

Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation (EU) 2020/878

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: 0470265P
Product name: SYNTECH PAVISTRONG COMP.B
UFI : 59S0-50UG-2007-VH14

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

Intended use: Two-component chemical-resistant epoxy coating

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: AZICHEM SRL
Full address: Via G. Gentile 16/A
District and Country: 46044 Goito (Mantova) Italia
Tel.: 0376604185
e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: laboratorio@azichem.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to:
Osp. Pediatrico Bambino Gesù ROMA: 06 68593726
Az. Osp. Univ. Foggia FOGGIA: 800183459
Az. Osp. "A. Cardarelli" NAPOLI: 081-5453333
Policlinico "Umberto I" ROMA: 06-49978000
Policlinico "A. Gemelli" ROMA: 06-3054343
Az. Osp. "Careggi" U.O. Tossicologia Medica FIRENZE: 055-7947819
Centro Nazionale di Informazione Tossicologica PAVIA: 0382-24444
Osp. Niguarda Ca' Granda MILANO: 02-66101029
Azienda Ospedaliera Papa Giovanni XXII BERGAMO: 800883300
Azienda Ospedaliera Integrata VERONA: 800011858

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 2020/878.

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:

Flammable liquid, category 2	H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Reproductive toxicity, category 2	H361f	Suspected of damaging fertility.
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 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.

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:

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H361f	Suspected of damaging fertility.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH071	Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Precautionary statements:

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . .

Contains: 4-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL
FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED
M-PHENYLENEBIS (METHYLAMINE)
2,2,4(or 2,4,4)-TRIMETHYLEXAN-1,6-DIAMINE

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%.

The product contains substances with endocrine disrupting properties in concentration $\geq$ 0,1%:

4-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL
SALICYLIC ACID

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)	
BENZYL ALCOHOL			
INDEX	603-057-00-5	19,5 ≤ x < 21	Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H332 LD50 Oral: 1230 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation vapours: 11 mg/l
EC	202-859-9		
CAS	100-51-6		
FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED			
INDEX		19,5 ≤ x < 21	Acute Tox. 3 H301, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Corr. 1C H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412 ATE Oral: 100 mg/kg
EC	603-894-6		
CAS	135108-88-2		
REACH Reg.	01-2119983522-33-XXXX		

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

PROPAN-2-OL

INDEX 603-117-00-0 8,5 ≤ x < 10
EC 200-661-7
CAS 67-63-0

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336

M-PHENYLENEBIS (METHYLAMINE)

INDEX 4,5 ≤ x < 5

Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Skin Corr. 1B H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Sens. 1B H317, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412, EUH071

ATE Oral: 500 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation mists/powders: 1,5 mg/l

EC 216-032-5

CAS 1477-55-0

REACH Reg. 01-2119480150-50-XXXX

4-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL

INDEX 604-090-00-8 4,5 ≤ x < 5

Repr. 2 H361f, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410
M=1

EC 202-679-0

CAS 98-54-4

REACH Reg. 01-2119489419-21-XXXX

2,2,4(or 2,4,4)-TRIMETHYLEXAN-1,6-DIAMINE

INDEX 2 ≤ x < 2,5

Acute Tox. 4 H302, Skin Corr. 1A H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Sens. 1A H317

LD50 Oral: 910 mg/kg

EC 247-063-2

CAS 25513-64-8

REACH Reg. 01-2119560598-25-XXXX

SALICYLIC ACID

INDEX 607-732-00-5 0,89 ≤ x < 1

Repr. 2 H361d, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Dam. 1 H318

LD50 Oral: 891 mg/kg

EC 200-712-3

CAS 69-72-7

REACH Reg. 01-2119486984-17-XXXX

CYCLOHEXANONE

INDEX 606-010-00-7 0,25 ≤ x < 0,3

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335

LD50 Oral: 1890 mg/kg, ATE Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation vapours: 11 mg/l

EC 203-631-1

CAS 108-94-1

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

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

In case of doubt or in the presence of symptoms contact a doctor and show him this document.

In case of more severe symptoms, ask for immediate medical aid.

EYES: Remove, if present, contact lenses if the situation allows you to do so easily. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

SKIN: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water (and soap if possible). Get medical advice/attention. Avoid further contact with contaminated clothing.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor. Rinse your mouth with running water. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical advice/attention.

INHALATION: Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. In the event of respiratory symptoms (coughing, wheezing, breathing difficulty, asthma) keep the victim in a comfortable position for breathing. If necessary administer oxygen. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention.

Rescuer protection

It is good practice for rescuers lending support to a person who has been exposed to a chemical substance or to a mixture to wear personal protective equipment. The nature of such protection depends on the hazard level of the substance or mixture, on the type of exposure and on the extent of the contamination. In the absence of other more specific indications, use of disposable gloves in the event of possible contact with body fluids is recommended. For the type of PPE suitable for the characteristics of the substance or mixture, see section 8.

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

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

DELAYED EFFECTS: Based on the information currently available, there are no known cases of delayed effects following exposure to this product.

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

Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . .

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

Means to have available in the workplace for specific and immediate treatment

Running water for skin and eye wash.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures**5.1. Extinguishing media****SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT**

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

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

Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED

Incomplete combustion can form carbon monoxide. May generate ammonia gas. May generate toxic nitrogen oxide gases. Combustion produces harmful and toxic fumes. Downwind personnel must be evacuated.

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.

Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Use explosion-proof equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site.

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**

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or

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

smoke during use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

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. Store in a cool and well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection**8.1. Control parameters**

Regulatory references:

BGR	България	НАРЕДБА № 13 ОТ 30 ДЕКЕМВРИ 2003 Г. ЗА ЗАЩИТА НА РАБОТЕЩИТЕ ОТ РИСКОВЕ, СВЪРЗАНИ С ЕКСПОЗИЦИЯ НА ХИМИЧНИ АГЕНТИ ПРИ РАБОТА (изм. ДВ. бр.28 от 2 Април 2024г.)
DEU	Deutschland	WirkungDosisNOAELMAK-und BAT-Werte-Liste 2024 Ständige Senatskommission zur Prüfung gesundheitsschädlicher Arbeitsstoffe
ESP	España	Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2024
FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en FranceDécret n° 2021-1849 du 28 décembre 2021
GRC	Ελλάδα	Π.Δ. 26/2020 (ΦΕΚ 50/Α' 6.3.2020) Εναρμόνιση της ελληνικής νομοθεσίας προς τις διατάξεις των οδηγιών 2017/2398/ΕΕ, 2019/130/ΕΕ και 2019/983/ΕΕ «για την τροποποίηση της οδηγίας 2004/37/ΕΚ "σχετικά με την προστασία των εργαζομένων από τους κινδύνους που συνδέονται με την έκθεση σε καρκινογόνους ή μεταλλαξιγόνους παράγοντες κατά την εργασία"»
HUN	Magyarország	Az innovációért és technológiáért felelős miniszter 5/2020. (II. 6.) ITM rendelete a kémiai kóroki tényezők hatásának kitett munkavállalók egészségének és biztonságának védelméről
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
PRT	Portugal	Decreto-Lei n.º 102/2024, de 4 de dezembro. Sumário: Transpõe para a ordem jurídica interna a Diretiva (UE) 2022/431, relativa à proteção dos trabalhadores contra riscos ligados à exposição a agentes cancerígenos ou mutagénicos e procede à quarta alteração
POL	Polska	ROZPORZĄDZENIE MINISTRA RODZINY, PRACY I POLITYKI SPOŁECZNEJ z dnia 24 czerwca 2024 r. zmieniające rozporządzenie w sprawie najwyższych dopuszczalnych stężeń i natężeń czynników szkodliwych dla zdrowia w środowisku pracy
ROU	România	HOTĂRÂRE nr. 179 din 28 februarie 2024 pentru modificarea și completarea Hotărârii Guvernului nr. 1.093/2006 privind stabilirea cerințelor minime de securitate și sănătate pentru protecția lucrătorilor împotriva riscurilor legate de expunerea la agenți ca
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2022/431; 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.
	ACGIH	ACGIH 2025

BENZYL ALCOHOL**Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	5				
AGW	DEU	22	5	44	10	SKIN 11
MAK	DEU	22	5	44	10	SKIN
NDS/NDSch	POL	240				

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

CYCLOHEXANONE

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	40,8	10	81,6	20	SKIN
AGW	DEU	80	20	80	20	SKIN
VLA	ESP	41	10	82	20	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	40,8	10	81,6	20	
TLV	GRC	200	50	400	100	
AK	HUN	40,8	10	81,6	20	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	40,8	10	81,6	20	SKIN
VLE	PRT	40,8	10	81,6	20	SKIN
NDS/NDSch	POL	40		80		SKIN
TLV	ROU	40,8	10	81,6	20	SKIN
WEL	GBR	41	10	82	20	SKIN
OEL	EU	40,8	10	81,6	20	SKIN
ACGIH		80	20	201	50	SKIN

M-PHENYLENEBIS (METHYLAMINE)

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLEP	FRA			0,1		
ACGIH				0,018 (C)		SKIN

PROPAN-2-OL

Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV	BGR	980		1225		
AGW	DEU	500	200	1000	400	
MAK	DEU	500	200	1000	400	
VLA	ESP	500	200	1000	400	
VLEP	FRA			980	400	
TLV	GRC	980	400	1225	500	
AK	HUN	500	200	1000	400	SKIN
NDS/NDSch	POL	900		1200		SKIN
TLV	ROU	200	81	500	203	
WEL	GBR	999	400	1250	500	
ACGIH		492	200	983	400	

FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,015	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,002	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	15	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	1,5	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water, intermittent release	0,15	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	1,9	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	1,8	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		HIGH		HIGH				
Inhalation	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	2 mg/m3	HIGH	0,2 mg/m3
Skin	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	6 mg/kg bw/d	HIGH	2 mg/kg bw/d

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

2,2,4(or 2,4,4)-TRIMETHYLEXAN-1,6-DIAMINE

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,102	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,01	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,622	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,062	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water, intermittent release	0,315	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	72	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	10	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				0,05 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation					HIGH		HIGH	
Skin					HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH

SALICYLIC ACID

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,2	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,02	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	1,42	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,142	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water, intermittent release	1	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	162	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,166	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		4 mg/kg bw/d		1 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				4 mg/m3			5 mg/m3	5 mg/m3
Skin				1 mg/kg bw/d				2,3 mg/kg bw/d

4-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,01	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,001	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,27	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,027	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water, intermittent release	0,048	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	1,5	mg/l
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)	46,67	mg/kg
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,25	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				0,026 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation		LOW		0,09 mg/m3		LOW		0,5 mg/m3
Skin	MED		MED	0,026 mg/kg bw/d	MED	MED	MED	0,071 mg/kg bw/d

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 ; LOW = low hazard

; MED = medium hazard ; HIGH = high hazard.

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

8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

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.

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material (see standard EN 374): compatibility, degradation, permeability time. 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.

Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN ISO 16321).

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

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. 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).

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.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	liquid	
Colour	orange	
Odour	characteristic	
Melting point / freezing point	not available	
Initial boiling point	78 °C	
Flammability	not available	
Lower explosive limit	not available	
Upper explosive limit	not available	
Flash point	15 °C	
Auto-ignition temperature	not available	
Decomposition temperature	not available	
pH	not available	
Kinematic viscosity	20,5	Temperature: 40 °C
Solubility	insoluble in water	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not available	
Vapour pressure	not available	
Density and/or relative density	1,3 g/cm ³	
Relative vapour density	not available	
Particle characteristics	not applicable	

9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

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

Information not available

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EU)	30,27 %	-	393,51	g/litre
VOC (volatile carbon)	21,72 %	-	282,42	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.

BENZYL ALCOHOL

Decomposes at temperatures above 870°C/1598°F. Possibility of explosion.

CYCLOHEXANONE

Attacks various types of plastic materials.

May condense under the effect of heat to form resinous compounds.

10.2. Chemical stability

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

BENZYL ALCOHOL

May react dangerously with: hydrobromic acid, iron, oxidising agents, sulphuric acid. Risk of explosion on contact with: phosphorus trichloride.

CYCLOHEXANONE

Risk of explosion on contact with: hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, heat, mineral acids. May react violently with: oxidising agents. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

2,2,4(or 2,4,4)-TRIMETHYLEXAN-1,6-DIAMINE

Vigorous reaction to contact with acids. Reacts violently with: strong oxidants.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

BENZYL ALCOHOL

Avoid exposure to: air, sources of heat, naked flames.

CYCLOHEXANONE

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames.

2,2,4(or 2,4,4)-TRIMETHYLEXAN-1,6-DIAMINE

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Not smoking.

10.5. Incompatible materials**BENZYL ALCOHOL**

Incompatible with: sulphuric acid, oxidising substances, aluminium.

2,2,4(or 2,4,4)-TRIMETHYLEXAN-1,6-DIAMINE

Strong acids, strong oxidizing agents

4-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL

Acids, Oxidizing agents

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED

Decomposition products nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity ... / >>

2,2,4(or 2,4,4)-TRIMETHYLEXAN-1,6-DIAMINE
Ammonia

4-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL
Phenol; olefins

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.

It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

SALICYLIC ACID

Following oral administration it is rapidly absorbed (Rainsford et al., 1980).

It is distributed in all tissues. The highest concentrations occur in the liver and urine and 50-80% in plasma bound to albumin and other proteins. It is found in the placenta and passes rapidly to the fetus (SCCNFP, 2001).

The main metabolites are salicyluric acid (75%) and salicyl-glucuronic acid (5%) and hydroxylated metabolites (< 1%) (SCCNFP, 2001).

These metabolites and unchanged salicylic acid (10%) are eliminated almost exclusively in the urine. Less than 1% is found in bile, feces and exhaled (SCCNFP, 2001).

The substance is rapidly absorbed by the skin. Absorption is strictly dependent on the composition, pH and application conditions (single, repeated dose, occlusion) (SCCNFP, 2001).

In infants and children, it is rapidly absorbed through the skin with a greater risk of toxic effects.

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 - mists / powders) of the mixture:	> 5 mg/l
ATE (Inhalation - vapours) of the mixture:	> 20 mg/l
ATE (Oral) of the mixture:	416,98 mg/kg
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)

Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

BENZYL ALCOHOL

LD50 (Dermal):	2000 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	1230 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	> 4,1 mg/l/4h Rat
ATE (Inhalation vapours):	11 mg/l estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP (figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)

FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED

ATE (Oral):	100 mg/kg estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP (figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)
-------------	--

Method: OECD 453

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat

Routes of exposure: oral

Results: LD50 > 50 - < 300 mg/kg

Method: Equivalent or similar to 40CFR Part 158 Series 81-2, EPA

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

Species: rabbit
Routes of exposure: dermal
Results: LD50 > 1000 mg/kg

PROPAN-2-OL
LD50 (Dermal): 12800 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Oral): 4710 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 72,6 mg/l/4h Rat

M-PHENYLENEBIS (METHYLAMINE)
LD50 (Dermal): 3100 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Oral): > 200 mg/kg Rat - Sprague-Dawley
ATE (Oral): 500 mg/kg estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP
(figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)
LC50 (Inhalation mists/powders): 1,34 mg/l

4-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL
LD50 (Oral): > 2000 mg/kg Rat (OECD 401)
Method: OECD 401
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley; male/female)
Routes of exposure: oral
Results: LD50 > 2000 mg/kg body weight

Based on the weight of evidence of available data determined by expert judgment, the substance is not classified for the hazard class of acute inhalation and dermal toxicity

2,2,4(or 2,4,4)-TRIMETHYLEXAN-1,6-DIAMINE
LD50 (Oral): 910 mg/kg Rat (Report di studio (1965))
Method: Study Report (1965)
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male)
Routes of exposure: oral
Results: LD50 = 910 mg/kg body weight

Based on the weight of evidence of available data determined by expert judgment, the substance is not classified for the hazard class of acute inhalation and dermal toxicity.

SALICYLIC ACID
LD50 (Dermal): > 2000 mg/kg Rat (OECD 402)
LD50 (Oral): 891 mg/kg Rat (equivalente o similare a OECD 401)
Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 401
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: Rat (male)
Routes of exposure: oral
Results: LD50 = 891 mg/kg body weight

Based on the weight of evidence of available data determined by expert judgment, the substance is not classified for the acute inhalation toxicity hazard class.

Method: OECD 402
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: rat (Wistar, male/female)
Routes of exposure: dermal
Results: LD50 > 2000 mg/kg body weight

CYCLOHEXANONE
LD50 (Oral): 1890 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): > 6,2 mg/l/4h Rat

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

Corrosive for the skin

FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED

Method: U.S. Department of Transportation

Reliability (Klimisch score):2

Species: rabbit

Results: corrosive to skin, cat. 1C

4-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL

Method: OECD 404

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)

Routes of exposure: dermal

Results: irritating

2,2,4(or 2,4,4)-TRIMETHYLEXAN-1,6-DIAMINE

Method: OECD 404

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)

Routes of exposure: dermal

Results: corrosive

SALICYLIC ACID

Method: OECD 404

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)

Routes of exposure: dermal

Results: non-irritating

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye damage

FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED

Based on the weight of evidence of available data determined by expert judgment, the substance is classified as corrosive to the eyes, cat. 1.

4-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 405

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)

Routes of exposure: ocular

Results: corrosive

2,2,4(or 2,4,4)-TRIMETHYLEXAN-1,6-DIAMINE

Method: OECD 405

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rabbit (Small white Russian, Chbb-SPF)

Routes of exposure: ocular

Results: corrosive

SALICYLIC ACID

Bibliographic reference: Journal of Toxicological Sciences, 16, 111-130

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: rabbit

Routes of exposure: ocular

Results: Causes serious eye damage

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Sensitising for the skin

2,2,4(or 2,4,4)-TRIMETHYLEXAN-1,6-DIAMINE

Method: OECD 405

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rabbit (Small white Russian, Chbb-SPF)

Routes of exposure: ocular

Results: corrosive

Respiratory sensitization

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED

Based on the weight of evidence of available data determined by expert judgment, the substance is classified as a skin sensitizer.

Skin sensitization

4-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL

Method: OECD 406

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: Guinea pig (Dunkin Hartley, Pirbright White; male)

Routes of exposure: dermal

Results: non-sensitizing

SALICYLIC ACID

Method: OECD 429

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: mouse (CBA)

Routes of exposure: dermal

Results: non-sensitizing

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED

Method: OECD 476 - in vitro test

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: S. typhimurium; E. coli

Results: negative with and without metabolic activation

4-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 471

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: S. typhimurium, E. coli

Results: negative with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD 474

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: mouse (CD-1; male/female)

Routes of exposure: oral

Results: negative

2,2,4(or 2,4,4)-TRIMETHYLEXAN-1,6-DIAMINE

Method: OECD 473- In vitro test

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO)

Results: negative with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD 475

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: Chinese hamster (Han-Chinese; male/female)

Routes of exposure: intraperitoneal

Results: negative

SALICYLIC ACID

Method: OECD 476 - In vitro test

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: L5178Y murine lymphoma cells

Results: negative with and without metabolic activation

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 475

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: mouse (Swiss; male)

Routes of exposure: oral

Results: negative

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>**FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED**

Based on available data, the substance does not have carcinogenic effects and is not classified under the CLP hazard class of carcinogenicity.

4-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL

Based on available data, the substance does not have carcinogenic effects and is not classified under the CLP hazard class of carcinogenicity.

2,2,4(or 2,4,4)-TRIMETHYLEXAN-1,6-DIAMINE

Based on available data, the substance does not have carcinogenic effects and is not classified under the CLP hazard class of carcinogenicity.

SALICYLIC ACID

Based on available data, the substance does not have carcinogenic effects and is not classified under the CLP hazard class of carcinogenicity.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Suspected of damaging fertility

4-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL

Based on available data, the substance has reproductive toxicity effects [Suspected of harming fertility] and is classified under the relevant CLP hazard class.

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility**FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED**

Method: OECD 421

Reliability (Klimisch score):1

Species: rat

Routes of exposure: oral

Results: NOAEL > 280 mg/kg. No adverse effects

2,2,4(or 2,4,4)-TRIMETHYLEXAN-1,6-DIAMINE

Method: OECD 416

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (Wistar; male/female)

Routes of exposure: oral

Results: negative. NOAEL (P0) = 10 mg/kg body weight/day; NOAEL (F1) = 10 mg/kg body weight/day; NOAEL (F2) = 10 mg/kg body weight/day

SALICYLIC ACID

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 416

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: (Osborne-Mendel; male/female)

Routes of exposure: oral

Results: negative. NOAEL (reproduction) = 250 mg/kg body weight/day; NOAEL (development): 75 mg/kg body weight/day

Adverse effects on development of the offspring**FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED**

Method: OECD 414

Reliability (Klimisch score):1

Species: rat

Routes of exposure: oral

Results: NOAEL > 280 mg/kg. No adverse effects

2,2,4(or 2,4,4)-TRIMETHYLEXAN-1,6-DIAMINE

Method: OECD 416

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (Wistar)

Routes of exposure: oral

Results: negative. NOAEL (maternal) = 10 mg/kg body weight/day; NOAEL (fetus) = 10 mg/kg body weight/day

SALICYLIC ACID

Method: ICH Topic S 5(R2)

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)

Routes of exposure: oral

Results: negative. NOAEL (maternal): 125 mg/kg body weight/day; NOAEL (malformations): 350 mg/kg body weight/day; NOAEL

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

(development): 250 mg/kg body weight/day.

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED

Based on available data, the substance does not present specific target organ toxicity effects for single exposure and is not classified under the relevant CLP hazard class.

4-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL

Based on available data, the substance does not present specific target organ toxicity effects for single exposure and is not classified under the relevant CLP hazard class.

2,2,4(or 2,4,4)-TRIMETHYLEXAN-1,6-DIAMINE

Based on available data, the substance does not present specific target organ toxicity effects for single exposure and is not classified under the relevant CLP hazard class.

SALICYLIC ACID

Based on available data, the substance does not present specific target organ toxicity effects for single exposure and is not classified under the relevant CLP hazard class.

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

May cause damage to organs

FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED

Method: OECD 407

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat

Routes of exposure: oral

Results: Treatment-related effects observed at the high and intermediate dose groups, particularly in the kidney, were considered adverse and represent the potential of the test substance to cause serious harm to health.

NOAEL = 15 mg/kg

4-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL

Method: OECD 422

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley; male/female)

Routes of exposure: oral

Results: negative. NOAEL = 60 mg/kg body weight/day

2,2,4(or 2,4,4)-TRIMETHYLEXAN-1,6-DIAMINE

Based on available data, the substance does not present specific target organ toxicity effects upon repeated exposure and is not classified under the relevant CLP hazard class.

SALICYLIC ACID

Reference: Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology 5: 576-687

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: dog (Beagle; male/female)

Routes of exposure: oral

Results: negative. NOAEL = 50 mg/kg body weight

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 412

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: Rat (Alderley Park; female)

Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapour)

Results: negative. NOEC = 635 mg/m³ air

Target organs

FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED
kidney

Route of exposure

FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED
Oral

ASPIRATION HAZARD

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED
There are no data available on the danger in case of aspiration.

4-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL
There are no data available on the danger in case of aspiration.

2,2,4(or 2,4,4)-TRIMETHYLEXAN-1,6-DIAMINE
There are no data available on the danger in case of aspiration.

SALICYLIC ACID
There are no data available on the danger in case of aspiration.

11.2. Information on other hazards

Based on the available data, the product contains the following endocrine disruptors in concentrations of 0.1% or greater by weight that may have endocrine disrupting effects on humans and cause adverse effects on the exposed individual or his or her progeny:
SALICYLIC ACID

SECTION 12. Ecological information

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

12.1. Toxicity

FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED

LC50 - for Fish	63 mg/l/96h <i>Poecilia reticulata</i> (OECD 203)
EC50 - for Crustacea	15,4 mg/l/48h <i>Daphnia magna</i> (OECD 202)
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	43,94 mg/l/72h <i>Desmodesmus subspicatus</i> (EU C.3)
EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants	1,2 mg/l/72h <i>Desmodesmus subspicatus</i> (EU C.3)

M-PHENYLENEBIS (METHYLAMINE)

LC50 - for Fish	87,6 mg/l/96h <i>Oryzias latipes</i>
EC50 - for Crustacea	15,2 mg/l/48h <i>Daphnia magna</i>
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	20,3 mg/l/72h <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>

4-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL

LC50 - for Fish	> 1 mg/l/96h <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> (OECD 203)
EC50 - for Crustacea	4,8 mg/l/48h <i>Daphnia magna</i> (OECD 202)
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	14 mg/l/72h <i>Raphidocelis subcapitata</i> (OECD 201)
Chronic NOEC for Fish	0,01 mg/l/128d <i>Pimephales promelas</i> (equivalente o similare a OECD 210)
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	0,32 mg/l/72h <i>Raphidocelis subcapitata</i> (OECD 201)

2,2,4(or 2,4,4)-TRIMETHYLEXAN-1,6-DIAMINE

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	43,5 mg/l/72h <i>Raphidocelis subcapitata</i> (OECD 201)
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	1,02 mg/l/21d <i>Daphnia magna</i> (OECD 211)
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	16 mg/l/72h <i>Raphidocelis subcapitata</i> (OECD 201)
LC50 - Fish: 174 mg/l, <i>Leuciscus idus</i> (DIN 38412 part 15)	
EC50 - Crustaceans: 31.5 mg/l, <i>Daphnia magna</i> (DIN 38412 part 11)	
NOEC Chronic Fish: >= 10.9 mg/l, <i>Danio rerio</i> (OECD 210)	

SALICYLIC ACID

LC50 - for Fish	1370 mg/l/96h <i>Pimephales promelas</i> (equivalente o similare a OECD 203, struttura analoga)
EC50 - for Crustacea	870 mg/l/48h <i>Daphnia magna</i> (equivalente o similare a OECD 202)
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 100 mg/l/72h <i>Desmodesmus subspicatus</i> (OECD 201)
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	10 mg/l/21 giorni <i>Daphnia magna</i> (OECD 202)
EC50 - Toxicity to microorganisms: 380 mg/l/16h <i>Pseudomonas putida</i> (Draft of norm ISO/CD 10712 (1990-10-10))	

12.2. Persistence and degradability

BENZYL ALCOHOL
Rapidly degradable

SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED
NOT rapidly degradable 0% in 28d (Japanese Industrial Standard.)

PROPAN-2-OL
Rapidly degradable

M-PHENYLENEBIS (METHYLAMINE)
Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l
Rapidly degradable

4-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL
Rapidly degradable 60% in 28 giorni (OECD 301 F)

2,2,4(or 2,4,4)-TRIMETHYLEXAN-1,6-DIAMINE
NOT rapidly degradable 7% in 28 giorni (EU C.4-A)

SALICYLIC ACID
Rapidly degradable > 90% in 14 giorni (EU Method C.9)

CYCLOHEXANONE
Solubility in water 0,1 - 100 mg/l
Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

BENZYL ALCOHOL
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1,1

FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2,68 Log Kow T = 21 °C; pH = 12,5 (EU A.8)

PROPAN-2-OL
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,05

M-PHENYLENEBIS (METHYLAMINE)
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,18

4-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 3 Log Kow T = 23 °C; pH = 5,7 (OECD 117)

2,2,4(or 2,4,4)-TRIMETHYLEXAN-1,6-DIAMINE
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -0,3 Log Kow T = 25 °C, pH = 7,5 (OECD 117)

CYCLOHEXANONE
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0,86

12.4. Mobility in soil

4-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL
Partition coefficient: soil/water 3,1 (report di studio 2010)

2,2,4(or 2,4,4)-TRIMETHYLEXAN-1,6-DIAMINE
Partition coefficient: soil/water 1,4 T = 25 °C, pH = 7 ((Q)SAR)

SALICYLIC ACID
The value of Koc = 404 indicates moderate mobility in the soil for salicylic acid (HSDB, 2019).
The value of Henry's constant indicates little volatilization from water and moist soil (HSDB, 2019).
It does not volatilize from dry soils (HSDB, 2019).
Based on the pKa value, it exists predominantly in anionic dissociated form and does not significantly adsorb to neutral organic and earthy components of soils and sediments (HSDB, 2019).

CYCLOHEXANONE
Partition coefficient: soil/water 1,18

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on the available data, the product contains the following endocrine disruptors in concentrations of 0.1% or greater by weight that may have endocrine disrupting effects on the environment and on animal species causing adverse effects on the exposed organisms or on their progeny:

4-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL

12.7. 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.

The management of waste arising from the use or dispersal of this product must be organised in accordance with occupational safety regulations. See section 8 for possible need for PPE.

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 or ID number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: UN 3469

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: PAINT, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE

IMDG: PAINT, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE

IATA: PAINT, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID: Class: 3 Label: 3 (8)

IMDG: Class: 3 Label: 3 (8)

IATA: Class: 3 Label: 3 (8)



14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: III

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: Environmentally Hazardous

IMDG: Marine Pollutant

IATA: NO



For Air transport, environmentally hazardous mark is only mandatory for UN 3077 and UN 3082.

SECTION 14. Transport information ... / >>

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 38	Limited Quantities: 5 L	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
IMDG:	Special provision: 163, 367	Limited Quantities: 5 L	
IATA:	EMS: F-E, S-C	Maximum quantity: 60 L	Packaging instructions: 365
	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 5 L	Packaging instructions: 354
	Passengers:	A3, A72, A192, A803	
	Special provision:		

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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/EU: P5c-E2

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

Product

Point 3 - 40

Contained substance

Point 75

Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 - on the marketing and use of explosives precursors
not applicable

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

4-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL

REACH Reg.: 01-2119489419-21-XXXX

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to Regulation (EU) 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Healthcare controls

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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

SECTION 16. Other information

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

Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
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. 1A	Skin corrosion, category 1A
Skin Corr. 1B	Skin corrosion, category 1B
Skin Corr. 1C	Skin corrosion, category 1C

SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, category 1
Skin Sens. 1A	Skin sensitization, category 1A
Skin Sens. 1B	Skin sensitization, category 1B
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
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H361f	Suspected of damaging fertility.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
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.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
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.
EUH071	Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: Regulation (EC) 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: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PMT: Persistent, mobile and toxic
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 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: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulative
- vPvM: Very persistent and very mobile
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (II Annex of REACH Regulation)

SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

4. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) 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) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
16. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
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18. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)
19. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/1182 (XV Atp. CLP)
20. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/643 (XVI Atp. CLP)
21. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/849 (XVII Atp. CLP)
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- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION

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

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

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

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

02 / 03 / 04 / 09 / 11 / 12 / 13 / 14 / 15.