

## 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: DRAP092  
Product name: EP FIX HP COMP B

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

Intended use: Part of a structural adhesive

#### 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)  
Italy  
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:

Acute toxicity, category 4	H302	Harmful if swallowed.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2	H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
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.

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### SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / >>

#### 2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>H314</b>	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
<b>H317</b>	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
<b>H412</b>	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

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

**Contains:** Formaldehyde, polymer with benzenamine, hydrogenated  
2-piperazin-1-iletamina  
4,4 Methylenebis (cyclohexylamine)  
Fatty acids, C-18-Unsatd., dimers, oligomeric reacion products with tall-oil fatty acids and triethylenetetramine  
Trietilentetramina

#### 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)
<b>Quartz</b>		
CAS	14808-60-7	<b>Substance with a community workplace exposure limit.</b>
EC	238-878-4	
INDEX		
<b>Alcol benzilico</b>		
CAS	100-51-6	<b>Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Eye Irrit. 2 H319</b>
EC	202-859-9	
INDEX		
Reg. no.	01-2119492630-38-XXXX	
<b>Formaldehde, polymer with benzenamine, hydrogenated</b>		
CAS	135108-88-2	<b>Acute Tox. 4 H302, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Corr. 1C H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412</b>
EC	603-894-6	
INDEX		
Reg. no.	01-2119983522-33-XXXX	

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## SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients ... / &gt;&gt;

**2-piperazin-1-iletilamina**CAS 140-31-8  $3 \leq x < 5$ 

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

**Fatty acids, C-18-Unsatd., dimers, oligomeric reaction products with tall-oil fatty acids and triethylenetetramine**CAS 68082-29-1  $2,5 \leq x < 3$ 

Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Skin Sens. 1A H317, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411

EC 500-191-5

INDEX

**2,4,6-Tri-(dimetilaminometil) fenolo**CAS 90-72-2  $1 \leq x < 3$ 

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

**4,4 Methylenebis (cyclohexylamine)**CAS 1761-71-3  $1 \leq x < 3$ 

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

**C12-C16 Propoxylated ethoxylated alcohol**CAS 68213-24-1  $1 \leq x < 3$ 

Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1

EC

INDEX

**Trietilentetramina**CAS 112-24-3  $0 \leq x < 0,5$ 

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 203-950-6

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Reg. no. 01-2119487919-13-XXXX

**Phosphoric acid**CAS 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.

**Inhalation:** Bring the person concerned to the open air and keep it warm and resting in a position that promotes breathing. Rinse nose and mouth with water. In case of breathing difficulties, properly trained personnel can assist the subject by administering oxygen. In case of respiratory arrest, practice artificial respiration. Consult a doctor.

**Ingestion:** Thoroughly rinse the mouth with water. Never give anything orally to a unconscious person. Do not cause vomiting. In case of vomiting, keep your head down to prevent vomiting from entering your lungs. Consult a doctor immediately.

**Skin contact:** Take off the contaminated clothing immediately and wash the skin with soap and water. Consult a doctor immediately.

**Eye contact:** Remove any contact lenses and keep your eyelids well separated. Rinse

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

immediately and abundantly with water. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor immediately. Continue rinsing.

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

Inhalation: Burns can occur. It can cause damage to mucous membranes of the nose, throat, lungs and bronchial system.

Ingestion: Harmful if ingested. Causes severe burns. It can cause chemical burns in the mouth, esophagus and stomach.

Contact with the skin: Causes severe burns. It can cause an allergic reaction to the skin.

Eye contact: Causes severe eye injury. It can cause chemical burns to the eyes. It can cause permanent injury if you do not immediately practice eye washing.

#### 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

CO<sub>2</sub>, 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.

Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Carbon monoxide (CO). Ammonia or amines.

#### 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.

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

#### 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

### 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
TLV-ACGIH		3				Quarzo alfa (Dir. 2017/2398)
TLV-ACGIH		10				Polveri tot. fraz. respirabile
TLV-ACGIH		0,025				INHAL
						Polveri tot. fraz. inalabile
						RESP
						Quarzo alfa

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## SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / &gt;&gt;

## 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

## 2-piperazin-1-iletilamina

## 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		Chronic	Chronic	Effects on workers			
	Acute	Acute			Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic
	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic
Oral		1,5		0,3				
		mg/kg bw/d		mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation		5,3		0,9		21,4		3,6
		mg/m3		mg/m3		mg/m3		mg/m3
Skin	0,02	10	0,003	1,7	0,04	20	0,006	3,3
	mg/cm2	mg/kg bw/d	mg/cm2	mg/kg bw/d	mg/cm2	mg/kg	mg/cm2	mg/kg
						bw/d		bw/d

## Fatty acids, C-18-Unsatd., dimers, oligomeric reacion products with tall-oil fatty acids and triethylenetetramine

## Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,004	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	424,02	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	43,4	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	3,84	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	86,78	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				0,56				
				mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				0,97				3,9
				mg/m3				mg/m3
Skin				0,56				1,1
				mg/kg bw/d				mg/kg/d

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

#### 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

#### 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		Effects on workers					
	Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic	Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic
	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	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		Effects on workers					
	Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic	Acute	Acute	Chronic	Chronic
	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	systemic	local	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.

Exposure levels must be kept as low as possible to avoid significant build-up in the organism. Manage personal protective equipment so as to guarantee maximum protection (e.g. reduction in replacement times).

##### HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).

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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).

In the presence of risks of exposure to splashes or squirts during work, adequate mouth, nose and eye protection should be used to prevent accidental absorption.

#### 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 available	
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 available	
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available	
Lower inflammability limit	Not available	
Upper inflammability limit	Not available	
Lower explosive limit	Not available	
Upper explosive limit	Not available	
Vapour pressure	Not available	
Vapour density	Not available	
Relative density	1,55 g/cm3	
Solubility	partially soluble in water	
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



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

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EC) : 0,50 % - 7,71 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.

##### 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

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.

#### 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

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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 / m<sup>3</sup> 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](http://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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### Trietilentetramina

Inhalation: May cause respiratory tract irritation.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. Causes burns.

Skin contact: Harmful in contact with skin. Causes burns. May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Contact with eyes: Causes burns.

#### Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

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#### 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: 1554,82 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 Methylenebis (cyclohexylamine)  
LD50 (Oral) 625 mg/kg Rat  
LD50 (Dermal) 2110 mg/kg Rabbit

C12-C16 Propoxylated ethoxylated alcohol  
LD50 (Oral) > 2000 mg/kg Rat, range 2000 - 5000 mg/kg

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

2,4,6-Tri-(dimetilaminometil) fenolo  
LD50 (Oral) 2169 mg/kg

Trietilentetramina  
LD50 (Oral) 1719 mg/kg Rat  
LD50 (Dermal) 1465 mg/kg Rabbit

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  
Atmosphere test: dust / fog  
Exposure time: 4 w  
Number of exhibitions: 6 h  
Method: OECD 412

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#### SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Corrosive for the skin

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.

Alcol benzilico

Species: rabbit

Assessment: no skin irritation

Method: OECD 404

2-piperazin-1-iletilamina

Corrosive to the skin.

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

Corrosive to the skin.

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

Alcol benzilico

Species: rabbit

Evaluation: irritating

Method: OECD 405

Result: irritating to the eyes

2-piperazin-1-iletilamina

Causes serious eye damage.

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

Causes serious eye damage.

4,4 Methylenebis (cyclohexylamine)

Risk of serious eye damage.

Phosphoric acid

Strongly corrosive on the eyes.

#### RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Sensitising for the skin

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

Skin sensitizer.

C12-C16 Propoxylated ethoxylated alcohol

Species: Guinea pig

Result: negative

Method: Guideline 406 for the OECD Test

Skin sensitization

Alcol benzilico

Species: Guinea pig

Method: OECD 406

Result: Not sensitizing.

Species: Guinea pig

Result: does not cause skin sensitization

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4,4 Methylenebis (cyclohexylamine)  
Sensitizing.

#### 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 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

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

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

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May cause damage to organs

#### 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.

Formaldehyde, polymer with benzenamine, hydrogenated

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

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 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

#### 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

Formaldehyde, polymer with benzenamine, hydrogenated

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

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 Methylenebis (cyclohexylamine)

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

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

C12-C16 Propoxylated ethoxylated alcohol

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

Alcol benzilico

LC50 - for Fish

EC50 - for Crustacea

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants

Chronic NOEC for Crustacea

460 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas, OECD 203

230 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna, OECD 202

770 mg/l/72h Selenastrum capricornutum, OECD 201, static test

51 mg/l Daphnia magna, 21 d, OECD 211, semistatic test

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## SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / &gt;&gt;

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 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

C12-C16 Propoxylated ethoxylated alcohol

LC50 - for Fish > 0,1 mg/l/96h *Oncorhynchus mykiss*  
EC50 - for Crustacea > 1 mg/l/48h *Daphnia magna*

Phosphoric acid

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

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

LC50 - for Fish 964 mg/l/96h

Trietilentetramina

LC50 - for Fish 330 mg/l/96h *Piephales promelas*  
EC50 - for Crustacea 31,1 mg/l/48h *Daphnia magna*  
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants 20 mg/l/72h *Scenedesmus 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

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

C12-C16 Propoxylated ethoxylated alcohol

Result: rapidly biodegradable.

Method: 301D OECD Test Guideline

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 Methylenebis (cyclohexylamine)

NOT rapidly degradable

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## SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / &gt;&gt;

C12-C16 Propoxylated ethoxylated alcohol  
Rapidly degradable

2-piperazin-1-iletilamina  
NOT rapidly degradable

**12.3. Bioaccumulative potential**

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 Methylenebis (cyclohexylamine)  
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2,03

2,4,6-Tri-(dimetilaminometil) fenolo  
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -0,66 Log Kow 21,5°C

Trietilentetramina  
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -2,65 Log Kow

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

Trietilentetramina  
The product is partially miscible with water and can spread in the aquatic environment.

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.



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### 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.  
IMDG: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.  
IATA: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.

#### 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

#### 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: 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	2-piperazin-1-ilettilamina Reg. no.: 01-2119471486-30-XXXX
Point	75	2,4,6-Tri-(dimetilaminometil) fenolo Reg. no.: 01-2119560597-27-XXXX
Point	75	Titanium dioxide Reg. no.: 01-2119489379-17

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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  $\geq$  than 0,1%.

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

Formaldehyde, polymer with benzenamine, hydrogenated

Alcol benzilico

4,4 Methylenebis (cyclohexylamine)

Phosphoric acid

**SECTION 16. Other information**

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

<b>Acute Tox. 3</b>	Acute toxicity, category 3
<b>Acute Tox. 4</b>	Acute toxicity, category 4
<b>STOT RE 2</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
<b>Skin Corr. 1B</b>	Skin corrosion, category 1B
<b>Skin Corr. 1C</b>	Skin corrosion, category 1C
<b>Eye Dam. 1</b>	Serious eye damage, category 1
<b>Eye Irrit. 2</b>	Eye irritation, category 2
<b>Skin Irrit. 2</b>	Skin irritation, category 2
<b>Skin Sens. 1</b>	Skin sensitization, category 1
<b>Skin Sens. 1A</b>	Skin sensitization, category 1A
<b>Aquatic Acute 1</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
<b>Aquatic Chronic 2</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
<b>Aquatic Chronic 3</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
<b>H311</b>	Toxic in contact with skin.
<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin.
<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled.
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>H314</b>	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
<b>H318</b>	Causes serious eye damage.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H317</b>	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
<b>H400</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life.
<b>H411</b>	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>H412</b>	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road

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## SECTION 16. Other information ... / &gt;&gt;

- 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).

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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.

**DRAP092 - EP FIX HP COMP B****SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>****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 / 14.