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ANCORANTE CHIMICO VINILESTERE F-SEISMIC

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 11540-F420

Product name ANCORANTE CHIMICO VINILESTERE F-SEISMIC

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

Resina per ancoraggi ed inghisaggi di strutture metalliche

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name Meccanocar Italia S.r.I.
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 +39 0587 609433

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.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

Skin sensitization, category 1 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

category 1

2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms:

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Signal words: Warning

Hazard statements:

H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H335 May cause respiratory 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.

P264 Wash . . . thoroughly after handling. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of water / . . .

P304+P340

IF INHALED: remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. 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: BENZOILE PEROXIDE

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

ETHYLENE DIMETHACRYLATE

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:

Classification 1272/2008 (CLP) Identification x = Conc. %

ETHYLENE DIMETHACRYLATE

CAS 97-90-5 STOT SE 3 H335, Skin Sens. 1 H317 $18 \le x < 19,5$

EC 202-617-2 INDEX 607-114-00-5

Reg. no. 01-2119965172-38-XXXX

METHACRYLIC ACID.

MONOESTER WITH PROPANE-1, 2-

DIOL

CAS 27813-02-1 $8,5 \le x < 10$ Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Sens. 1 H317

EC 248-666-3

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Reg. no. 01-2119490226-37-XXXX

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BENZOILE PEROXIDE

CAS 94-36-0 2,5 \leq x < 3 Self-react. B H241, Eye

Self-react. B H241, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Sens. 1 H317, Aquatic Acute 1

H400 M=10, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=10

EC 202-327-6

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Reg. no. 01-2119511472-50-XXXX

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

2-OL

CAS 38668-48-3 $0.9 \le x < 1$ Acute Tox. 1 H300, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412

EC 254-075-1

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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 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised 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

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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

FTHYI	ENE DI	METHA	CRYI A	ΔTF

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC			
Normal value in fresh water	0,139	mg/l	
Normal value in marine water	0,014	mg/l	

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ormal value for fresh water s	sediment			1,6	mo	ı/kg		
ormal value for marine water				0,16		/kg		
ormal value of STP microorg	anisms			57	mg			
ormal value for the terrestrial				0,239		/kg		
lealth - Derived no-effec		MEI		0,233	IIIg	/kg		
	Effects on consumers	JIVILL			Effects on workers			
oute of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
ral				0,83 mg/kg		- cycleniic		0,010.10
nhalation				bw/d 1,45 mg/m3				2,45 mg/m3
Skin				0,83 mg/kg bw/d				1,3 mg/kg bw/d
METHACRYLIC ACID, MO	ONOESTER WITH	l PROPANE-1, 2-	DIOL					
redicted no-effect concentrat	tion - PNEC	·						
lormal value in fresh water				0,904	mg	/I		
lormal value in marine water				0,904	mg	/I		
lormal value for fresh water s	sediment			6,28	mg	/kg		
lormal value for marine water	r sediment			6,28	mg	/kg	-	
lormal value of STP microorg	janisms			10	mg	ı/I	-	
lormal value for the terrestrial	compartment			0,727	mg	/kg		
lealth - Derived no-effec	Effects on	DMEL			Effects on			
toute of exposure	consumers Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic	workers Acute local	Acute	Chronic local	Chronic
ral				systemic 2,5 mg/kg		systemic		systemic
halation				8,8 mg/m3				14,7 mg/m3
kin				2,5 mg/kg				4,2 mg/kg
				bw/d				bw/d
ENZOILE PEROXIDE								
	tion - PNEC							
redicted no-effect concentrat	tion - PNEC			0,00002	mg	/I		
redicted no-effect concentrat	tion - PNEC			0,00002 0,000002	mg mg			
redicted no-effect concentrat lormal value in fresh water lormal value in marine water					mg			
Predicted no-effect concentrate lormal value in fresh water lormal value in marine water lormal value for fresh water s	sediment			0,000002	mg mg	/I		
Predicted no-effect concentrate Normal value in fresh water Normal value in marine water Normal value for fresh water se Normal value for marine water	sediment r sediment			0,000002	mg mg	/l /kg /kg		
Predicted no-effect concentrate lormal value in fresh water lormal value in marine water lormal value for fresh water selormal value for marine water lormal value for water, intermated to the concentration of the co	sediment r sediment nittent release			0,000002 0,0127 0,00127	mg mg mg	/l /kg /kg		
BENZOILE PEROXIDE Predicted no-effect concentrate Normal value in fresh water Normal value in marine water Normal value for fresh water s Normal value for marine water Normal value for water, interm Normal value for the terrestrial Health - Derived no-effect	sediment r sediment nittent release al compartment ct level - DNEL / C	DMEL		0,000002 0,0127 0,00127 0,000602	mg mg mg mg	/l /kg /kg /l		
Predicted no-effect concentrate lormal value in fresh water lormal value in marine water lormal value for fresh water solormal value for marine water lormal value for water, intermal value for the terrestrial	sediment r sediment nittent release il compartment ct level - DNEL / D	DMEL Acute systemic	Chronic local	0,000002 0,0127 0,00127 0,000602	mg mg mg mg	/l /kg /kg /l	Chronic local	Chronic
Predicted no-effect concentrate lormal value in fresh water lormal value in marine water lormal value for fresh water solormal value for marine water lormal value for marine water lormal value for water, intermal value for the terrestrial lealth - Derived no-effect coute of exposure	sediment r sediment nittent release il compartment ct level - DNEL / E Effects on consumers		Chronic local	0,000002 0,0127 0,00127 0,000602 0,0025	mg mg mg mg mg mg mg mg mg	y/l y/kg y/kg y/l y/kg/d		systemic
redicted no-effect concentrate formal value in fresh water formal value in marine water formal value for fresh water solormal value for marine water formal value for water, intermal value for the terrestrial fealth - Derived no-effect foute of exposure	sediment r sediment nittent release il compartment ct level - DNEL / E Effects on consumers		Chronic local	0,000002 0,0127 0,00127 0,000602 0,0025	mg mg mg mg mg mg mg mg mg	y/l y/kg y/kg y/l y/l y/kg/d Acute		systemic 39 mg/m3
redicted no-effect concentrate formal value in fresh water formal value in marine water formal value for fresh water solormal value for marine water formal value for water, intermal value for the terrestrial fealth - Derived no-effect foute of exposure shalation	sediment r sediment nittent release il compartment ct level - DNEL / E Effects on consumers Acute local		Chronic local	0,000002 0,0127 0,00127 0,000602 0,0025	mg mg mg mg mg mg mg mg mg	y/l y/kg y/kg y/l y/l y/kg/d Acute	0,034	systemic 39 mg/m3 13,3 mg/kg
Predicted no-effect concentrate lormal value in fresh water lormal value in marine water lormal value for fresh water solormal value for marine water lormal value for water, intermal value for the terrestrial lormal value for the terrestrial lealth - Derived no-effect	r sediment r sediment nittent release Il compartment Ct level - DNEL / D Effects on consumers Acute local		Chronic local	0,000002 0,0127 0,00127 0,000602 0,0025	mg mg mg mg mg mg mg mg mg	y/l y/kg y/kg y/l y/l y/kg/d Acute	0,034	systemic 39 mg/m3 13,3 mg/kg

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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-ef		DIVIEL						
	Effects on				Effects on			
	consumers				workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic	Acute local	Acute	Chronic local	Chronic
				systemic		systemic		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.

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ETHYLENE DIMETHACRYLATE

Glove material: nitrile rubber

EN 374

Suitable as a spray protection. Glove material: butyl rubber Breakthrough time: 60 min Glove thickness: 0.3 mm

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

intirile 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.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance pasty
Colour light grey

Odour characteristic, pungent

Odour threshold Not available рΗ 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

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Lower inflammability limitNot availableUpper inflammability limitNot availableLower explosive limitNot availableUpper explosive limitNot availableVapour pressureNot availableVapour densityNot available

Relative density 1,7

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

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EC): 6,71 % - 114,00 g/litre

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Information not available

10.2. Chemical stability

Information not available

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The product may react violently with water.

ETHYLENE DIMETHACRYLATE

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

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

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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.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

ETHYLENE DIMETHACRYLATE

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.

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.

10.5. Incompatible materials

ETHYLENE DIMETHACRYLATE

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.

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

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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 (CO2), 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:

Not classified (no significant component)

LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:

51,02 mg/kg

LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

ETHYLENE DIMETHACRYLATE

Method: "Appraisal of the safety of chemicals in foods, drugs and cosmetics, FDA"

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Wistar; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: LD50 = 8300 mL / kg bw

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ANCORANTE CHIMICO VINILESTERE F-SEISMIC

Method: OECD 402 Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Wistar; male / female) Route of exposure: Dermal Results: LD50> 2000 mg / kg bw

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

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

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Route of exposure: Dermal Results: Not irritating

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

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand, Albino)

Method: OECD 404

Reliability: 2

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)

Route of exposure: Dermal Results: Not irritating

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

ETHYLENE DIMETHACRYLATE

Method: according to Appraisal of the Safety of Chemicals in foods, drugs and cosmetics, FAD Draize (1959)

Reliability: 2

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

ETHYLENE DIMETHACRYLATE

Method: OECD 406 Reliability: 2

Species: Mouse (CBA; female)

Route of exposure: Dermal Results: Category 1B (indication of skin sensitizing potential)

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ANCORANTE CHIMICO VINILESTERE F-SEISMIC

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

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

ETHYLENE DIMETHACRYLATE

Method: OECD 473 in vitro test

Reliability: 1 Human species

Results: Positive with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD 474-test in vivo

Reliability: 1

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

Route of exposure: Oral Results: Negative

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

BENZOILE PEROXIDE

Method: OECD 476 in vitro test

Reliability: 1

Species: Mouse lymphoma cells

Results: Negative

Method: OECD 474-test in vivo

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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

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ETHYLENE DIMETHACRYLATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 451

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation Results: NOAEC> = 2.05 mg / L air

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

ETHYLENE DIMETHACRYLATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Combined Repeated Dose and Reproductive / Developmental Toxicity Screening Test (Precursor Protocol of GL 422)

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Crj: CD (SD); male / female)

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Route of exposure: Oral

Results: Negative, NOAEL (fertility)> = 1000 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

ETHYLENE DIMETHACRYLATE

Method: OECD 414

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: Negative, NOAEL (development) = 100 mg / kg bw / day

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

May cause respiratory irritation

ETHYLENE DIMETHACRYLATE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is 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

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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.

Target organ

ETHYLENE DIMETHACRYLATE

Tratto respiratorio

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ETHYLENE DIMETHACRYLATE

Metodo: OECD 422 Affidabilità: 1

Specie: Ratto (Crj: CD(SD); maschio/femmina)

Via d'esposizione: Orale

Risultati: Negativo, NOAEL=100 mg/kg bw/day

Metodo: OECD 413

Affidabilità: 1 Specie: Ratto (Sprague-Dawley; maschio/femmina)

Via d'esposizione: Inalazione Risultati: NOAEC=100 ppm Metodo: Non indicato

Affidabilità: 2

Specie: Topo (C3H/HeNHsd; maschio)

Via d'esposizione: Cutanea

Risultati: NOAEL=100 mg/kg bw/day

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

Method: Not indicated

Reliability: 2

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

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

ASPIRATION HAZARD

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Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SECTION 12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

BENZOILE PEROXIDE

 LC50 - for Fish
 0,0602 mg/l/96h

 EC50 - for Crustacea
 0,11 mg/l/48h

 EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants
 0,0711 mg/l/72h

 EC10 for Crustacea
 0,001 mg/l/28d

 EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants
 0,02 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

ETHYLENE DIMETHACRYLATE

LC50 - for Fish 15,95 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea 44,9 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants 17,3 mg/l/72h
EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants 6,93 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants 6,93 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and degradability

ETHYLENE DIMETHACRYLATE
Facilmente degradabile in acqua, 69% in 28 giorni.
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.

BENZOILE PEROXIDE

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Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

BENZOILE PEROXIDE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

3,2

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.

ETHYLENE DIMETHACRYLATE

I rifiuti sono pericolosi. Deve essere smaltito secondo le normative successive consultazione delle autorità locali competenti e della società di smaltimento in a struttura adatta e autorizzata.

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

Waste is dangerous. It must be disposed of in compliance 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.

SECTION 14. Transport information

Revision nr. 1 Meccanocar Italia S.r.l. Dated 01/07/2020 First compilation Printed on 01/07/2020 ANCORANTE CHIMICO VINILESTERE F-SEISMIC Page n. 19/22 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: E1

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

<u>Product</u>

Point 3

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:

Self-react. B Self-reactive substance or mixture, category B

Acute Tox. 1 Acute toxicity, category 1

Eye Irrit. 2 Eye 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

H241 Heating may cause a fire or explosion.

H300 Fatal if swallowed.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

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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).

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Note for users: The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. 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, com 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 otherw The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.	aply with the current health and safety