BRILLIANT COMPONEER

Coltène/Whaledent AG

Version No: **1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to the United Nations GHS (Rev. 10, 2023)

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L.REACH.GB.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	BRILLIANT COMPONEER
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Medical device, for dental use only
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Coltène/Whaledent AG**
Address	Feldwiesenstrasse 20 Altstätten 9450 Switzerland
Telephone	+41 (71) 75 75 300
Fax	+41 (71) 75 75 301
Website	www.coltene.com
Email	msds@coltene.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)**
Emergency telephone number(s)	+44 20 3901 3542 (ID#: 9-903514)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	+44 808 164 9592

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 [1]	H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H317 - Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H335 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3
Legend:	***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567***

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Warning**

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use only a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

Material contains bisphenol A glycidylmethacrylate, bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated, triethylene glycol dimethacrylate.

2.3. Other hazards

bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated	Determined to have endocrine-disrupting properties according to Europe Regulation (EU) 528/2012, Europe Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, and Europe Regulation (EU) 2018/605

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	**% [weight]**	**Name**	**Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567**	**SCL / M-Factor**	**Nanoform Particle Characteristics**
1. 109-16-0 2.203-652-6 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-5	triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3; H315, H317, H319, H335 [1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	% [weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 41637-38-1 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	5-10	bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated **[e]**	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3; H315, H317, H319, H335 [3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 1565-94-2 2.216-367-7 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	5-15	bisphenol A glycidylmethacrylate	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3; H315, H319, H335 [1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available

Legend:	***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties***

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▸ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	▸ Immediately give a glass of water. ▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▸ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. ▸ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area. ▸ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▸ **Do not** approach containers suspected to be hot. ▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▸ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot. ▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▸ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. ▸ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. ▸ Sweep up, shovel up or ▸ Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). ▸ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. ▸ **CAUTION**: Advise personnel in area. ▸ Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▸ Recover product wherever possible. ▸ **IF DRY:** Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. **IF WET:** Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal. ▸ **ALWAYS:** Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains. ▸ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▸ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▸ When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.

	▸ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▸ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▸ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▸ Use good occupational work practice. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▸ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. ▸ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▸ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. For major quantities: ▸ Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams}. ▸ Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Recommended storage temperature: 4 - 23 °C ▸ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	for multifunctional acrylates: ▸ Avoid exposure to free radical initiators (peroxides, persulfates) , iron, rust, oxidisers, and strong acids and strong bases. ▸ Avoid heat, flame, sunlight, X-rays or ultra-violet radiation. ▸ Storage beyond expiration date, may initiate polymerisation. Polymerisation of large quantities may be violent (even explosive)
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)	Not Available
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	Not Available

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Dermal 13.9 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 48.5 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ***Dermal 8.33 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) **** ***Inhalation 0.0145 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) **** ***Oral 8.33 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ****	0.016 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.016 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.002 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.185 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.018 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.027 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 1.7 mg/L (STP)

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Not Applicable

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol A glycidylmethacrylate	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

CEL TWA: 1 mg/m3 [compare WEEL-TWA* for multifunctional acrylates (MFAs)]
(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit)
Exposure to MFAs has been reported to cause contact dermatitis in humans and serious eye injury in laboratory animals. Exposure to some MFA-resin containing aerosols has also been reported to cause dermatitis. As no assessment of the possible effects of long-term exposure to aerosols was found, a conservative Workplace Environmental Exposure Level (WEEL) was suggested by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA).

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
The basic types of engineering controls are:
Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:

(a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
(b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
(c): fresh-air hoods or masks

- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 ft/min)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 ft/min)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 ft/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
· frequency and duration of contact,
· chemical resistance of glove material,
· glove thickness and
· dexterity
Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).
· When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
· When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
· Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.
· Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:
· Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
· Good when breakthrough time > 20 min
· Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min
· Poor when glove material degrades
For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.
It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.
Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.
Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:
· Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
· Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential
Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
General warning: Do NOT use latex gloves! Use only recommended gloves - using the wrong gloves may increase the risk:

Exposure condition Short time use; (few minutes less than 0.5 hour) Little physical stress	Use of thin nitrile rubber gloves: Nitrile rubber (0.1 mm) Excellent tactibility ("feel"), powder-free Disposable Inexpensive Give adequate protection to low molecular weigh acrylic monomers
Exposure condition Medium time use; less than 4 hours Physical stress (opening drums, using tools, etc.)	Use of medium thick nitrile rubber gloves Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; <0.45 mm Moderate tactibility ("feel"), powder-free Disposable Moderate price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates up to 4 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour
Exposure condition Long time Cleaning operations	Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; >0.56 mm low tactibility ("feel"), powder free High price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates in combination with commonly used solvents up to 8 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour Avoid use of ketones and acetates in wash-up solutions.

Where none of this gloves ensure safe handling (for example in long term handling of acrylates containing high levels of acetates and/ or ketones, use laminated multilayer gloves.
Guide to the Classification and Labelling of UV/EB Acrylates Third edition, 231 October 2007 - Cefic
Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- polychloroprene.
- nitrile rubber.
- butyl rubber.
- fluorocaoutchouc.
- polyvinyl chloride.

	Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C apron. ▸ Barrier cream. ▸ Skin cleansing cream. ▸ Eye wash unit.

Respiratory protection

Type -P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	- -	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

· Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
· The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
· Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
· Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
· Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
· Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
· Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White

Physical state	Solid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available

Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration (s)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)**	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	**Nanoform Particle Characteristics**	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	
Ingestion	
Skin Contact	All multifunctional acrylates (MFA) produce skin discomfort and are known or suspected skin sensitisers. Aerosols generated in the industrial process are reported to produce dermatitis - vapours generated by the heat of milling may also occur in sufficient concentration to produce dermatitis. Because exposure to industrial aerosols of MFA may also include exposure to various resin systems, photo-initiators, solvents, hydrogen-transfer agents, stabilisers, surfactants, fillers and polymerisation inhibitors, toxic effects may arise due to a range of chemical actions.
Eye	
Chronic	All multifunctional acrylates (MFA) produce skin discomfort and are known or suspected skin sensitisers. Aerosols generated in the industrial process are reported to produce dermatitis - vapours generated by the heat of milling may also occur in sufficient concentration to produce dermatitis. Because exposure to industrial aerosols of MFA may also include exposure to various resin systems, photo-initiators, solvents, hydrogen-transfer agents, stabilisers, surfactants, fillers and polymerisation inhibitors, toxic effects may arise due to a range of chemical actions.

BRILLIANT COMPONEER	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**

	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 10750 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 10837 mg/kg[2]	Skin (Human - woman): 2%
		Skin (Human): 2%/48H
		Skin (Rodent - mouse): 25%/14D - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - mouse): 25%/14D(intermittent) - Moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol A glycidylmethacrylate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Skin (Human): 2%

Legend:	***1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances***

BRILLIANT COMPONEER	The various members of the bisphenol family produce hormone like effects, seemingly as a result of binding to estrogen receptor-related receptors (ERRs; not to be confused with estrogen receptors) A suspected estrogen-related receptors (ERR) binding agent: Estrogen-related receptors (ERR, oestrogen-related receptors) are so named because of sequence homology with estrogen receptors but do not appear to bind estrogens or other tested steroid hormones. The ERR family have been demonstrated to control energy homeostasis, oxidative metabolism and mitochondrial biogenesis ,while effecting mammalian physiology in the heart, brown adipose tissue, white adipose tissue, placenta, macrophages, and demonstrated additional roles in diabetes and cancer. ERRs bind enhancers throughout the genome where they exert effects on gene regulation Although their overall functions remain uncertain, they also share DNA-binding sites, co-regulators, and target genes with the conventional estrogen receptors ERalpha and ERbeta and may function to modulate estrogen signaling pathways. · ERR-alpha has wide tissue distribution but it is most highly expressed in tissues that preferentially use fatty acids as energy sources such as kidney, heart, brown adipose tissue, cerebellum, intestine, and skeletal muscle. ERRalpha has been detected in normal adrenal cortex tissues, in which its expression is possibly related to adrenal development, with a possible role in fetal adrenal function, in dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEAS) production in adrenarche, and also in steroid production of post-adrenarche/adult life. DHEA and other adrenal androgens such as androstenedione, although relatively weak androgens, are responsible for the androgenic effects of adrenarche, such as early pubic and axillary hair growth, adult-type body odor, increased oiliness of hair and skin, and mild acne. · ERR-beta is a nuclear receptor . Its function is unknown; however, a similar protein in mouse plays an essential role in placental development · ERR-gamma is a nuclear receptor that behaves as a constitutive activator of transcription. There is evidence that bisphenol A functions as an endocrine disruptor by binding strongly to ERRgamma BPA as well as its nitrated and chlorinated metabolites seems to binds strongly to ERR-gamma (dissociation constant = 5.5 nM), but not to the estrogen receptor (ER). BPA binding to ERR-gamma preserves its basal constitutive activity.Different expression of ERR-gamma in different parts of the body may account for variations in bisphenol A effects. For instance, ERR-gamma has been found in high concentration in the placenta, explaining reports of high bisphenol A accumulation there

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	**Reproductivity**	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	**Aspiration Hazard**	✗

Legend: ✗ ***– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification***
✓ ***– Data available to make classification***

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

Many chemicals may mimic or interfere with the body's hormones, known as the endocrine system. Endocrine disruptors are chemicals that can interfere with endocrine (or hormonal) systems. Endocrine disruptors interfere with the synthesis, secretion, transport, binding, action, or elimination of natural hormones in the body. Any system in the body controlled by hormones can be derailed by hormone disruptors. Specifically, endocrine disruptors may be associated with the development of learning disabilities, deformations of the body various cancers and sexual development problems. Endocrine disrupting chemicals cause adverse effects in animals. But limited scientific information exists on potential health problems in humans. Because people are typically exposed to multiple endocrine disruptors at the same time, assessing public health effects is difficult.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

BRILLIANT COMPONEER

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

triethylene glycol dimethacrylate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	72.8mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18.6mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	16.4mg/l	2

bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>=0.022mg/L	2

bisphenol A glycidylmethacrylate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: ***Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data***

For bisphenol A and related bisphenols:
Environmental fate:
Biodegradability (28 d) 89% - Easily biodegradable
Bioconcentration factor (BCF) 7.8 mg/l
Bisphenol A, its derivatives and analogues, can be released from polymers, resins and certain substances by metabolic products
Substance does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII
As an environmental contaminant, bisphenol A interferes with nitrogen fixation at the roots of leguminous plants associated with the bacterial symbiont Sinorhizobium meliloti. Despite a half-life in the soil of only 1-10 days, its ubiquity makes it an important pollutant. According to Environment Canada, "initial assessment shows that at low levels, bisphenol A can harm fish and organisms over time. Studies also indicate that it can currently be found in municipal wastewater." However, a study conducted in the United States found that 91-98% of bisphenol A may be removed from water during treatment at municipal water treatment plants.
Ecotoxicity:
Fish LC50 (96 h): 4.6 mg/l (freshwater fish); 11 mg/l (saltwater fish): NOEC 0.016 mg/l (freshwater fish- 144 d); 0.064 mg/l (saltwater fish 164 d)
Fresh water invertebrates EC50 (48 h): 10.2 mg/l: NOEC 0.025 mg/l - 328 d)
Marine water invertebrate EC50 (96 h): 1.1 mg/l; NOEC 0.17 mg/l (28 d)
Freshwater algae (96 h): 2.73 mg/l
Marine water algae (96 h): 1.1 mg/l
Fresh water plant EC50 (7 d): 20 mg/l: NOEC 7.8 mg/l
In general, studies have shown that bisphenol A can affect growth, reproduction and development in aquatic organisms.
Among freshwater organisms, fish appear to be the most sensitive species. Evidence of endocrine-related effects in fish, aquatic invertebrates, amphibians and reptiles has been reported at environmentally relevant exposure levels lower than those required for acute toxicity. There is a widespread variation in reported values for endocrine-related effects, but many fall in the range of 1 ug/L to 1 mg/L
A 2009 review of the biological impacts of plasticisers on wildlife published by the Royal Society with a focus on annelids (both aquatic and terrestrial), molluscs, crustaceans, insects, fish and amphibians concluded that bisphenol A has been shown to affect reproduction in all studied animal groups, to impair development in crustaceans and amphibians and to induce genetic aberrations.
A large 2010 study of two rivers in Canada found that areas contaminated with hormone-like chemicals including bisphenol A showed females made up 85 per cent of the population of a certain fish, while females made up only 55 per cent in uncontaminated areas.
Although abundant data are available on the toxicity of bisphenol-A (2,2-bis (4-hydroxydiphenyl)propane;(BPA) A variety of BPs were examined for their acute toxicity against Daphnia magna, mutagenicity, and oestrogenic activity using the Daphtoxkit (Creasel Ltd.), the umu test system, and the yeast two-hybrid system, respectively, in comparison with BPA. BPA was moderately toxic to D. magna (48-h EC50 was 10 mg/l) according to the current U.S. EPA acute toxicity evaluation standard, and it was weakly oestrogenic with 5 orders of magnitude lower activity than that of the natural estrogen 17 beta-oestradiol in the yeast screen, while no mutagenicity was observed. All seven BPs tested here showed moderate to slight acute toxicity, no mutagenicity, and weak oestrogenic activity as well as BPA. Some of the BPs showed considerably higher oestrogenic activity than BPA, and others exhibited much lower activity. Bisphenol S (bis(4-hydroxydiphenyl)sulfone) and bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)sulfide) showed oestrogenic activity.
Biodegradation is a major mechanism for eliminating various environmental pollutants. Studies on the biodegradation of bisphenols have mainly focused on bisphenol A. A number of BPA-degrading bacteria have been isolated from enrichments of sludge from wastewater treatment plants. The first step in the biodegradation of BPA is the hydroxylation of the carbon atom of a methyl group or the quaternary carbon in the BPA molecule. Judging from these features of the biodegradation mechanisms, it is possible that the same mechanism used for BPA is used to biodegrade all bisphenols that have at least one methyl or methylene group bonded at the carbon atom between the two phenol groups. However, bisphenol F ([bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)methane; BPF), which has no substituent at the bridging carbon, is unlikely to be metabolised by such a mechanism. Nevertheless BPF is readily degraded by river water microorganisms under aerobic conditions. From this evidence, it was clear that a specific mechanism for biodegradation of BPF does exist in the natural ecosystem,
Algae can enhance the photodegradation of bisphenols. The photodegradation rate of BPF increased with increasing algae concentration. Humic acid and Fe3+ ions also enhanced the photodegradation of BPF. The effect of pH value on the BPF photodegradation was also important.
Substances containing unsaturated carbons are ubiquitous in indoor environments. They result from many sources (see below). Most are reactive with environmental ozone and many produce stable products which are thought to adversely affect human health.The potential for surfaces in an enclosed space to facilitate reactions should be considered.

Source of unsaturated substances	Unsaturated substances (Reactive Emissions)	Major Stable Products produced following reaction with ozone.
Occupants (exhaled breath, ski oils, personal care products)	Isoprene, nitric oxide, squalene, unsaturated sterols, oleic acid and other unsaturated fatty acids, unsaturated oxidation products	Methacrolein, methyl vinyl ketone, nitrogen dioxide, acetone, 6MHQ, geranyl acetone, 4OPA, formaldehyde, nonanol, decanal, 9-oxo-nonanoic acid, azelaic acid, nonanoic acid.
Soft woods, wood flooring, including cypress, cedar and silver fir boards, houseplants	Isoprene, limonene, alpha-pinene, other terpenes and sesquiterpenes	Formaldehyde, 4-AMC, pinoaldehyde, pinic acid, pinonic acid, formic acid, methacrolein, methyl vinyl ketone, SOAs including ultrafine particles
Carpets and carpet backing	4-Phenylcyclohexene, 4-vinylcyclohexene, styrene, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, unsaturated fatty acids and esters	Formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, benzaldehyde, hexanal, nonanal, 2-nonenal
Linoleum and paints/polishes containing linseed oil	Linoleic acid, linolenic acid	Propanal, hexanal, nonanal, 2-heptenal, 2-nonenal, 2-decenal, 1-pentene-3-one, propionic acid, n-butyric acid
Latex paint	Residual monomers	Formaldehyde
Certain cleaning products, polishes, waxes, air fresheners	Limonene, alpha-pinene, terpinolene, alpha-terpineol, linalool, linalyl acetate and other terpenoids, longifolene and other sesquiterpenes	Formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, glycoaldehyde, formic acid, acetic acid, hydrogen and organic peroxides, acetone, benzaldehyde, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-5-hexen-1-al, 5-ethenyl-dihydro-5-methyl-2(3H)-furanone, 4-AMC, SOAs including ultrafine particles
Natural rubber adhesive	Isoprene, terpenes	Formaldehyde, methacrolein, methyl vinyl ketone
Photocopier toner, printed paper, styrene polymers	Styrene	Formaldehyde, benzaldehyde
Environmental tobacco smoke	Styrene, acrolein, nicotine	Formaldehyde, benzaldehyde, hexanal, glyoxal, N-methylformamide, nicotinaldehyde, cotinine
Soiled clothing, fabrics, bedding	Squalene, unsaturated sterols, oleic acid and other saturated fatty acids	Acetone, geranyl acetone, 6MHO, 40PA, formaldehyde, nonanal, decanal, 9-oxo-nonanoic acid, azelaic acid, nonanoic acid
Soiled particle filters	Unsaturated fatty acids from plant waxes, leaf litter, and other vegetative debris; soot; diesel particles	Formaldehyde, nonanal, and other aldehydes; azelaic acid; nonanoic acid; 9-oxo-nonanoic acid and other oxo-acids; compounds with mixed functional groups (=O, -OH, and -COOH)
Ventilation ducts and duct liners	Unsaturated fatty acids and esters, unsaturated oils, neoprene	C5 to C10 aldehydes
"Urban grime"	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	Oxidized polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
Perfumes, colognes, essential oils (e.g. lavender, eucalyptus, tea tree)	Limonene, alpha-pinene, linalool, linalyl acetate, terpinene-4-ol, gamma-terpinene	Formaldehyde, 4-AMC, acetone, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-5-hexen-1-al, 5-ethenyl-dihydro-5-methyl-2(3H) furanone, SOAs including ultrafine particles
Overall home emissions	Limonene, alpha-pinene, styrene	Formaldehyde, 4-AMC, pinonaldehyde, acetone, pinic acid, pinonic acid, formic acid, benzaldehyde, SOAs including ultrafine particles

Abbreviations: 4-AMC, 4-acetyl-1-methylcyclohexene; 6MHQ, 6-methyl-5-heptene-2-one, 4OPA, 4-oxopentanal, SOA, Secondary Organic Aerosols
Reference: Charles J Weschler; Environmental Helath Perspectives, Vol 114, October 2006
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	LOW	LOW

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	LOW (LogKOW = 1.88)
bisphenol A glycidylmethacrylate	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.94)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	LOW (Log KOC = 10)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T	PBT criteria fulfilled?	vP	vB	vPvB criteria fulfilled?
BRILLIANT COMPONEER	✗	✗	✗	No	✗	✗	No
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
bisphenol A glycidylmethacrylate	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

The evidence linking adverse effects to endocrine disruptors is more compelling in the environment than it is in humans. Endocrine disruptors profoundly alter reproductive physiology of ecosystems and ultimately impact entire populations. Some endocrine-disrupting chemicals are slow to break down in the environment. That characteristic makes them potentially hazardous over long periods of time. Some well established adverse effects of endocrine disruptors in various wildlife species include eggshell-thinning, displayed of characteristics of the opposite sex and impaired reproductive development. Other adverse changes in wildlife species that have been suggested, but not proven include reproductive abnormalities, immune dysfunction and skeletal deformaties.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Dispose of waste according to applicable legislation. Special country-specific regulations may apply. Can be disposed together with household waste in compliance with official regulations in contact with approved waste disposal companies and with authorities in charge. (Only dispose of completely emptied packages.) ▸ Recycle wherever possible. ▸ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▸ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material) ▸ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. **UN number or ID number**	Not Applicable
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Not Applicable
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Class: Not Applicable Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Hazard identification (Kemler): Not Applicable Classification code: Not Applicable Hazard Label: Not Applicable Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited quantity: Not Applicable Transport Category: Not Applicable Tunnel Restriction Code: Not Applicable

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. **UN number**	Not Applicable
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Not Applicable
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	ICAO/IATA Class: Not Applicable ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable ERG Code: Not Applicable

14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: Not Applicable Cargo Only Packing Instructions: Not Applicable Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: Not Applicable

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. **UN number**	Not Applicable
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Not Applicable
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	IMDG Class: Not Applicable IMDG Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5 **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	EMS Number: Not Applicable Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited Quantities: Not Applicable

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. **UN number**	Not Applicable
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Not Applicable
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Not Applicable: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Classification code: Not Applicable Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited quantity: Not Applicable Equipment required: Not Applicable Fire cones number: Not Applicable

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Not Available
bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated	Not Available
bisphenol A glycidylmethacrylate	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
triethylene glycol	Not Available

Product name	Ship Type
dimethacrylate	
bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated	Not Available
bisphenol A glycidylmethacrylate	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

triethylene glycol dimethacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling (GB MCL) technical reports
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL List)

bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

bisphenol A glycidylmethacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	Not Available

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (triethylene glycol dimethacrylate; bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated; bisphenol A glycidylmethacrylate)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated)
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory ‘Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated; bisphenol A glycidylmethacrylate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated; bisphenol A glycidylmethacrylate)
Legend:	***Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory*** ***No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.***

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	21/04/2022
Initial Date	13/01/2022

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

Other information

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:
EN 166 Personal eye-protection
EN 340 Protective clothing
EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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Etchant Gel S

Coltène/Whaledent AG

N° Versione: **2.2**
Scheda di Sicurezza (Conforme all'Allegato II del REACH (1907/2006) - Regolamento 2020/878)

Data di emissione: **13/06/2022**
Data di stampa: **29/11/2024**
L.REACH.ITA.IT

SEZIONE 1 Identificazione della sostanza o della miscela e della società/impresa

1.1. Identificatore del prodotto

Nome del Prodotto	Etchant Gel S
Nome Chimico	Non Applicabile
Sinonimi	Non Disponibile
Nome ONU	ACIDO FOSFORICO IN SOLUZIONE (contiene acido-ortofosforico)
Formula chimica	Non Applicabile
Altri mezzi di identificazione	Non Disponibile

1.2. Usi identificati pertinenti della sostanza o della miscela e usi sconsigliati

Usi pertinenti identificati della sostanza	Dispositivo medico, solo per uso odontoiatricoUtilizzare secondo le istruzioni del produttore.
Usi contro i quali si è stati avvertiti	Non sono identificati usi specifici sconsigliati.

1.3. Informazioni sul fornitore della scheda di dati di sicurezza

Nome della società	**Coltène/Whaledent AG**
Indirizzo	Feldwiesenstrasse 20 Altstätten 9450 Switzerland
Telefono	+41 (71) 75 75 300
Fax	+41 (71) 75 75 301
Sito web	www.coltene.com
Email	msds@coltene.com

1.4. Numero telefonico di emergenza

Associazione / Organizzazione	**CHEMWATCH RISPOSTA D'EMERGENZA (24/7)**
Numero(i) di telefono di emergenza	+39 800 177 870
Altro(i) numero(i) di telefono di emergenza	+61 3 9573 3188

Una volta collegato, se il messaggio non é nella lingua di preferenza, si prega di digitare 08

SEZIONE 2 Identificazione dei pericoli

2.1. Classificazione della sostanza o della miscela

Classificazione secondo il regolamento (CE) N. 1272/2008 [CLP] e modifiche [1]	H290 - Corrosivo per i metalli, categoria di pericolo 1, H314 - Corrosione/irritazione cutanea, categoria di pericolo 1B, H318 - Gravi lesioni oculari/irritazione oculare, categoria di pericolo 1
Legenda:	***1. Classificato da Chemwatch; 2. Classificazione ricavata dal Regolamento (UE) no. 1272/2008 - Allegato VI***

2.2. Elementi dell'etichetta

Pittogrammi di pericolo	
Avvertenza	**Pericolo**

Indicazioni di Pericolo

H290	Può essere corrosivo per i metalli.
H314	Provoca gravi ustioni cutanee e gravi lesioni oculari.

Dichiarazioni aggiuntive

Non Applicabile

Frasi di Prevenzione: Prevenzione

P260	Non respirare la nebbia/i vapori/gli aerosol.
P264	Lavare accuratamente corpo esterno tutto a vista dopo l'uso.
P280	Indossare guanti, indumenti protettivi, proteggere gli occhi e proteggere il viso.
P234	Conservare soltanto nell'imballaggio originale.

Frasi di Prevenzione: Risposta

P301+P330+P331	IN CASO DI INGESTIONE: sciacquare la bocca. NON provocare il vomito.
P303+P361+P353	IN CASO DI CONTATTO CON LA PELLE (o con i capelli): togliersi di dosso immediatamente tutti gli indumenti contaminati. Sciacquare la pelle [o fare una doccia].
P305+P351+P338	IN CASO DI CONTATTO CON GLI OCCHI: sciacquare accuratamente per parecchi minuti. Togliere le eventuali lenti a contatto se è agevole farlo. Continuare a sciacquare.
P310	Contattare immediatamente un CENTRO ANTIVELENI/un medico/soccorritore
P363	Lavare gli indumenti contaminati prima di indossarli nuovamente.
P390	Assorbire la fuoriuscita per evitare danni materiali.
P304+P340	IN CASO DI INALAZIONE: Trasportare l'infortunato all'aria aperta e mantenerlo a riposo in posizione che favorisca la respirazione.

Frasi di Prevenzione: Stoccaggio

P405	Conservare sotto chiave.

Frasi di Prevenzione: Smaltimento

P501	Smaltire il prodotto/recipiente in conformità alla regolamentazione locale/nazionale.

Il materiale contiene acido-ortofosforico.

2.3. Altri pericoli

REACH - Art.57-59: La miscela non contiene sostanze estremamente problematiche (SVHC) alla data di stampa SDS.

SEZIONE 3 Composizione/informazioni sugli ingredienti

3.1.Sostanze

Fare riferimento a "composizione degli ingredienti" nella sezione 3.2

3.2.Miscele

1. N. CAS 2.N. EC 3.N. indice 4.N. REACH	**% [peso]**	**Nome**	**Classificazione secondo il regolamento (CE) N. 1272/2008 [CLP] e modifiche**	**SCL / Fattore-M**	**Nanoforma particelle Caratteristiche**
1. 7664-38-2 2.231-633-2 3.015-011-00-6 4.Non Disponibile	30-40	acido-ortofosforico *	Corrosione/irritazione cutanea, categoria di pericolo 1B; H314 [2]	Skin Corr. 1B; H314: C ≥ 25 % | Skin Irrit. 2; H315: 10 % ≤ C < 25 % | Eye Irrit. 2; H319: 10 % ≤ C < 25 % Fattore M acuto: Non Applicabile	Non Disponibile

1. N. CAS 2.N. EC 3.N. indice 4.N. REACH	% [peso]	Nome	Classificazione secondo il regolamento (CE) N. 1272/2008 [CLP] e modifiche	SCL / Fattore-M	Nanoforma particelle Caratteristiche
				Fattore M cronico: Non Applicabile	

Legenda:	***1. Classificato da Chemwatch; 2. Classificazione ricavata dal Regolamento (UE) no. 1272/2008 - Allegato VI; 3. Classificazione tratta da C & L; * EU IOELVs a disposizione; [e] Sostanza identificata come avente proprietà di interferenza endocrina***

SEZIONE 4 Misure di primo soccorso

4.1. Descrizione delle misure di primo soccorso

Contatto con gli occhi	Se il prodotto viene a contatto con gli occhi: ▸ Tenere immediatamente le palpebre separate e lavare continuamente con acqua corrente. ▸ Sciaquare gli occhi tenendo le palpebre separate muovendole occasionalmente. ▸ Continuare a bagnare fino a che lo dice il Centro Antiveleni o un medico, o per almeno 15 minuti. ▸ Accompagnare il paziente all'ospedale o da un medico. ▸ La rimozione di lenti a contatto dopo una lesione dell'occhio deve essere effettuata solamente da personale specializzato.
Contatto con la pelle	In caso di contatto con la pelle o con i capelli: ▸ Lavare immediatamente la pelle e gli indumenti con abbondante acqua, utilizzando una doccia di sicurezza se disponibile. ▸ Rimuovere rapidamente tutti gli indumenti contaminati, comprese le calzature. ▸ Lavare la pelle e i capelli con acqua corrente. Continuare a sciacquare con acqua fino a quando non viene consigliato di fermarsi presso il Centro informazioni sui veleni. ▸ Trasportare in ospedale o dal medico.
Inalazione	▸ In caso di inalazione di fumi o prodotti della combustione, allontanare dall'area contaminata. ▸ Far stendere il paziente.Tenere il paziente caldo e a riposo. ▸ Prima di iniziare le procedure di primo soccorso, rimuovere protesi come dentiere, che potrebbero bloccare le vie aeree. ▸ Se disponibile, somministrare ossigeno medico da personale abilitato. ▸ Se la respirazione è assente, ricorrere alla respirazione artificiale, preferibilmente con un rianimatore con valvola, sistema maschera-valvola-pallone, o una maschera tascabile come da procedura. Se necessario, eseguire la respirazione cardio-polmonare (CPR). ▸ Trasportare all'ospedale o da un medico senza indugi.
Ingestione	▸ Chiedere immediatamente consiglio al Centro Antiveleni o ad un medico. ▸ È probabile che sia necessario ricorrere urgentemente all'assistenza ospedaliera. ▸ Se deglutito, NON indurre il vomito. ▸ In caso di vomito, inclinare il paziente in avanti o metterlo sul fianco sinistro (con la testa verso il basso se possibile) per mantenere le via aeree aperte e prevenire l'aspirazione. ▸ Osservare il paziente attentamente. ▸ Non somministrare mai liquidi ad una persona non cosciente, o che sta per perdere conoscenza. ▸ Dare acqua per pulire la bocca, dopodiché somministrare liquidi lentamente e in quantità che non siano disagevoli per il paziente. ▸ Trasportare in ospedale o da un medico senza indugi.

4.2 Principali sintomi ed effetti, sia acuti che ritardati

Vedere Sezione 11

4.3. Indicazione sulla eventuale necessità di consultare immediatamente un medico e di trattamenti speciali

per intossicazione da sali fosfatici:

- Tutti i trattamenti devono essere basati sui segni e sintomi di angoscia osservati nel paziente. È necessario prendere in considerazione la possibilità che si sia verificata una sovraesposizione a materiali diversi da questo prodotto.
- L'ingestione di grandi quantità di sali fosfatici (oltre 1,0 grammi per un adulto) può causare una catarsi osmotica con conseguente diarrea e probabili crampi addominali. Dosi maggiori come 4-8 grammi causeranno quasi certamente questi effetti in tutti. Negli individui sani la maggior parte del sale ingerito sarà eliminato nelle feci con la diarrea e, quindi, non causerà alcuna tossicità sistemica. Dosi superiori a 10 grammi ipoteticamente possono causare tossicità sistemica.
- Il trattamento deve prendere in considerazione sia la porzione anionica che quella cationica della molecola.
- Tutti i sali di fosfato, ad eccezione dei sali di calcio, presentano un rischio ipotetico di ipocalcemia, quindi i livelli di calcio devono essere monitorati.

Per esposizione ripetuta acuta oa breve termine agli acidi forti: Problemi alle vie aeree possono derivare dall'edema laringeo e dall'esposizione per inalazione. Trattare inizialmente con ossigeno al 100%. L'angoscia respiratoria può richiedere la cricotiroidotomia se l'intubazione endotracheale è controindicata da un eccessivo gonfiore. Le linee endovenose devono essere stabilite immediatamente in tutti i casi in cui vi sia evidenza di compromissione circolatoria. Gli acidi forti producono una necrosi della coagulazione caratterizzata dalla formazione di un coagulo (escara) a causa dell'azione essiccante dell'acido sulle proteine in specifici tessuti. INGESTIONE: si consiglia una diluizione immediata (latte o acqua) entro 30 minuti dall'ingestione. NON tentare di neutralizzare l'acido poiché la reazione esotermica può estendere la lesione corrosiva. Fare attenzione a evitare ulteriori vomiti poiché la ri-esposizione della mucosa all'acido è dannosa. Limitare i liquidi a uno o due bicchieri in un adulto. Il carbone di legna non ha posto nella gestione degli acidi. Alcuni autori suggeriscono l'uso del lavaggio entro 1 ora dall'ingestione. PELLE: le lesioni cutanee richiedono un'abbondante irrigazione salina. Trattare le ustioni chimiche come bruciature termiche con garze non aderenti e involucri. Ustioni profonde di secondo grado possono trarre beneficio dalla sulfadiazina d'argento topica. OCCHIO: Le lesioni agli occhi richiedono una retrazione delle palpebre per garantire un'irrigazione completa del cul-de-sac coniugale. L'irrigazione dovrebbe durare almeno 20-30 minuti. NON utilizzare agenti neutralizzanti o altri additivi. Sono richiesti diversi litri di soluzione salina. Cicloplegici gocce, (1% di ciclopentolato per uso a breve termine o 5% di omatropina per uso prolungato) possono essere indicate gocce antibiotiche, agenti vasocostrittori o lacrime artificiali a seconda della gravità della lesione. Le gocce oculari steroidei devono essere somministrate solo con l'approvazione di un oculista consulente). [Ellenhorn e Barceloux: tossicologia medica]

SEZIONE 5 Misure di lotta antincendio

5.1. Mezzi di estinzione

- Acqua nebulizzata o nebbia.
- Schiuma.
- Polvere chimica secca
- BCF (dove i regolamenti lo consentono).
- Diossido di carbonio.

5.2. Pericoli speciali derivanti dalla sostanza o dalla miscela

Incompatibilità al fuoco	Nessuno conosciuto.

5.3. Raccomandazioni per gli addetti all'estinzione degli incendi

Estinzione dell'incendio	Allertare i vigili del fuoco e comunicare loro la posizione e la natura del pericolo. Indossare indumenti protettivi per il corpo completo con autorespiratore. Prevenire, con qualsiasi mezzo disponibile, fuoriuscite da scarichi o corsi d'acqua. Utilizzare procedure antincendio adatte all'area circostante. Non avvicinarsi a contenitori sospettati di essere caldi. Raffreddare i contenitori esposti al fuoco con acqua nebulizzata da un luogo protetto. Se sicuro farlo, rimuovere i contenitori dal percorso di fuoco. L'attrezzatura dovrebbe essere completamente decontaminata dopo l'uso.
Pericolo Incendio/Esplosione	Non combustibile Non considerato un rischio di incendio significativo. Gli acidi possono reagire con i metalli per produrre idrogeno, un gas altamente infiammabile ed esplosivo. Il riscaldamento può causare l'espansione o la decomposizione che porta alla rottura violenta dei contenitori. Può emettere fumi corrosivi e velenosi. Può emettere fumo acre. La decomposizione può produrre fumi tossici di: , Ossidi di fosforo (POx)

SEZIONE 6 Misure in caso di rilascio accidentale

6.1. Precauzioni personali, dispositivi di protezione e procedure in caso di emergenza

Vedere sezione 8

6.2. Precauzioni ambientali

Fare riferimento alla sezione 12

6.3. Metodi e materiali per il contenimento e per la bonifica

Piccole perdite di prodotto	· Gli scarichi delle aree di stoccaggio o di utilizzo dovrebbero avere bacini di ritenzione per la regolazione del pH e la diluizione di sversamenti prima dello scarico o dello smaltimento di materiale. · Controllare regolarmente che non vi siano fuoriuscite e perdite. - Pulire tutte le perdite immediatamente. - Evitare di respirare vapori/aerosol o polveri ed evitare il contatto con pelle e occhi. - Mettere in contenitore adatto etichettato per l'eliminazione dei rifiuti.
Grosse perdite di prodotto	- Sgomberare l'area del personale e mettersi sopravento. - Chiamare i pompieri e segnalare la posizione e la natura del pericolo. - Indossare indumenti protettivi completi di respiratore. - Impedire, con ogni mezzo, che la perdita entri in corsi d'acqua o scarichi. - Bloccare la perdita solo se è sicuro. - Contenere la perdita con sabbia, terra o vermiculite. - Raccogliere il prodotto recuperabile in contenitori etichettati per il riciclaggio. - Neutralizzare/decontaminare i residui. - Raccogliere i residui solidi e sigillarli in bidoni etichettati per lo smaltimento. - Pulire l'area e impedire che il materiale fluisca negli scarichi. - Dopo le operazioni di pulizia, decontaminare e lavare tutti gli indumenti protettivi e le attrezzature prima di immagazzinarli e riutilizzarli. - In caso di contaminazione di corsi d'acqua o scarichi, informare i servizi di emergenza.

6.4. Riferimento ad altre sezioni

I consigli sui Dispositivi di Protezione Individuale sono contenuti nella Sezione 8 dell'SDS

SEZIONE 7 Manipolazione e immagazzinamento

7.1. Precauzioni per la manipolazione sicura

Manipolazione Sicura	- Evitare qualsiasi contatto diretto, inclusa l'inalazione. - Indossare indumenti protettivi quando c'è rischio di esposizione. - Usare in un'area ben ventilata. - Prevenire la concentrazione in cavità e fosse biologiche/pozzi. - NON entrare in spazi chiusi finché l'atmosfera non è stata controllata. - NON lasciare che il materiale entri a contatto con esseri umani, cibi o utensili da cucina. - Evitare contatti con materiale incompatibile. - Quando si maneggia, NON mangiare, bere o fumare.

	‣ Tenere i contenitori sigillati in modo sicuro quando non sono in uso. ‣ Evitare danni fisici ai contenitori. ‣ Lavare sempre le mani con acqua e sapone dopo l'uso. ‣ Gli indumenti di lavoro devono essere lavati separatamente. Lavare gli indumenti contaminati prima di riutilizzarli. ‣ Osservare buone procedure di sicurezza sul lavoro. ‣ Osservare le raccomandazioni del produttore per stoccaggio e manipolazione. ‣ L'atmosfera deve essere controllata regolarmente rispetto agli standard stabiliti, per assicurare che siano mantenute le condizioni di sicurezza sul lavoro.
Protezione per incendio e esplosione	Vedere sezione 5
Altre informazioni	‣ Conservare nei contenitori originali. ‣ Mantenere i contenitori sigillati in modo sicuro. ‣ Conservare in un'area fresca, asciutta e ben ventilata. ‣ Conservare lontano da materiali incompatibili e da contenitori di cibo. ‣ Proteggere i contenitori da qualsiasi danno fisico e controllare periodicamente per eventuali perdite. ‣ Osservare le istruzioni su conservazione e trattamento fornite dal produttore.

7.2. Condizioni per l’immagazzinamento sicuro, comprese eventuali incompatibilità

Contenitore adatto	Temperatura raccomandata per lo stoccaggio: 4 - 23 °C NON utilizzare contenitori in alluminio o zincati ‣ Contenitore metallico rinforzato, secchio/contenitore metallico rinforzato ‣ Secchio in plastica ‣ Bidone rinforzato ‣ Conservare come raccomandato dal produttore. ‣ Controllare che tutti i contenitori siano chiaramente etichettati e senza perdite.
Incompatibilita` di stoccaggio	‣ Gli acidi inorganici sono generalmente solubili in acqua con il rilascio di ioni idrogeno. Le soluzioni risultanti hanno un pH inferiore a 7.0. ‣ Gli acidi inorganici neutralizzano le basi chimiche (es. ammine e idrossidi inorganici) per formare sali. ‣ La neutralizzazione può generare grandi quantità di calore in spazi confinati. ‣ La dissoluzione d'acidi inorganici in acqua o la diluizione delle loro soluzioni concentrate con aggiunta d'acqua può generare un calore significativo. ‣ L'aggiunta di acqua agli acidi inorganici spesso genera calore sufficiente in piccole regioni della miscela, causando l'ebollizione esplosiva di una parte dell'acqua. L'“ebollizione a scosse” può schizzare l'acido. ‣ Gli acidi inorganici reagiscono con metalli attivi, inclusi quei metalli strutturali come alluminio e ferro, rilasciando idrogeno, un gas infiammabile. ‣ Gli acidi inorganici possono iniziare la polimerizzazione di certe classi di composti organici. ‣ Gli acidi inorganici reagiscono con i composti del cianuro per rilasciare cianuro di idrogeno gassoso. ‣ Gli acidi inorganici generano gas tossici e/o infiammabili al contatto con ditiocarbamati, isocianati, mercaptani, nitruri, nitrili, solfuri e forti agenti riducenti. Ulteriori reazioni che generano gas avvengono con solfiti, nitriti, tiosolfati (per dare H2S e SO3), ditioniti (SO2), ed anche carbonati. ‣ Gli acidi spesso catalizzano (aumentano la velocità di) reazioni chimiche.
Categorie delle sostanze pericolose conformemente al regolamento (CE) n. 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)	Non Disponibile
Quantità limite (tonnellate) delle sostanze pericolose di cui all'articolo 3, paragrafo 10, per l'applicazione di	Non Disponibile

7.3. Usi finali particolari

Fare riferimento alla sezione 1.2

SEZIONE 8 Controlli dell’esposizione/protezione individuale

8.1. Parametri di controllo

Ingrediente	DNELs Esempio di esposizione lavoratore	PNECs Comparto
acido-ortofosforico	Inalazione 10.7 mg/m³ (Sistemico, Cronico) Inalazione 1 mg/m³ (Locale, Cronico) Inalazione 2 mg/m³ (Locale, Acuto) ***Inalazione 0.00457 mg/m³ (Sistemico, Cronico) **** ***Orale 0.1 mg/kg bw/day (Sistemico, Cronico) **** ***Inalazione 0.36 mg/m³ (Locale, Cronico) ****	Non Disponibile

* I valori per la popolazione generale

Limiti di Esposizione Professionale (OEL)

DATI DEGLI INGREDIENTI

Fonte	Ingrediente	Nome del prodotto	TWA	STEL	Picco	Note
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	acido-ortofosforico	Ortophosphoric acid	1 mg/m3	2 mg/m3	Non Disponibile	Non Disponibile
Italy Occupational Exposure Limits (Italian)	acido-ortofosforico	Acido ortofosforico	1 mg/m3	2 mg/m3	Non Disponibile	Non Disponibile

Ingrediente	Valori Originali IDLH	Valori Aggiornati (IDLH)
acido-ortofosforico	1,000 mg/m3	Non Disponibile

DATI DEL PRODOTTO

8.2. Controlli dell’esposizione

8.2.1. Controlli tecnici idonei

Sono necessari normalmente sistemi di ventilazione ad estrazione locale. Se esiste il rischio di sovraesposizione, indossare un respiratore adeguato. Il respiratore deve calzare perfettamente per ottenere una protezione adeguata. Un respiratore con riserva d'aria può essere necessario in speciali circostanze. Il respiratore deve calzare perfettamente per ottenere una protezione adeguata.
Un respiratore autonomo (SCBA) può essere necessario in determinate situazioni.
Garantire una ventilazione adeguata in magazzino o area di stoccaggio chiusi. Agenti contaminanti dell'aria generati nel luogo di lavoro posseggono diverse velocità 'di fuga ' che, alla loro volta, determinano le 'velocità di cattura ' dell'aria fresca circolante necessaria per rimuovere l'agente contaminante.

Tipo di agente contaminante :	Velocità dell'aria :
solventi, vapori, sgrassatori ecc. , evaporazione da un serbatoio (in aria stagnante)	0,25-0,5 m/s(50/100 f/min)
aerosol , fumi da operazioni di versamento , riempimenti intermittenti di contenitori, trasferimento su impianti di trasporto a bassa velocità, saldature, sottoprodotti di spray , fumi derivati da placcaggio di acidi, decapaggio (rilasciati a bassa velocità in zone di generazione attiva)	0,5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
spruzzo diretto , spruzzi di vernice su stivali sottili, riempimento di bidoni, caricamento di trasportatori,polveri di frantumatori, rilascio di gas (generazione attiva in zona di rapido movimento dell'aria)	1-2,5 m/s (200-500 f/min)
smerigliatura , scoppi abrasivi, barilatura , polveri generate da ruote ad alta velocità (rilasciate a alta velocità iniziale , in zone di altissima velocità dell'aria).	2,5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Nei limiti della scala i valori appropriati dipendono da :

Parte bassa della scala	Parte alta della scala
1: Correnti d'aria nella stanza minime o facili da catturare	1: Correnti d'aria disturbanti
2: Agenti contaminanti di bassa tossicità o valori di leggero disturbo	2: Agenti contaminanti ad alta tossicità
3: Intermittente, bassa produzione	3: Alta produzione, uso continuo
4: Schermatura larga o larghe masse d'aria in movimento	4: Schermatura piccola – solo controllo locale

La teoria semplice dimostra che la velocità dell'aria diminuisce rapidamente con la distanza dall'apertura di un semplice tubo di estrazione.
La velocità generalmente diminuisce con il quadrato della distanza dal punto di estrazione (in casi semplici). Quindi la velocità al punto estrazione dovrebbe essere regolata adeguatamente, tenendo conto della distanza della sorgente di contaminazione.La velocità dell'aria in prossimità della ventola di estrazione, per esempio, dovrebbe essere un minimo di 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) per l'estrazione di solventi generati in un serbatoio a 2 metri di distanza dal punto di estrazione.
Altre considerazioni meccaniche , che producono dei dei deficitss di performance nell'apparato di estrazione, rendono essenziale che le velocità teoriche dell'aria siano moltiplicate per un fattore di 10 o più quando i sistemi di estrazione sono installati o usati.

8.2.2. Misure di protezione individuale, quali dispositivi di protezione individuale

Protezione per gli occhi e volto

- Gli occhiali di sicurezza con schermi laterali non perforati possono essere utilizzati dove è desiderabile una protezione continua degli occhi, come nei laboratori; gli occhiali non sono sufficienti quando è necessaria una protezione completa degli occhi, come quando si maneggiano grandi quantità, dove c'è il pericolo di schizzi o se il materiale può essere sotto pressione.
- Occhiali chimici. Ogni volta che esiste il pericolo che il materiale venga a contatto con gli occhi; gli occhiali devono essere montati correttamente. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 o equivalente nazionale]
- La visiera integrale (20 cm, 8 in minimo) può essere richiesta per la protezione supplementare ma mai primaria degli occhi; questi offrono protezione per il viso.
- In alternativa, una maschera antigas può sostituire gli occhiali antispruzzo e gli schermi facciali.
- Le lenti a contatto possono rappresentare un rischio particolare; le lenti a contatto morbide possono assorbire e concentrare sostanze irritanti. Per ogni posto di lavoro o attività dovrebbe essere creato un documento programmatico scritto che descriva l'uso delle lenti o le limitazioni all'uso. Ciò dovrebbe includere una revisione dell'assorbimento e dell'adsorbimento della lente per la classe di sostanze chimiche in uso e un resoconto dell'esperienza di infortunio. Il personale medico e di primo soccorso deve essere addestrato alla loro rimozione e devono essere prontamente disponibili attrezzature adeguate.

	In caso di esposizione chimica, iniziare immediatamente l'irrigazione oculare e rimuovere le lenti a contatto non appena possibile. Le lenti devono essere rimosse ai primi segni di arrossamento o irritazione degli occhi - le lenti devono essere rimosse in un ambiente pulito solo dopo che i lavoratori si sono lavati accuratamente le mani. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].
Protezione della pelle	Fare riferimento a Protezione per le mani qui sotto
Protezione mani / piedi	Guanti in PVC lunghi fino al gomito.
Protezione del corpo	Fare riferimento a "Altre Protezioni" qui sotto
Altre protezioni	▸ Tuta intera. ▸ Grembiule in PVC ▸ Indumenti completi protettivi in PVC possono essere necessari se l'esposizione è severa. ▸ Unità di lavaggio oculare. ▸ Assicurarsi che sia facile accedere alle docce di sicurezza.

Materiale/i raccomandato/i

INDICE PER LA SELEZIONE DEI GUANTI

La selezione dei guanti è basata su una presentazione modificata del:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
L'effetto(i) della seguente sostanza(e) è preso in considerazione nella selezione generata al computer:
Etchant Gel S

Prodotto	CPI
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	A
NATURAL RUBBER	A
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	A
NITRILE	A
NITRILE+PVC	A
PE	A
PVC	A
SARANEX-23	A

Selezione Guanti Ansell

Guanto — *In ordine di raccomandazione*
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-675
AlphaTec 02-100
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-185
AlphaTec® 58-008
AlphaTec® 58-530B
AlphaTec® 58-530W
AlphaTec® 58-735
AlphaTec® 79-700
AlphaTec® 38-612
AlphaTec® 53-001

I guanti suggeriti per l'uso dovrebbero essere confermati con il fornitore di guanti.

8.2.3. Controlli dell’esposizione ambientale

Fare riferimento alla sezione 12

SEZIONE 9 Proprietà fisiche e chimiche

9.1. Informazioni sulle proprietà fisiche e chimiche fondamentali

Aspetto	Blu

Stato Fisico	Gel	**Densità Relativa (Acqua= 1)**	1.3
Odore	Non Disponibile	**Coefficiente di partizione n-ottanolo / acqua**	Non Disponibile

Soglia olfattiva	Non Disponibile	**Temperatura di Auto Accensione (°C)**	Non Disponibile
pH (come fornito)	<1	**Temperatura di decomposizione**	Non Disponibile
Punto di fusione / punto di congelamento (°C)	Non Disponibile	**Viscosita' (cSt)**	Non Disponibile
Punto iniziale di ebollizione e intervallo di ebollizione (°C)	Non Disponibile	**Peso Molecolare (g/mol)**	Non Disponibile
Punto di infiammabilità (°C)	Non Disponibile	**Gusto**	Non Disponibile
Velocità di evaporazione	Non Disponibile	**Proprietà esplosive**	Non Disponibile
Infiammabilità	Non Disponibile	**Proprietà ossidanti**	Non Disponibile
Limite Esplosivo Superiore (%)	Non Disponibile	**Tensione Superficiale (dyn/cm o mN/m)**	Non Disponibile
Limite Esplosivo Inferiore (%)	Non Disponibile	**Componente volatile (%vol)**	Non Disponibile
Pressione Vapore (kPa)	Non Disponibile	**gruppo di gas**	Non Disponibile
Idrosolubilità	Miscibile	**pH come soluzione (1%)**	Non Disponibile
Densità di vapore (Aria = 1)	Non Disponibile	**Composti Organici Volatili g/L**	Non Disponibile
Calore di Combustione (kJ/g)	Non Disponibile	**Distanza di Accensione (cm)**	Non Disponibile
Altezza della Fiamma (cm)	Non Disponibile	**Durata della Fiamma (s)**	Non Disponibile
Tempo di Accensione in Spazio Chiuso (s/m3)	Non Disponibile	**Densità di Deflagrazione di Accensione in Spazio Chiuso (g/m3)**	Non Disponibile
nanoforma Solubilità	Non Disponibile	**Nanoforma particelle Caratteristiche**	Non Disponibile
Dimensione delle particelle	Non Disponibile		

9.2. Altre informazioni

Non Disponibile

SEZIONE 10 Stabilità e reattività

10.1.Reattività	Vedere sezione 7.2
10.2. Stabilità chimica	Il contatto con materiali alcalini libera calore.
10.3. Possibilità di reazioni pericolose	Vedere sezione 7.2
10.4. Condizioni da evitare	Vedere sezione 7.2
10.5. Materiali incompatibili	Vedere sezione 7.2
10.6. Prodotti di decomposizione pericolosi	Vedere sezione 5.3

SEZIONE 11 Informazioni tossicologiche

11.1. Informazioni sulle classi di pericolo definite nel regolamento (CE) n. 1272/2008

Inalazione	
Ingestione	
Contatto con la pelle	
Occhi	
Cronico	

Etchant Gel S	**TOSSICITA'**	**IRRITAZIONE**
	Non Disponibile	Non Disponibile
acido-ortofosforico	**TOSSICITA'**	**IRRITAZIONE**
	Dermico (coniglio) LD50: >1260 mg/kg[2]	Occhi: effetto avverso osservato (irritante)[1]

	Inalazione (Rat) LC50: 0.026 mg/L4h[2]	Pelle: nessun effetto avverso osservato (non irritante)[1]
	Orale(Ratto) LD50; 1530 mg/kg[2]	

Legenda:	***1 Valore ottenuti dai dossier di registrazione ECHAi - Tossicità acuta 2 * Valore ottenuto dalla scheda di sicurezza del produttore Dati estratti dall'RTECS se non specificato altrimenti - Registro degli Effetti Tossici di Sostanze Chimiche***

ACIDO-ORTOFOSFORICO	Non ci sono dati tossicologici acuti significativi nella bibliografia scientifica. Il materiale può causare grave irritazione agli occhi causando un'infiammazione pronunciata. L'esposizione ripetuta o prolungata a sostanze irritanti può provocare congiuntivite. Il materiale puo causare severa irritazione cutanea in seguito a prolungate o ripetute esposizioni e potrebbe causare a contatto con la pelle rossore, gonfiore, produzione di vesciche, squamatura e ispessimento della pelle.
Etchant Gel S & ACIDO-ORTOFOSFORICO	Sintomi simili all'asma possono continuare per mesi e anche anni dopo la cessazione dell'esposizione al materiale. Questo può essere dovuto ad una condizione non allergica conosciuta come sindrome di disfunzione reattiva delle vie aree (RADS) che può verificarsi a seguito d'esposizione ad alti livelli di composti irritanti. Il fattore chiave nella diagnosi della RADS include l'assenza di malattie respiratorie precedenti, in un individuo non-atopico, con un improvviso inizio di sintomi persistenti simili all'asma nell'arco di minuti fino ad ore dall'esposizione documentata all'agente irritante. Un flusso d'aria reversibile, rivelato dalla spirometria, con la presenza da moderata a grave di iperreattività bronchiale, rivelata dal test di provocazione con metacolina e dalla mancanza di una minima infiammazione di linfociti, senza esinofilia, sono anche stati inclusI nel criterio per la diagnosi della RADS. La RADS (o asma) a seguito di un'inalazione irritante è un disturbo infrequente, con livelli correlati alla concentrazione e alla durata dell'esposizione a sostanze irritanti. La bronchite industriale, invece, è un disturbo che avviene come risultato dell'esposizione a causa d'alte concentrazioni della sostanza irritante (spesso particolati in natura) ed è completamente reversibile quando termina l'esposizione. Il disturbo è caratterizzato da dispnea, tosse e produzione di mucosa.

Tossicità acuta	✗	**Cancerogenicità**	✗
Irritazione / corrosione	✓	**Tossicità Riproduttiva**	✗
Lesioni oculari gravi / irritazioni	✓	**STOT - esposizione singola**	✗
Sensibilizzazione respiratoria o della pelle	✗	**STOT - esposizione ripetuta**	✗
Mutagenicità	✗	**Pericolo di aspirazione**	✗

Legenda: ✗ ***– I dati non sono disponibili o non riempie i criteri di classificazione***
✓ ***– Dati necessari alla classificazione disponibili***

11.2 Informazioni su altri pericoli

11.2.1. Proprietà di interferenza con il sistema endocrino

Non sono state trovate prove di proprietà di interruzione endocrina nella letteratura attuale.

11.2.2. Altre informazioni

Vedere La Sezione 11.1

SEZIONE 12 Informazioni ecologiche

12.1. Tossicità

Etchant Gel S

Endpoint	Durata test	Specie	Valore	fonte
Non Disponibile	Non Disponibile	Non Disponibile	Non Disponibile	Non Disponibile

acido-ortofosforico

Endpoint	Durata test	Specie	Valore	fonte
EC50	72h	Alghe o altre piante acquatiche	77.9mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Alghe o altre piante acquatiche	<7.5mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crostacei	>100mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Pesce	67.94-113.76mg/L	4

Legenda:	***Tratto da 1. Dati tossicologici IUCLID 2. Sostanze registrate presso ECHA Europe- Informazioni ecotossicologiche - Tossicologia acquatica 4. US EPA, Banca dati ecotossicologici - Dati Tossicologia acquatica 5. ECETOC - Dati per la valutazione del pericolo per l'ambiente acquatico 6. NITE (Japan) – Dati sulla bioconcentrazione 7. METI (Japan) – Dati sulla bioconcentrazione 8. Dati del produttore***

NON scaricare in fogne o corsi d'acqua.

12.2. Persistenza e degradabilità

Ingrediente	Persistenza: Acqua/Terreno	Persistenza: Aria
acido-ortofosforico	ALTO	ALTO

12.3. Potenziale di bioaccumulo

Ingrediente	Bioaccumulazione
acido-ortofosforico	BASSO (LogKOW = -0.77)

12.4. Mobilità nel suolo

Ingrediente	Mobilità
acido-ortofosforico	ALTO (Log KOC = 1)

12.5. Risultati della valutazione PBT e vPvB

	P	B	T
Importanti dati disponibili	Non Disponibile	Non Disponibile	Non Disponibile
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗

Criteri PBT soddisfatti?	no
vPvB	no

12.6. Proprietà di interferenza con il sistema endocrino

Non sono state trovate prove di proprietà di interruzione endocrina nella letteratura attuale.

12.7. Altri effetti avversi

Non sono state trovate prove di proprietà di esaurimento dell'ozono nella letteratura attuale.

SEZIONE 13 Considerazioni sullo smaltimento

13.1. Metodi di trattamento dei rifiuti

Smaltimento Prodotto/Imballaggio	Smaltire i rifiuti conformemente alle leggi vigenti. Possonoapplicarsi specifiche normative nazionali. Il prodotto puòessere smaltito nei rifiuti domestici in accordo con le normativeufficiali previo contatto con le società di smaltimentorifiuti e le autorità competenti. (Smaltire soltanto contenitoricompletamente svuotati.)
Opzioni per il trattamento dei rifiuti	Non Disponibile
Opzioni per lo smaltimento delle acque di scarico	Non Disponibile

SEZIONE 14 Informazioni sul trasporto

Etichette richieste

	
Inquinante marino	no

Trasporto Stradale/Ferroviario (ADR-RID)

14.1. **Numero ONU o numero ID**	1805
14.2. **Designazione ufficiale ONU di trasporto**	ACIDO FOSFORICO IN SOLUZIONE (contiene acido-ortofosforico)
14.3. **Classi di pericolo ADR**	Classe: 8 Rischi sussidiari: Non Applicabile
14.4. **Gruppo d'imballaggio**	III
14.5. **Pericoli per l'ambiente**	Non Applicabile
14.6. **Precauzioni speciali per gli utilizzatori**	Identificazione del pericolo (Kemler): 80

Codice di Classificazione	C1
Etichetta di Pericolo	8
Disposizioni speciali	Non Applicabile
Quantità limitata	5 L
Codice restrizione tunnel	E

Trasporto aereo (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. **Numero ONU o numero ID**	1805
14.2. **Designazione ufficiale ONU di trasporto**	ACIDO FOSFORICO IN SOLUZIONE (contiene acido-ortofosforico)
14.3. **Classi di pericolo ADR**	Classe ICAO/IATA: 8 ICAO / IATA Rischi sussidiari: Non Applicabile Codice ERG: 8L
14.4. **Gruppo d'imballaggio**	III
14.5. **Pericoli per l'ambiente**	Non Applicabile
14.6. **Precauzioni speciali per gli utilizzatori**	Disposizioni speciali: A3 A803 Istruzioni di imballaggio per il carico: 856 Massima Quantità / Pacco per carico: 60 L Istruzioni per i passeggere e imballaggio: 852 Massima quantità/pacco per passeggeri e carico: 5 L Istruzioni per passeggeri e carico in quantità limitata: Y841 Massima quantità/pacco limitata passeggeri e carico: 1 L

Via Mare (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. **Numero ONU o numero ID**	1805
14.2. **Designazione ufficiale ONU di trasporto**	ACIDO FOSFORICO IN SOLUZIONE (contiene acido-ortofosforico)
14.3. **Classi di pericolo ADR**	Classe IMDG: 8 IMDG Rischi sussidiari: Non Applicabile
14.4. **Gruppo d'imballaggio**	III
14.5 **Pericoli per l'ambiente**	Non Applicabile
14.6. **Precauzioni speciali per gli utilizzatori**	Numero EMS: F-A , S-B Disposizioni speciali: 223 Quantità Limitate: 5 L

Navigazione interna (ADN)

14.1. **Numero ONU o numero ID**	1805
14.2. **Designazione ufficiale ONU di trasporto**	ACIDO FOSFORICO IN SOLUZIONE (contiene acido-ortofosforico)
14.3. **Classi di pericolo ADR**	8 | Non Applicabile
14.4. **Gruppo d'imballaggio**	III
14.5. **Pericoli per l'ambiente**	Non Applicabile
	Codice di Classificazione: C1

14.6. **Precauzioni speciali per gli utilizzatori**	Disposizioni speciali	Non Applicabile
	Quantità limitata	5 L
	Attrezzatura richiesta	PP, EP
	Fire cones number	0

14.7. Trasporto marittimo alla rinfusa conformemente agli atti dell'IMO

14.7.1. Trasporto alla rinfusa secondo l'allegato II di MARPOL ed il codice IBC

Non Applicabile

14.7.2. Trasporto di rinfuse secondo MARPOL allegato V e del Codice IMSBC

Nome del Prodotto	Gruppo
acido-ortofosforico	Non Disponibile

14.7.3. Trasporto alla rinfusa in conformità con il Codice IGC

Nome del Prodotto	Tipo di nave
acido-ortofosforico	Non Disponibile

SEZIONE 15 Informazioni sulla regolamentazione

15.1. Disposizioni legislative e regolamentari su salute, sicurezza e ambiente specifiche per la sostanza o la miscela

acido-ortofosforico se trovato nella seguenti liste di regolamenti

EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
Europe EC Inventory
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances- ECICS
Europe Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products - Annex I: List of Active substances referred to in Article 25(a)
Europe Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products - Annex I: List of Active substances referred to in Article 25(a) (Bulgarian)
Europe Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products - Annex I: List of Active substances referred to in Article 25(a) (Croatian)
Europe Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products - Annex I: List of Active substances referred to in Article 25(a) (Czech)
Europe Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products - Annex I: List of Active substances referred to in Article 25(a) (Danish)
Europe Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products - Annex I: List of Active substances referred to in Article 25(a) (Dutch)
Europe Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products - Annex I: List of Active substances referred to in Article 25(a) (Estonian)
Europe Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products - Annex I: List of Active substances referred to in Article 25(a) (Finnish)
Europe Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products - Annex I: List of Active substances referred to in Article 25(a) (German)
Europe Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products - Annex I: List of Active substances referred to in Article 25(a) (Hungarian)
Europe Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products - Annex I: List of Active substances referred to in Article 25(a) (Italian)
Europe Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products - Annex I: List of Active substances referred to in Article 25(a) (Latvian)
Europe Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products - Annex I: List of Active substances referred to in Article 25(a) (Lithuanian)
Europe Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products - Annex I: List of Active substances referred to in Article 25(a) (Maltese)
Europe Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products - Annex I: List of Active substances referred to in Article 25(a) (Polish)
Europe Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products - Annex I: List of Active substances referred to in Article 25(a) (Portuguese)
Europe Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products - Annex I: List of Active substances referred to in Article 25(a) (Slovak)
Europe Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products - Annex I: List of Active substances referred to in Article 25(a) (Slovenian)
Europe Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products - Annex I: List of Active substances referred to in Article 25(a) (Swedish)

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
Italy Occupational Exposure Limits (Italian)

Informazioni Regolamentari Aggiuntive

Non Applicabile

Questa scheda di sicurezza è conforme alla seguente normativa UE ei suoi adattamenti - in quanto applicabili -: le direttive 98/24 / CE, - 92/85 / CEE, - 94/33 / CE, - 2008/98 / CE, - 2010/75 / UE; Regolamento (UE) 2020/878 della Commissione; Regolamento (CE) N. 1272/2008 e successivi aggiornamenti attraverso ATP.

Informazioni secondo il 2012/18/UE (Seveso III):

Seveso Categoria	Non Disponibile

15.2. Valutazione della sicurezza chimica

Non è stata condotta alcuna valutazione della sicurezza chimica per questa sostanza/miscela dal fornitore.

Stato dell'inventario nazionale

Inventario nazionale	Stato
Australia - AIIC / Australia non-industriale Usa	sì
Canada - ADSL	sì
Canada - NDSL	No (acido-ortofosforico)
Cina - IECSC	sì
Europa - EINEC / ELINCS / PNL	sì
Giappone - ENCS	sì
Corea - KECI	sì
Nuova Zelanda - NZIoC	sì
Filippine - PICCS	sì
Stati Uniti - TSCA	Tutte le sostanze chimiche in questo prodotto sono state designate come 'Attive' nell'inventario TSCA
Taiwan - TCSI	sì
Messico - INSQ	sì
Vietnam - NCI	sì
Russia - FBEPH	sì
Legenda:	***Sì = Tutti gli ingredienti sono nell'inventario*** ***No = uno o più degli ingredienti elencati nel CAS non sono presenti nell'inventario. Questi ingredienti possono essere esenti o richiedono la registrazione.***

SEZIONE 16 Altre informazioni

Data di revisione	13/06/2022
Data Iniziale	18/01/2022

Codici di Pericolo Testo di pericolo completo

Riepilogo della versione di SDS

Versione	Data di aggiornamento	Sezioni aggiornate
1.2	13/06/2022	Identificazione dei pericoli - Classificazione, Considerazioni sullo smaltimento - Disposizione, Informazioni ecologiche - Ambientale, Misure di lotta antincendio - Vigil del fuoco (mezzi di estinzione), Misure di lotta antincendio - Vigili del fuoco (incendio / esplosione), Misure di lotta antincendio - Vigili del fuoco (antincendio), Misure di primo soccorso - pronto soccorso (inalazione), Manipolazione e immagazzinamento - procedura di gestione, Composizione/informazioni sugli ingredienti - ingredienti, Stabilità e reattività - instabilità Condizioni, Controlli dell'esposizione/protezione individuale - Protezione individuale (altri), Misure in caso di rilascio accidentale - Fuoriuscite (maggiore), Misure in caso di rilascio accidentale - Fuoriuscite (minore), Manipolazione e immagazzinamento - stoccaggio (contenitore adatto), Informazioni sul trasporto - trasporto, informazioni sul trasporto

Altre informazioni

La classificazione della preparazione e dei suoi singoli componenti si basa su fonti ufficiali e autorevoli, nonché su una revisione indipendente da parte del comitato di classificazione di Chemwatch utilizzando riferimenti bibliografici disponibili.
Il Scheda di Sicurezza (SDS) è uno strumento di comunicazione dei pericoli e dovrebbe essere utilizzato per aiutare nella valutazione del rischio. Molti fattori determinano se i pericoli segnalati sono rischi sul luogo di lavoro o in altre situazioni. I rischi possono essere determinati facendo riferimento agli scenari di esposizione. Bisogna considerare la scala di utilizzo, la frequenza di utilizzo e i controlli tecnici attuali o disponibili.

Per consigli dettagliati sui dispositivi di protezione individuale, fare riferimento alle seguenti norme CEN UE:
EN 166 Protezione per gli occhi personale
EN 340 Indumenti protettivi
EN 374 Guanti protettivi contro i prodotti chimici e i microrganismi
EN 13832 Calzature protettive contro le sostanze chimiche
EN 133 Dispositivi per la protezione respiratoria

Definizioni e abbreviazioni

- PC - TWA: Concentrazione ammissibile - Limite di esposizione medio pesato
- PC - STEL: Concentrazione ammissibile - Limite di esposizione a breve termine
- IARC: Agenzia internazionale per la ricerca sul cancro
- ACGIH: Conferenza americana degli igienisti industriali non governativi
- STEL: Limite di esposizione professionale a breve termine
- TEEL: Limite di esposizione di emergenza temporaneo
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Esposizione standard
- OSF: Fattore di Sicurezza dell'Odore
- NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Valore limite di soglia
- LOD: Limite di rivelabilità
- OTV: Valore limite di odore
- BCF: Fattori di bioconcentrazione
- BEI: Indici biologici di esposizione
- DNEL: Livello senza effetto derivato
- PNEC: Concentrazione prevista senza effetto
- MARPOL: Convenzione internazionale per la prevenzione dell'inquinamento causato dalle navi
- IMSBC: Codice internazionale per le merci solide alla rinfusa
- IGC: Codice internazionale per le navi gasiere
- IBC: Codice internazionale per il trasporto di prodotti chimici alla rinfusa

- AIIC: Inventario australiano delle sostanze chimiche industriali
- DSL: Elenco delle sostanze domestiche
- NDSL: Elenco delle sostanze non domestiche
- IECSC: Elenco delle sostanze esistenti in Cina
- EINECS: Registro Europeo delle Sostanze chimiche in Commercio
- ELINCS: Lista Europea delle sostanze notificate
- NLP: Elenco degli ex polimeri
- ENCS: Inventariodelle sostanze nuove ed esistenti
- KECI: Inventario delle sostanze esistenti in Korea
- NZIoC: Inventario delle sostanze in Nuova Zelanda
- PICCS: Inventario dei prodotti chimici e delle sostanze nelle Filippine
- TSCA: Legge sul controllo delle sostanze tossiche
- TCSI: Inventario delle sostanze chimiche di Taiwan
- INSQ: Inventario Nazionale delle sostanze
- NCI: Inventario nazionale delle sostanze
- FBEPH: Registro russo delle sostanze chimiche e biologiche potenzialmente pericolose

Offerto da AuthorITe, di proprietà Chemwatch.

ONE COAT 7 UNIVERSAL

Coltène/Whaledent AG

Version No: **3.3**
Safety data sheet according to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

Issue Date: **16/05/2023**
Print Date: **28/11/2024**
L.REACH.GB.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	ONE COAT 7 UNIVERSAL
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Medical device, for dental use only Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Coltène/Whaledent AG**
Address	Feldwiesenstrasse 20 Altstätten 9450 Switzerland
Telephone	+41 (71) 75 75 300
Fax	+41 (71) 75 75 301
Website	www.coltene.com
Email	msds@coltene.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)**
Emergency telephone number(s)	+44 20 3901 3542
Other emergency telephone number(s)	+44 808 164 9592

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 [1]	H226 - Flammable Liquids Category 3, H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H317 - Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H411 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
Legend:	***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567***

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	

Signal word	**Warning**

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
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.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

Material contains diurethane dimethacrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, 10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate, diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine.

2.3. Other hazards

Ingestion may produce health damage*.

May possibly affect fertility*.

ethanol	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	Listed in the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	% [weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 72869-86-4 2.276-957-5 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	15-25	diurethane dimethacrylate	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; H317, H411 [1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 868-77-9 2.212-782-2 3.607-124-00-X 4.Not Available	5-15	2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H315, H317, H319 [2]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 85590-00-7 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	5-10	10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 4; H315, H317, H319, H335, H413 [1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 64-17-5 2.200-578-6 3.603-002-00-5 4.Not Available	35-40	ethanol	Flammable Liquids Category 2; H225 [2]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 1483-72-3 2.216-049-8 3.Not Available 4.None	<1	diphenyliodonium chloride	Acute Tox. 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3; H301, H315, H319, H335 [3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 75980-60-8 2.278-355-8 3.015-203-00-X 4.Not Available	<=1	diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	Reproductive Toxicity Category 2; H361f [2]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available

Legend:	***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties***

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
Ingestion	▸ Immediately give a glass of water. ▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▸ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▸ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▸ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot. ▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Liquid and vapour are flammable. ▸ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▸ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▸ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▸ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▸ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2) carbon monoxide (CO) nitrogen oxides (NOx) phosphorus oxides (POx) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▸ Remove all ignition sources. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▸ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. ▸ Wipe up.

	▸ Collect residues in a flammable waste container.
Major Spills	▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▸ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▸ Increase ventilation. ▸ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▸ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour. ▸ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▸ Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. ▸ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▸ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▸ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▸ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▸ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. ▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▸ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▸ Avoid generation of static electricity. ▸ Use spark-free tools when handling. ▸ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▸ When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▸ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▸ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▸ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▸ Use good occupational work practice. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▸ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions. ▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	▸ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▸ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▸ Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available. ▸ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Recommended storage temperature: 4 - 8 °C ▸ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▸ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates. ▸ Avoid strong bases.
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)	P5a: Flammable Liquids, P5b: Flammable Liquids, P5c: Flammable Liquids, E2: Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Chronic 2
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	P5a Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 10 / 50 P5b Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 50 / 200 P5c Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 5 000 / 50 000 E2 Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 200 / 500

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
diurethane dimethacrylate	Dermal 1.3 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 3.3 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ***Dermal 0.7 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) **** ***Inhalation 0.0006 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) **** ***Oral 0.3 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ****	0.01 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.1 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.001 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 4.56 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.46 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.91 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 3.61 mg/L (STP)
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Dermal 1.39 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 4.9 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ***Dermal 0.83 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) **** ***Inhalation 0.00145 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) **** ***Oral 0.83 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ****	0.482 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 1 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.048 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 3.79 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 3.79 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.476 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 10 mg/L (STP)
ethanol	Dermal 343 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 380 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 1900 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) ***Dermal 206 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) **** ***Inhalation 0.114 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) **** ***Oral 87 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) **** ***Inhalation 950 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) ****	0.96 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 2.75 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.79 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 3.6 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 2.9 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.63 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 580 mg/L (STP) 380 mg/kg food (Oral)
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	Dermal 0.233 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 0.822 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ***Dermal 0.0833 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) **** ***Inhalation 0.000145 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) **** ***Oral 0.0833 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ****	0.0014 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.014 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.00014 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.115 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.0115 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.0222 mg/kg soil dw (Soil)

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	ethanol	Ethanol	1000 ppm / 1920 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
diurethane dimethacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	Not Available	Not Available
diphenyliodonium chloride	Not Available	Not Available
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
diurethane dimethacrylate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
diphenyliodonium chloride	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
Notes:	***Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.***	

MATERIAL DATA

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or

more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.
OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

IFRA Prohibited Fragrance Substance
The International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards form the basis for the globally accepted and recognized risk management system for the safe use of fragrance ingredients and are part of the IFRA Code of Practice. This is the self-regulating system of the industry, based on risk assessments carried out by an independent Expert Panel
Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen
[***National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002***]
For ethanol:
Odour Threshold Value: 49-716 ppm (detection), 101 ppm (recognition)
Eye and respiratory tract irritation do not appear to occur at exposure levels of less than 5000 ppm and the TLV-TWA is thought to provide an adequate margin of safety against such effects. Experiments in man show that inhalation of 1000 ppm caused slight symptoms of poisoning and 5000 ppm caused strong stupor and morbid sleepiness. Subjects exposed to 5000 ppm to 10000 ppm experienced smarting of the eyes and nose and coughing. Symptoms disappeared within minutes. Inhalation also causes local irritating effects to the eyes and upper respiratory tract, headaches, sensation of heat intraocular tension, stupor, fatigue and a need to sleep. At 15000 ppm there was continuous lachrymation and coughing.

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.
CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:
TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:
LOD: Limit of detection
Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:
D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen
Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive
American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996)

Exposed individuals are **NOT** reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26-550	As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted
C	1-26	As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18-1	10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As "D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
The basic types of engineering controls are:
Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.
For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.
Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s

		(50-100 f/min.)
	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.
· Adequate ventilation is typically taken to be that which limits the average concentration to no more than 25% of the LEL within the building, room or enclosure containing the dangerous substance.
· Ventilation for plant and machinery is normally considered adequate if it limits the average concentration of any dangerous substance that might potentially be present to no more than 25% of the LEL. However, an increase up to a maximum 50% LEL can be acceptable where additional safeguards are provided to prevent the formation of a hazardous explosive atmosphere. For example, gas detectors linked to emergency shutdown of the process might be used together with maintaining or increasing the exhaust ventilation on solvent evaporating ovens and gas turbine enclosures.
· Temporary exhaust ventilation systems may be provided for non-routine higher-risk activities, such as cleaning, repair or maintenance in tanks or other confined spaces or in an emergency after a release. The work procedures for such activities should be carefully considered.. The atmosphere should be continuously monitored to ensure that ventilation is adequate and the area remains safe. Where workers will enter the space, the ventilation should ensure that the concentration of the dangerous substance does not exceed 10% of the LEL (irrespective of the provision of suitable breathing apparatus)

8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	‣ Safety glasses with side shields. ‣ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ‣ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	**NOTE:** ‣ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ‣ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	‣ Overalls. ‣ PVC Apron. ‣ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ‣ Eyewash unit. ‣ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the ***computer-generated*** selection:
ONE COAT 7 UNIVERSAL

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	Air-line*	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

NEOPRENE	A
NITRILE	A
NITRILE+PVC	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVC	B
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C

up to 10 x ES	-	A-3 P2	-
10+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous Flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
^ - Full-face
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Yellow

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.0
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	28	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration (s)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)**	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	**Nanoform Particle Characteristics**	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

ONE COAT 7 UNIVERSAL	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
diurethane dimethacrylate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg *[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg *[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg[1]	Skin (Human - woman): 2%
		Skin (Human - woman): 2%/48H
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 64000 ppm4h[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/4S - Moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL - Moderate
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Severe
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
		Skin (Human): 70%/2D
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 400mg - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
diphenyliodonium chloride	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 60 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

Legend:	***1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances***

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✗

Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✔	**Reproductivity**	✘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✘
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✔	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✘
Mutagenicity	✘	**Aspiration Hazard**	✘

Legend: ✘ ***– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification***
✔ ***– Data available to make classification***

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

ONE COAT 7 UNIVERSAL

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

diurethane dimethacrylate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.68mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.21mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>1.2mg/L	2
LC50	96h	Fish	10.1mg/l	2

2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	345mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	380mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	24.1mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2

10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

ethanol

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	275mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	42mg/L	4
EC50	48h	Crustacea	2mg/L	4

diphenyliodonium chloride

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>2.01mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	1mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	3.53mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	10-100mg/l	Not Available

Legend: ***Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data***

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	LOW	LOW
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
diphenyliodonium chloride	HIGH	HIGH
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	HIGH	HIGH

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
diurethane dimethacrylate	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.69)
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	LOW (BCF = 1.54)
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
diphenyliodonium chloride	MEDIUM (BCF = 1235)
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.87)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.043)
ethanol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
diphenyliodonium chloride	LOW (Log KOC = 11290)
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	LOW (Log KOC = 188300)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗

PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No
vPvB	No

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Dispose of waste according to applicable legislation. Special country-specific regulations may apply. Can be disposed together with household waste in compliance with official regulations in contact with approved waste disposal companies and with authorities in charge. (Only dispose of completely emptied packages.)
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	

Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	•2Y

Land transport (ADR-RID)

14.1. **UN number or ID number**	1170
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Class: 3 Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Environmentally hazardous
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Hazard identification (Kemler): 30 Classification code: F1 Hazard Label: 3 Special provisions: 144 601 Limited quantity: 5 L Tunnel Restriction Code: D/E

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. **UN number**	1170
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Ethanol. Solution; Ethanol
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable ERG Code: 3L
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Environmentally hazardous
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: A3 A58 A180 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 366 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 220 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 355 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y344 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. **UN number**	1170
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL); ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5 **Environmental hazard**	Marine Pollutant
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	EMS Number: F-E , S-D Special provisions: 144 223 Limited Quantities: 5 L

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. **UN number**	1170
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	3 | Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Environmentally hazardous
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Classification code: F1 Special provisions: 144; 601 Limited quantity: 5 L Equipment required: PP, EX, A Fire cones number: 0

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
diurethane dimethacrylate	Not Available
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Not Available
10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate	Not Available
ethanol	Not Available
diphenyliodonium chloride	Not Available
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
diurethane dimethacrylate	Not Available
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Not Available
10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate	Not Available
ethanol	Not Available
diphenyliodonium chloride	Not Available
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

diurethane dimethacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling (GB MCL) technical reports

2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

ethanol is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB Biocidal Active Substances
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

diphenyliodonium chloride is found on the following regulatory lists

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling (GB MCL) technical reports
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	P5a, P5b, P5c, E2

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate; diphenyliodonium chloride)
Canada - DSL	No (diurethane dimethacrylate; 10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate; diphenyliodonium chloride)
Canada - NDSL	No (2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate; 10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate; ethanol; diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine)
China - IECSC	No (10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate)
Japan - ENCS	No (diurethane dimethacrylate; 10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate; diphenyliodonium chloride)
Korea - KECI	No (10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate; diphenyliodonium chloride)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate)
Philippines - PICCS	No (diurethane dimethacrylate; 10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate; diphenyliodonium chloride)
USA - TSCA	TSCA Inventory 'Active' substance(s) (diurethane dimethacrylate; 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate; ethanol; diphenyliodonium chloride; diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine); No (10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate)
Taiwan - TCSI	No (10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate)
Mexico - INSQ	No (diurethane dimethacrylate; 10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate; diphenyliodonium chloride)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (diurethane dimethacrylate; 10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate)
Legend:	***Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory*** ***No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.***

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	16/05/2023
Initial Date	07/01/2022

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H361f	Suspected of damaging fertility.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.3	16/05/2023	Hazards identification - Classification, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Handling and storage - Handling Procedure, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Accidental release measures - Spills (major), Handling and storage - Storage (storage requirement), Transport Information

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:
EN 166 Personal eye-protection
EN 340 Protective clothing
EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Flammable Liquids Category 3, H226	On basis of test data
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H315	Calculation method
Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H317	Calculation method
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H319	Calculation method

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, H411	Calculation method