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: **155 00 05300-34/410 ml**
155 00 05400-34/400 ml

Product name **EPOXY ACRYLATE CHEMICAL ANCHOR**

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

Intended use **Resin for chemical anchoring**

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name **Meccanocar Italia S.r.l.**
Full address **Via San Francesco, 22**
District and Country **56033 Capannoli (PI)**
Italy

Tel. +39 0587 609433

Fax +39 0587 607145

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet **moreno.meini@meccanocar.it**

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to **National Poisons Information Service: +44 121 507 4123**

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2015/830.
Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin sensitization, category 1	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:

Signal words: Warning

Hazard statements:

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary statements:

P280 Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.
P261 Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice / attention.
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of water.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Contains: METHACRYLIC ACID, MONOESTER WITH PROPANE-1, 2-DIOL
DIMETHACRYLATE OF 2,2'-ETHYLENDIOXYDIETYL
1,1 '- (P-TOLYLIMINO) DIPROPAN-2-OL

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

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
4-VYNILTOLUENE		
CAS 25013-15-4	8 ≤ x < 9	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412
EC 246-562-2		
INDEX -		
Reg. no. 01-2120106403-73-XXXX		
METHACRYLIC ACID, MONOESTER WITH PROPANE-1, 2-DIOL		
CAS 27813-02-1	8 ≤ x < 9	Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Sens. 1 H317
EC 248-666-3		
INDEX -		
Reg. no. 01-2119490226-37-XXXX		

DIMETHACRYLATE OF 2,2'-ETHYLENDIOXYDIETYL		
CAS 109-16-0	8 ≤ x < 9	Skin Sens. 1 H317, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: D
EC 203-652-6		
INDEX -		
Reg. no. 01-2119969287-21-XXXX		
BENZOILE PEROXIDE		
CAS 94-36-0	2,5 ≤ x < 3	Self-react. B H241, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=1
EC 202-327-6		
INDEX -		
Reg. no. 01-2119511472-50-XXXX		
P-BENZOQUINONE		
CAS 106-51-4	0,5 ≤ x < 0,6	Flam. Sol. 1 H228, Muta. 2 H341, Skin Corr. 1 H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318, STOT SE 3 H335, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=1
EC 203-405-2		
INDEX -		
Reg. no. 01-2120769514-47-XXXX		
1,1 '- (P-TOLYLIMINO) DIPROPAN-2-OL		
CAS 38668-48-3	0,5 ≤ x < 0,6	Acute Tox. 1 H300, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412
EC 254-075-1		
INDEX -		
Reg. no. 01-2119980937-17-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

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.
SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention.
INGESTION: Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.
INHALATION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for rescue workers.

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

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

Ensure that there is an adequate earthing system for the equipment and personnel. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not breathe powders, vapours or mists. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Wash hands after 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 in a ventilated and dry place, far away from sources of ignition. Keep containers well sealed. Keep the product in clearly labelled containers. Avoid overheating. Avoid violent blows. 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

DIMETHACRYLATE OF 2,2'-ETHYLENDIOXYDIETYL

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	0,016	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,002	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,185	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,018	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	1,7	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,027	mg/kg

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				8,33 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				14,5 mg/m3				48,5 mg/m3
Skin				8,33 mg/kg bw/d				13,9 mg/kg bw/d

METHACRYLIC ACID, MONOESTER WITH PROPANE-1, 2-DIOL

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	0,904	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,904	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	6,28	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	6,28	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	10	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,727	mg/kg

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				2,5 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				8,8 mg/m3				14,7 mg/m3
Skin				2,5 mg/kg bw/d				4,2 mg/kg bw/d

1,1 '- (P-TOLYLIMINO) DIPROPAN-2-OL

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC		
Normal value in fresh water	0,017	mg/l

Normal value in marine water	0,002	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,163	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,016	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	199,5	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,023	mg/kg

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				0,25 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation								2,47 mg/m3
Skin								0,7 mg/kg bw/d

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified.

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 (see standard EN 374).
The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.
The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

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

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

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

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.
Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.
If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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

Product residues must not be indiscriminately disposed of with waste water or by dumping in waterways.

DIMETHACRYLATE OF 2,2'-ETHYLENDIOXYDIETYL

Butyl rubber gloves (0.3 mm), breakthrough time 480 min (EN 374).

METHACRYLIC ACID, MONOESTER WITH PROPANE-1, 2-DIOL

Nitrile rubber gloves
Additional information: suitable as splash protection.
Material: butyl rubber gloves (minimum thickness 0.3 mm)
Breakthrough time: 480 min
Guideline: EN 374

BENZOILE PEROXIDE

Hand protection: gloves (nitrile rubber, neoprene) tested EN374.

1,1 '- (P-TOLYLIMINO) DIPROPAN-2-OL

Suitable materials also with prolonged direct contact (Recommended: protection index 6,
corresponding> 480 minutes of breakthrough time according to EN 374):
fluoroelastomer (FKM) - coating thickness 0.7 mm
Suitable material for short-term contact and / or splashes (recommended: at least protection index 2,
corresponding> 30 minutes of breakthrough time according to EN 374)
butyl rubber (butyl) - coating thickness 0.7 mm
nitrile rubber (NBR) - coating thickness of 0.4 mm
polyvinyl chloride (PVC) - coating thickness 0.7 mm
The manufacturer's instructions for use must be observed due to the wide variety of types.

P-BENZOQUINONE

Wear tested protective gloves (DIN EN 374).
The quality of chemical resistant protective gloves must be chosen according to the specific concentration in the workplace and the quantity of dangerous substances.
Recommended material: NBR (nitrile rubber)
Minimum thickness of glove material for breakthrough time 8 h: 0.11 mm

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	paste
Colour	various
Odour	characteristic
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point	Not available
Boiling range	Not available
Flash point	Not available
Evaporation rate	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available
Lower inflammability limit	Not available
Upper inflammability limit	Not available

Lower explosive limit	Not available
Upper explosive limit	Not available
Vapour pressure	Not available
Vapour density	Not available
Relative density	1,56
Solubility	insoluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Explosive properties	Not available
Oxidising properties	Not available

9.2. Other information

Information not available

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

P-BENZOQUINONE

For flammable organic substances the dust explosion potential is assumed if finely dispersed in air

10.2. Chemical stability

4-VYNILTOLUENE

Stable under recommended storage conditions. Contains the following stabilizers: tert-butylpyrocatechol (0.005%)

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The product may react violently with water.

DIMETHACRYLATE OF 2,2'-ETHYLENDIOXYDIETYL

Polymerization with heat formation and the risk of spontaneous ignition are possible in the presence of radical formers (eg peroxides) which reduce substances and / or heavy metals.

METHACRYLIC ACID, MONOESTER WITH PROPANE-1, 2-DIOL

Heat-evolving polymerization can occur in the presence of radical-forming substances (eg peroxides), reducing substances and / or heavy metal ions.

BENZOILE PEROXIDE

Decomposition temperature: starts at 105 ° C. Dangerous decomposition, risk of explosion.

1,1 '- (P-TOLYLIMINO) DIPROPAN-2-OL

Strong exothermic reaction with acids. It can react with oxidizing agents. Reacts with alkaline metals.

It can evolve hydrogen gas. If the product is heated above the decomposition temperature, toxic vapors may be formed be released. Heating may cause an explosion.

P-BENZOQUINONE

Explosive powder.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating. Prevent moisture or water from penetrating inside the containers.

DIMETHACRYLATE OF 2,2'-ETHYLENDIOXYDIETYL

This material is considered stable. Protect from the action of light.
The product is normally supplied in a stabilized form. If the permitted storage period and / or storage temperature are exceeded, the product may polymerize with the evolution of heat.

METHACRYLIC ACID, MONOESTER WITH PROPANE-1, 2-DIOL

The product is normally supplied in a stabilized form. If the permitted storage period and / or storage temperature are exceeded, the product may polymerize with the evolution of heat.

4-VYNILTOLUENE

Heat, flames and sparks.

BENZOILE PEROXIDE

Temperatures above 30 ° C. Keep away from heat and other causes of fire (risk of exothermic decomposition).
Protect from light. Protect from frost. Explosion hazard due to shock, friction, fire or other sources of ignition.

1,1 '- (P-TOLYLIMINO) DIPROPAN-2-OL

Avoid extreme temperatures.

P-BENZOQUINONE

Heat, UV radiation / sunlight, sources of ignition

10.5. Incompatible materials

DIMETHACRYLATE OF 2,2'-ETHYLENDIOXYDIETYL

Peroxides, amines, sulfur compounds, heavy metal ions, alkalis, reducing agents and oxidizing agents. Mineral acids. Free radical initiators.

METHACRYLIC ACID, MONOESTER WITH PROPANE-1, 2-DIOL

Peroxides, amines, sulfur compounds, heavy metal ions, alkalis, reducing agents and oxidizing agents. Free radical initiators. Mineral acid.

4-VYNILTOLUENE

Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids

BENZOILE PEROXIDE

Strong oxidizing agents, powerful reducers, acids, bases, sulfur compounds, heavy metal compounds, heavy metals, rust, ash, powders.

1,1 '- (P-TOLYLIMINO) DIPROPAN-2-OL

Alkaline or alkaline earth metal, strong oxidizing agents, strong acids

P-BENZOQUINONE

Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizing agents, strong reducing agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

BENZOILE PEROXIDE

Through thermal decomposition, the formation of very reactive free radicals.
Thermal decomposition for flammable and toxic products: carbon dioxide (CO_2), benzoic acid, benzene, phenyl benzoate, diphenyl.

1,1 '- (P-TOLYLIMINO) DIPROPAN-2-OL

Incomplete combustion causes the formation of toxic gases, which mainly contain carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide., carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides, the substances / groups of substances mentioned can be released in case of fire.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

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

LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture:
> 20 mg/l
LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:
100,00 mg/kg
LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:
Not classified (no significant component)

METHACRYLIC ACID, MONOESTER WITH PROPANE-1, 2-DIOL

Method: OECD 401
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Crj: CD (SD); male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: LD50> = 2000 mg / kg bw
Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (male)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: LD50> 5000 mg / kg bw

BENZOILE PEROXIDE

Method: OECD 401
Reliability: 1
Species: Mouse (ICR; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Not classified
Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 403
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (albino Spartan; male)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (dust)
Results: Not classified

1,1 '- (P-TOLYLIMINO) DIPROPAN-2-OL

Method: OECD 423
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: LD50> 25 - <200 mg / kg bw
Method: OECD 402
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Wistar; male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: LD50> 2 000 mg / kg bw

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

DIMETHACRYLATE OF 2,2'-ETHYLENDIOXYDIETYL

Method: Appraisal of the safety of chemicals in foods, druge and cosmetics, by the Staft of the Division of Pharmacology, US FDA, skin toxicity according to Draize (1959)

Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not irritating

METHACRYLIC ACID, MONOESTER WITH PROPANE-1, 2-DIOL

Method: Appraisal of the safety of Chemicals in foods, drugs and cosmetics by staff of the Division of Pharmacology, FDA acc. to Draize
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not irritating

BENZOILE PEROXIDE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 404
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand, Albino)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not irritating

1,1 '- (P-TOLYLIMINO) DIPROPAN-2-OL

Method: OECD 404
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not irritating

P-BENZOQUINONE

Method: OECD 431
Reliability: 1
Species: Humans
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Category 1B (corrosive)

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

DIMETHACRYLATE OF 2,2'-ETHYLENDIOXYDIETYL

Method: OECD 405
Reliability: 1
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Not irritating

METHACRYLIC ACID, MONOESTER WITH PROPANE-1, 2-DIOL

Method: Appraisal of the safety of Chemicals in foods, drugs and cosmetics by staff of the Division of Pharmacology, FDA acc. to Draize
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Category 2B (slightly irritating to eyes)

BENZOILE PEROXIDE

Method: US FDA, 21 CFR, Part 191, Hazardous substances test for eye irritants
Reliability: 2

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Slightly irritating

1,1 '- (P-TOLYLIMINO) DIPROPAN-2-OL

Method: OECD 405
Reliability: 2
Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)
Route of exposure: Ocular
Results: Irritating

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Sensitising for the skin
May produce an allergic reaction.Contains:
DIMETHACRYLATE OF 2,2'-ETHYLENDIOXYDIETYL

Method: OECD 429
Reliability: 1
Species: Mouse (Mice, CBA / CaOlaHsd; female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Sensitizing

METHACRYLIC ACID, MONOESTER WITH PROPANE-1, 2-DIOL

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 429
Reliability: 2
Species: Mouse (CBA / Ca; female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not sensitizing

4-VYNILTOLUENE

Method: OECD 406
Reliability: 1
Species: guinea pig (BFA; male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not sensitizing

BENZOILE PEROXIDE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 429
Reliability: 1
Species: Mouse (CBA / Ca, CBA / JHsd; female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Category 1 (skin sensitization)

1,1 '- (P-TOLYLIMINO) DIPROPAN-2-OL

Method: OECD 406
Reliability: 1
Species: guinea pig (Hsd Poc: DH; female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not sensitizing

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

DIMETHACRYLATE OF 2,2'-ETHYLENDIOXYDIETYL

Method: OECD 476 in vitro test
Reliability: 1
Species: Chinese hamster
Results: Negative with and without metabolic activation

METHACRYLIC ACID, MONOESTER WITH PROPANE-1, 2-DIOL

Method: OECD 476 in vitro test
Reliability: 1
Species: Chinese hamster
Results: Negative with and without metabolic activation
Method: OECD 474-test in vivo
Reliability: 1
Species: Mouse (NMRI; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Negative

4-VYNILTOLUENE

Method: OECD 471 in vitro test
Reliability: 1
Species: S. typhimurium, E. Coli
Results: Negative with and without metabolic activation

BENZOILE PEROXIDE

Method: OECD 476 in vitro test
Reliability: 1
Species: Mouse lymphoma cells
Results: Negative
Method: OECD 474-test in vivo
Reliability: 1
Species: Mouse (ICR; male)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Negative

1,1 '- (P-TOLYLIMINO) DIPROPAN-2-OL

Method: OECD 471
Reliability: 1
Species: S. typhimurium and E. coli
Results: Negative with or without metabolic activation

P-BENZOQUINONE

Method: Equivalent or similar to EU Method B.12 (Mutagenicity - In Vivo Mammalian Erythrocyte Micronucleus Test) - in vivo test
Reliability: 2
Species: Mouse (CD-1)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Positive

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

METHACRYLIC ACID, MONOESTER WITH PROPANE-1, 2-DIOL

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 451
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation
Results: Negative

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

BENZOILE PEROXIDE

Method: OECD 422
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: NOAEL (fertility) = 500 mg / kg
Method: OECD 414
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Negative, NOAEL (development) = 300 mg / kg bw / day

1.1 '- (P-TOLYLIMINO) DIPROPAN-2-OL

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility
DIMETHACRYLATE OF 2,2'-ETHYLENDIOXYDIETYL

Method: OECD 422
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: NOAEL (fertility) 1 000 mg / kg bw / day

METHACRYLIC ACID, MONOESTER WITH PROPANE-1, 2-DIOL

Method: OECD 416
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Wistar; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: Negative, NOAEL (fertility) = 400 mg / kg bw / day

1,1 '- (P-TOLYLIMINO) DIPROPAN-2-OL

Method: OECD 422
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Wistar; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: NOAEL (fertility) 20 mg / kg bw / day

Adverse effects on development of the offspring
DIMETHACRYLATE OF 2,2'-ETHYLENDIOXYDIETYL

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 414
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Crl: CDBR)
Route of exposure: Inhalation
Results: NOAEC (development) 8.44 mg / L air

METHACRYLIC ACID, MONOESTER WITH PROPANE-1, 2-DIOL

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 414
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Crl: CDBR)

Route of exposure: Inhalation
Results: NOAEC (development) = 8.44 mg / L air

1,1 '- (P-TOLYLIMINO) DIPROPAN-2-OL

Method: OECD 414
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Wistar)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: NOAEL (development) 20 mg / kg bw / day

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

DIMETHACRYLATE OF 2,2'-ETHYLENDIOXYDIETYL

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

METHACRYLIC ACID, MONOESTER WITH PROPANE-1, 2-DIOL

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

BENZOILE PEROXIDE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

1,1 '- (P-TOLYLIMINO) DIPROPAN-2-OL

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

P-BENZOQUINONE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

Target organ
P-BENZOQUINONE

Respiratory System.

Route of exposure
P-BENZOQUINONE

Inhalation.

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

DIMETHACRYLATE OF 2,2'-ETHYLENDIOXYDIETYL

Method: OECD 422
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: NOAEL 1000 mg / kg bw / day

Method: OECD 413
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation
Results: NOAEL 100 ppm

METHACRYLIC ACID, MONOESTER WITH PROPANE-1, 2-DIOL

Method: Not indicated
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (Wistar)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: Not indicated

4-VYNILTOLUENE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 413
Reliability: 2
Species: Rat (F344 / N; male / female)
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)
Results: NOEC 60 ppm

BENZOILE PEROXIDE

Method: OECD 451
Reliability: 1
Species: Mouse (B6C3F1; male / female)
Route of exposure: Dermal
Results: NOAEL> 833 mg / kg bw / day

1,1 '- (P-TOLYLIMINO) DIPROPAN-2-OL

Method: OECD 408
Reliability: 1
Species: Rat (Wistar; male / female)
Route of exposure: Oral
Results: LOAEL 80 mg / kg bw / day

P-BENZOQUINONE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for prolonged or repeated exposure.

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SECTION 12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

4-VYNILTOLUENE	
EC50 - for Crustacea	9,3 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	0,319 mg/l/72h
EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants	0,25 mg/l/72h

P-BENZOQUINONE	
EC50 - for Crustacea	0,13 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	1,5 mg/l/72h
1,1 '- (P-TOLYLIMINO) DIPROPAN-2-OL	
LC50 - for Fish	17 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	28 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	245 mg/l/72h
EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants	57,8 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	57,8 mg/l
METHACRYLIC ACID, MONOESTER WITH PROPANE-1, 2-DIOL	
LC50 - for Fish	493 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	143 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	97,2 mg/l/72h
EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants	97,2 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	97,2 mg/l
DIMETHACRYLATE OF 2,2'-ETHYLENDIOXYDIETYL	
LC50 - for Fish	16,4 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 100 mg/l/72h
EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants	61 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	18,6 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and degradability

DIMETHACRYLATE OF 2,2'-ETHYLENDIOXYDIETYL
Quickly degradable in water.
METHACRYLIC ACID, MONOESTER WITH PROPANE-1, 2-DIOL
Rapidly degradable in water, 81% in 28 days.
BENZOILE PEROXIDE
Rapidly degradable in water, 68% in 28 days.
1,1 '- (P-TOLYLIMINO) DIPROPAN-2-OL
Entirely biodegradable in water.
P-BENZOQUINONE
Not readily biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Information not available

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. 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.
CONTAMINATED PACKAGING
Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

DIMETHACRYLATE OF 2,2'-ETHYLENDIOXYDIETYL
It must be disposed of in accordance with the regulations after consulting the competent local authorities and the disposal company in a suitable and authorized facility.
Uncleaned packaging
Contaminated packaging should ideally be emptied; it can therefore be recycled after being decontaminated. Packaging that cannot be cleaned must be disposed of professionally. Uncontaminated packaging can be recycled.
EWC waste code
07 02 08
wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use (MFSU) of plastics, synthetic rubber and synthetic fibers - other still bottoms and reaction residues
Always check the waste codes indicated according to the actual conditions of production, formulation or use in the structures.

METHACRYLIC ACID, MONOESTER WITH PROPANE-1, 2-DIOL
Waste is dangerous. It must be disposed of in accordance with the regulations after consulting the competent local authorities and the disposal company in a suitable and authorized facility. Strictly controlled conditions during the disposal or treatment of air, waste water and waste. Do not add waste water to a biological waste water treatment plant. Bring waste water containing AOX for professional disposal. The key number for the waste must be determined according to the European waste type list (decision on the EU waste type list 2000/532 / EC) in collaboration with the disposal company / producer / authority Official.

BENZOILE PEROXIDE
Do not throw waste into the sewers. Discard the product by incineration after dilution in a suitable flammable solvent (in accordance with local and national regulations). The amount of active oxygen must be less than 1%.

1.1 '- (P-TOLYLIMINO) DIPROPAN-2-OL
Incinerate in an appropriate incineration plant, observing the regulations of the local authorities.
It is not possible to specify a waste code compliant with the European waste catalog (EWC) due to dependence on use.
The waste code according to the European waste catalog (EWC) must be specified in cooperation with agency / producer / disposal authority.

P-benzoquinone
Chemical products and packaging as waste must be disposed of in accordance with Directive 2008/98 / EC and the respective national and local regulations. Consult your local or regional authorities.
Do not allow entry into surface waters or drains. Dispose of waste according to applicable legislation.

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

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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

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. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Flam. Sol. 1	Flammable solid, category 1
Self-react. B	Self-reactive substance or mixture, category B
Muta. 2	Germ cell mutagenicity, category 2
Acute Tox. 1	Acute toxicity, category 1
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Skin Corr. 1	Skin corrosion, 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
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 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H228	Flammable solid.
H241	Heating may cause a fire or explosion.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.

H300	Fatal if swallowed.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH014	Reacts violently with water.

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
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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
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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.
Product`s classification is based on the calculation methods set out in Annex I of the CLP Regulation, unless otherwise indicated in sections 11 and 12.
The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.