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:	**DRAP161**
Product name	**EP FIX COMP. B**

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

Intended use	**Part of a two-component system**

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:

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 1A	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3	H412	Harmful 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:

SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / >>

Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

P260 Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . .
P264 Wash . . . thoroughly after handling.

Contains: Acidi grassi C18 insaturi, prodotti di reazione con tetraetilenpentammina
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, reaction products with m-phenylenebis(methylamine)
3-aminometil-3,5,5-trimetilcicloesilamina

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)
Quartz		
CAS *14808-60-7*	50 ≤ x < 100	**Substance with a community workplace exposure limit.**
EC *238-878-4*		
INDEX		
Alcol benzilico		
CAS *100-51-6*	3 ≤ x < 9	**Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Eye Irrit. 2 H319**
EC *202-859-9*		
INDEX		
Reg. no. *01-2119492630-38-XXXX*		
Acidi grassi C18 insaturi, prodotti di reazione con tetraetilenpentammina		
CAS *1226892-45-0*	5 ≤ x < 9	**Skin Corr. 1C H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Sens. 1A H317, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1 , Aquatic Chronic 2 H411**
EC *629-725-6*		
INDEX		
Reg. no. *01-2119487006-38-XXXX*		
3-aminometil-3,5,5-trimetilcicloesilamina		
CAS *2855-13-2*	3 ≤ x < 5	**Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Skin Corr. 1B H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412**
EC *220-666-8*		
INDEX *612-067-00-9*		
Reg. no. *01-2119514687-32-XXXX*		
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, reaction products with m-phenylenebis(methylamine)		
CAS *113930-69-1*	3 ≤ x < 5	**Skin Corr. 1B H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411**
EC *500-302-7*		
INDEX		
Reg. no. *01-2119965162-39-XXXX*		
2,4,6-Tri-(dimetilaminometil) fenolo		
CAS *90-72-2*	1 ≤ x < 3	**Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315**
EC *202-013-9*		
INDEX *603-069-00-0*		
Reg. no. *01-2119560597-27-XXXX*		

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients ... / >>

Salicylic acid
CAS *69-72-7* 0 ≤ x < 0,5 **Repr. 2 H361d, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Dam. 1 H318**
EC *200-712-3*
INDEX *607-732-00-5*
Reg. no. *01-2119486984-17-XXXX*

Phosphoric acid
CAS *7664-38-2* 0 ≤ x < 0,5 **Skin Corr. 1B H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318**
EC *231-633-2*
INDEX *015-011-00-6*
Reg. no. *01-2119485924-24-XXXX*

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

Quartz
The substance Quarzo (CAS 14808-60-7), present as such or as part of a mineral filler, is not classified by the supplier as dangerous. However, the supplier declares a percentage of Alpha Quartz (crystalline silica) lower than 1%. The supplier then classifies the Alpha quartz (crystalline silica) as H372 (STOT RE 1). In order to allow a safe use of the mixture, useful information is reported for completeness both to check personal exposure (section 8) and toxicological information (section 11) regarding Quarzo alfa (crystalline silica).

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.
SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention.
INGESTION: Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.
INHALATION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for rescue workers.

4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, reaction products with m-phenylenebis(methylamine)
General informations:
move away from the danger area. Consult your doctor. Show this safety data sheet to your doctor. Treat symptomatically. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

If inhaled:
Place in the open air. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

In case of skin contact:
Immediate medical treatment is necessary as the corrosive effects on the skin show a slow and poor healing of the sore.
If in contact with the skin, rinse well with water. If it gets on your clothing, take it off.

In case of eye contact:
Small amounts splashed into the eyes can cause irreversible tissue damage and blindness.
In case of contact with eyes, wash immediately and with plenty of water. Consult a physician.
Continue rinsing your eyes during transport to the hospital. Remove contact lenses.
If irritation persists, consult a physician.

If ingested:
Keep the respiratory tract clean. DO NOT induce vomiting. Do not give anything to an unconscious person. If symptoms persist, consult a doctor.

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

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

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

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures ... / >>

The extinguishing equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and water spray.UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
None in particular.

Phosphoric acid
CO2, dust or water spray. Extinguish large fires with water spray or alcohol resistant foam.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
Do not breathe combustion products.

Phosphoric acid
Hazardous combustion products: phosphorus oxides.
Combustion produces heavy smoke.
Do not inhale explosion and combustion gases.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION
Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.
SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS
Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.
Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

6.2. Environmental precautions

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

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.
Make sure the leakage site is well aired. 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

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.

Phosphoric acid
Use only suitable materials for transport, storage and handling.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes, inhalation of vapors, mist or dust.
Do not use empty containers before they have been cleaned.
Before transfer operations, make sure that there are no incompatible residual materials in the containers.
Provide for industrial hygiene measures.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage ... / >>

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.

Phosphoric acid
Keep packaging tightly closed
Keep away from food, drink and feed.
Incompatible materials: alkalis, reducing agents, metals (see also Section 10).
Suitable packaging materials: stainless steel, polyolefin.
Ensure good ventilation.
Storage class: 8B Deposit class (TRGS 510): 8B

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France. ED 984 - INRS
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2020

Quartz

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
VLEP	FRA	0,1				RESP	
WEL	GBR	0,1				RESP	
OEL	EU	0,1				INHAL	Quarzo alfa (Dir. 2017/2398)
TLV-ACGIH		3					Polveri tot. fraz. respirabile
TLV-ACGIH		10				INHAL	Polveri tot. fraz. inalabile
TLV-ACGIH		0,025				RESP	Quarzo alfa

Alcol benzilico

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	1	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,1	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	5,27	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,527	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	2,3	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	39	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,466	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral		20 mg/kg bw/d		4 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation		27 mg/m3		5,4 mg/m3		110 mg/m3		22 mg/m3
Skin		20 mg/kg bw/d		4 mg/kg bw/d		40 mg/kg bw/d		8 mg/kg bw/d

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

3-aminometil-3,5,5-trimetilcicloesilamina

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,06	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,006	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	5,784	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,578	mg/kg/d
Normal value of STP microorganisms	3,18	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	1,121	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				0,526 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation					20,1 mg/m3	20,1 mg/m3		

2,4,6-Tri-(dimetilaminometil) fenolo

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,084	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,0084	mg/l

Salicylic acid

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,2	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	1,42	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	1	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	162	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,166	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral		4 mg/kg bw/d		1 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation			0,2	4 mg/m3			5 mg/m3	5 mg/m3
Skin				1 mg/kg				2,3 mg/kg bw/d

Phosphoric acid

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	ITA	1		2		
WEL	GBR	1		2		
OEL	EU	1		2		
TLV-ACGIH		1		3		SKIN

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation			0,73 mg/m3		2 mg/m3		1 mg/m3	

Legend:
(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.
VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified.

Quartz
Respect the legal exposure limits in the workplace for any type of airborne dust (eg total dust, respirable dust, respirable crystalline silica powder).
In Europe, the binding LEP (occupational exposure limit) for respirable crystalline silica dust has been set by Directive (EU) 2017/2398 to 0.1 mg / m3, measured as TWA (Time Weighted Average, time-weighted average concentration) over 8 hours.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

Phosphoric acid
The toxicity of phosphoric acid is linked to its acidic nature. A generic PNEC (water) cannot be derived as the effects are highly dependent on the pH of the receiving waters and its repelling ability is highly variable.

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.

Quartz
In case of prolonged exposure to airborne dust concentrations, wear a respiratory protection device that meets the requirements of European or national legislation. The use of partial or complete facial masks with filters against particles of category 2 or 3 (FP2 - FP3) is recommended. See EN 143: 2000 - Respiratory protective devices. Particles filters

Phosphoric acid
Suitable respirator: use protective mask with ABEK-P2 filter.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties		Value		Information
Appearance		paste		
Colour		grey		
Odour		ammoniacale		
Odour threshold		Not applicable		
pH		Not determined		
Melting point / freezing point		Not available		
Initial boiling point		Not available		
Boiling range		Not available		
Flash point	>	60	°C	
Evaporation rate		Not applicable		
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		1,6	g/cm3	

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties ... / >>

Solubility	soluble in organic solvents
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not determined
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
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.

Phosphoric acid
It can give violent reaction. In contact with water an exothermic reaction may occur. In contact with reactive metals (mild steel, aluminum, etc.) hydrogen (explosive) may develop. Reaction with reducing agents.

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.

Phosphoric acid
When mixing with water, do not allow the mixture to reach too high temperatures. Add the acid in water slowly and with simultaneous stirring.
Dangerous reactions with metals (formation of hydrogen), alkalis (alkaline solutions), reducing agents, ammonia, fluorine, sulfur trioxide, phosphorus pentoxide.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

Phosphoric acid
Avoid exposing the product to high temperatures

10.5. Incompatible materials

4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, reaction products with m-phenylenebis(methylamine)
Acidi e basi forti.

Phosphoric acid
Ammonia. Reactive metals. Strong bases.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, reaction products with m-phenylenebis(methylamine)
Carbon oxides
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Phosphoric acid
Toxic phosphorus compounds.

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.

Phosphoric acid
The product is corrosive, therefore extremely irritated to the eyes, skin and mucous membranes, it can cause serious damage.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Quartz
Notes on QUARTZ (fine fraction):

Prolonged and / or massive exposure to dust containing respirable crystalline silica can cause silicosis, a nodular fibrosis of the lungs due to the deposition in the alveoli of respirable particles of crystalline silica. Given that the European Union at the time of drafting this safety data sheet does not classify crystalline silica (alpha quartz) as a dangerous substance and that at the moment there are no requests for changes by Member States, the following is notified: Lo IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) has included crystalline silica as a human carcinogen since 1997, but stated that human carcinogenicity was not detected in all the industrial circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on the intrinsic characteristics of silica or external factors that can change its biological activity "(IARC Monographs on the evaluation of Caricinogenic Risk to Humans, volume 68 Silica, Silicates, Dust and Organic Fibers - Lyon, 15-22 Oct. 96) The IOM (Institute of Occupational Medicine), stated that "the data resulting from the completed epidemiological investigation are inadequate to determine whether crystalline silica is to be considered carcinogenic to men, it is also possible to note a predisposition to the development of lung cancer in silicotic subjects although it is not possible to determine a direct effect of silica in it "(Scientific Opinion on the Effects of Airborne Silica, A. Pilkington et al., Report TM / 96/08, Institute of Occupational Medicine, Edinburgh Jan, 99) . The S.C.O.E.L. (Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits) in 2002 stated that "the main effect in humans of silica dust is silicosis. There is sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of cancer is increased in people with silicosis (and apparently not in workers without silicosis exposed to quartz dust in quarries or in the ceramic industry). On the other hand, preventing the onset of silicosis will also reduce the risk of cancer ... "On April 25, 2006 was signed a Voluntary Agreement between the social partners (Social Dialogue Agreement on Silica) at European level, on how to prevent from adopt, in the sectors concerned, to prevent the risks deriving from exposure to respirable crystalline free silica dusts. The agreement entered into force on 25 October 2006.

For crystalline free silica, Directive (EU) 2017/2398 sets a limit value for occupational exposure of 0.1 mg / m3 and includes work involving risks of exposure to carcinogens, including work involving exposure to crystalline silica dust breathable generated by a manufacturing process ". The problem of exposure to Silica Libera Cristallina (SLC) in the workplace is particularly significant, as this risk agent is present in numerous work activities. SLC is in fact extremely common in nature and used in a wide range of civil and industrial products. The International Agency for Research on Cancer has classified it as a certain carcinogen (group 1) as early as 1997, has reassessed its toxicity data in 2010 confirming its carcinogenicity (Volume 100, part C, IARC Monograph). Source: www.dors.it

Opinion of the Industrial Minerals Association (IMA), 2014:
Since 2010, in accordance with the CLP Regulation, since a harmonized classification for silica is not available, manufacturers of industrial minerals have jointly assessed that the GHS classification for quartz (fine fraction) and cristobalite (fine fraction) is STOT RE category 1 for silicosis risk. As a consequence of this classification, substances and mixtures containing crystalline silica (fine fraction), in the form of identified impurities, additive or single constituent, are classified as: STOT RE 1, if the concentration of quartz (fine fraction) or cristobalite (fine fraction) is 10% or more; STOT RE 2, if the concentration of quartz (fine fraction) or cristobalite (fine fraction) is between 1 and 10%; If quartz (fine fraction) or cristobalite (fine fraction) in mixtures and substances is less than 1%, no classification is required by law. The decision on the classification of products containing crystalline silica (fine fraction) takes into account the availability of these fine particles.
If a product exists in a form that prevents the fraction of fine particles from becoming airborne (for example in liquid form), this will be taken into account in the classification decision. Therefore, manufacturers of industrial minerals believe that when a mineral classified as STOT RE1 or STOT RE2 due to its fine fraction content of crystalline silica is incorporated into a mixture in liquid form, the fine fraction is no longer available and the classification it would not be justified. [IMA Europe © 2014, http://www.crystallinesilica.eu/content]

Alcol benzilico
Inhalation: Vapor may irritate the respiratory tract / lungs. Vapors can irritate the throat / respiratory tract. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Cough. Vapors can cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and nausea. Harmful by inhalation.
Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. Nausea, vomiting. Diarrhea. Headache. The ingestion of large quantities can cause unconsciousness.
Skin contact: Prolonged and frequent contact may cause redness and irritation.
Eye contact: Causes serious eye irritation.

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

SECTION 11. Toxicological 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

3-aminometil-3,5,5-trimetilcicloesilamina
Repeated dose toxicity
Species: Rat, male and female
NOAEL: 60 mg / kg
Method of application: ingestion
Exposure time: 90d
Doses: 20, 60, 160 mg7kg
Method: OECD 408
Target organ: Kidney

Species: rat, male and female
MOEC: 200
Method of application: inhalation
Atomosphere test: dust / fog
Exposure time: 216 h
Number of exhibitions: 6h
Method: subacute toxicity
Target organs: irritation of the respiratory tract

Interactive effects

Information not available

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation) of the mixture:	> 20 mg/l
ATE (Oral) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg

Alcol benzilico

LD50 (Oral)	1620 mg/kg Ratto
LD50 (Dermal)	2001 mg/kg Ratto
LC50 (Inhalation)	11 mg/l Ratto

Phosphoric acid

LD50 (Oral)	2600 mg/kg Ratto
LD50 (Dermal)	2740 mg/kg Coniglio

Acidi grassi C18 insaturi, prodotti di reazione con tetraetilenpentammina

LD50 (Oral)	> 2000 mg/kg

2,4,6-Tri-(dimetilaminometil) fenolo

LD50 (Oral)	2169 mg/kg

3-aminometil-3,5,5-trimetilcicloesilamina

LD50 (Oral)	500 mg/kg Conversione in stima puntuale della tossicità acuta
LD50 (Dermal)	1100 mg/kg Conversione in stima puntuale della tossicità acuta

Salicylic acid

LD50 (Oral)	500 mg/kg Conversione in stima puntuale della tossicità acuta

Quartz
Acute oral / dermal LD50 of quartz and cristobalite greater than 2000 mg / kg

Acute toxic inhalation
Lack of dose-specific acute toxicity data allowing categorical decisions on the classification of acute inhalation toxicity of 100% crystalline silica forms. Acute inhalation toxicity not expected based on study values according to OECD requirements, with substance containing 45% cristobalite and no lethality reported. No further testing is warranted in the interest of animal welfare.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

Alcol benzilico
Repeated dose toxicity
Species: rat, male and female
NOEX: 400 mg / kg, 1072
Method of application: inhalation
Atomosphere test: dust / fog
Exposure time: 4 w
Number of exhibitions: 6 h
Method: OECD 412

4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, reaction products with m-phenylenebis(methylamine)
Repeated dose toxicity
Species: Rat, male and female
NOAEL: 10 mg / kg
LOAEL: 100 mg / kg
Method of application: oral
Exposure time: 90 d
Number of exposures: daily
Doses: 10, 1100, 300 mg / kg bw / d
Method: OECD 408

Salicylic acid
Repeated dose toxicity
Species: rat, male and female
NOAEL: 50 mg / kg
Method of application: oral (food)
Exposure time: 2 y
Number of exposures: 7 d
Doses: 0, 50, 250, 500, 1000 mg / kg bw
Method: chronic toxicity
Remarks: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Species: rat, female
NOEC: 700
Application method: inhalation (steam)
Exposure time: 7h 4w
Number of exposures: 5 d / w
Dose: 635 mg / m3
Method: OECD 414
Remarks: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Corrosive for the skin

Alcol benzilico
Species: rabbit
Assessment: no skin irritation
Method: OECD 404

Acidi grassi C18 insaturi, prodotti di reazione con tetraetilenpentammina
Corrosive to the skin

4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, reaction products with m-phenylenebis(methylamine)
Species: human
Method: OECD 431
Result: corrosive after 3 minutes to 1 hour of exposure

3-aminometil-3,5,5-trimetilcicloesilamina
Species: rabbit
Evaluation: causes burns

2,4,6-Tri-(dimetilaminometil) fenolo
Corrosive to the skin.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

Salicylic acid
Species: rabbit
Method: OECD 404
Result: no skin irritation

Phosphoric acid
Strongly corrosive on the skin and mucous membranes.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye damage

Alcol benzilico
Species: rabbit
Evaluation: irritating
Method: OECD 405
Result: irritating to the eyes

Acidi grassi C18 insaturi, prodotti di reazione con tetraetilenpentammina
Causes serious eye damage

2,4,6-Tri-(dimetilaminometil) fenolo
Causes serious eye damage.

Salicylic acid
Species: rabbit
Assessment: Risk of serious eye damage
Result: irreversible effects on the eyes

Phosphoric acid
Strongly corrosive on the eyes.

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Sensitising for the skin

Acidi grassi C18 insaturi, prodotti di reazione con tetraetilenpentammina
Sensitizing for the skin

3-aminometil-3,5,5-trimetilcicloesilamina
Route of exposure: skin
Species: guinea pig
Assessment: May cause sensitization by skin contact
Method: OECD 406
Result: causes sensitization

2,4,6-Tri-(dimetilaminometil) fenolo
Skin sensitizer.

Salicylic acid
Route of exposure: skin
Test Type: Local Lymph Node Assay (LLNA)
Species: mouse
Method: OECD 429
Result: does not cause skin sensitization

Skin sensitization
Alcol benzilico
Species: Guinea pig
Method: OECD 406
Result: Not sensitizing.

Species: Guinea pig
Result: does not cause skin sensitization

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, reaction products with m-phenylenebis(methylamine)
Possibility or evidence of skin sensitization in humans

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Quartz
Quartz has genotoxic and mutagenic effects mainly due to inflammatory processes. Respirable quartz did not cause increases in HPRT mutations in epithelial cells of the lungs of rats in vitro.

Alcol benzilico
Method of application: intraperitoneal injection
Dose: 200 mg / kg
Method: OECD 474
Result: negative

4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, reaction products with m-phenylenebis(methylamine)
Genotossicità in vitro
Tipo di test: test di mutazione genetica
Sistema del test: salmonella typhimurium
Concentrazione: 1.5, 5.0, 15, 50, 150, 500, 15
Con o senza attivazione metabolica
Metodo: OECD 471
Risultato: negativo

3-aminometil-3,5,5-trimetilcicloesilamina
Genotossicità in vitro
tipo di test: in vitro di mutazione genica su cellule di mammifero
Sistema del test: cellule ovariche di criceto cinese
Concentrazione: 2mg/ml
Con o senza attivazione metabolica
Metodo: OECD 476
Risultato: negativo

Tipo di test: aberrazione cromosomica in vitro
Sistema del test: cellule ovariche di criceto cinese
Concentrazione: 1375 µg/l
Con o senza attivazione metabolica
Metodo: OECD 473
Risultato: negativo

Tipo di test: saggio di mutazione inversa
Sistema del test: salmonella typhimurium
Concentrazione: 5000 ug/plate
Con o senza attivazione metabolica
Metodo: OECD 471
Risultato: negativo

Genotossicità in vivo
Tipo di test: test in vivo del micronucleo
Saggio sulla specie: topo (maschio e femmina)
Tipo di cellula: midollo osseo
Modalità di applicazione: orale
Dosi: 500 mg/kg
Metodo: Direttiva 67/548/CEE, Annex V. B.12
Risultato: negativo

Salicylic acid
Genotossicità in vito
Tipo di tes: saggio di mutazione inversa
Sistema del test: salmonella tryphimurium and E. Coli
Attivazione metabolica: con o senza attivazione metabolica
Metodo: OECD 471
Risultato: negativo

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

Tipo di test: Aberrazione cromosomica in vitroSistema del test: cellule ovariche di criceto cinese
Attivazione metabolica: con o senza attivazione metabolica
Metodo: OECD 473
Risultato: negativo

Tipo di test: test in vitro di mutazione genetica su cellule di mammifero
Sistema del test: cellule di linfoma murino
Attivazione metabolica: con o senza attivazione metabolica
Metodo: OECD 476
Risultato: negativo

Genotossicità in vivo
Tipo di test: saggio degli scambi tra cromatidi fratelli
SAggio sulla specie: topo (maschio)
Tipo di cellula: midollo osseo
Modalità di applicazione: orale
Dosi: 350 mg/kg
Metodo: OPPTS 870.59.15
Risultato: negativo

Tipo di test: saggio degli scambi tra cromatidi fratelli
Saggio sulla specie: topo (maschio)
Tipo di cellula: midollo osseo
Modalità di applicazione: iniezione intraperitoneale
Dosi: 20/50/100 mg/kg
Metodo: OPPTS 870.5915
Risultato: negativo

Saggio sulla specie: topo (maschio)
Tipo di cellula: midollo osseo
Modalità di applicazione: iniezione intraperitoneale
Dosi: 50/100/200 mg/kg
Metodo: OECD 475
Risultato: negativo

Saggio sulla specie: Topo (maschio)
Tipo di cellula: midollo osseo
Modalità di applicazione: orale
Dosi: 350 mg/kg
Metodo: OECD 475
Risultato: negativo

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Quartz
The risk of excess lung cancer is only proven for high occupational exposures to respirable crystalline silica. The risk of excess lung cancer is limited to patients with silicosis.

Alcol benzilico
NOAEL 200 mg / kg / day, Oral, Mouse OECD 453
NOAEL> 400 mg / kg bw / day, Oral, Rat OECD 451 Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
NOALE: 400 mg / kg, oral, Rat (103 weeks of exposure, 5 times a day). Method: OECD 453

Salicylic acid
Species: rat, male and female
Method of application: oral
Exposure time: 24 months
Doses: 0, 50, 250, 500, 1000 mg / kg
Frequency of treatment: 7 per day
No observed harm level: 500 mg / kg / bw / d
Result: negative
Remarks: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

Phosphoric acid
Effetti CMR (cancerogeni, mutageni, tossici per la riproduzione)
Tossicità per la riproduzione
Tossicità dello sviluppo/teratogenicità
Saggio sulla tossicità riproduttiva a una generazione
Parametro : NOAEL(C)
Via di esposizione : Ratto
Dosi efficace : >= 500 mg/kg bw/day

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Quartz
Silica is essential to normal body functions and is ingested orally with the consumption of foods containing silica in nature. A first mono-generational study on Wistar rats does not show the occurrence of adverse effects deriving from the long-term ingestion of silica-rich water.

Alcol benzilico
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Fertility - NOAEL 1072 mg / kg bw / day, Inhalation, Rat

Species: mouse, female
Method of application: oral
General toxicity in mothers: lowest observed toxicity level: 550 mg / kg bw
Result: no teratogenic effect

4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, reaction products with m-phenylenebis(methylamine)
Test type: prenatal
species: rat, female
Method of application: oral
Doses: 25, 100 and 350 mg / kg bw / d
Duration of the single treatment: 18 d

Embryo-fetal toxicity
level within which no effects are observed: 250 mg / kg bw
Method: OECD 414
Result: There was no effect on fertility and early embryonic development

3-aminometil-3,5,5-trimetilcicloesilamina
Species: rat, female
Method of application: oral
Dose: 10/50/250 mg / kg
General toxicity in mothers:
level within which no effects are observed: 50 mg / kg bw
Method: OECD 414
Result: no teratogenic effect

Salicylic acid
Classificato come H361d da Regolamento (UE) 2018/1480

Informazioni del fornitore:

Specie: coniglio, femmina
Modalità di applicazione: orale
Durata del singolo trattamento: 3 - 13 d
Tossicità generale delle madri: nessun livello di nocività osservato: 125 mg/kg bw

Tossicità per lo sviluppo
Nessun livello di nocività osservato: 250 mg/kg bw
Metodo: OECD 414
Osservazioni: l'informazione data è fornita su dati ottenuti da sostanze simili

Valutazione: alcune prove di effetti nocivi sullo sviluppo, fondate su esperimenti su animali.

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Quartz
Prolonged or massive exposure to dust containing respirable crystalline silica can cause silicosis, a nodular pulmonary fibrosis caused by the deposition in the lungs of respirable fine particles of crystalline silica.
There is substantial evidence to support the fact that the increased risk of cancer would be limited to patients already suffering from silicosis. The protection of workers against silicosis must be guaranteed by respecting the limits of occupational exposure in accordance with the law and possibly adopting additional risk management measures.

Alcol benzilico
NOAEL 400 mg / kg, Oral, Rat

Species: rat, male and female
NOEC: 400 mg / kg
Method of application: inhalation
Test atmosphere: dust / fog
Exposure time: 4 w
Exposure number: 6 h
Method: OECD 412

Phosphoric acid
Toxicity after repeated use (subacute, subchronic, chronic)
Subacute oral toxicity
Parameter: NOAEL (C)
Route of exposure: Oral route
Species: Rat
Effective dose: 250 mg / kg

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SECTION 12. Ecological information

This product is dangerous for the environment and the aquatic organisms. In the long term, it have negative effects on aquatic environment.
Phosphoric acid
Use according to good working practices, avoiding to disperse the product in the environment.

12.1. Toxicity

Alcol benzilico
It is not considered toxic to fish.
LC50, 96 hours: 10 mg / l, Lepomis macrochirus (Perch)
Acute toxicity microorganisms - CI50, 49 hours: 2100 mg / l, activated sludge

4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, reaction products with m-phenylenebis(methylamine)
Toxicity to fish
LL50: 64 mg / l / 96h
Species: oncorhynchus mykiss
Static test
Method: OECD 203

Toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EL50: 1.46 mg / l / 48h
Species: daphnia magna
Static test
Method: OECD 202

Toxicity to algae / aquatic plants
EL50> 30 mg / l / 72h
Species: pseudokirchneriella subcapitata
Static test
Method: OECD 201

SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

Toxicity for micro-organismsEC50: 888.9 mg / l / 3h
Species: activated sludge
Static test
Method: OECD 209

3-aminometil-3,5,5-trimetilcicloesilamina
Toxicity for micro-organisms
EC10: 1120 mg / l
Species: pseudomonas putida
Exposure time: 18 h
Test type: static test
Method: measured

Salicylic acid
Toxicity for micro-organisms
EC50: 380 mg / l / 16h
Species: pseudomonas putida
Test type: static test
Method: chromosomal multiplication inhibition test

Alcol benzilico

LC50 - for Fish	460 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas, OECD 203
EC50 - for Crustacea	230 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna, OECD 202
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	770 mg/l/72h Selenastrum capricornutum, OECD 201, static test
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	51 mg/l Daphnia magna, 21 d, OECD 211, semistatic test
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	310 mg/l Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata, OECD 201

Phosphoric acid

EC50 - for Crustacea	> 100 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 100 mg/l/72h Desmodesmus subspicatus

Acidi grassi C18 insaturi, prodotti di reazione con tetraetilenpentammina

LC50 - for Fish	0,19 mg/l/96h

2,4,6-Tri-(dimetilaminometil) fenolo

LC50 - for Fish	964 mg/l/96h

3-aminometil-3,5,5-trimetilcicloesilamina

LC50 - for Fish	110 mg/l/96h Leuciscus idus, semi-static test. Dir. 67/548/CEE Annex V. C.1
EC50 - for Crustacea	23 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna. Endopoint: mortality. Static test. OECD 202
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	37 mg/l/72h Desmodesmus subspicatus. Static test. Dir. 67/648/CEE Annex V. C.3
EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants	11,2 mg/l/72h Demsodesmus subspicatus, Static test. Dir. 67/548/CEE Annex V. C. 3
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	3 mg/l Daphnia magna, 21 d. Semistatic test. OECD 202

Salicylic acid

LC50 - for Fish	1370 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas, OECD 203
EC50 - for Crustacea	870 mg/l/48h OECD 202
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 100 mg/l/72h OECD 201
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	10 mg/l Daphnia magna, 21 d, OECD 202

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Alcol benzilico
Degradation 92 - 96%: 14 days OECD 301C
Degradation 95 - 97%: 21 days OECD 301A

Inoculum: waste water (STP outflow)
Concentration: 20mg / l
Result: rapidly biodegradable
Biodegradation: 95-97%
Exposure time: 21 d
Method: OECD 301 A

SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, reaction products with m-phenylenebis(methylamine)
Test type: aerobic
Inoculum: activated sludge, not adapted
Concentration: 30.1 mg / l
Result: not immediately biodegradable
Biodegradation: 0%
Exposure time: 28d

3-aminometil-3,5,5-trimetilcicloesilamina
Test type: aerobic
Inoculum: activated sludge
Concentration: 6.9 mg / l
Result: not immediately biodegradable
Biodegradation: 8%
Exposure time: 28d
Method: Directive 67/548 / EEC, Annex V, C.4.A

Salicylic acid
Test: aerobic
Inoculum: mixture
Concentration: 100 mg / l
Result: rapidly biodegradable
Biodegradation: 88.1%
Related to: Biochemical oxygen demand
Exposure time: 14 d
Method: OECD 301 C

Test: aerobic
Inoculum: activated sludge, not adapted
Result: inherently biodegradable
Biodegradation> 90%
Related to: dissolved organic carbon (DOC)
Exposure time: 4 d
Method: Directive 67/548 / EEC, Annex V, C.9

Phosphoric acid
The substance is inorganic, therefore biodegradability tests are not applicable.
The phosphoric acid dissociates in water in the H3O +, H2PO4-, HPO4-- ioins, which can be further degraded.

Alcol benzilico
Rapidly degradable

4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, reaction products with m-phenylenebis(methylamine)
NOT rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Phosphoric acid
Does not bioaccumulate
Phosphoric acid dissociates in water from the H3O +, H2PO4-, HPO4-- ioins, which are present in the environment. Phosphoric acid is absorbed in the form of phosphate anions.

Alcol benzilico

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	1,1
BCF	1

2,4,6-Tri-(dimetilaminometil) fenolo

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	-0,66 Log Kow 21,5°C

4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, reaction products with m-phenylenebis(methylamine)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	3,6 25°C

SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

3-aminometil-3,5,5-trimetilcicloesilamina
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,99 Log Kow 23°C, pH: 6,34 OECD 107

Salicylic acid
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2,25 Kow 25°C, OECD 117

12.4. Mobility in soil

Alcol benzilico
Surface tension 39 mN / m @ 20 ° C OECD 115
Koc: 5-15

Phosphoric acid
This substance is highly soluble and dissociates in water.

3-aminometil-3,5,5-trimetilcicloesilamina
Partition coefficient: soil/water 928 Koc

Salicylic acid
Partition coefficient: soil/water 35 Koc, 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 ≥ than 0,1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Salicylic acid
Biochemical Oxygen Required (BOD): 950 mO2 / g
Method: Directive 67/548 / EEC, Annex V, C.5

Required chemical oxygen (COD): 1580 mgO2 / g

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, IATA: 3267

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (Acidi grassi C18 insaturi, prodotti di reazione con tetraetilenpentammina; 4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, reaction products with m-phenylenebis(methylamine))
IMDG: CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (Acidi grassi C18 insaturi, prodotti di reazione con tetraetilenpentammina; 4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, reaction products with m-phenylenebis(methylamine))
IATA: CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (Acidi grassi C18 insaturi, prodotti di reazione con tetraetilenpentammina; 4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, reaction products with m-phenylenebis(methylamine))

SECTION 14. Transport information ... / >>

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID:	Class: 8	Label: 8	
IMDG:	Class: 8	Label: 8	
IATA:	Class: 8	Label: 8	

14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: III

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID:	NO
IMDG:	NO
IATA:	NO

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 80 Special provision: -	Limited Quantities: 5 L	Tunnel restriction code: (E)
IMDG:	EMS: F-A, S-B	Limited Quantities: 5 L	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 60 L	Packaging instructions: 856
	Pass.:	Maximum quantity: 5 L	Packaging instructions: 852
	Special provision:	A3, A803	

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: None

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

Product

Point	3

Contained substance

Point	75	3-aminometil-3,5,5-trimetilcicloesilamina Reg. no.: 01-2119514687-32-XXXX
Point	75	2,4,6-Tri-(dimetilaminometil) fenolo Reg. no.: 01-2119560597-27-XXXX
Point	75	Salicylic acid Reg. no.: 01-2119486984-17-XXXX
Point	75	Black iron oxide Reg. no.: 01-2119457646-28-0015
Point	75	Phosphoric acid Reg. no.: 01-2119485924-24-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)
None

SECTION 15. Regulatory information ... / >>

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 been performed for the following contained substances
Alcol benzilico
Phosphoric acid

SECTION 16. Other information

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

Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Skin Corr. 1B	Skin corrosion, category 1B
Skin Corr. 1C	Skin corrosion, category 1C
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, category 1
Skin Sens. 1A	Skin sensitization, category 1A
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful 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

SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

- 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
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:
03 / 09 / 11 / 15.