

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number: 2037

14.2 UN proper shipping name: GAS CARTRIDGES

14.3 Transport hazard class(es): 2.1

14.4 Packaging group: not applicable

14.5 Environmental hazards: material non-hazardous for the environment

14.6 Special precautions for the users:

- avoid transport on vehicles where the loading area is not separate from the driver and passenger compartment.
- Ensure that the driver is informed of the potential risk of the load and that he or she knows what to do in the event of an accident or emergency.
- Exemption for limited quantities (Section 3.4) = 1 litre / 30 kg.
- Tunnel restriction code: D
- Maritime transport: EmS: F-D, S-U
- Air transport: Packing instruction Y203

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments: 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/EU**:** P3a

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

Product	point 40
Contained substance	point 75 ACETONE

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

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

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

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.

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 not been performed for the preparation.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

i) Indication of the modifications:

SDS revised according to regulation 2020/878.

ii) Abbreviations and acronyms:

ADR:	The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.
CAS:	Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society).
CLP:	Classification, Labelling, Packaging.
DNEL:	Derived No-Effect Level.
EINECS:	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.
LC50:	Lethal Concentration for 50% of the test population.
LD50:	Lethal Dose for 50% of the test population.
PNEC:	Predicted No Effect Concentration.
STEL:	Short-term exposure limit.
STOT:	Specific target organ toxicity.

VLE- 8 hours	concentration of the pollutant for an 8-hour working day.
VLE-short term	limit value above which exposition shall be avoided. Unless otherwise specified, it refers to a period of 15 minutes.
TLV-TWA	(Threshold Limit Value - Time-Weighted Average) = average time-weighted concentration on a conventional 8-hour working day and on 40 working hours per week, to which workers are assumed to be repeatedly exposed, day by day, for a whole working life, without negative effects.
TLV-STEL	(Threshold Limit Value – Short Time Exposition Limit) = concentration to which workers are assumed to be continuously exposed for short time without arisings of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue damage and reduction of alertness.
MAK	(Maximum Allowed Concentration) = is the maximum concentration of a chemical substance (gases, vapours or airborne particles) in working environment that does not give adverse effects to for a long time exposed people (8 hours daily or 40 weekly hours).
skin	the substance may be absorbed through the skin, included the mucosa.

iii) Main literature references and sources for data:

- European Parliament Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH)
- European Parliament Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
- The Merck Index. Ed. 10
- Handling Chemical Safety
- Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7 Ed., 1989
- ECDIN - Environmental Chemicals Data and Information Network - Joint Research Centre, Commission of the European Communities
- ACGIH - Threshold Limit Values - 2011 edition
- Supplier Safety Data Sheets

iv) Classification and procedure used to derive it in compliance with Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP] in relation to mixtures:

Classification in accordance with (EC) regulation No. 1272/2008	Classification procedure
Flam. Gas 1	On the basis of experimental data
Press. Gas	Method of calculation - Opinion of experts

v) The text of the hazard indications (H) mentioned in sections 2-3 of the safety data sheet

Flam. Gas 1	Flammable gas, category 1
Press. Gas	Gas under pressure
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure, category 3
H220	Highly flammable gas
H280	Contains gas under pressure: may explode if heated.
H225	Easily flammable liquid and vapours.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	Can cause drowsiness or dizziness.
EUH066	Repeated exposure can cause drying and chapping of the skin.

vi) Indications on training:

Personnel in charge of handling and using the product must be instructed on the specific risks and the safety measures.

Written references: See specific technical instruction indicated on the product.

Technical contact centre: Telephone +39.030.9911855

vii) Further information:

The information contained on this safety data sheet is based on our current knowledge of health, safety and the environment. The purpose of it is to allow the professional user of the product to identify preventive and protective behaviour useful for the purposes of safe operation.

The product user , prior to any use other than the foreseen use, must verify whether other information is required, in any case presuming observance of the pertinent laws and good operating practice.

We will not be liable for any improper use of the product.

The product label or safety data sheet should be presented in the event of any necessary medical treatment.