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:	**0470212P**
Product name	**SYNTECH ACID RESISTANT COMP.B**
UFI :	**KNP0-G0F5-J00V-CWY4**

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.
Acute toxicity, category 4	H302	Harmful if swallowed.
Skin corrosion, category 1B	H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Serious eye damage, category 1	H318	Causes serious eye damage.
Skin sensitization, category 1	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2	H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:

SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / >>

Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
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:
M-PHENYLENEBIS (METHYLAMINE)
FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, reaction products with ethylenediamine
BENZYL ALCOHOL

2.3. Other hazards

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

The product contains substances with endocrine disrupting properties in concentration ≥ 0,1%:
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*	24 ≤ x < 25,5	**Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H332**
EC	*202-859-9*		**LD50 Oral: 1230 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation vapours: 11 mg/l**
CAS	*100-51-6*		
PROPAN-2-OL			
INDEX	*603-117-00-0*	13,5 ≤ x < 15	**Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336**
EC	*200-661-7*		
CAS	*67-63-0*		
Formaldehyde, oligomeric reaction products with phenol and m-phenylenebis(methylamine)			
INDEX		13,5 ≤ x < 15	**Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=1**
EC	*500-137-0*		
CAS	*57214-10-5*		
FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED			
INDEX		8,5 ≤ x < 10	**Acute Tox. 3 H301, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Corr. 1C H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412**
EC	*603-894-6*		**ATE Oral: 100 mg/kg**
CAS	*135108-88-2*		
REACH Reg.	*01-2119983522-33-XXXX*		
M-PHENYLENEBIS (METHYLAMINE)			
INDEX		9 ≤ x < 10,5	**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**
EC	*216-032-5*		**ATE Oral: 500 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation mists/powders: 1,5 mg/l**
CAS	*1477-55-0*		
REACH Reg.	*01-2119480150-50-XXXX*		

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

4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, reaction products with ethylenediamine

INDEX		4,5 ≤ x < 5	**Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=1**
EC	*500-253-1*		**ATE Oral: 500 mg/kg**
CAS	*72480-18-3*		
REACH Reg.	*01-2120766318- 46-XXXX*		

CYCLOHEXANONE

INDEX	*606-010-00-7*	0,45 ≤ x < 0,5	**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**
EC	*203-631-1*		**LD50 Oral: 1890 mg/kg, ATE Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, ATE Inhalation vapours: 11 mg/l**
CAS	*108-94-1*		

SALICYLIC ACID

INDEX	*607-732-00-5*	0,45 ≤ x < 0,5	**Repr. 2 H361d, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Dam. 1 H318**
EC	*200-712-3*		**LD50 Oral: 891 mg/kg**
CAS	*69-72-7*		
REACH Reg.	*01-2119486984-17-XXXX*		

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 / . . .

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.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures ... / >>

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 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 şi completarea Hotărârii Guvernului nr. 1.093/2006 privind stabilirea cerinţelor minime de securitate şi sănătate pentru protecţia lucrătorilor împotriva riscurilor legate de expunerea la agenţi 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				

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

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

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

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

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

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

Legend:
(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

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

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.

8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.
When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.
Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.
Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.
HAND PROTECTION
Protect hands with category III work gloves.
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	80	°C	
Flammability	flammable liquid		
Lower explosive limit	not available		
Upper explosive limit	not available		
Flash point	16	°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/cm3	
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)	40,46 %	-	525,98	g/litre
VOC (volatile carbon)	28,74 %	-	373,65	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.

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.

10.5. Incompatible materials

BENZYL ALCOHOL
Incompatible with: sulphuric acid,oxidising substances,aluminium.

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 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,

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

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:	659,06 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)

PROPAN-2-OL

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

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

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

4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, reaction products with ethylenediamine

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)

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

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

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

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

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

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.

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

Respiratory sensitization

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

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

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

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

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.

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

Does not meet the classification criteria for this 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

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

SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / >>

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 (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.

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

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

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

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

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.

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

M-PHENYLENEBIS (METHYLAMINE)

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

SALICYLIC ACID

LC50 - for Fish	1370 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas (equivalente o similare a OECD 203, struttura analoga)
EC50 - for Crustacea	870 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna (equivalente o similare a OECD 202)
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 100 mg/l/72h Desmodesmus subspicatus (OECD 201)
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	10 mg/l/21 giorni Daphnia magna (OECD 202)

EC50 - Toxicity to microorganisms: 380 mg/l/16h Pseudomonas putida (Draft of norm ISO/CD 10712 (1990-10-10))

12.2. Persistence and degradability

BENZYL ALCOHOL
Rapidly degradable

PROPAN-2-OL
Rapidly degradable

FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED

NOT rapidly degradable	0% in 28d (Japanese Industrial Standard.)

M-PHENYLENEBIS (METHYLAMINE)

Solubility in water	1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

CYCLOHEXANONE

Solubility in water	0,1 - 100 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

SALICYLIC ACID

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

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

BENZYL ALCOHOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	1,1

PROPAN-2-OL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	0,05

FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED

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

M-PHENYLENEBIS (METHYLAMINE)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	0,18

SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>

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

12.4. Mobility in soil

CYCLOHEXANONE
Partition coefficient: soil/water 1,18

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).

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with environmental effects under evaluation.

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

SECTION 14. Transport information ... / >>

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: II

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.

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 338 Special provision: 163, 367	Limited Quantities: 1 L	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
IMDG:	EMS: F-E, S-C	Limited Quantities: 1 L	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 5 L	Packaging instructions: 363
	Passengers:	Maximum quantity: 1 L	Packaging instructions: 352
	Special provision:	A3, A72, A192, A803	

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)

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

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

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

None

SECTION 15. Regulatory information ... / >>

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. 1B	Skin corrosion, category 1B
Skin Corr. 1C	Skin corrosion, category 1C
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, category 1
Skin Sens. 1B	Skin sensitization, category 1B
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
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.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
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

SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

- 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

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2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (II Annex of REACH Regulation)
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)
17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
18. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)
19. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/1182 (XV Atp. CLP)
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21. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/849 (XVII Atp. CLP)
22. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2022/692 (XVIII Atp. CLP)
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- 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.

SECTION 16. Other information ... / >>

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

CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION
Chemical and physical hazards: Product classification derives from criteria established by the CLP Regulation, Annex I, Part 2. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.
Health hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 3, unless determined otherwise in Section 11.
Environmental hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 4, unless determined otherwise in Section 12.

Changes to previous review:
The following sections were modified:
03 / 04 / 09 / 11 / 12 / 13 / 14 / 15.