

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: DRAP284
Product name: EP FIX FAST 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:

Reproductive toxicity, category 1B	H360FD	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
Skin corrosion, category 1B	H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Serious eye damage, category 1	H318	Causes serious eye damage.
Skin sensitization, category 1	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2	H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:



DRAP284 - EP FIX FAST COMP. B**SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / >>**

Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
 Restricted to professional users.

Precautionary statements:

P260 Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
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 / . . .

Contains: ALCHILFENOLO
 4,4'-Isopropilidendifenolo
 2-piperazin-1-iletilamina
 Formaldehyde, polymer with benzenamine, hydrogenated
 4,4 Methylenebis (cyclohexylamine)

2.3. Other hazards

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage \geq 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		
2-piperazin-1-iletilamina		
CAS 140-31-8	5 ≤ x < 9	Acute Tox. 3 H311, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Skin Corr. 1B H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412
EC 205-411-0		
INDEX 612-105-00-4		
Reg. no. 01-2119471486-30-XXXX		
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		
4,4'-Isopropilidendifenolo		
CAS 80-05-7	3 ≤ x < 9	Repr. 1A H360F, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Sens. 1 H317, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411
EC 201-245-8		
INDEX		
Reg. no. 01-2119457856-23-XXXX		
ALCHILFENOLO		
CAS 121158-58-5	1 ≤ x < 2,5	Repr. 1B H360Df, Skin Corr. 1C H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=1
EC 310-154-3		
INDEX		

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

Formaldehyde, polymer with benzenamine, hydrogenatedCAS 135108-88-2 $1 \leq x < 3$ **Acute Tox. 4 H302, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Corr. 1C H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412**

EC 603-894-6

INDEX

Reg. no. 01-2119983522-33-XXXX

4,4 Methylenebis (cyclohexylamine)CAS 1761-71-3 $0 \leq x < 0,5$ **Acute Tox. 4 H302, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Corr. 1B H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Sens. 1 H317**

EC 217-168-8

INDEX

Reg. no. 01-2119541673-38-XXXX

Phosphoric acidCAS 7664-38-2 $0 \leq x < 0,5$ **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.

4.2. 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

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.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures ... / >>**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.

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

DRACO ITALIANA S.p.A.

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EN

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 mg/m3	ppm	STEL/15min mg/m3	ppm	Remarks / Observations
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

2-piperazin-1-ilettilamina

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,058	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,0058	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	215	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	21,5	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,58	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	250	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	42,9	mg/kg

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		1,5 mg/kg bw/d		0,3 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation		5,3 mg/m3		0,9 mg/m3		21,4 mg/m3		3,6 mg/m3
Skin	0,02 mg/cm2	10 mg/kg bw/d	0,003 mg/cm2	1,7 mg/kg bw/d	0,04 mg/cm2	20 mg/kg bw/d	0,006 mg/cm2	3,3 mg/kg bw/d

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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

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

4,4'-Isopropilidendifenolo

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA	2				INHAL
VLEP	ITA	10				INHAL
WEL	GBR	2				
OEL	EU	2				INHAL

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,018	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,016	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	1,2	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,24	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,011	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	320	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	3,7	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers		Chronic	Chronic	Effects on workers			
	Acute	Acute			Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic
	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic
Oral		0,004		0,004				
		mg/kg/d		mg/kg/d				
Inhalation	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
	mg/m3	mg/m3	mg/m3	mg/m3	mg/m3	mg/m3	mg/m3	mg/m3
Skin		0,002		0,002		0,031		0,031
		mg/kg/d		mg/kg/d		mg/kg		mg/kg/d
						bw/d		

ALCHILFENOLO

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,226	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,0226	mg/l

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers		Chronic	Chronic	Effects on workers			
	Acute	Acute			Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic
	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic
Inhalation								1,7621
								mg/m3
Skin								0,25
								mg/kg
								bw/d

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

4,4 Methylenebis (cyclohexylamine)

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,08	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,008	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	137	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	13,7	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,08	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	3,2	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	27,2	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers		Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic			Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				0,06 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				0,21 mg/m3				1 mg/m3
Skin								0,1 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

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers		Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute 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.

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).

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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

4,4'-Isopropilidendifenolo

Respiratory protection: in the presence of product dust it is necessary to wear a filtering half-mask with at least one FFP2 particulate filter according to DIN EN 149.

Hand protection: it is necessary to wear permeation resistant gloves with suitable materials for safety gloves. According to the DIN EN 374-3 standard these are laminated gloves made of PE / EVOH / PE (PE = polyethylene; EVOH = ethylene copolymer / vinyl alcohol). The materials conditionally suitable for protective gloves according to DIN EN 374-3 are nitrile rubber - NBR, with thickness ≥ 0.35 mm. The penetration time of these gloves has not been tested. Gloves should be disposed of after contamination.

Eye protection: eye / face protection required. Chemical safety glasses must comply with EN 166 or equivalent.

Skin and body protection: appropriate protective clothing must be worn.

Hygiene measures: keep away from food, drink and tobacco. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work and use a protective ointment for the skin. Keep work clothes separately. Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash thoroughly after thoroughly handling the product

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	
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	

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

Oxidising properties Not available

9.2. Other information

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EC) : 1,00 % - 15,94 g/litre

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.

4,4'-Isopropilidendifenolo

Keep away from oxidising substances. The product can cause dust explosions.

Phosphoric acid

Avoid exposing the product to high temperatures

10.5. Incompatible materials

Phosphoric acid

Ammonia. Reactive metals. Strong bases.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

4,4'-Isopropilidendifenolo

Formation of phenol and phenol derivatives in the event of fire or during thermal decomposition.

Formaldehyde, polymer with benzenamine, hydrogenated

Organic decomposition products containing nitrogen. carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide

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.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

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 Carcinogenic 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/>]

2-piperazin-1-iletilamina

Inhalation: Gases or vapors in high concentrations can irritate the respiratory tract.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed.

Skin contact: Causes severe burns. Toxic in contact with the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Contact with eyes: Causes serious eye damage.

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.

4,4'-Isopropilidendifenolo

Inhalation: Irritating to the respiratory tract.

Ingestion: May cause abdominal pain or vomiting.

Skin contact: May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Eye contact: Causes serious eye damage.

Acute and chronic health hazards: Disruptor endocrine system

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

4,4 Methylenebis (cyclohexylamine)

Inhalation: Gas or vapor in high concentrations may irritate the respiratory tract.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. It can cause burns in mucous membranes, in the throat, in the esophagus and in the stomach. May cause damage to organs (Liver) in case of prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Skin contact: Causes severe burns. May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Eye contact: Causes serious eye damage.

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:	> 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

Formaldehde, polymer with benzenamine, hydrogenated	
LD50 (Oral)	> 1000 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	2001 mg/kg Rabbit

4,4'-Isopropilidendifenolo	
LD50 (Oral)	3250 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	3000 mg/kg Rabbit

4,4 Methylenebis (cyclohexylamine)	
LD50 (Oral)	625 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	2110 mg/kg Rabbit

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

2-piperazin-1-iletilamina	
LD50 (Oral)	500 mg/kg
LD50 (Dermal)	866 mg/kg Rat

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.

Alcol benzilico
Repeated dose toxicity
Species: rat, male and female
NOEX: 400 mg / kg, 1072
Method of application: inhalation

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

Atmosphere test: dust / fog Exposure time: 4 w

Number of exhibitions: 6 h

Method: OECD 412

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Corrosive for the skin

2-piperazin-1-iletilamina

Corrosive to the skin.

Alcol benzilico

Species: rabbit

Assessment: no skin irritation

Method: OECD 404

Formaldehyde, polymer with benzenamine, hydrogenated

The substance was corrosive in an in vitro Corrositex test. Signs of irritation / corrosivity were also observed in acute oral and dermal toxicity tests with this material and in tests with similar substances.

4,4 Methylenebis (cyclohexylamine)

Corrosive to the skin.

Phosphoric acid

Strongly corrosive on the skin and mucous membranes.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye damage

2-piperazin-1-iletilamina

Causes serious eye damage.

Alcol benzilico

Species: rabbit

Evaluation: irritating

Method: OECD 405

Result: irritating to the eyes

4,4 Methylenebis (cyclohexylamine)

Risk of serious eye damage.

Phosphoric acid

Strongly corrosive on the eyes.

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Sensitising for the skin

Skin sensitization

Alcol benzilico

Species: Guinea pig

Method: OECD 406

Result: Not sensitizing.

Species: Guinea pig

Result: does not cause skin sensitization

4,4 Methylenebis (cyclohexylamine)

Sensitizing.

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

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SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

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 Methylenebis (cyclohexylamine)

Genotoxicity - in vitro Ames test: Negative.

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

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

May damage fertility - May damage the unborn child

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'-Isopropilidendifenolo

Multigenerational study - NOAEL 50 mg / kg / day, Oral, May damage fertility.

Based on the information material available, the risk of reproductive toxicity (impaired reproductive capacity or / and damage to the developing embryo or fetus) must be assumed.

The issue of reproductive toxicity of 4,4'-Isopropylidendifenol (BPA) in the low dose range has been the subject of controversial debates for several years. Sufficient data on humans are not available.

A large number of animal experiments on developmental toxicity and other reproductive toxicities, often in the low dose range, were conducted using non-standard test methods and in many cases only one dose of BPA was used. These studies did not produce a coherent picture and it was not possible to reproduce isolated observations. Developmental neurotoxicity studies, in which the changes were still described at 0.0005 mg per kg of body weight per day, are considered unsuitable for deriving occupational health-based occupational exposure limit values.

Studies conducted in accordance with the current criteria did not reveal any indication of specific developmental toxic effects produced by BPA in rats and mice. In a 2-generation study on mice, relative renal weight gains were observed in animals subjected to oral exposure to BPA. Using a reference calculation, a dose of 8.96 mg per kg of body weight per day was calculated as the lower confidence level of the 10% level (BMDL10) for this effect in male animals of the F1 generation (the most sensitive group).

DRAP284 - EP FIX FAST COMP. B**SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>**

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility

2-piperazin-1-iletilamina

Contiene una sostanza/un gruppo di sostanze che possono nuocere alla fertilità.

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

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

4,4'-Isopropilidendifenolo

Dose level: 500 - 600 mg / kg

Formaldehyde, polymer with benzenamine, hydrogenated

NOAEL 15 mg / kg bw / day, Oral, Rat

4,4 Methylenebis (cyclohexylamine)

May cause damage to organs (Liver) in case of prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

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

Target organ

4,4'-Isopropilidendifenolo

Liver Kidneys

Route of exposure

4,4'-Isopropilidendifenolo

Oral

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 aquatic environment.

Phosphoric acid

Use according to good working practices, avoiding to disperse the product in the environment.

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SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

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'-Isopropilidendifenolo

Toxic to aquatic organisms with long lasting effects.

LC50 96 now: 9.4 mg / l (*Menidia menidia*)

EC50, 48 hours: 7.75 mg / l, Freshwater invertebrates

CE50, 48 hour: 10.2 mg / l, *Daphnia magna*CE50, 96 hours: 1.1 mg / l (*Mysidopsis bahia*)

Acute toxicity - EC50, 96 hour microorganisms: > 320 mg / l

Chronic toxicity - initial life stages of fish

NOEC, 444 days: 0.016 mg / l, *Pimephales promelas* (big head Vairone)NOEC, 116 days: 0.066 mg / l, *Cyprinodon variegatus*

Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, 28 days: 0.17 mg / l (*Mysidopsis bahia*)

Formaldehyde, polymer with benzenamine, hydrogenated

Acute toxicity microorganisms - EC50, 3 hours: 187 mg / l, activated sludge

4,4 Methylenebis (cyclohexylamine)

CL0, 96 hours: 46 mg / l, *Leuciscus idus* (golden Ido)

EC50, 72 hours: 140 - 200 mg / l, Algae

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

Formaldehyde, polymer with benzenamine, hydrogenated

LC50 - for Fish

63 mg/l/96h *Poecilia reticulata*

EC50 - for Crustacea

15,4 mg/l/48h *Daphnia magna*

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants

43,9 mg/l/72h Algae

4,4'-Isopropilidendifenolo

LC50 - for Fish

4,6 mg/l/96h *Pimephales promelas*

EC50 - for Crustacea

10,2 mg/l/48h *Daphnia magna*

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants

1,1 mg/l/72h *Skeletonema costatum*

Chronic NOEC for Fish

0,16 mg/l *Pimephales promelas*, 164 d

Chronic NOEC for Crustacea

0,025 mg/l *Marisa cornuarietis*, 328 d

4,4 Methylenebis (cyclohexylamine)

LC50 - for Fish

> 100 mg/l/96h *Leuciscus idus*

EC50 - for Crustacea

6,84 mg/l/48h *Daphnia magna*

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants

> 140 mg/l/72h

Chronic NOEC for Crustacea

4 mg/l *Daphnia magna*, 604 h

Phosphoric acid

EC50 - for Crustacea

> 100 mg/l/48h *Daphnia magna*

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants

> 100 mg/l/72h *Desmodesmus subspicatus*

2-piperazin-1-iletilamina

LC50 - for Fish

2190 mg/l/96h

EC50 - for Crustacea

58 mg/l/48h *Daphnia magna*

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants

> 1000 mg/l/72h Algae

12.2. Persistence and degradability

DRAP284 - EP FIX FAST COMP. B**SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>**

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

4,4'-Isopropilidendifenolo

Degradation (%) 93.1%: 28 days OECD 301F

Degradation 87 - 95%: 28 days OECD 302A

Phosphoric acid

The substance is inorganic, therefore biodegradability tests are not applicable.

The phosphoric acid dissociates in water in the H_3O^+ , $H_2PO_4^-$, HPO_4^{2-} ions, which can be further degraded.

Alcol benzilico

Rapidly degradable

Formaldehyde, polymer with benzenamine, hydrogenated

NOT rapidly degradable

4,4'-Isopropilidendifenolo

Rapidly degradable

4,4 Methylenebis (cyclohexylamine)

NOT rapidly degradable

2-piperazin-1-iletilamina

NOT rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

4,4'-Isopropilidendifenolo

BCF: 5.1 - 13.3, Cyprinus carpio (Common carp)

4,4 Methylenebis (cyclohexylamine)

The product is insoluble in water.

Phosphoric acid

Does not bioaccumulate

Phosphoric acid dissociates in water from the H_3O^+ , $H_2PO_4^-$, HPO_4^{2-} ions, 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

4,4'-Isopropilidendifenolo

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

2,03 Log Kow

4,4 Methylenebis (cyclohexylamine)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

2,03

2-piperazin-1-iletilamina

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

-1,48 Log Kow

12.4. Mobility in soil

Alcol benzilico

Surface tension 39 mN / m @ 20 ° C OECD 115

Koc: 5-15

SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

4,4'-Isopropilidendifenolo
The product is insoluble in water.
Log Koc: 636 - 931 @ 20 ° C

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

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%.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Information not available

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.
Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.
Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.
CONTAMINATED PACKAGING
Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

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

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 2735

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. MIXTURE
IMDG: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. MIXTURE
IATA: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. MIXTURE

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: II

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO
IMDG: NO
IATA: NO

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SECTION 14. Transport information ... / >>

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 80	Limited Quantities: 1 L	Tunnel restriction code: (E)
	Special provision: -		
IMDG:	EMS: F-A, S-B	Limited Quantities: 1 L	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 30 L	Packaging instructions: 855
	Pass.:	Maximum quantity: 1 L	Packaging instructions: 851
	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: E2

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

Product

Point 3

Contained substance

Point	75	2-piperazin-1-iletilamina Reg. no.: 01-2119471486-30-XXXX
Point	30-66-75	4,4'-Isopropilidendifenolo Reg. no.: 01-2119457856-23-XXXX
Point	30-75	ALCHILFENOLO
Point	75	2,4,6-Tri-(dimetilaminometil) fenolo Reg. no.: 01-2119560597-27-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)

4,4'-Isopropilidendifenolo

Reg. no.: 01-2119457856-23-XXXX

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

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 been performed for the following contained substances

Alcol benzilico

4,4'-Isopropilidendifenolo

Formaldehide, polymer with benzenamine, hydrogenated

4,4 Methylenebis (cyclohexylamine)

Phosphoric acid

DRAP284 - EP FIX FAST COMP. B**SECTION 16. Other information**

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

Repr. 1B	Reproductive toxicity, category 1B
Repr. 1A	Reproductive toxicity, category 1A
Acute Tox. 3	Acute toxicity, category 3
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
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 Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, category 1
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic 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
H360Df	May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility.
H360F	May damage fertility.
H360FD	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
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
- 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 BIBLIOGRAPHY1. 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.