

Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2015/830

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: DRAP013
Product name: ARMOPRIMER 100 Comp. A

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

Intended use: Component of an epoxy primer

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: DRACO ITALIANA S.p.A.
Full address: Via Monte Grappa, 11 D-E
District and Country: 20067 Tribiano (MI)
Italia
Tel. +39 02.90632917
Fax +39 02.90631976

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: info@draco-edilizia.it

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to:
Centro Antiveleni di Bergamo 800883300 (Azienda Ospedaliera Papa Giovanni XXII)
Centro Antiveleni di Firenze 0557947819 (Az. Osp. "Careggi" U.O. Tossicologia Medica)
Centro Antiveleni di Foggia 80018345 (Az. Osp. Univ. Foggia)
Centro Antiveleni di Milano 0266101029 (Osp. Niguarda Ca' Granda)
Centro Antiveleni di Napoli 0817472870 (Az. Osp. "A. Cardarelli")
Centro Antiveleni di Pavia 038224444 (CAV Centro Nazionale di Informazione Tossicologica)
Centro Antiveleni di Roma 063054343 (CAV Policlinico "A. Gemelli")
Centro Antiveleni di Roma 0649978000 (CAV Policlinico "Umberto I")
Centro Antiveleni di Roma 06 68593726 (CAV "Osp. Pediatrico Bambino Gesù" Dip. Emergenza e Accettazione DEA)

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 (EU) Regulation 2015/830. 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:

Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
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.

Hazard pictograms:



DRAP013 - ARMOPRIMER 100 Comp. A

SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / >>

Signal words: Warning

Hazard statements:

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

P501 Dispose of contents / container to . . .
P261 Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice / attention.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice / attention.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P391 Collect spillage.

Contains: Reaction product: bisphenol-A-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight <= 700)
 Reaction product: bisphenol-F-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight <= 700)
 Oxirane, mono [(C12-14- alkyloxy) methyl] derivatives

2.3. Other hazards

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

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
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Reaction product: bisphenol-A-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight <= 700)

CAS	25068-38-6	50 ≤ x < 100	Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411
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EC	500-033-5		
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INDEX	603-074-00-8		
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Reg. no.	01-2119456619-26-XXXX		
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Reaction product: bisphenol-F-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight <= 700)

CAS	9003-36-5	25 ≤ x < 30	Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411
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EC	500-006-8		
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INDEX			
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Reg. no.	01-2119454392-40-XXXX		
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Oxirane, mono [(C12-14- alkyloxy) methyl] derivatives

CAS	68609-97-2	10 ≤ x < 30	Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Skin Sens. 1 H317
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EC	271-846-8		
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INDEX	603-103-00-4		
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Reg. no.	01 2119485289-22-XXXX		
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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 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash immediately with plenty of water. If irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. In the event of breathing difficulties, get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person, unless authorised by a doctor.

Eye contact: Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 4. First aid measures ... / >>

Skin contact: Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Ingestion: Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

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

Eye contact: Negative symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, watery eyes, redness.

Inhalation: no specific data.

Skin contact: negative symptoms may include the following: irritation, redness.

Ingestion: no specific data.

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

Treat symptomatically. If large quantities are ingested or inhaled, immediately contact a poison control center.

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.

Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray. Chemical powder fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam.

Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons: Do not use full jet water

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE**

Do not breathe combustion products.

In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long-term effects. Extinguishing water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevent access to water courses, sewers or drains.

Decomposition products can include the following materials: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, halogenated compounds.

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).

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Emergency teams must wear protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with face shield operating under positive pressure. Clothing for firefighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) compliant with European standard EN 469 will ensure basic level protection for chemical accidents

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.

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate the surrounding areas. Prevent the entry of foreign

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures ... / >>

and unprotected personnel. Do not touch or walk on spilled material. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear suitable respirator in case of inadequate ventilation. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information contained in "For operators of non-emergency services".

6.2. Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the competent authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, earth or air). Water polluting material. It can be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the competent authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, earth or air). Water polluting material. It can be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect the spilled material.

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. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and absorb if water soluble. Alternatively, or if insoluble in water, absorb with dry inert material and dispose of in appropriate waste container. Dispose of via an authorized waste disposal contractor.

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the upwind emission source. Prevent spillage into sewer systems, waterways, basements or confined areas. Wash spilled quantities in a waste treatment facility or proceed as follows. Limit and collect any spills with non-combustible absorbent material, such as sand, earth, vermiculite, diatomite and dispose of the product in a container in accordance with current legislation. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. A contaminated absorbent material can cause the same hazard as spilled product.

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**

Before handling the product, consult all the other sections of this material safety data sheet. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove any contaminated clothes and personal protective equipment before entering places in which people eat.

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not use people with a history of skin sensitization in any procedure that requires the use of this product. Do not put in contact with eyes, skin or clothing. do not ingest Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Do not disperse in the environment. Store in the original container or an approved alternative container made of a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residues and can be dangerous. Do not reuse the container.

Eating, drinking and smoking are prohibited in areas where the material is handled, stored or treated. People who use the product should wash their hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering the refectory areas. See also Section 8 for more information on hygiene measures.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

Provide for storage in accordance with current legislation. Store in the original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area away from other incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Keep the container tight and sealed until ready to use. Opened containers must be carefully resealed and kept straight to avoid accidental spills of the product. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Provide adequate containment systems to avoid environmental pollution.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Reaction product: bisphenol-A-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight <= 700)

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	3	µg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,3	µg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,5	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,5	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,013	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	10	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,05	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers		Effects on workers					
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral		0,75 mg/kg bw/d		0,75 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation		0,75 mg/m3		0,75 mg/m3		12,3 mg/m3		12,3 mg/m3
Skin		3,6 mg/kg bw/d		3,6 mg/kg bw/d	8,3	8,3 mg/kg bw/d		8,3 mg/kg bw/d

Reaction product: bisphenol-F-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight <= 700)

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,003	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,0003	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,294	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,0294	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,0254	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	10	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,237	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers		Effects on workers					
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				6,25 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				8,7 mg/m3				29,39 mg/m3
Skin				62,5 mg/kg bw/d		8,3 µg/cm2		104,15 mg/kg bw/d

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified.

Recommended monitoring procedures:

If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal monitoring of the atmosphere in the workplace and biological environment may be required to determine the effectiveness of ventilation or other control measures and / or the need to use protective equipment. respiratory. Refer to monitoring standards, such as the following: European standard EN 689 (Atmosphere in the work environment - Guide to the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical compounds for the purpose of comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) Standard European standard EN 14042 (Atmospheres in the workplace - Guide to the application and use of procedures for assessing exposure to chemical and biological agents) European standard EN 482 (Atmospheres in the workplace - General requirements for performance of procedures for measuring chemical agents) Reference should also be made to the national guidance documents on methods for the determination of hazardous substances.

Explanatory note: REACH requires manufacturers and importers to set and indicate Derived No Effect Levels (DNEL) for and Predicted No Effect Concentrations (PNEC) for environmental exposure. DNEL and PNEC are established by registrants without an official advisory process, and are not designed to be used directly to set workplace or general exposure limits for the population. They are primarily used as insertion values when carrying out quantitative risk assessment models (such as the ECETOC-TRA model). Due to differences in contact methodology, the DNEL will tend to be (sometimes much) lower than other health-based OELs for chemicals. Furthermore, although DNEL (and PNEC) are an indication for setting risk reduction measures, it should be recognized that these limits do not have the same regulatory application as OELs officially approved by the government.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>**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 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 II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Regulation 2016/425 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, 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.

Appropriate technical checks:

No special ventilation is required. Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control operator exposure to air pollutants. If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, carry out the process in containment conditions, use localized suction systems or other control devices necessary to keep workers' exposure below the limits recommended or imposed by law.

Hygiene measures:

Before eating, smoking, using the toilet and at the end of the work shift, wash your hands, arms and face thoroughly after touching chemicals. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be taken out of the workplace. Wash the contaminated garments before reusing them. Make sure that the emergency shower and eyewash are close to the place where the work is performed.

Eye / face protection:

Safety glasses conforming to approved standards must be used when a risk assessment indicates the need to avoid exposure to splashes of liquids, splashes, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, use the following means of protection, unless the assessment indicates the need for a higher degree of protection: chemical resistant splash goggles.

Hand protection:

Chemical resistant and waterproof gloves conforming to approved standards must always be used when handling chemicals if risk assessment indicates the need. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves still maintain their protective properties unaltered. Note that the breakthrough time for any constituent material of the glove may vary depending on the glove manufacturer. of mixtures, composed of several substances, it is not possible to accurately estimate the protection time of the gloves. Material: 730 Camatril Minimum penetration time: 480 min Material: 898 Butoject Minimum penetration time: 480 min Manufacturer: This recommendation is valid only for our product in the delivery conditions. If this product is mixed with other substances, you will need to contact a supplier of CE approved protective gloves.

Body protection device:

The personal protective equipment for the body must be chosen according to the risks foreseen for the task performed and approved by qualified personnel before using them for handling this product.

Other skin protection devices:

Choose appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures based on the activity being carried out and the inherent risks. These choices must be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection:

Use a tailor-made respirator with purified air or external air inlet compliant with approved standards if a risk assessment indicates the need. Respirator selection should be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe operation limits of the selected respirator.

DRAP013 - ARMOPRIMER 100 Comp. A

Environmental exposure controls :

Emissions from ventilation equipment or work processes should be checked to make sure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, it will be necessary to wash the fumes, add filters or make technical changes to the process equipment to reduce the emission to acceptable levels.

General protective measures:

Goggles or visors for protection from splashes of chemical materials. Chemical resistant gloves. Suitable protective footwear. Light protective clothing. Eye drops bottle with pure water.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	liquid	
Colour	amber	
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	> 150 °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	1,12 g/cm ³	
Solubility	Not available	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available	
Auto-ignition temperature	400 °C	
Decomposition temperature	Not available	
Viscosity	0,7-1,1 Pas a 25°C Dinamica	
Explosive properties	Not available	
Oxidising properties	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.

10.2. Chemical stability

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

The product is stable.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

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

Dangerous reactions or instabilities can occur under certain conditions of storage or use.

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity ... / >>**10.4. Conditions to avoid**

None in particular. However the usual precautions used for chemical products should be respected.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Information not available

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

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.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Potential acute health effects:

Eye contact: causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation: no known significant effects or critical hazards.

Skin contact: causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Ingestion: irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics:

Eye contact: negative symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, watery eyes, redness.

Inhalation: no specific data.

Skin contact: negative symptoms may include the following: irritation, redness.

Ingestion: no specific data.

Potential chronic health effects:

Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur following subsequent exposure to very toxic levels.

Oxirane, mono [(C12-14- alkyloxy) methyl] derivatives

Inhalation: May cause respiratory tract irritation.

Ingestion: Gastrointestinal symptoms, including stomach pain.

Skin contact: Irritating to skin. May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Contact with eyes: Irritating to eyes.

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure

Information not available

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Information not available

Interactive effects

Information not available

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

ATE (Oral) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

Reaction product: bisphenol-A-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight <= 700)
LD50 (Oral) > 11400 mg/kg Rat

Reaction product: bisphenol-F-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight <= 700)
LD50 (Oral) > 2000 mg/kg Rat, OECD 420
LD50 (Dermal) > 5000 mg/kg Rat, OECD 401

Oxirane, mono [(C12-14- alkyloxy) methyl] derivatives
LD50 (Oral) 17100 mg/kg Rat

Reaction product: bisphenol-A-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight <= 700)
Acute toxicity - inhalation: Due to the very low vapor pressure (saturated atmosphere = 0.008 ppb), significant studies on the effects of acute inhalation could not be performed.

Acute toxicity - dermal: In a rat study according to the OECD standard n. 402 the dermal LD50 was > 2000 mg / kg. In several acute dermal toxicity studies in rabbits, LD50 was > 2000 mg / kg. In a rabbit study a LD50 value of 23 grams / kg was reported.

Reaction product: bisphenol-F-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight <= 700)
Acute toxicity - inhalation: in accordance with Annex VII of the REACH Regulation, it is not necessary to conduct the acute toxicity study by inhalation absorption, since oral and dermal absorption studies are available for this substance.

In a rat study according to the OECD standard n. 402 the dermal LD50 was > 2000 mg / kg. In several acute dermal toxicity studies in rabbits, LD50 was > 2000 mg / kg. In a rabbit study a LD50 value of 23 grams / kg was reported.

Oxirane, mono [(C12-14- alkyloxy) methyl] derivatives
Acute toxicity - inhalation: No mortality was observed in rats exposed for 7 hours to saturated vapor (150 mg / m3).
LC50 (4h) 0.206 mg / l, Inhalation, Dusts / mists, Rat (0 Death.)

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

Reaction product: bisphenol-A-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight <= 700)
Result: skin - erythema / eschar 404 Acute Dermal Irritation / Corrosion
Species: rabbit
Score 1.5 -2

Result: Skin - Edema 404 Acute Dermal Irritation / Corrosion
Species: Rabbit
Score: 1.0 - 1.5

Result: eyes - 405 Acute Eye Irritation / Corrosion
Species: Rabbit
Score: 0

Result: Conjunctive redness
Species: Rabbit
Score: 0.7

Result: Skin - Moderately irritating
Species: Rabbit
Exposure: 24 h

Result: Skin - Strongly irritating
Species: rabbit
Exposure: 24 h

Result: eyes - mild irritant
Species: rabbit

Reaction product: bisphenol-F-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight <= 700)
Result: Skin - erythema / eschar 404 Acute Dermal Irritation / Corrosion
Species: rabbit
Score: 0.7
Exposure: 4 h
Observation: 72 h

Result: Skin - edema 404 Acute Dermal Irritation / Corrosion
Species: rabbit
Score: 0

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

Exposure: 4 h Observation: 4-504 h

Result: eyes - corneal opacity 405 Acute Eye Irritation / corrosion

Species: Rabbit

Score: 0

Observation: 1 - 168 h

Result: eyes - Injury of the iris 405 Acute Eye Irritation / Corrosion

Species: Rabbit

Score: 0

Observation: 1 - 168 h

Result: eyes - Redness of the conjunctiva 405 Acute Eye Irritation / Corrosion

Species: rabbit

Score: 0

Observation: 1 - 168 h

Result: eyes - conjunctiva edema 405 Acute Eye Irritation / Corrosion

Species: rabbit

Score: 0

Observation: 1 - 168 h

Result: Skin - Slight irritation

Species: rabbit

Exposure: 24 h

Oxirane, mono [(C12-14- alkyloxy) methyl] derivatives

Result: Skin - Primary index of skin irritation (PDII) OTS 798.4450 Acute Dermal Irritation

Species: Rabbit

Score: 4.1

Exposure: 24 h

Observation: 72 h

Result: Skin - Primary Index of Skin Irritation (PDII) 404 Acute Dermal Irritation / Corrosion

Species: Rabbit

Score: 5.75

Exposure: 24 h

Observation: 72 h

Result: eyes - corneal opacity 405 Acute Eye Irritation / Corrosion

Species: Rabbit

Score: 2

Observation: 1 - 24 h

Species: Skin - Moderately irritating

Species: Rabbit

Exposure: 24 h

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Sensitising for the skin

Reaction product: bisphenol-F-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight <= 700)

Species: rabbit

Test: OECD 405

Result: no eye irritation

Skin sensitization

Reaction product: bisphenol-A-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight <= 700)

In a study with an LLNA assay on mice conducted according to the OECD standard n. 429, the estimated EC3 corresponded to a concentration of 5.7%; this result suggests that BADGE is a moderate skin sensitizer in this test system. In a guinea pig maximization study according to the OECD standard n. 406, BADGE induced a positive skin reaction in 100% of the experimental animals at a stimulus dose with a concentration of 50%. Therefore, BADGE is an "extreme" skin sensitizer in the conditions of this study. BADGE was positive for skin sensitization also in a study with the Buehler method on guinea pig conducted according to OCSE standard n. 406

DRAP013 - ARMOPRIMER 100 Comp. A**SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>**

Reaction product: bisphenol-F-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight ≤ 700)

The Buehler method was used to assess the skin sensitization potential of the liquid epoxy BPFDE. Ten male guinea pigs were given 0.4 ml of the test substance topically once a week for three weeks. A positive control of BPFDE liquid epoxy resin was used on ten additional animals. The stimulation phase began two weeks later with the addition of 5 animals exposed to 0.4ml of liquid BPFDE liquid epoxy resin. The negative control had 0 positive reactions; BPFDE liquid epoxy resin produced positive reactions in 4 out of 10 guinea pigs and the positive control had 8 out of ten positive reactions. Under the conditions of this study, the test material resulted in delayed hypersensitivity in guinea pigs.

Route of exposure: skin

Species: mouse

Method: OECD 429

Result: can cause sensitization in contact with the skin

Oxirane, mono [(C12-14- alkyloxy) methyl] derivatives

In a sensitization study with the Buehler method carried out according to the test specification OTS 870.2600 of the US EPA, positive skin reactions were observed in 20/20 guinea pigs. An extreme sensitizer in a study with maximization test on guinea pig conducted according to the OECD test specification No. 406.

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Reaction product: bisphenol-A-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight ≤ 700)

In several studies it was found that BADGE induces gene mutation in experimental strains Ames / Salmonella TA1535 and TA100. In general, mutagenic activity was greater without S9 metabolic activation of the liver. Induced gene mutation in L5178Y mouse lymphoma cells. Induced gene mutation and chromosomal damage in V79 Chinese hamster cells. Induced cell transformation in Syrian hamster BHK cells based on clonal growth in soft agar. It did not induce evidence of chromosomal damage in a study with an oral probe in a test of the dominant lethal on mice conducted up to a high dosage level of 10 grams / kg and in a micronuclear test on mice conducted up to a high dose of 5000 mg / kg. Negative in a spermatocytic cytogenetic assay on male mice with treatment for 5 days by oral probe up to a high dose of 3000 mg / kg. It did not induce an increase in the frequency of chromosomal damage in a cytogenetic assay on bone marrow cells on a Chinese hamster using an oral probe up to a high dose of 3300 mg / kg. It did not induce an increase in DNA strand breaks in rat liver cells after treatment with oral gavage with 500 mg / kg, measured by alkaline elution.

Reaction product: bisphenol-F-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight ≤ 700)

Bisphenol F diglycidyl ether induced a gene mutation in the Ames / Salmonella mutation test and chromosomal aberrations in human lymphocytes in multiple independent GLP studies conducted according to test guidelines. Furthermore, the structural analog, bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BPADGE), induced a significant increase in the frequency of mutations in cultured L5178Y mouse lymphoma cells, supporting the other conclusions. Therefore, BPFDE is genotoxic in vitro. When the genotoxic potential of bisphenol F diglycidyl ether was evaluated in multiple GLP compliant in vivo tests, including mouse micronucleus tests, UDS in vivo / in vitro tests, and MutaMouse on rat, no evidence of genotoxicity was observed. Results from other in vivo genotoxicity tests also support these negative results for BPFDE. It is concluded that bisphenol F diglycidyl ether is not genotoxic in vivo.

In vitro genotoxicity:

Metabolic activation: with or without metabolic activation

Method: OECD 471

Result: positive

Metabolic activation: with or without metabolic activation

Method: OECD 473

Result: positive

Metabolic activation: with or without metabolic activation

Method: OECD 476

Result: positive

Genotoxicity in vivo:

Type of gellule: germs

Method of application: oral

Result: negative

Type of gellula: somatic

Method of application: oral

Dose: 0 - 5000 mg / kg

Result: negative

Oxirane, mono [(C12-14- alkyloxy) methyl] derivatives

Positive in a bacterial mutation test conducted according to the OECD test specification No. 471 in an experimental Salmonella TA1535 strain with and without metabolic activation with S9. Negative in a gene mutation test on Chinese hamster ovary cells (CHO) HGPRT conducted according to the OECD test specification No. 476 up to cytotoxic levels with and without metabolic activation with

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

S9. Negative in a gene mutation assay on L5178Y / TK mouse lymphoma cells tested up to cytotoxic dose levels. Negative by micronucleus induction (chromosomal damage) in a mouse study conducted according to OECD specification No. 474 up to a high dose of intraperitoneal injection of 4.0 grams / kg. Negative in a study of chromosomal aberrations on rat bone marrow conducted similarly to the OECD test specification No. 475 by intraperitoneal injection, up to a high dose of about 700 mg / kg.

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Reaction product: bisphenol-A-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight ≤ 700)

In a study with an oral rat probe according to the OECD standard n. 453 there was no evidence of carcinogenicity up to the high dose level of 100 mg / kg / day. Dermal exposure studies were performed in male mice and female rats according to OECD regulation n. 453. No evidence of carcinogenicity was observed in male mice treated up to the high dose of 100 mg / kg / day and female rats exposed up to the high dose of 1000 mg / kg / day.

Reaction product: bisphenol-F-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight ≤ 700)

È stata valutata la capacità del Bisfenolo F diglicidilietere (BPFDE) di indurre tumori locali e sistemici in uno studio di 24 mesi con test cutaneo ("skin painting") sul topo. Il trattamento cutaneo di topi per due volte alla settimana con una soluzione fino al 10% di diglicidilietere bisfenolo F (BPFDE) non ha indotto alcun risultato negativo di incidenza di tumori o effetti cutanei locali. Pertanto, il BPFDE non è da considerare cancerogeno per il topo nelle condizioni di questo studio. Il NOAEL è stato stimato pari a circa 800 mg/kg/die.

Specie: ratto, maschio e femmina

Modalità di applicazione: orale

Tempo di esposizione: 24 mesi

Dosi: 15 mg/kg

Frequenza del trattamento: 7 al giorno

Metodo: OECD 453

Risultato: negativo

Specie: topo, maschio

Modalità di applicazione: dermico

Tempo di esposizione: 24 mesi

Dosi: 1 mg/kg

Frequenza del trattamento: 3 al giorno

Metodo: OECD 453

Risultato: negativo

Specie: ratto, femmina

Modalità di applicazione: dermico

Tempo di esposizione: 24 mesi

Dosi: 1 mg/kg

Frequenza del trattamento: 5 al giorno

Metodo: OECD 453

Risultato: negativo

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Reaction product: bisphenol-A-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight ≤ 700)

BADGE did not induce any evidence of developmental toxicity in rats and rabbits exposed by oral probe, or in cutaneously treated rabbits, in BPL studies according to the OECD standard n. 414. Studies with an oral probe were conducted up to a high dose level of 180 mg / kg / day which produced maternal toxicity based on the reduction in body weight gain. The rabbit skin toxicity study was conducted up to a high dose of 300 mg / kg / day which induced maternal toxicity based on the reduction in body weight gain.

Reaction product: bisphenol-F-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight ≤ 700)

The bisphenol A diglycidylether (DGEBA) has been tested for its embryo / fetal toxicity and teratogenicity in pregnant rabbits. The DGEBA was applied daily to the back (depilated) of white New Zealand rabbits at doses of 0 (polyethylene glycol, vehicle control), 30, 100 or 300 mg / kg of body weight / day at a volumetric dose of 1 ml / kg of body weight / day on days 6 to 18 of gestation.

Twenty-six inseminated rabbits were used per dosage group, obtaining a minimum of 20 pregnant rabbits per exposure level. An occlusive bandage of absorbent gauze and non-absorbent cotton was placed on the dosing area on the back of each rabbit. The bandage was held in place for a minimum of 6 hours / day with a lycra / spandex protective cover. Following the period of occlusion the bandage and the protective wrapper were removed. Maternal toxicity effects were observed among pregnant rabbits in the 300 mg / kg dose group, as evidenced by moderate to severe erythema, fissures, haemorrhages and mild edema at the site of exposure. Similar, but less severe skin lesions were observed in pregnant rabbits in the 100 mg / kg / day exposure group. Effects on the skin (mild erythema) observed in pregnant rabbits in the 30 mg / kg / day group were not considered toxicologically significant. No evidence of embryo / fetotoxicity or teratogenicity was observed at any dose, which results in a level at which no effect (NOEL) is observed at an embryonic / fetal level of 300 mg / kg body weight / day.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

Oxirane, mono [(C12-14- alkyloxy) methyl] derivatives

In a dermal toxicological study conducted in the rat according to the US EPA OTS 798.4420 method and according to the OECD test specification No. 414, the NOAEL for adverse effects on both mother and development was above the high dose level of 200 mg / kg / day.

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility

Reaction product: bisphenol-F-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight <= 700)

Species: rat, male and female

Method of application: oral

Method: OECD 416

Result: There was no effect on fertility and early embryonic development.

Adverse effects on development of the offspring

Reaction product: bisphenol-F-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight <= 700)

Species: rabbit, female

Method of application: dermal

General toxicity in mothers: no level of harmfulness

observed: 30 mg / kg body weight

Result: no teratogenic effect

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Reaction product: bisphenol-F-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight <= 700)

NOAEL: 250 mg / kg

Species: rat, male and female

Method of application: ingestion

Exposure time: 13 weeks

Number of exposures: 7 d

Mode: subchronic toxicity

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

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 acquatic environment.

12.1. Toxicity

Reaction product: bisphenol-F-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight <= 700)

EC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum): 1.8 mg / l

Exposure time: 72 h

Static test

Method: OECD 201

CI50 (activated sludge)> 100 mg / l

Exposure time: 3 h

Static test

Oxirane, mono [(C12-14- alkyloxy) methyl] derivatives

LC50, 96 hour:> 5000 mg / l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

LC50, 96 hour: 1800 mg / l, Lepomis macrochirus (Perch)

EC50, 72 hours: 843 mg / l, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata

NOEC, 72 hours: 500 mg / l, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata

EC50, 3 hours:> 100 mg / l, Activated sludge

Reaction product: bisphenol-A-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight <= 700)

LC50 - for Fish

1,3 mg/l/96h 203 Fish, Acute Toxicity Test

EC50 - for Crustacea

2,1 mg/l/48h 202 Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilization Test and Reproduction Test

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants

> 11 mg/l/72h Algae

Chronic NOEC for Crustacea

0,3 mg/l 11 Daphnia Magna Reproduction Test (21 d)

DRAP013 - ARMOPRIMER 100 Comp. A**SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>**

Reaction product: bisphenol-F-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight <= 700)

LC50 - for Fish	2,54 mg/l/96h Fish
EC50 - for Crustacea	2,55 mg/l/48h 202 Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilization Test and Reproduction Test
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 1000 mg/l/72h 201 Alga, Growth Inhibition Test
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	0,3 mg/l Daphnia magna, 21 d, OECD 211 semistatic

Oxirane, mono [(C12-14- alkyloxy) methyl] derivatives

LC50 - for Fish	> 5 g/l 203 Fish, Acute Toxicity Test. Bluegill
EC50 - for Crustacea	7,2 mg/l/48h 202 Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilization Test and Reproduction Test
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	844 mg/l/72h 201 Alga, Growth Inhibition Test

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Reaction product: bisphenol-A-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight <= 700)

The level of biodegradation in an "improved" OECD 301F study was 5% within the 28-day contact period. Biodegradation has reached 6 - 12% after 28 days of contact in a study conducted according to the OECD standard n. 301B. Therefore BADGE is not readily biodegradable under the conditions of the studies.

Reaction product: bisphenol-F-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight <= 700)

Bisphenol F diglycidyl ether was not readily biodegradable under the conditions of the screening studies according to OECD test specifications Nos. 301 B and 301 D. The maximum rate of biodegradation observed in one of the OECD 301 B studies was 16% per 10 mg / the 28 days of contact.

Inoculum: activated sludge
Concentration: 3 mg / l
Result: not biodegradable
Biodegradation: approx. 0%
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: Directive 67/548 / EEC Annex V C.4.E

Oxirane, mono [(C12-14- alkyloxy) methyl] derivatives

In a study conducted according to OECD Test Specification No. 301 F, biodegradation was 57-65% after 7 days. However, in a study conducted according to OECD Test Specification No. 301 D (unopened bottle) biodegradation was only 34.7% after 28 days.
87% degradation: 28 days OECD 301F

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Reaction product: bisphenol-A-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight <= 700)

LogPOW: 2.64 - 3.78
BCF: 3 - 31 31.00
Potential: low

Reaction product: bisphenol-F-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight <= 700)

BCF: 150 150.00
Potential: low

Oxirane, mono [(C12-14- alkyloxy) methyl] derivatives

BCF: 160 - 263 160.00
Potential: low

Reaction product: bisphenol-F-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight <= 700)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2,7 Log Kow
BCF 150

Oxirane, mono [(C12-14- alkyloxy) methyl] derivatives

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3,77 Log Kow

12.4. Mobility in soil

Reaction product: bisphenol-F-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight <= 700)

Partition coefficient: soil/water 4460 OECD 121

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 $\geq$ than 0,1%.

SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>**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.

Product**Disposal methods:**

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. The disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products must always be carried out in compliance with the indications of the law on the protection of the environment and on the disposal of waste and with the requirements of each relevant local authority. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products through an authorized waste disposal company. Untreated waste should not be disposed of in the sewer system unless it fully complies with the requirements of each institution and the regulations.

Hazardous waste:

The classification of the product could fall within the criteria set for hazardous waste.

Packing**Disposal methods:**

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Waste packaging must be recycled. Incineration or landfilling should only be considered when recycling is not practicable.

Special precautions:

Do not dispose of the product and the container except with due precautions. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed. Empty containers or liners can retain product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

SECTION 14. Transport information**14.1. UN number**

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 3082

ADR / RID: In accordance with Special Provision 375, this product, when is packed in receptacles of a capacity $\leq$ 5Kg or 5L, is not submitted to ADR provisions.

IMDG: In accordance with Section 2.10.2.7 of IMDG Code, this product, when is packed in receptacles of a capacity $\leq$ 5Kg or 5L, is not submitted to IMDG Code provisions.

IATA: In accordance with SP A197, this product, when is packed in receptacles of a capacity $\leq$ 5Kg or 5L, is not submitted to IATA dangerous goods regulations.

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains liquid epoxy resin, aliphatic glycidyl ether)

IMDG: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains liquid epoxy resin, aliphatic glycidyl ether)

IATA: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains liquid epoxy resin, aliphatic glycidyl ether)

DRAP013 - ARMOPRIMER 100 Comp. A**SECTION 14. Transport information ... / >>****14.3. Transport hazard class(es)**

ADR / RID: Class: 9 Label: 9



IMDG: Class: 9 Label: 9



IATA: Class: 9 Label: 9

**14.4. Packing group**

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: III

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: Environmentally Hazardous



IMDG: Marine Pollutant



IATA: Environmentally Hazardous

**14.6. Special precautions for user**ADR / RID: HIN - Kemler: 90
Special provision: 274

Limited Quantities: 5 L

Tunnel restriction code: (-)

IMDG: EMS: F-A, S-F

Limited Quantities: 5 L

IATA: Cargo:

Maximum quantity: 450 L

Packaging instructions: 964

Pass.:

Maximum quantity: 450 L

Packaging instructions: 964

Special provision:

A97, A158, A197

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol 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 - Directive 2012/18/EC:

E2

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

Point 3

Contained substance

Point 75

Reaction product: bisphenol-A-epichlorohydrin and epoxy resins (average molecular weight ≤ 700)

Reg. no.: 01-2119456619-26-XXXX

Point 75 Oxirane, mono [(C12-14- alkyloxy) methyl] derivatives

Reg. no.: 01 2119485289-22-XXXX

Regulation (EC) No. 2019/1148 - on the marketing and use of explosives precursors

Not applicable

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)

DRAP013 - ARMOPRIMER 100 Comp. A

SECTION 15. Regulatory information ... / >>

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.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been performed for the preparation/for the substances indicated in section 3.

SECTION 16. Other information

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

Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
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 (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
2. Regulation (EC) 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

SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

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
10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
15. Regulation (EU) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
16. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
18. Regulation (EU) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)

- 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
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

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.

CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION

Chemical and physical hazards: Product classification derives from criteria established by the CLP Regulation, Annex I, Part 2. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Health hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 3, unless determined otherwise in Section 11.

Environmental hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 4, unless determined otherwise in Section 12.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

09 / 15.