



# AUTOGS A.E.

## 18420 – TAR & STAIN REMOVER

Revision nr. 1

Dated 12/09/2017

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## Safety data sheet

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

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Code: 18420  
Product name: TAR & STAIN REMOVER

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

Intended use: Special car cleaner

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

Name: AUTO GS S.A.  
Full address: PROEKTASI MAIANDROY-(ANOTHEN PERIFEREIAKOY EVOSMOS)  
District and Country: 57013 THESSALONIKI (THESSALONIKI)  
GREECE  
Tel. +30 2310 688051  
Fax +30 2310 688052

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: steve\_gagas@yahoo.gr  
Product distribution by: AUTO GS S.A.

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to: +30 210 7793777

### 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:

Aerosol, category 1	H222 H229	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
Skin corrosion, category 1B	H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Serious eye damage, category 1	H318	Causes serious eye damage.
Skin sensitization, category 1	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2	H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### 2.2. Label elements.

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



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Hazard pictograms:



Signal words:

Danger

Hazard statements:

<b>H222</b>	Extremely flammable aerosol.
<b>H229</b>	Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
<b>H314</b>	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
<b>H317</b>	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
<b>H411</b>	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

<b>P102</b>	Keep out of reach of children.
<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
<b>P211</b>	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
<b>P251</b>	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
<b>P264</b>	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves / clothing and eye / face protection.
<b>P304+P340</b>	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
<b>P310</b>	Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . .
<b>P410+P412</b>	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F.

<b>Contains:</b>	Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs. 2-DIETHYLAMINOETHANOL  Pine, ext.
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### 2.3. Other hazards.

**CONTAINS:** Aliphatic hydrocarbons 30 % and more, Anionic surfactant 5 % or over but less than 15 %.  
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).
<b>NAPHTHA (PETROL.) HYDROTREATED HEAVY</b>		
CAS. 64742-48-9	50 - 70	Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Note P
EC. 265-150-3		



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INDEX. 649-327-00-6

### DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

CAS. 34590-94-8 1 - 10 Substance with a community workplace exposure limit.

EC. 252-104-2

INDEX. -

### 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

CAS. 107-98-2 1 - 10 Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336

EC. 203-539-1

INDEX. 603-064-00-3

### Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs.

CAS. 85536-14-7 5 - 10 Acute Tox. 4 H302, Skin Corr. 1B H314

EC. 287-494-3

INDEX. -

### Pine, ext.

CAS. 94266-48-5 1 - 5 Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410

EC. 304-455-9

INDEX. -

### CARBON DIOXIDE

CAS. 124-38-9 1 - 5 Substance with a community workplace exposure limit.

EC. 204-696-9

INDEX. -

### 2-DIETHYLAMINOETHANOL

CAS. 100-37-8 1 - 5 Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Skin Corr. 1B H314, STOT SE 3 H335

EC. 202-845-2

INDEX. 603-048-00-6

### N-Oleoyl-Sarcosid

CAS. 110-25-8 0,05 - 0,25 Acute Tox. 4 H332, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1

EC. 203-749-3

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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.



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**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

The extinguishing equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and water spray.

#### UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

None in particular.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture.

#### HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

If overheated, aerosol cans can deform, explode and be propelled considerable distances. Put a protective helmet on before approaching the fire. 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.

#### 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.



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Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site. Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions.

Do not disperse in the environment.

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

Use inert absorbent material to soak up leaked product. Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections.

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

## SECTION 7. Handling and storage.

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling.

Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Do not spray on flames or incandescent bodies. Vapours may catch fire and an explosion may occur; vapour accumulation is therefore to be avoided by leaving windows and doors open and ensuring good cross ventilation. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Do not breathe spray.

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

Store in a place where adequate ventilation is ensured, away from direct sunlight at a temperature below 50°C/122°F, away from any combustion sources.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s).

Information not available.

## SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

### 8.1. Control parameters.

Regulatory References:

BGR България

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ТРУДА И СОЦИАЛНАТА ПОЛИТИКА  
МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ЗДРАВЕОПАЗВАНЕТО НАРЕДБА No 13 от 30  
декември 2003 г



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CZE	Česká Republika	Nařízení vlády č. 361/2007 Sb. kterým se stanoví podmínky ochrany zdraví při práci
DEU	Deutschland	MAK-und BAT-Werte-Liste 2012
FRA	France	JORF n°0109 du 10 mai 2012 page 8773 texte n° 102
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits
GRC	Ελλάδα	ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ - ΤΕΥΧΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟ Αρ. Φύλλου 19 - 9 Φεβρουαρίου 2012
HRV	Hrvatska	NN13/09 - Ministarstvo gospodarstva, rada i poduzetništva
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
NLD	Nederland	Databank of the social and Economic Concil of Netherlands (SER) Values, AF 2011:18
TUR	Türkiye	
2000/39/EC say		
I		
Direktifin		
ekidir		
EU	OEL EU	Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2014

### NAPHTHA (PETROL.) HYDROTREATED HEAVY

#### Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
MAK	DEU	300	50	600	100

### 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

#### Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	375		568		SKIN.
TLV	CZE	270		550		SKIN.
AGW	DEU	370	100	740	200	
MAK	DEU	370	100	740	200	
VLEP	FRA	188	50	375	10	SKIN.
WEL	GBR	375	100	560	150	SKIN.
TLV	GRC	360	100	1080	300	
GVI	HRV	375	100	568	150	SKIN.
TLV	ITA	375	100	568	150	SKIN.
OEL	NLD	375		563		SKIN.
ESD	TUR	375	100	568	150	SKIN.
OEL	EU	375	100	568	150	SKIN.
TLV-ACGIH		184	50	368	100	

### DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

#### Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm



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TLV	BGR	308				SKIN.
TLV	CZE	270		550		SKIN.
AGW	DEU	310	50	310	50	
MAK	DEU	310	50	310	50	
VLEP	FRA	308	50			SKIN.
WEL	GBR	308	50			SKIN.
TLV	GRC	600	100	900	150	
TLV	ITA	308	50			SKIN.
ESD	TUR	308	50			SKIN.
OEL	EU	308	50			SKIN.
TLV-ACGIH		606	100	909	150	SKIN.

### CARBON DIOXIDE

#### Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h mg/m3	ppm	STEL/15min mg/m3	ppm
TLV	BGR	9000			
TLV	CZE	9000		45000	
AGW	DEU	9100	5000	18200	10000
MAK	DEU	9100	5000	18200	10000
WEL	GBR	9150	5000	27400	15000
TLV	GRC	9000	5000	54000	5000
GVI	HRV	9000	5000		
TLV	ITA	9000	5000		
OEL	NLD	9000	5000		
OEL	EU	9000	5000		
TLV-ACGIH		9000	5000	54000	30000

### 2-DIETHYLAMINOETHANOL

#### Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h mg/m3	ppm	STEL/15min mg/m3	ppm
TLV	BGR	50			SKIN.
TLV	CZE	50		100	SKIN.
AGW	DEU	24	5	24	5
MAK	DEU	24	5	24	5
VLEP	FRA	50	10		SKIN.
TLV	GRC	50	10		
GVI	HRV	50	10		
OEL	NLD	9,6			SKIN.
TLV-ACGIH		9,6	2		

Legend:



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(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

None required.

#### SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category II 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.

#### EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

#### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, a mask with a type AX filter combined with a type P filter should be worn (see standard EN 14387).

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

#### ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS.

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

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	aerosol
Colour	transparent
Odour	Not available.
Odour threshold.	Not available.
pH.	Not available.
Melting point / freezing point.	Not available.
Initial boiling point.	Not available.
Boiling range.	Not available.
Flash point.	50 °C.
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Lower inflammability limit.	Not available.
Upper inflammability limit.	Not available.
Lower explosive limit.	Not available.
Upper explosive limit.	Not available.
Vapour pressure.	Not available.
Vapour density	Not available.
Relative density.	0,836 Kg/l
Solubility	partially miscible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.





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Auto-ignition temperature.  
Decomposition temperature.  
Viscosity  
Explosive properties  
Oxidising properties

Not available.  
Not available.  
<13 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (20°C)  
Not available.  
Not available.

### 9.2. Other information.

Information not available.

## SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.

### 10.1. Reactivity.

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

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER: may react with oxidising agents. When heated to decomposition it releases harsh and irritating fumes and vapours.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: absorbs and dissolves in water and in organic solvents, dissolves various plastic materials; it is stable but with air it may slowly form explosive peroxides.

### 10.2. Chemical stability.

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

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.

No hazardous reactions are foreseeable in normal conditions of use and storage.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: can react dangerously with strong oxidising agents and strong acids.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid.

Avoid overheating.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: avoid exposure to the air.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials.

Strong reducing or oxidising agents, strong acids or alkalis, hot material.

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

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.

Information not available.



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## 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.

This product is corrosive and causes serious burns and vesicles on the skin, which can arise even after exposure. Burns are very stinging and painful. Upon contact with eyes, it may cause serious harm, such as cornea opacity, iris lesions, irreversible eye coloration. The vapors and/or powders are caustic for the respiratory system and may cause pulmonary edema, whose symptoms sometimes arise only after some hours. Exposure symptoms may include: sting, cough, asthma, laryngitis, respiratory disorders, headache, nausea and sickness. If swallowed, it may cause mouth, throat and oesophagus burns, sickness, diarrhoea, edema, larynx swelling and, consequently, asphyxia. Perforation of the gastro-intestinal tract is also possible.

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

Upon contact with skin, this product causes sensitization (dermatitis). Dermatitis derives from skin irritation on the areas which repeatedly come into contact with the sensitizing agent. Cutaneous lesions may include: erythemas, edemas, papules, vesicles, pustules, scurries, ulcerations and exudative phenomena, whose intensity varies according to illness seriousness and affected areas. Erythemas, edemas and exudative phenomena prevail during the acute phase. Scurfy skin, dryness, ulcerations and skin thickening prevail during the chronic phase.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL: 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.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

LD50 (Oral).5300 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal).13000 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation).54,6 mg/l/4h Rat

NAPHTHA (PETROL.) HYDROTREATED HEAVY

LD50 (Oral).> 5000 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal).> 2000 mg/kg Rabbit

## SECTION 12. Ecological information.

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

### 12.1. Toxicity.

NAPHTHA (PETROL.)

HYDROTREATED HEAVY

LC50 - for Fish.

8,2 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas

EC50 - for Crustacea.

4,5 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants.

3,1 mg/l/72h Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability.

Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-  
C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs.  
Rapidly biodegradable.



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DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL  
MONOMETHYL ETHER

Solubility in water. mg/l 1000 - 10000

Rapidly biodegradable.

2-  
DIETHYLAMINOETHANOL

Solubility in water. mg/l 1000 - 10000

Rapidly biodegradable.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Solubility in water. mg/l 1000 - 10000

Rapidly biodegradable.

NAPHTHA (PETROL.)  
HYDROTREATED HEAVY

Rapidly biodegradable.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL  
MONOMETHYL ETHER

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water. 0,0043

2-  
DIETHYLAMINOETHANOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water. 0,21

BCF. < 6,1

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water. < 1

### 12.4. Mobility in soil.

2-  
DIETHYLAMINOETHANOL

Partition coefficient: soil/water. 0,777

NAPHTHA (PETROL.)  
HYDROTREATED HEAVY

Partition coefficient: soil/water. 1,78



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### 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, IMDG, 1950  
IATA:

### 14.2. UN proper shipping name.

ADR / RID: AEROSOLS  
IMDG: AEROSOLS  
IATA: AEROSOLS,  
FLAMMABLE

### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es).

ADR / RID: Class: 2 Label: 2.1

IMDG: Class: 2 Label: 2.1

IATA: Class: 2 Label: 2.1



### 14.4. Packing group.

ADR / RID, IMDG, -  
IATA:



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### 14.5. Environmental hazards.

ADR / RID: NO  
IMDG: NO  
IATA: NO

### 14.6. Special precautions for user.

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: --	Limited Quantities: 1 L	Tunnel restriction code: (D)
IMDG:	Special Provision: - EMS: F-D, S-U	Limited Quantities: 1 L	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 150 Kg	Packaging instructions: 203
	Pass.:	Maximum quantity: 75 Kg	Packaging instructions: 203
	Special Instructions:	A145, A167, A802	

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

Information not relevant.

## SECTION 15. Regulatory information.

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

Seveso category. 8

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

Product.  
Point. 40

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH).

None.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH).

None.

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

None.



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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.

### 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:

<b>Aerosol 1</b>	Aerosol, category 1
<b>Aerosol 3</b>	Aerosol, category 3
<b>Flam. Liq. 3</b>	Flammable liquid, category 3
<b>Acute Tox. 4</b>	Acute toxicity, category 4
<b>Asp. Tox. 1</b>	Aspiration hazard, category 1
<b>Skin Corr. 1B</b>	Skin corrosion, category 1B
<b>Eye Dam. 1</b>	Serious eye damage, category 1
<b>Eye Irrit. 2</b>	Eye irritation, category 2
<b>Skin Irrit. 2</b>	Skin irritation, category 2
<b>STOT SE 3</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
<b>Skin Sens. 1</b>	Skin sensitization, category 1
<b>Aquatic Acute 1</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
<b>Aquatic Chronic 1</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1
<b>Aquatic Chronic 2</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
<b>H222</b>	Extremely flammable aerosol.
<b>H229</b>	Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin.
<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled.
<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
<b>H314</b>	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
<b>H318</b>	Causes serious eye damage.



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<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>H317</b>	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>H400</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life.
<b>H410</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>H411</b>	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
  7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
  8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
  9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- 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



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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.