

## Safety Data Sheet

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

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

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Code:	C00289A
Product name	Epoxy Floor W 700 Componente A
INDEX number	603-074-00-8
EC number	500-033-5
CAS number	25068-38-6
Registration Number	01-2119456619-26-0000

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

Intended use	composto epossidico
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#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name	Licata S.p.A.	
Full address	Via De Gasperi,155	
District and Country	92024 Canicatti	(AG)
	Italia	
	Tel. +39 0922 856088	
	Fax +39 0922 831427	
e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet	controllo-qualita@licataspa.it	

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to	NHS111in England: 111 NHS24in Scotland: 111 NHS Direct in Wales: 111 or 0845 4647 In an emergency, if the patient has collapsed or is not breathing properly, call 999
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### 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:

Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
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:



Signal words: Warning

Licata S.p.A.		Revision nr.4 Dated 13/09/2024 Printed on 18/09/2024 Page n. 2 / 15 Replaced revision:3 (Dated 11/09/2024)		EN
C00289A - Epoxy Floor W 700 Componente A				
SECTION 2. Hazards identification ... / >>				
Hazard statements:				
H319		Causes serious eye irritation.		
H315		Causes skin irritation.		
H317		May cause an allergic skin reaction.		
H411		Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.		
Precautionary statements:				
P280		Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.		
P273		Avoid release to the environment.		
P391		Collect spillage.		
P261		Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.		
P333+P313		If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice / attention.		
P337+P313		If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice / attention.		
Contains:				
		Epoxy resin (number average molecular weight <=700)		
INDEX				
		603-074-00-8		
2.3. Other hazards				
The substance does not have persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT) properties and is not very persistent and very bioaccumulative. (vPvB).				
The substance does not have endocrine disrupting properties.				
SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients				
3.1. Substances				
Contains:				
Identification				
		Conc. %		Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
Epoxy resin (number average molecular weight <=700)				
INDEX		603-074-00-8		100
Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411				
EC		500-033-5		Skin Irrit. 2 H315: ≥ 5%, Eye Irrit. 2 H319: ≥ 5%
CAS		25068-38-6		
REACH Reg.		01-2119456619-26-0000		
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. 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.				
		EPY 11.7.1 - SDS 1004.14		

**SECTION 4. First aid measures** ... / >>**4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

No episodes of damage to health ascribable to the product have been reported.

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

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice / attention.

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**

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

**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.

**5.3. Advice for firefighters****GENERAL INFORMATION**

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

**SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS**

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

**SECTION 6. Accidental release measures****6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

**6.2. Environmental precautions**

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

**6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

**6.4. Reference to other sections**

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

**SECTION 7. Handling and storage****7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

Before handling the product, consult all the other sections of this material safety data sheet. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.



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

DNEL Long 3.6 mg! Kg General Systemic  
term bw / day  
Cutaneous

DNEL Long 0.75 mg / kg General Systemic  
term  
Inhalation

DNEL Long 0.75 mg / kg General Systemic  
term Oral bw / day

Summary DNEL / DMEL: Not available

PNEC

Type Detail Value Method Detail

PNEC Fresh water 3 ug / l

PNEC Marino 0.3 ug / l

PNEC Treatment Plant 10 mg / l  
wastewater

PNEC water sediment 0.5 mg / kg dwt  
current

PNEC water sediment 0.5 mg / kg dwt  
marine

PNEC sediment 00:05 mg / kg dwt

PNEC discontinuous release 0013 mg / l

PNEC Summary: Not available

Derivatives No Effect Levels (DNEL) and Planned No Effect Concentration (PNEC)

Explanatory note:

REACH requires manufacturers and importers to determine and indicate derivatives No Effect Levels (DNEL) for concentrations and Planned Without Effect (P EC) for environmental exposure. DNEL and P EC are established by the person making the recording process without official advice, and are not intended to be used directly to set the limits of exposure of the workplace or for the general population. Are primarily used as input values in the process of completion of quantitative risk assessment models (like the ECETOC-TRA). Because of differences in methodology of contact, the DNEL will tend to be lower (sometimes much) than other OEL based healthcare for chemicals. Moreover, despite DNEL (PNEC) are an indication to set measures to reduce risk, it should be recognized that these limits do not have the same rules apply as the OEL officially approved by the government.

**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.

**EYE PROTECTION**

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

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

**SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal 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.

**Appropriate technical controls**

Does not require any special ventilation. Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants. If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, use process enclosures, use of local exhaust ventilation or other control devices necessary to maintain worker exposure below recommended limits or statutory.

**Individual protection measures****Hygiene measures**

Before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the work shift, wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. The Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Make sure the shower and eyewash are close to the place where the work is performed.

**Eye / face**

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, sprays, gases or dust. If contact is possible, use the following protective equipment, unless the assessment indicates the need for a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles resistant to chemicals.

**Skin protection****Hand Protection**

Chemical-resistant gloves and waterproof comply with an approved standard should be worn when properly handled chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Considering the parameters specified by the manufacturer of gloves, check during use that the gloves still maintain unchanged their properties protettive. Si Note that the breakthrough time for a any of the constituent material of the glove can vary depending on the manufacturer of the guanto. Nel case of mixtures, composed of multiple substances, it is not possible to estimate in a precise way the protection time of gloves.

**Protection device Body**

The personal protective equipment for the body should be selected according to a risk assessment indicates the task being performed and approved by a specialist before their use for the handling of this product.

**Other protective skin**

Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures based on the task being performed and the risks involved. These choices must be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

**Respiratory protection**

Use a respirator fitted, air-purifying or air complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

**Environmental exposure controls**

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, you must run fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

## SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	liquid	
Colour	straw-coloured	
Odour	characteristic	
Melting point / freezing point	not available	
Initial boiling point	not available	
Flammability	not available	
Lower explosive limit	not available	
Upper explosive limit	not available	
Flash point	200 °C	
Auto-ignition temperature	not available	
Decomposition temperature	not available	
pH	not available	
Kinematic viscosity	not available	
Solubility	not available	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not available	
Vapour pressure	not available	
Density and/or relative density	116 g/dm <sup>3</sup>	
Relative vapour density	not available	
Particle characteristics	not applicable	

### 9.2. Other information

#### 9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Information not available

#### 9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

Information not available

## SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

The product may react exothermically on contact with strong oxidising or reducing agents, strong acids or bases.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Excessively high temperatures can cause thermal decomposition.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

See paragraph 10.1.

Polymerises developing heat on contact with: amines.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating.

May polymerise if exposed to: high temperatures. May react dangerously if exposed to: caustic substances.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Oxidising or reducing agents. Strong acids or bases.

Incompatible with: strong oxidising agents, sodium hydroxide.

Avoid contact with: amines.

### 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.

In decomposition develops: carbon monoxide,phenoles,water.

## SECTION 11. Toxicological information

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

- Reaction product: bisphenol-A epoxy resin (average molecular weight <= 700) (CAS 25068-38-6):

Acute toxicology

Remarks - Oral: It 'devoid of acute toxicity in several studies in the mouse and rat, LD50> 2000 mg / kg body weight.

Remarks - Inhalation: Due to the very low vapor pressure (saturated atmosphere = 0.008 ppb), it was not possible to make significant studies on the effects of inhalation acute.

Remarks - Dermal: In a study of rats according to standard OECD n. 402 the dermal LD50 was> 2000 mg / kg. In several studies of acute dermal toxicity rabbit LD50 was> 2000 mg / kg. In a study of rabbits was reported an LD50 value of 23 g / kg.

Conclusion / Summary: Not available

Estimates of acute toxicity: Not available

Irritation / Corrosion

Result Species Score Exposure Observation

Skin - Rabbit 1.5 - 2 -

Erythema / Eschar

404 Acute Dermal

IrritationiCorrosion

Skin - Edema Rabbit 404 1.0 - 1.5 -

Acute Dermal

IrritationiCorrosion

eyes - 405 Rabbit 0 -

Acute Eye

IrritationiCorrosion

eyes - Rabbit 0.7 -

Redness of

conjunctive

Skin - Rabbit 24 hrs -

Mildly

irritating

Skin - Severe Rabbit 24 hrs -

irritating

Eyes - Mild Rabbit -

irritating

Conclusion / Summary Skin: Not available

eyes: Not available

Respiratory: Not available

Sensitization

Routes of exposure Species Result

Leather - -

In a study with mice LLNA conducted according to OECD n. 429, the EC3 estimated corresponded to a concentration of 5.7%; This result suggests that BADGE is a moderate skin sensitizer in this test system. In a study on guinea pig maximization according to OECD standard n. 406, BADGE induced a positive skin reaction in 100% of the experimental animals at a dose of stimulation with concentration of 50%. Therefore, BADGE is a skin sensitizer "extreme" in the conditions of this study. BADGE tested positive for skin sensitization in a study by the method of Buehler guinea pig conducted according to OECD standard n. 406.

Conclusion / Summary Skin: Not available

Respiratory: Not available



## SECTION 11. Toxicological information ... / &gt;&gt;

## Mutagenecità

## Test Experiment Result

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In several studies showed that BADGE induces gene mutation test strains Ames / Salmonella TA 1535 and TA 100. In general, the mutagenic activity was greater without metabolic activation S9 liver. Induced gene mutation in mouse lymphoma L5178Y cells. Induced gene mutation and chromosomal damage in Chinese hamster V79 cells. Induced cell transformation in cells BI-IK Syrian hamster on the basis of the clonal growth in soft agar.

Did not induce evidence of chromosomal damage in a study with oral probe in a test on mouse dominant lethal conducted up to a high level of dosage of 10 grams / kg and in a micronucleus test of mice led to a high dose of 5000 mg/kg. Negative in a cytogenetic test spermatocytic on male mice treated for 5 days orally by gavage to a high dose of 3000 mg/kg. Did not induce an increase in the frequency of damaged chromosomes there in a cytogenetic test of bone marrow cells of Chinese hamster oral gavage up to a high dose of 3300 mg/kg. Did not induce an increase of DNA strand breaks in cells of rat liver after treatment with oral gavage with 500 mg/kg, measured by alkaline elution.

Conclusion / Summary: Not available

## Carcinogenicity

## Result Species Dose Exposure

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## Remarks:

In a study with probe oral rat according to OECD standard n. 453 there was no evidence of carcinogenicity to the level of high dosage of 100 mg/kg / day. Studies were conducted dermal exposure of male mice and female rats according to OECD standard n. 453. No evidence of carcinogenicity was observed in male mice treated up to the high dose of 100 mg / kg / day and female rats exposed to high dose of 1000 mg / kg / day.

..

Conclusion / Summary: Not available

## Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion / Summary: Not available

## Teratogenicity

## Result Species Dose Exposure

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## Remarks:

BADGE did not induce any evidence of developmental toxicity in rats and rabbits exposed by gavage, orally or in rabbits following dermal, in accordance with OECD GLP studies n. 414. The studies with oral probe were conducted up to a high level of dosage of 180 mg / kg / day, which produced maternal toxicity on the basis of the reduction in body weight gain. The study of skin toxicity rabbit was conducted up to a high dose of 300 mg / kg / day which induced maternal toxicity on the basis of the reduction in body weight gain.

Conclusion / Summary: Not available

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure: Not available

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure: Not available

Aspiration hazard: Not available

Information on likely routes of exposure: Not available

## Potential acute health

Eye contact: Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Skin contact: Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Ingestion: Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

## Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological

Eye contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness. Adverse symptoms may include the

**SECTION 11. Toxicological information** ... / >>

following: pain or irritation watering redness

Inalazione: No specific data.

Skin contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness

Ingestion: No specific data.

Immediate, delayed and chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Short-term exposure

Potential immediate effects: Not available

Potential delayed effects: Not available

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects: Not available

Potential delayed effects: Not available

Potential chronic health

Conclusion / Summary: Not available

General: Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur as a result of a subsequent exposure to very low levels.

Carcinogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure

Information not available

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Information not available

Interactive effects

Information not available

ACUTE TOXICITY

Epoxy resin (number average molecular weight  $\leq 700$ )

LD50 (Oral): 11,4 mg/kg Rat

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Sensitising for the skin

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

**SECTION 11. Toxicological information** ... / >>CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

**11.2. Information on other hazards**

Based on the available data, the substance is not listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with human health effects under evaluation.

**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**

Epoxy resin (number average molecular weight  $\leq 700$ )

LC50 - for Fish

EC50 - for Crustacea

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants

1,3 mg/l/96h Fish- 203 Fish Acute Toxicity Test

2,1 mg/l/48h Daphnia - 202 Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilization Test and  
Reproduction Test

> 11 mg/l/72h Algae - Acuto

**12.2. Persistence and degradability**

Epoxy resins (number average molecular weight  $\leq 700$ ):

Persistence and bioaccumulation: is not readily biodegradable.

Epoxy resin (number average molecular weight  $\leq 700$ )

Solubility in water

NOT rapidly degradable

0,1 - 100 mg/l

**12.3. Bioaccumulative potential**

Epoxy resins (number average molecular weight  $\leq 700$ ):

Bioaccumulative potential: Slightly bioaccumulative. Log Pow = 3.6 - 3.8.

Epoxy resin (number average molecular weight  $\leq 700$ )

BCF

31

**12.4. Mobility in soil**

Epoxy resins (number average molecular weight  $\leq 700$ ):

Mobility: Not volatile. Insoluble in water. Heavier than water.

**12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

Epoxy resins (number average molecular weight  $\leq 700$ ):

Bioaccumulation factor (BCF): 31\_ Bioaccumulation: Not B-

Toxicity (T-): not T-

PBT: This substance is identified as a PBT substance.

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SECTION 12. Ecological information ... / >>			
The substance does not have persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT) properties and is not very persistent and very bioaccumulative. (vPvB).			
12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties			
Epoxy resins (number average molecular weight <= 700): Other adverse effects: Toxic to aquatic organisms.			
Based on the available data, the substance is not 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. CONTAMINATED PACKAGING Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.			
- Reaction product: bisphenol-epicloridirina epoxy resin (molecular weight <700) (CAS 25068-38-6):			
Methods of disposal:			
The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the Environmental Protection Act and the enamel of the waste and the requirements of any regional local authority. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. The untreated waste should not be disposed of in the sewer system unless they fully comply with the requirements of each institution and legislation.			
Hazardous waste:			
The classification of the product may meet the criteria for a hazardous waste.			
Packing Methods enamels chin:			
The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.			
Special precautions:			
Dispose of this material and its container must be with proper precautions. Care must be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.			
SECTION 14. Transport information			
14.1. UN number or ID number			
ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: UN 3082			
ADR / RID: In accordance with Special Provision 375, this product, when is packed in receptacles of a capacity ≤ 5Kg or 5L, is not submitted to ADR provisions.			
IMDG: In accordance with Section 2.10.2.7 of IMDG Code, this product, when is packed in receptacles of a capacity ≤ 5Kg or 5L, is not submitted to IMDG Code provisions.			
IATA: In accordance with SP A197, this product, when is packed in receptacles of a capacity ≤ 5Kg or 5L, is not submitted to IATA dangerous goods regulations.			
EPY 11.7.1 - SDS 1004.14			

## SECTION 14. Transport information ... / &gt;&gt;

## 14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Epoxy resin (number average molecular weight  $\leq 700$ ))

IMDG: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Epoxy resin (number average molecular weight  $\leq 700$ ))

IATA: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Epoxy resin (number average molecular weight  $\leq 700$ ))

## 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID: Class: 9 Label: 9

IMDG: Class: 9 Label: 9

IATA: Class: 9 Label: 9



## 14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: III

## 14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: Environmentally Hazardous

IMDG: Marine Pollutant

IATA: Environmentally Hazardous



## 14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 90 Special provision: 274, 335, 375, 601	Limited Quantities: 5 lt	Tunnel restriction code: (-)
IMDG:	EMS: F-A, S-F	Limited Quantities: 5 lt	Packaging instructions: 964
IATA:	Cargo: Passengers: Special provision:	Maximum quantity: 450 L Maximum quantity: 450 L A97, A158, A197, A215	Packaging instructions: 964

## 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: E2

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

Product	
Point	3
Contained substance	
Point	75

Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 - on the marketing and use of explosives precursors

**SECTION 15. Regulatory information ... / >>**

not applicable

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

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

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to 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**

Has not been performed / is not yet available a chemical safety assessment for the substance.

**SECTION 16. Other information**

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

<b>Eye Irrit. 2</b>	Eye irritation, category 2
<b>Skin Irrit. 2</b>	Skin irritation, category 2
<b>Skin Sens. 1</b>	Skin sensitization, category 1
<b>Aquatic Chronic 2</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 2
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H317</b>	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
<b>H411</b>	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**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

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

- 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)
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)
20. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/643 (XVI Atp. CLP)
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22. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2022/692 (XVIII Atp. CLP)
23. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2023/707
24. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2023/1434 (XIX 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.

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:

01.