
HD Life Style eco fix no gas
Ecological gas-free hair spray

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1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE COMPANY

- 1.1 Identifier Mixture / product: HD Life Style eco fix no gas
- EAN: 8022033004666
- 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the mixture: Ecological gas-free hair spray
- The pertinent uses are listed above. Other uses are not recommended.
- Uses advised against:
- 1.3 Distributed by **Farmavita Ltd.**
Via Garibaldi 82/84
20020 Locate Varesino (Como)
Tel .: 0331833467 Fax: 0331-833827
E-mail: info@farmavita.it
Site: www.farmavita.it
- 1.4 Emergency telephone: Italian Poison centers:
- CENTRO ANTIVELENI ROMA - POLICLINICO A.GEMELLI -
UNIVERSITA' CATTOLICA DEL SACRO CUORE
Tel. 06.3054343
- CENTRO ANTIVELENI BERGAMO - OSPEDALI RIUNITI DI BERGAMO
Tel. 800 88.33.00
- CENTRO ANTIVELENI FIRENZE -AZIENDA OSPEDALIERA CAREGGI
Tel. 055.7947819
- CENTRO ANTIVELENI FOGGIA - AZIENDA OSPEDALIERO
UNIVERSITARIA DI FOGGIA
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- CENTRO ANTIVELENI MILANO - OSPEDALE NIGUARDA CA'
GRANDA
Tel. 02.66101029
- CENTRO ANTIVELENI NAPOLI - AZIENDA OSPEDALIERA
CARDARELLI
Tel. 081.7472870
- CENTRO ANTIVELENI PAVIA - FONDAZIONE SALVATORE MAUGERI
Tel. 0382.24444

2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of cosmetic product

The mixture is a hairspray and falls into the category of cosmetics, however it presents a physical danger due to the flammability of the mixture.

• Classification system:

Cosmetics Regulation 1223 / 2009CE

For physical hazards, refer to Regulation 1272/2008 / CE (CLP) - X ATP

GHS02 flame

Signal Word: DANGER
H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

Label elements



H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
P210: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211: Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P261: Avoid breathing aerosols.
P403 + P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P102: Keep out of reach of children.
Avoid spraying in the eyes

INGREDIENTS (INCI): Alcohol Denat., Methylal, VA / Crotonates / Vinyl neodecanoate Copolymer, Propylene Glycol, Aminomethyl Propanol, Argania Spinosa Kernel Oil, Parfum (Fragrance), Amyl Cinnamal, Calcium Stearate.

Other hazards: The mixture contains no substance considered PBT (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic) and / or very persistent and very bioaccumulative vPvB) in Annex XIII of Regulation 1907 / 2006CE (REACH).

3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

60% -80% Ethyl alcohol - Alcohol Denat. (CAS N ° 64-17-5; EINECS N ° 200-578-6; REACH N ° 01-2119457610-43-0157):

Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP):
GHS02 Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
GHS07, Eye Irrit 2, H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

10% -20% Dimethoxymethane (CAS N ° 109-87-5; EC N ° 203-714-2; REACH N ° 01-2119664781-31-XXXX)

Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP):
GHS02 Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

The full text of hazard symbols and H-phrases of the ingredients are shown in section 16.

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Inhalation:	remove the person from the contaminated area, if breathing is irregular or stopped, make artificial respiration. Do not give drinks or medications to the patient. If the person is unconscious, put the person in the safe position and seek medical advice.
Eye contact:	In case of contact with the eyes, rinse immediately for at least 15 minutes with plenty of water. Seek medical attention if necessary.
Skin contact:	Wash with water. If irritation persists, seek medical advice.
Ingestion:	Ingestion of this product is a very unlikely event. however in the case of ingestion, do not induce vomiting, in order to avoid the risk of aspiration of the product into the trachea, with possible pulmonary congestion.

Keep at rest. Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms of both acute and delayed: not available

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment: not available

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media: Fire extinguishers, powder or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing agents: Do not use water jet. The water is not effective to extinguish the fire, however, it can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

HAZARDS DUE TO EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
Overpressure can be created in containers exposed to fire with danger of explosion.
Avoid breathing combustion products (carbon oxides, toxic pyrolysis products, etc.).

5.3 Advice for firefighters:

GENERAL INFORMATION
Cool the containers with water jets to avoid decomposition of the product and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear the complete fire protection equipment. Pick extinguishing water that must not be discharged into drains. Dispose of contaminated water and the remains of the fire according to current regulations.
EQUIPMENT
Protective helmet with visor, fireproof clothing (fireproof jacket and trousers with bands around arms, legs and waist), gloves (fireproof, cut resistant and dielectric), self-contained breathing apparatus (self-protector).

6 MEASURES IN CASE OF ACCIDENTAL RELEASE

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and procedures in case of emergency:

Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.). Before cleaning any loss or payment, people involved in cleaning must wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Plastic or rubber gloves, respirator, eye protection, and apron may be required for cleaning large spills. For information on risks for the environment and health, protection of the respiratory airways, ventilation and individual protective measures refer to the other sections of this sheet.

6.2 Environmental precautions:

Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

Small Spills: Wear appropriate protective equipment including gloves and protective eyewear. Use a non-combustible material such as vermiculite or sand to soak up the product and place into a container for later disposal. Do not use water or a material such as "speed dry" to soak up material. Sweep up material using non-sparking materials (e.g., plastic brooms, shovels, dustpans) and place into a plastic container or plastic liner within another container.

Large Spills: Keep incompatible materials (e.g., organics such as oil) away from spill. Stay upwind and away from spill or release. Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out of area. Stop spill or release if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant.

The disposal of contaminated material must be made in accordance with point 13.

6.4 Reference to other sections:

See also section. 8 and 13.

7

HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling: Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling this product. Highly flammable liquid and vapor. When used as intended, , no additional protective equipment is necessary. Use chemical goggles if eye contact is possible. Wash unintentional residues with soap and warm water.
- 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Keep containers upright and in secure position in order to avoid falls or collisions.
Protect from sunlight, heat sources and do not keep at temperatures above 50 ° C. Keep away from oxidising agents and strong acid or alkaline products. Store in places intended for flammable products, with appropriate ventilation and electrical system. The product can accumulate electrostatic charges.
- 7.3 Specific end uses: not provided
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8

CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- 8.1 Limit values for exposure: Data refer to the individual ingredients listed in section. 3:

ETHYL ALCOHOL - ALCOHOL DENAT. (CAS N°64-17-5; EINECS N° 200-578-6; REACH N° 01-2119457610-43-0157):

TLVV / TWA: 1880mg / m3 (1000 ppm)
Inhalation DNEL (short term, local): 1900mg / m3 (1000ppm)
Inhalation DNEL (long-term, systemic): 950mg / m3 (500ppm)
Contact DNEL (long-term, systemic): 343mg / kgbw / day
Source: IUCLID section 7 general summary.
PNEC aqua (freshwater): 0.96mg / l
PNEC aqua (sea water): 0.79mg / l
PNEC aqua (intermittent releases): 2.75mg / l
PNEC STP: 580mg / l
PNEC sediment (fresh water): 3.6mg / kgdw
PNEC sediment (sea water): 2.9mg / kgdw
PNEC soil: 0.63 mg / kgdw
PNEC oral: 0.38g / kg food

(Source: ECHA - MSDS of this substance)

DIMETHOXYMETHANE (CAS N ° 109-87-5; EC N ° 203-714-2; REACH N ° 01-2119664781-31-XXXX)

TWA: 1000 ppm ACGIH

Inhalation
DNEL (long-term, systemic) - workers: 126.6 mg / m3
DNEL (long-term, systemic) - consumers: 31.5 mg / m3
Contact
DNEL (long-term, systemic) - workers: 17.9 mg / kg bw / day
DNEL (long-term, systemic) - consumers: 18.1 mg / kg bw / day
Ingestion
DNEL (long-term, systemic) - consumers: 18.1 mg / kg bw / day
PNEC fresh water: 14.577mg / l
PNEC sea water: 1.477mg / l
PNEC STP: 10 g / l

PNEC sediment fresh water: 13.13mg / kg dw
PNEC sediment sea water: 1.313 mg / kg dw
PNEC soil: 4.654 mg / kgdw

(Source: ECHA - MSDS of this substance)

8.2 personal and environmental exposure control:



Respiratory protection:	not necessary, however, if the operating conditions require it (in case of very long use of the product), use a suitable mask for organic solvents.
Hand protection:	For prolonged use of this product, use protective gloves to work Category I (EN 374) as latex, PVC or equivalent. For the final choice of work glove material must be considered: degradation, breakage times and permeation. The gloves have a limit depends on the duration of exposure.
Eye protection:	Not required, however, in case of prolonged use of the product, use of safety glasses with side protection (ref. Standard EN 166).
Skin protection:	Use antistatic clothing, preferably in natural fibers. In case of contact with the product, all wetted parts of the skin should be washed.
Thermal hazards:	not available
Environmental exposure controls:	avoid release to the environment

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 General informations:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| - appearance: | colorless liquid |
| - smell: | perfume / alcohol |

9.2 Important information on health, safety and the environment:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| - pH | Not applicable |
| - Melting point / freezing point: | not available |
| - point / boiling range: | not available |
| - Flash point: | <23 ° C |
| - Flammability (solid, gas): | easily flammable |
| - Upper / lower flammability limits: | not available |
| - explosive properties: | not available |
| - oxidizing properties: | not available |
| - vapor pressure: | not available |
| - relative density: | 0.81 - 0.83 |
| - solubility: | |

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| - water solubility: | partially soluble |
| - fat solubility (n-hexane): | partially soluble |

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| - partition coefficient:
(N-octanol / water) | not available |
| - viscosities | not available |
| - Vapor density: | not available |
| - evaporation rate: | not available |
| - Auto-ignition temperature | not available |
| - decomposition temperature | not available |

9.3 Other information: VOC (Directive 1999/13 / EC): 93.5% (w / w) - 767g / l

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY'

10.1 Reactivity	See sect. 10.4 and 10.6
10.2 chemical stability	The product is stable if properly stored.
10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions	See sect. 10.5
10.4 Conditions to avoid:	Avoid exposure to temperatures above 50 ° C. The preparation is stable to handling and storage conditions recommended in section 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE. Avoid overheating, electrostatic discharge and all ignition sources. Avoid exposure to sources of heat and open flames.
10.5 Incompatible materials:	Keep away from oxidizing agents, chemicals or basic products, in order to avoid corrosion of the container.
10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:	When heated or in case of fire, potentially vapours dangerous to health can be released

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ATE MIX (oral) >2000 mg/l (calculated)

Acute toxicity Ingestion: Product ingestion is an unlikely event. Any ingestion causes irritation to gastrointeric tract.

Other symptoms may be nausea, vomiting.

Acute inhalation toxicity: inhalation of this product is an individual low probability event.

Contact with the skin: the product is a cosmetic suitable for contact with the skin. People allergic to one of the substances listed in INGREDIENTS may have redness

Eye contact: Irritation with redness and tearing phenomena

TOXICITY FOR INGREDIENTS INDICATED IN SECTION 3:

ETHYL ALCOHOL - ALCOHOL DENAT. (CAS 64-17-5; EINECS No. 200-578-6; N ° 01-2119457610-43-0157 REACH):

Acute Oral Toxicity (OECD401 equivalent): LD50 Rat: 6.2 - 15g / kgbw

For Inhalation (OECD403 equivalent): Rat LC50 (4hr)> 50mg / l

Dermal: Data not available.

Available data indicate that this is not classifiable.

Source IUCLID 7.2 Chapter summary.

Corrosion / irritation

All acute exposure studies available 4-hour show that is not irritating nor animal (OECD404 or equivalent) nor on men. In humans, studies of repeated doses show that there are no irritation following repeated applications on a whole day under occlusive conditions for a maximum of 12 days. Additional exposures cause irritation if necessary.

The available data indicate that they are not satisfied with the classification criteria.

Source IUCLID 7.3 Chapter summary.

Serious eye damage / eye irritation

Studies carried out in accordance with OECD Guideline 405 show that causes moderate eye irritation.

All effects disappear in 8-14 days. The type of response is not sufficient to place the substance in accordance with Directive 67/548 but it is sufficient, in terms of conjunctival response, to place the substance in irritant category 2 under Regulation 1272/2008.

Source IUCLID 7.3 Chapter Summary

respiratory or skin sensitization study of swelling rat: negative

Local Lymph Node Assay (OECD429): Negative

Cavia higher education: (OECD406) Negative

respiratory sensitization: Data not available

The available data indicate that they are not satisfied with the classification criteria.

Source IUCLID 7.4 Chapter Summary

Germ cell mutagenicity studies on bacterial reverse mutation

(OECD471): all negative

In vitro cytogenetic studies (eg OECD473): Negative without metabolic activation. No studies with metabolic activation

In vitro gene mutation studies on mammals (efOECD476): negative with and without metabolic activation

In vivo micro nucleic acid testing (OECD474): there are no comprehensive evidence showing that ethanol cause micronuclei in the bone marrow

In vivo chromosomal aberration test (OECD475): negative.

dominant lethal essay (OECD478): it is unlikely that ethanol produces effects until the maximum tolerated dose.

There is some evidence from in vitro studies, that ethanol can cause genotoxic and clastogenic effects.

However the observed effects are weak and need only at very high doses. The conclusion of the evidence is that ethanol is not genotoxic. The available data indicate that they are not satisfied with the classification criteria.

Source IUCLID 7.6 Chapter Summary

Carcinogenicity Rat: NOAEL > 3000 mg / kg

Cats: female NOAEL > 4400mg / kg, male

NOAEL > 4250mg / kg based on historical control data, BMDL10 = 1400mg / kg based on concurrent control data.

Source IUCLID 7.7 Chapter Summary

In humans, the consumption of alcoholic beverages is associated with an increased incidence of certain cancers.

There is no evidence that human exposure to ethanol, unlike the repeated consumption of alcoholic beverages, highlighting an increase in the incidence of tumors. The available data indicate that they are not satisfied with the classification criteria.

Reproductive toxicity FERTILITY ':

NOAEL (oral, rat) = 13.8g / kg (OECD416 equiv.)

NOAEC (inhalation, rat) > 16,000ppm

Developmental toxicity (OECD414 equiv):

NOAEL (oral) = 5.2g / kgbw / day

NOAEC (inhalation) = 39mg / l.

Source IUCLID 7.8 Chapter Summary

In humans, excessive consumption of alcohol during pregnancy is associated with induction of fetal alcohol syndrome in the offspring, causing reduction in the birth weight and sometimes physical and mental defects. There is no evidence that these effects can be caused by exposure if not the direct ingestion of alcoholic beverages. The concentration of ethanol in the blood resulting from any exposure to ethanol different from deliberate and repeated oral consumption is unlikely to achieve associable levels for reproductive effects or development. From the available data it can be concluded that it is impossible to reach doses of ethanol that can produce adverse reproductive effects if not caused by oral consumption of large quantities, doses normally only associated with an alcohol problem, it follows that a classification of reproductive toxicity or developmental which chemical is neither appropriate nor justified.

Partial source IUCLID section 7.8 Summary

specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure

No observed effect on the target organs for single exposure

specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure

In studies of chronic under-nutrition or drinking water in rats, NOAELs ranges from 1.73g / kg to 3.9g / kg.

The most sensitive effects on these doses appear to be in the male kidney. Effects appear only at doses far above the levels that require classification.

Source IUCLID 7.5 Chapter Summary

Danger Aspiration no dangers Aspiration

Toxicokinetics In humans, the ethanol is rapidly absorbed by the oral or respiratory route, it is distributed through all the tissues and organs and is rapidly metabolized and excreted. For inhalation exposures at the workplace, alcohol dehydrogens through metabolic pathway in the liver without saturating. Ethanol does not accumulate in the body.

The cutaneous absorption of ethanol is very low.

Information on likely routes of exposure Inhalation is the most likely route of exposure during normal use. The dermal absorption is likely only with prolonged exposure and occluded places. The substance is normally absorbed by ingestion.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological

Ingestion: Swallowing may have the following effects:

depression of the central nervous system, nausea / vomiting, symptoms similar to intoxication by alcohol

Inhalation: Inhalation of high concentrations of vapor may cause temporary respiratory irritation, headaches, nausea.

Chronic effects Chronic effects not expected.

(Source of the substance MSDS)

DIMETHOXYMETHANE (CAS N ° 109-87-5; EC N ° 203-714-2; REACH N ° 01-2119664781-31-XXXX)

ACUTE TOXICITY

Acute toxicity: Oral

LD50 (male and female rats): 7.46 ml / kg body weight (6423 mg / kg body weight)

Acute toxicity by inhalation

LC50 (mouse): 57 000 mg / m³ - 18354 ppm

Acute toxicity: dermal

LD50 (rabbit): 5000 mg / kg body weight

(Source: ECHA)

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity:

Toxicity of individual ingredients:

ETHYL ALCOHOL - ALCOHOL DENAT.

FISH

LC50 (96hr) *Salmo gairdneri*: 13g/l; *Pimephales*

promelas: 13.5, 14.2 and 15.3g/l.

FRESHWATER INVERTEBRATES

EC50 (48hr) *Daphnia Magna*: 12.34g/l; NOEC (Reproduction, 21 days):

>10mg/l. *Ceriodaphnia dubia*: EC50 (48hrs): 5.012g/l;

NOEC (Reproduction, 10 days): 9.6mg/l.

Palaemonetes pugio NOEC (Development , 10 days): 79mg/l.

INVERTEBRATES IN SALT WATER

EC50 (24hr) *Artemia salina* 23.9, >10g/l;

EC50 (48hr) *Artemia salina* nauplii: 857mg/l

SEAWEED:

Chlorella vulgaris, 72hr: EC50 275mg/l, EC10 11.5mg/l;

Selenastrum capricornutum, 72hr, EC50: 12.9g/l, EC10=0.44g/l;

Chlamydomonas eugametos, 48hr, EC50: 18g/l, NOEC=7.9g/l

Skeletonema costatum, NOEC (5 days): 3.24g/l.

(Source of this substance MSDS)

DIMETHOXYMETHANE (CAS N ° ; EC N ° 203-714-2; REACH N ° 01-2119664781-31-XXXX)

LC50 (96h) freshwater fish (*Brachydanio rerio* / *Danio rerio*):

> 1 g / L

NOEC: 1g / l

The LC50 value for freshwater fish is supported by two support studies.

In the first, LC50 and EC50 were determined at 6.99 and 6.36 g / l,

respectively in *Pimephales promelas*. In the second, 5.0 ppm of

methylal did not induce mortality on *Salmo trutta* (trout), *Lepomis*

macrochirus (Bluegill perch), *Perca flavescens* (Yellow perch),

Carassius auratus (Goldfish) in 24 hours.

EC10, LC10 or NOEC for freshwater fish: 450,281 mg / l

EC50 / LC50 for freshwater invertebrates: 1 200 mg / l

EC10, LC10 or NOEC for freshwater invertebrates: 150.5 mg / l

EC50 / LC50 for freshwater algae: 874.12 mg / l

EC10, LC10 or NOEC for freshwater algae: 145.77 mg / l

(Source ECHA)

12.2 Persistence and degradability:	Date not available.
12.3 Potential storage:	Since the mixture is not available, the individual ingredients are not bioaccumulative.
12.4 Mobility in soil:	Data not available for the mixture. It provides high mobility considering the individual ingredients.
12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB	Not PBT or vPvB (evaluation done on individual ingredients)
12.6 Other adverse effects:	not provided

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Do not dispose of the product with household waste. Not enter into drains. Disposal must take place in an authorized place and in compliance with the laws in force. Containers that are not completely empty must be delivered to an authorized waste disposal plant equipped to recover the metal container. For Italy the product must be disposed of or in a suitable purification plant or entrusted to a third party, always in compliance with Legislative Decree no. 152 of 3 April 2006.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1. Number ONU.ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1993 Flammable liquid, nos

14.2. UN shipping name.

ADR / RID: Flammable liquid, NOS (vapor pressure at 50 ° C not more than 110 kPa) (Contains Ethanol, Dimethoxymethane)

IMDG: flammable LIQUID NOS (Contains Ethanol, Dimethoxymethane)

IATA: flammable LIQUID NOS (Contains Ethanol, Dimethoxymethane)

14.3. hazard class to transport.

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

14.4. Packaging group.

.ADR / group RID, IMDG, IATA II

14.5. Environmental hazards.

ADR / RID: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user.

ADR / RID:

HIN - Kemler: 33

Limited Quantities: 5 L Codice Tunnel restriction: (D / E) Special Provision: 640C

IMDG:

EMS: FE, SE

Limited Quantities: 5 L

Cargo: Maximum quantity: 60 L Istruzioni Packaging: 364 Pass.: Maximum quantity: 5 L Istruzioni Packaging: Special 353 Istruzioni: A3

IATA: Cargo: Maximum quantity: 60 L

Packing instructions: 364

Pass.: Maximum quantity: 5 L

Packing instructions: 353

Special Instructions: A3

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC code. Not relevant information.

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Regulations and legislation on health, safety and the environment specific to the substance or mixture:

REGULATION (EC) n. 1223/2009 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of November 30, 2009 on cosmetic products.

Regulation 1907/2006 / CE (REACH).

Regulation 1272/2008 / EC (CLP) X ATP

Regulation 830/2015 EU

ITALY: D. lgs. 9 April 2008, n. 81 SINGLE TEXT ON HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK

This is not an exhaustive list

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

Not applicable - PIF (Product Information File) available on request.

16 OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard symbols and full text of H-phrases in section 3 of this sheet relative to the individual components:

REGULATION 1272/2008 CE:

GHS02: flame symbol

Flam. Liq. 2: Flammable liquid Category 2

H225 — Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

GHS07: Exclamation mark symbol

Eye Irrit.2: Eye irritation, category 2

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

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MSDS V1.0 30/09/2019

ABBREVIATIONS and ACRONYMS:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

CSR = Chemical Safety Report

DNEL = Derived No Effect

DMEL = Derived Minimum Effect Level

EC50 = Effective Concentration median

IC50 = inhibitory concentration, 50%

Klimisch = Evaluation criterion for the reliability (reliability) of the method used

LC50 = Lethal concentration, 50%

LD50 = Lethal Dose Media

PNEC = Expected Non Effect Concentration

N.A. = Not applicable

n.d. = Not available

Substance PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

CNS = central nervous system

= STOT specific target organ toxicity

(STOT) RE Repeated Exposure =

(STOT) SE = Single exposure

Key study = study of greatest relevance

TLV®TWA = Threshold Limit Value - Time Weighted Average

TLV®STEL = Threshold Limit Value - for a short time exposure limit

UVCB = substance from the composition is not known and variable (substances of Unknown or Variable composition)

vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

P = Persistent