Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2015/830

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code:	**C-PREG 400**
Product name	**C-PREG 400**

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

Intended use	**Manufacturing of composite materials**

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name	**NANO TECH S.P.A. – Nano Carbon Technologies**
Full address	**Zona Industriale Campolungo, 105**
District and Country	**63100 Ascoli Piceno (AP)** **Italy** **tel. (+39) 345 263 2281** **fax (+39) 071 720 2665**
e-mail address of the competent person	**a.giovannelli@italnanotech.com**
responsible for the Safety Data Sheet	**safety@italnanotech.com**

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to
Centro Antiveleni di Bergamo 800883300 (Azienda Ospedaliera Papa Giovanni XXII)
Centro Antiveleni di Firenze 0557947819 (Az. Osp. "Careggi" U.O. Tossicologia Medica)
Centro Antiveleni di Foggia 80018345 (Az. Osp. Univ. Foggia)
Centro Antiveleni di Milano 0266101029 (Osp. Niguarda Ca' Granda)
Centro Antiveleni di Napoli 0817472870 (Az. Osp. "A. Cardarelli")
Centro Antiveleni di Pavia 038224444 (CAV Centro Nazionale di Informazione Tossicologica)
Centro Antiveleni di Roma 063054343 (CAV Policlinico "A. Gemelli")
Centro Antiveleni di Roma 0649978000 (CAV Policlinico "Umberto I")
Centro Antiveleni di Roma 06 68593726 (CAV "
Osp. Pediatrico Bambino Gesù"
Dip. Emergenza e Accettazione DEA)

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is not classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP).
However, since the product contains hazardous substances in concentrations such as to be declared in section no. 3, it requires a safety data sheet with appropriate information, compliant to (EU) Regulation 2015/830.
Hazard classification and indication:

2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:	--
Signal words:	--
Hazard statements:	
EUH210	Safety data sheet available on request.
Precautionary statements:	--

2.3. Other hazards

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

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
Divinylbenzene CAS 1321-74-0 EC 215-325-5 INDEX -	1,5 ≤ x < 2	Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335
Reg. No. Not present for quantities ≤ 1 ton / year (Art. 6 REACH)		
Toluene (impurity) CAS 108-88-3 EC 203-625-9 INDEX 601-021-00-3	0,0026 ≤ x < 0,0032	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Repr. 2 H361d, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336

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

Toluene is present in the matrix (CAS 108-88-3). It is an impurity present in raw materials. The data reported in section 3.2 refers to the average range present in the product (analytical method: CNR IRSA 23b Q64 V. 3 1990 + EPA 8260C 2006).

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES:	Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.
SKIN:	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash immediately with plenty of water. If irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.
INHALATION:	Remove to open air. In the event of breathing difficulties, get medical advice/attention immediately.
INGESTION:	Get medical advice/attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person, unless authorized by a doctor.

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

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

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

Information not available

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
The extinguishing equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and water spray.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
None in particular.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

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

If there are no contraindications, spray powder with water to prevent the formation of dust.
Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

6.2. Environmental precautions

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

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product and place it in containers for recovery or disposal. If there are no contraindications, use jets of water to eliminate product residues.
Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Before handling the product, consult all the other sections of this material safety data sheet. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove any contaminated clothes and personal protective equipment before entering places in which people eat.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
EU	OEL EU	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 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2018

Toluene (impurity)
Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h mg/m3	ppm	STEL/15min mg/m3	ppm	
WEL	GBR	191	50	384	100	
VLEP	ITA	192	50			SKIN
OEL	EU	192	50	384	100	
TLV-ACGIH		75,4	20			

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

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.

HAND PROTECTION
Always use protective gloves when handling the product.
Recommended glove material: Butyl rubber protective gloves
Material thickness:> 0.5 mm
Permeation time:> 480 min
Recommended glove material: Protective gloves made of nitrile rubber
Material thickness:> 0.4 mm
Permeation time: 10 - 30 min
Please observe the instructions regarding permeability and breakthrough time which are provided by the glove supplier. Also take into consideration the specific local conditions in which the product is used, such as the danger of cuts, abrasion and the duration of the contact. It must be taken into account that, in practice, in the face of the many factors of influence (for example temperature), the duration of daily use of a protective glove resistant to chemical substances can be considerably lower than the permeation time detected by the tests.

SKIN PROTECTION
Wear category I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Regulation 2016/425 and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

EYE PROTECTION
Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
If an inhalation exposure above the professional limit value cannot be excluded, an appropriate respiratory protection system should be used.
Suggested breathing apparatus:
Respiratory device with full face mask, in compliance with standards recognized as EN 136.
Recommended filter type: ABEK gas filter (certain gases and anorganic and organic acid vapors; ammonia / amines), in accordance with standards recognized as EN 14387.
In case of exposure to fog, spray or aerosol, wear an adequate protective breathing system and protective clothing.
Suggested breathing apparatus:
Respiratory device with full face mask, in compliance with standards recognized as EN 136.
Recommended filter type: Combined filter ABEK-P2 (certain gases and anorganic and organic acid vapors; ammonia / amines; particles), in accordance with standards recognized as EN 14387
Observe the time limit for use for breathing apparatus as well as the indications of the relevant manufacturer.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS
The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Flexible solid	
Colour	From transparent to white	
Odour	Not available	
Odour threshold	Negligible	
pH	Not applicable	Reason for missing data: due to the nature of the product
Melting point / freezing point	Not available	
Initial boiling point	Not applicable	
Boiling range	Not available	
Flash point	Not applicable	
Evaporation rate	Negligible	
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available	
Lower inflammability limit	Not available	
Upper inflammability limit	Not available	
Lower explosive limit	Not available	
Upper explosive limit	Not available	
Vapour pressure	Not available	
Vapour density	Not available	
Relative density	Not available	
Solubility	Not available	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available	
Auto-ignition temperature	470 °C	Substance: Divinylbenzene
Decomposition temperature	Not available	
Viscosity	Not available	
Explosive properties	The product does not present an explosion hazard	
Oxidising properties	The product is not reactive (non-oxidizing).	

9.2. Other information

Total solids (250°C / 482°F)	80,12 %

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

10.2. Chemical stability

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No hazardous reactions are foreseeable in normal conditions of use and storage.
Use at high temperatures can form highly hazardous compounds. Dust can form an explosive mixture in the air. May react with strong oxidizing agents. Hazardous decomposition products can be formed at high temperatures.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents, Copper, Strong acids, basic substances and acids.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Due to thermal decomposition can develop: benzene, carbon oxides.
In the case of hydrolysis: methanol.
From controls it appears that, at temperatures above 150 ° C, due to oxidative decomposition, a small amount of formaldehyde is released.

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 toxicological effects

Hydrolysis products (Methanol):

Methanol (CAS 67-56-1) is absorbed well and rapidly through all routes of exposure and is toxic regardless of the type of dose taken. Methanol can cause irritation of the mucous membranes, nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness and visual disturbances, as well as blindness (irreversible damage to the optic nerve), acidosis, muscle cramps and coma. After exposure, delays may occur in the appearance of these effects.

Divinylbenzene

Acute: Irritation to the eyes and respiratory tract, disorders of the central nervous system
Chronic: Irritant effects on the mucosa
Source: GESTIS

Acute toxicity:
Divinylbenzene (DVB) as a liquid has been reported to cause only mild irritation. Contact with eyes and skin has caused only minor irritation among workers (no detailed data). In a test with pure m-DVB on the eyes of rabbits, a slight irritation was recorded 24 hours after instillation (of 500 mg). A technical mixture of DVB isomers (0.1 ml, no detailed data) caused immediate pain to the eyes of rabbits, which were even intensified due to rinsing of the eyes. The conjunctivitis lasted 8 days but the cornea or other ocular structures were not damaged. Regarding the irritating effects of the skin, no test results are available. In analogy with vinyl toluene, a rather weak irritation should be expected. Data on skin sensitization potential are also not available. However, it should be kept in mind that DVB mixtures mostly contain 4-tert-butylcatechol as a polymerization inhibitor, which is a known skin allergen. The skin toxicity is apparently low. In a test carried out with a DVB mixture (55% DVB and 40% ethylvinylbenzene) on rabbits, the animals tolerated doses of approx. 4000 mg / kg body weight. The dermal LD50 after 24 hours of occlusive contact was at 7950 mg / kg of body weight (postponed deaths after 3 days). Exposure to acute DVB inhalation caused mild respiratory irritation among workers in workplaces where average concentrations by weight were less than 0.4 ppm but sometimes at 4 ppm. The systemic effects of vapors have been reported to be dizzy and lightheaded. The concentration-effect relationship in animal experiments showed species differences. In tests on rats, 645 ppm of DVB (no detailed data available) for 7 hours was tolerated without toxic effects.
The vapors released at a higher temperature caused nasal irritation at 2340 ppm and irritation to eyes and nose, ataxia, tachypnoe and therefore body weight loss and lethargy at 3312 ppm. At 4835 ppm 3 of 5 rats died. Even higher exposures caused rapid death due to lung damage. In tests performed most recently with approx. However, 80% of DVB ("DVB-HP", see "Chronic toxicity") showed a much higher sensitivity. While the rats repeatedly tolerated 400 ppm for 6 hours, 400 ppm for 6 hours caused the death of all mice after the first exposure. An autopsy revealed liver damage (degeneration, necrosis). Following oral administration, rats also showed systemic effects at relatively low doses. 630 mg / kg body weight caused CNS depression. The LD50 for rats was 2155 mg / kg of body weight or higher.Tests are not available for mice. Regardless of systemic toxicity, it is necessary to consider that reactive DVBs can cause serious damage to the lungs which can become life-threatening in case of aspiration of the liquid even in small quantities.

Chronic toxicity:
No reports are available on the long-term effects of DVBs during professional management. In a 2-week study on rabbits that had a mixture of 55% DVB and 40% ethylvinylbenzene applied to the skin 5 times a week, irritation and skin damage were recorded. The results of 2 similar tests also indicate a harmful potential for the skin in case of repeated exposure. In a 2-week inhalation study with 55% DVB on mice (exposure: 25, 50 or 75 ppm, 6 h / day, 5 days / hour), the animals showed changes in the nasal epithelium depending on concentration (inflammation, regeneration changes, necrosis). At 75 ppm, also liver damage (hepatocellular necrosis, similar to those caused by styrene) and damage to animals isolated from the kidneys (tubules). The most recent studies, using "DVB-HP" (high DVB purity: about 60% m-DVB, 22% p-DVB, 6,7 and 6,8% m- und p-ethylvinylbenzene) have quite similar results : In a 14-day study on mice, the histological changes of the nasal epithelium and associated glands were observed from the lowest tested concentration of 25 ppm (6 h / d, 5 d / w). From 100 ppm upwards, the weights of the kidneys and liver were affected; from 200 ppm liver and kidney damage were recorded. In a 3-month study in which mice were exposed to 12.5, 25, 50, 100 or 200 ppm of DVB-HP (6 h / day, 5 days / hour) all animals showed degenerative damage to the nasal cavity (necrosis of the nasal cavity side walls, olfactory epithelium and associated glands, sometimes to the point of atrophy). At high exposure, the animals showed lethargy or hypoactivity, at 200 ppm there were liver and kidney damage and early death.

The rats were shown to be less sensitive in a similar 3-month study with exposure to 25, 50, 100 or 400 ppm. From 100 ppm upwards they showed irritation to the eyes and nose and changes in the olfactory epithelium. There have been increased weights of the organs (liver, heart, kidneys, testicles) but all the animals have survived. These findings as described above, including the increased sensitivity of mice, agree with the available data for vinyl toluenes; this in turn indicates an action comparable to styrene. Regarding this compound, irritation to the eyes and respiratory tract will be the most significant effect during professional handling. It has not been studied whether DVB also has a specific neurotoxic potential, as has been demonstrated for m- / p-vinyl toluene in animal experiments.
Biotransformation and excretion: The biotransformation of o-, m- and p-DVB has been examined in studies in rats. Corresponding to the observed metabolic patterns, the oxidative transformation of a vinyl group into an epoxide (analogous to styrene) is the central step of biotransformation. Thus, the reactive epoxide reacts in part with glutathione to form thioethers, which belongs to the main metabolites. On the other hand, the epoxide can be hydrolyzed to form the diol or reorganized to form the acetyl derivative. Due to further oxidative transformations and conjugation reactions, the formation of a multitude of secondary metabolites is possible. Mainly ethenylphenylethanediol glucuronide, ethenilfenilglyoxylic acid and ethenylmandelic acid are formed. However, the metabolic model shows the deviations for isolated isomers. An oxidative transformation of the second vinyl group does not take place or only to a lesser extent, but this has been demonstrated, at least for p-DVB. The elimination of metabolites for rats proceeded rapidly and mainly with urine. No accumulation was found in the body, even for long-term exposures. Source: GESTIS

Toluene (impurity)
Repeated dose toxicity:
Species: Rat
LOAEL: 1.875 mg / l Application path: inhalation (steam)
Exposure time: 6 months

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information — Information not available
Information on likely routes of exposure
Target organs: central nervous system.
Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure
Symptoms: neurological disorders, fatigue, vertigo.
Interactive effects — Information not available

ACUTE TOXICITY

LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)
LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg
LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:	>2000 mg/kg

Toluene (impurity)

LD50 (Oral)	> 5000 mg/kg	Rat
LD50 (Dermal)	> 5000 mg/kg	Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation)	28,1 mg/l/4h	Species: Rat. Method: OECD 403

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Toluene (impurity)

Species:	rabbit
Method:	Directive 67/548 / EEC, Annex V, B.4.
Result:	skin irritation

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Toluene (impurity)

Type of test:	maximization test
Routes of exposure:	skin contact
Species:	guinea pig
Method:	406 guidelines for OECD tests
Result:	negative

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Divinylbenzene

Mutagenicity tests were performed with mixtures of DVB at 55 - 80%. In various tests on microorganisms and isolated tests on mammalian cells, no mutagenic potential was recorded. Indications of clastogenic activity revealed a cytogenetic analysis in mice after DVB inhalation for three days. However, a micronucleus test on mice that inhaled DVB-HP for months had decidedly negative results. Source: GESTIS

Toluene (impurity)

Genotoxicity in vitro:	
Type of test:	gene mutation test on in vitro mammalian cells Result: negative
Type of test:	bacterial inverse mutation test (AMES) Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo:	
Type of test:	Mutagenicity (in vivo bone marrow cytogenetic test, chromosome analysis)
Species:	mouse
Application path:	ingestion
Result:	negative

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Divinylbenzene

Inhalation studies were performed at 2 years with DVB-HP (see "Chronic toxicity") in which the rats were exposed to 100 - 400 ppm and mice at 10 - 100 ppm. For mice, but only for females, there were increased episodes of adenoma / carcinoma in the alveolar and bronchiolar area. However, these were just above historical controls.
For rats, but only for males, slightly greater increases in incidence of tumors (at 100 ppm, glial cell tumors and at 400 ppm, renal tumors) with limited significance were found. In summary, the carcinogenicity was not absolutely demonstrable (equivocal evidence). Source: GESTIS

Toluene (impurity)

Species:	Rat
Application path:	inhalation (steam)
Exposure time:	24 months
Result:	negative

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Divinylbenzene

In a 50-day oral study on 96% DVB rats, the reproductive performance of males was not affected up to the highest dose of 1000 mg / kg body weight x d. For women the NOAEL was 300 mg / kg body weight x d. From 100 mg / kg of body weight x upwards, mild fetotoxic effects (reduction in birth weight and higher dosages were reduced, reduced number of births); the NOAEL for developmental toxicity was 30 mg / kg of body weight x d. Source: GESTIS

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility

Toluene (impurity)

Type of test:	reproductive toxicity study of a generation
Species:	Rat
Application path:	inhalation (steam)
Result:	negative

Adverse effects on development of the offspring

Toluene (impurity)

Type of test:	embryonic-fetal development
Species:	Rat
Application path:	inhalation (steam)
Result:	positive

Effects on or via lactation

Toluene (impurity)
Some evidence of adverse effects on development, based on animal experiments.

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Target organ
Toluene (impurity)
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Toluene (impurity)
The substance or mixture is known to cause toxicity risks by human aspiration or should be considered as causing a risk of toxicity from human aspiration.

SECTION 12. Ecological information

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation.

12.1. Toxicity

Toluene (impurity)

Toxicity for microorganisms:	
NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)):	0.74 mg / l
Exposure time:	7 days
EC50 (Nitrosomonas sp.):	84 mg / l
Exposure time:	24 h

Toluene (impurity)

LC50 - for Fish	5,5 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus kisutch
EC50 - for Crustacea	3,78 mg/l/48h Ceriodaphnia dubia
Chronic NOEC for Fish	1,39 mg/l Oncorhynchus kisutch. Exposure time: 40 d
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	1 mg/l Daphnia magna. Exposure time: 21 d
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	10 mg/l Skeletonema costatum. Exposure Time: 72 h

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Toluene (impurity)

Result:	easily biodegradable.
Biodegradation:	86%
Exposure time:	20 days

Divinylbenzene

Solubility in water	50 mg/l Source: ECHA

Toluene (impurity)	
Solubility in water	587 mg/l @ 25°C e pH 7 (Source: ECHA)

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Divinylbenzene	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	3,6 Log Kow Source: ECHA
Toluene (impurity)	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	2,73 Log Kow @ 20 °C. Source: ECHA
BCF	90 Leuciscus idus

12.4. Mobility in soil

Information not available

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 greater than 0,1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Information not available

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse, when possible. Neat product residues should be considered special non-hazardous waste.
Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.
CONTAMINATED PACKAGING
Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport information

The product is not dangerous under current provisions of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and by Rail (RID), of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), and of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations.

14.1. UN number

Not applicable

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Not applicable

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Not applicable

14.4. Packing group

Not applicable

14.5. Environmental hazards

Not applicable

14.6. Special precautions for user

Not applicable

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Information not relevant

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EC: None

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

Product
Point 40

Contained substance
Point 48 Toluene (impurity)

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)
On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage greater than 0,1%.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)
None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:
None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:
None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:
None

Healthcare controls
Information not available

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
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
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
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
EUH210	Safety data sheet available on request.

LEGEND:

ADR:	European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
CAS NUMBER:	Chemical Abstract Service Number
CE50:	Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
CE NUMBER:	Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
CLP: EC	Regulation 1272/2008
DNEL:	Derived No Effect Level
EmS:	Emergency Schedule
GHS:	Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
IATA DGR:	International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
IC50:	Immobilization Concentration 50%
IMDG:	International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
IMO:	International Maritime Organization
INDEX NUMBER:	Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
LC50:	Lethal Concentration 50%
LD50:	Lethal dose 50%
OEL:	Occupational Exposure Level
PBT:	Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
PEC:	Predicted environmental Concentration
PEL:	Predicted exposure level
PNEC:	Predicted no effect concentration
REACH:	EC Regulation 1907/2006
RID:	Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
TLV:	Threshold Limit Value
TLV CEILING:	Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
TWA STEL:	Short-term exposure limit
TWA:	Time-weighted average exposure limit
VOC:	Volatile organic Compounds
vPvB:	Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
WGK:	Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
Handling Chemical Safety
INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
IFA GESTIS website
ECHA website
Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

Note for users:
The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.
This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.
The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.
Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

Changes to previous review:
The following sections were modified: //