SAFETY DATA SHEET

according to Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878

FLOIXEM® S

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY OR FIRM

1.1. Product identifier **FLOIXEM® S**

UFI: **9Q19-X5EX-CA6S-AWJ4**

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

Relevant uses: Sealing agent for leaks.

Not recommended uses of the mixture: The product should not be used in other ways than those mentioned in section 1.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company:	**SUCCESSORS OF CARMELO PÉREZ MARTÍNEZ S.L.**
Address:	CALLE DEL TITANIO 15, POL.IND. PTR
Town:	50720 - CARTUJA BAJA
Province:	ZARAGOZA (SPAIN)
Telephone:	+34 634119130
E-mail:	floixem@floixem.com
Website:	www.floixem.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number (24 h) INFOTRAC 1-352-323-3500 (International)

SECTION 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP):

Not classified as hazardous.

2.2. Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP):

Labelling not applicable.

2.3. Other hazards

The product does not contain components considered to be persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

The product does not contain endocrine disrupting components that have an effect on human health.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances

Not applicable.

3.2. Mixtures

Chemical description: Proprietary blend of sealant, stabiliser and non-hazardous tracer additives

Components:

Chemical name	CAS NO.	NºCE	Content	Pictogram	Phrases
Sodium salt of silicic acid	1344-09-8	215-687-4	<25%	GHS05	H314 H290

See sections 11, 12 and 16 for more information about the dangers of the substances.

SECTION 4. FIRST AID

4.1. Description of the first aid measures

By inhalation:
Rinse mouth and nose with water. Remove casualty to fresh air and rest. If discomfort persists, seek medical attention.

By skin contact:
Remove soaked clothing and clean the affected area with water and neutral soap. Apply protective cream. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice with this Safety Data Sheet.

By eye contact:
Flush eyes with plenty of water at room temperature for at least 15 minutes. Avoid rubbing or closing the eyes. If the casualty wears contact lenses, remove them as long as they are not stuck to the eyes, otherwise additional damage may occur. Consult an ophthalmologist immediately.

By ingestion/aspiration:
Consult a doctor immediately. Do not induce vomiting, if vomiting occurs, keep head tilted forward to avoid aspiration. If the person is conscious, rinse mouth and throat and then drink maximum 2 glasses of water or milk (200-300 ml). In case of loss of consciousness, DO NOT administer anything by mouth until medically supervised.

4.2. Main symptoms and acute and delayed effects

Danger of gastric perforation if swallowed.

4.3. Indication of any medical care and special treatment to be given immediately

Treatment in case of ingestion, irrigation of the stomach.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media:
The product does not generate fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media:
Not relevant.

5.2. Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Product is non-combustible. Alkaline vapours may form.

5.3. Recommendations for fire-fighting personnel

Non-combustible product. In case of fire, it may be necessary to wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus. A minimum of emergency installations or response elements (fire blankets, first-aid kit, etc.) should be ready according to local laws.

Additional provisions:
Act in accordance with the Internal Emergency Plan and the Information Sheets on action to be taken in the event of accidents and other emergencies.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.

For personnel who are not part of the emergency services:

Isolate leaks as long as there is no additional risk to persons performing this function. Potential exposure to spilled product requires the use of personal protective equipment (see section 8). Evacuate the area and keep unprotected persons away.

For emergency personnel:

Wear protective equipment. Keep unprotected persons away. See section 8.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Keep product away from drains, surface and ground water. If the product contaminates rivers, lakes or enters sewers, the relevant authorities should be notified.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Recommended:
Small quantities can be neutralised with weak acids, and the neutralised material washed away with water, preferably into a plastic container.

For large quantities, absorb the spillage with absorbent material: silica, sand, diatomaceous earth, and move it to a safe place.

For disposal considerations see section 13.

Reference to other sections

See sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

A.- General precautions

Handle the product with care, minimise or prevent direct contact with the product. If dilutions are made, shake slowly while the product is added over water.

Comply with current legislation on occupational risk prevention in terms of manual handling of loads and chemical products. Keep containers hermetically sealed. Avoid free spillage from the container. Maintain order, cleanliness and disposal by safe methods (section 6).

B.- Technical recommendations for fire and explosion prevention

Non-flammable product. See section 10 for conditions and materials to avoid.

C.- Technical recommendations to prevent ergonomic and toxicological risks

For exposure control see section 8. Do not eat, drink or smoke in work areas; wash hands after each use and remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

D.- Technical recommendations to prevent environmental risks

It is recommended to have containment and cleaning material in the vicinity of the product (see section 6.3).

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including possible incompatibilities

A.- Technical storage measures

Minimum temperature:	avoid frost
Maximum temperature:	avoid high temperatures
Maximum time:	24 months

B.- General storage conditions.

Keep in original containers tightly closed and close carefully after use. Store in a dry, ventilated place away from acids.

In case of transfer, make sure that the material of the container is compatible with the product, recommended materials: PE, PP, PVC and steels.

Hydrogen may be generated if the product comes into contact with metals.

Avoid direct sunlight, heat sources, radiation, static electricity and contact with food. For additional information see sections 10.4 and 10.5.

7.3. Specific end uses

Except for the indications already specified, no special recommendations regarding the uses of this product are necessary.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

Long-term systemic effects are not expected. However, alkalinity may cause local effects on skin, eyes and respiratory tract.

The main risk is its alkalinity, which can be harmful to aquatic life. This risk, however, can be controlled if the product is neutralised before discharge into the environment.

DNEL (Worker)

Exhibition route	Short Exposure		Long Exposure	
	Systemic	Local	Systemic	Local
Oral	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant
Dermal	Not relevant	Not relevant	1.59 mg/kg body weight/day	Not relevant
Inhalation	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant

DNEL (General Population)

Exhibition route	Short Exposure		Long Exposure	
	Systemic	Local	Systemic	Local
Oral	Not relevant	Not relevant	0.80 mg/kg body weight/day	Not relevant
Dermal	Not relevant	Not relevant	0.80 mg/kg body weight/day	Not relevant
Inhalation	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant

PNEC

Objective of environmental protection	PNEC value
Freshwater	7.5 mg/L
Sediment (Freshwater)	Not determined
Sea Water	1.0 mg/L
Sediment (Seawater)	Not determined

Food chain	Not determined
Micro-organisms in wastewater treatment	348 mg/L
Soil (agricultural)	Not determined
Air	Not determined

Exposure controls

A.- General health and safety measures in the working environment

In accordance with the priority order for occupational exposure control the localized extraction of the working area is recommended as a collective protection measure to avoid exceeding occupational exposure limits. If personal protective equipment is used, it should have the CE marking in accordance with current legislation. For more information on personal protective equipment (storage, use, cleaning, maintenance, protection class,...) consult the information leaflet provided by the PPE manufacturer. The indications contained in this point refer to the pure product. The protection measures for diluted product may vary depending on the degree of dilution, use, method of application, etc. All the information included here is a recommendation and needs to be specified by the occupational risk prevention services as it is not known what additional prevention measures the company may have in place or whether they have been included in the relevant risk assessment.

Ensure adequate ventilation and the availability of safety showers and eyewash with clean water near the point of discharge. Wash hands immediately after handling. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not inhale aerosols.

B.- Respiratory protection

In case of high vapour concentrations or if occupational exposure limits are exceeded (see section 8.1), wear a respiratory protective mask with filter for organic vapours (EN 136/140/141/145/143/149). Under normal conditions, respiratory protection is not required.

C.- Specific protection for hands

Pictogram	EPI	Marking	CEN Standards	Remarks
 Mandatory hand protection	Protective gloves against minor hazards	CE CAT I		Replace gloves at any sign of deterioration. For prolonged exposure to the product for professional/industrial users, the use of CE III gloves is recommended, according to EN 21420 and EN ISO 374.

D.- Eye and face protection

Pictogram	EPI	Marking	CEN Standards	Remarks
 Mandatory face protection	Panoramic splash goggles and/or projections	CE CAT II	EN 166 EN ISO 4007	Clean daily and disinfect periodically according to manufacturer's instructions. Recommended for use where there is a risk of splashing.

E.- Body protection

Pictogram	EPI	Marking	CEN Standards	Remarks
	Work clothes	CE CAT I	EN ISO 13034	Replace at any sign of deterioration. For prolonged periods of exposure to product for professional/industrial users is makes EC III advisable, in accordance with the standards EN ISO 6529, EN ISO 6530, EN ISO 13688, EN 464
	Work footwear anti-slip	CE CAT II	EN ISO 20347	Replace at any sign of deterioration. For prolonged periods of exposure to product for professional/industrial users is makes EC III advisable, in accordance with the standards EN ISO 20345and EN 13832-1

F. - Emergency Supplementary Measures

Emergency measure	Standards	Emergency measure	Standards
 Emergency shower	ANSI Z358-1 ISO 3864-1 ISO 3864-4	 Eyewash	DIN 12 899 ISO 3864-1 ISO 3864-4

Environmental exposure controls:
Under EU environmental protection legislation it is recommended to avoid release of both the product and its packaging into the environment. For additional information see section 7.1.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

For complete information see product data sheet/specification sheet.

Physical state at 20 ºC:	
Appearance:	Liquid
Colour:	Yellow
Odour:	Odourless or not significant
Olfactory threshold:	Not relevant *
Volatility:	
Boiling temperature at atmospheric pressure:	> 100°C
Vapour pressure at 20 ºC:	Not relevant *
Vapour pressure at 50 ºC:	Not relevant *
Evaporation rate at 20 ºC:	Not relevant *
Product characterisation:	
Density at 20 ºC:	approx. 1.10 g/cc
Relative density at 20 ºC:	1,050 -1,15 g/cc
Dynamic viscosity at 20 ºC:	Not relevant *
Kinematic viscosity at 20 ºC:	Not relevant *
Kinematic viscosity at 40 ºC:	Not relevant *
Concentration:	Not relevant *
pH:	approx. 10.5
Vapour density at 20 °C:	Not relevant *
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water at 20°C:	According to Section I of REACH Annex XI, the dissociation constant (required in Section 7.16) does not need to be measured as the substance is inorganic.
Solubility in water at 20 ºC:	Unlimited
Solubility property:	Aqueous solution is alkaline
Decomposition temperature:	Not relevant
Melting point/freezing point:	approx. 0°C
Flammability:	
Flash point:	Inorganic substance
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not relevant *
Self-ignition temperature:	Soluble silicates do not ignite spontaneously in contact with air.
Lower flammability limit:	Not relevant *

Upper flammability limit:	Not relevant *
Explosivity (Solid):	
Lower explosive limit:	Not relevant *
Upper explosive limit:	Not relevant *
Particle characteristics:	
Equivalent mean diameter:	Not relevant *

*Not relevant due to the nature of the product, providing no characteristic information on its hazardousness.

9.2. Other information

Information concerning physical hazard classes:

Flammable properties:	Non-flammable. The study is not necessary as the substance is inorganic. Pyrophoricity is not a concern based on chemical structure and experience in handling and use.
Explosive properties:	Non-explosive. No chemical groups associated with explosive properties are present in the molecule
Oxidising properties:	Does not exhibit oxidising properties. No chemical groups capable of reacting exothermically with combustible materials
Corrosive to metals:	Not relevant *
Heat of combustion:	Not relevant *
Aerosols-total percentage (by mass) of components flammable:	Not relevant *

Other security features:

Surface tension at 20 ºC:	Not relevant *
Refractive index:	Not relevant *

*Not relevant due to the nature of the product, providing no characteristic information on its hazardousness.

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

Exothermic reaction with strong acids and halogens) Keep away from heat and moisture.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under specified conditions of storage, handling and use.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts exothermically with strong acids and halogens.

10.4. Conditions to be avoided

Keep away from sources of heat and moisture.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Metals in powder form: lead, zinc, aluminium, brass, magnesium and/or tin. Acids, nitriles, cyanides, ammonia compounds, nitrogenous organic compounds, combustible organic substances, phenols, oxidising agents. Attacks glass.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

In the presence of moisture, it attacks non-ferrous metals such as aluminium, tin and/or zinc, releasing hydrogen gas (flammable and explosive).

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

HAZARD/EFFECT TYPE		METHOD(S)	CONDITIONS	RESULTS/CONCLUSIONS	
Toxicity acute	**Inhalation**	EPAOPPTS 870.1300	Rat Sprague-Dawley male/female Material tested: CAS 1312-76-1 (extrapolation)	LC50(4h)>2.06mg/Laire	The available data are conclusive, but not sufficient for classification.
	Ingestion	OECD method 401	rat male/female	LD50 > 5000 mg/Kg body weight	
	Cutaneous	EPAOPPTS 870.1200	Rat Sprague-Dawley male/female Material tested: CAS 1312-76-1 (extrapolation)	LD50> 5000mg/kg bodyweight	

HAZARD/EFFECT TYPE	METHOD(S)	CONDITIONS	RESULTS/CONCLUSIONS	
Corrosion or irritation skin	OECD 404 Guidance	Rabbit Time: 24, 48, 72 h Material tested: 53.5%, MR=1.60 Material tested: 34.5%, MR=3.40	PDII (Primary Dermal Irritation Index) = 8 PDII (Primary Dermal Irritation Index) = 0.4	Not classified as an irritant or corrosive material.
Injury or irritation severe ocular	OECDSIDS(2004)	Rabbit(invitro) Material tested: MR=2.0	1-4 ;median; 0.5,1,2,2,3,4 hours after treatment	In vivo eye irritation studies have not been performed as the substance is irritant/corrosive via the dermal route. A number of in vitro studies indicate the same inverse correlation between molar ratio and eye irritation as described for skin irritation. Slightly irritating or non-irritating to eyes.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation	An extrapolation (read-across) is performed from the data for disodium metasilicate (OECD Guideline 429): non-sensitising after the local lymph node test. Based on a category-by-category approach, the sodium salt of silicic acid is a non-sensitising substance to the skin. In human data, urticaria was observed in one single case.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Negative effect for Chinese hamster lung fibroblast (V79). Gene mutation assay in mammalian cells. OECD Guideline 476, EU Method B.17, EPAOPPTS 870.5300 or Japanese Guideline: Kanpoan No. 287. Negative with and without metabolic activation. Cytotoxicity: yes. Negative effect for Chinese hamster lung fibroblast (V79). In vitro chromosome aberration assay in mammals. OECD Guideline 473. Negative with and without metabolic activation. Cytotoxicity: yes (156.3 -312.5 ⍰g active ingredient/mL). Results of experimental studies are: a) in vitro: negative, b) in vivo: negative. The data are conclusive, but not sufficient for classification.
Carcinogenicity	No reliable data available. The potassium salt of silicic acid does not carry a structural alert for carcinogenicity (CAS: 1312-76-1). The data are conclusive, but not sufficient for classification.
Reproductive toxicity	NOAEL (P) > 159 mg/kg body weight/day (male/female Sprague-Dawley rat). Multigenerational study. Trial duration: 2.5 years. NOAEL (developmental toxicity) > 200 mg/body weight/day (JLC-TCR mouse). Material tested: CAS 229-912- 9 (metasilicatodisodium by gavage on days 0 to 18 of gestation). Examination of foetuses and newborns The data are conclusive, but not sufficient for classification.
Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure	NOAEL=159 mg/kg body weight/day (male/female Sprague-Dawley rat). Oral exposure of weanling rats via drinking water for 180 days. NOAEL =2400 mg/kg body weight/day (male/female Charles River Cesarean rat). Equivalent to Guideline 407 OECD (Repeated dose toxicity - 28 days in rodents)
Aspiration hazard	Not determined
Toxicokinetics	The excretion or elimination of silicon oxide in the urine of rats and dogs is clearly increased after exposure. The rate of urinary elimination is independent of the dose applied, indicating that the rate of production of soluble or absorbable silicon oxide in the gastrointestinal tract is the limiting factor. Information on humans: Data not available

11.2. Information concerning other hazards

This product does not contain endocrine disrupting components that have an effect on human health.

No information on other adverse health effects is available.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

ACUTE TOXICITY (SHORT TERM)	METHOD(S)	SPECIES	TEST CONDITIONS	RESULTS
Fish	OECD203 Guidance	Brachydaniorerio (Daniorerio)	Freshwater Semi-static Sodium silicate solution MR=3.46	LC50(96h):1108mg/L NOEC(96h,Mortality)=348mg/L
Crustaceans	EU Method C.2, according to OECD Guideline 202, part 1	Daphniamagna	Material tested: MR=3.2,35% MR=3.2,35% MR=3.2,35% MR=3.2,35	EC50(48 h)=1700mg/L

Algae/ Other aquatic plants	DIN 38412, Part 9. Method according to OECD Guideline 201.	Scenedesmussubspicatus	Material tested: MR=3.0,34.54%.	EC50 (72 h) = 207 mg/L biomass-based active matter. EC50 (72 h) = 345.4 mg/L active matter based on decay rate
Soil micro- and macro-organisms (except arthropods) and terrestrial plants	Scientifically unjustified study. Direct emissions of soluble silicates to the terrestrial compartment are considered negligible. Natural silica fluxes are higher than emissions from soluble synthetic silicates.			
Soil arthropods	EPAOPPTS850. 3020	Honeybees	Material tested: potassium silicate solution (29.1% w/w)(extrapolation)	LD0 (48h) =25 µg active substance/animal L50(48h)>25µgmatter active/animal
Atmospheric compartment	Due to the physico-chemical properties of soluble silicates (i.e. very low vapour pressure), a release to the atmosphere is not to be expected during use.			
Microbiological activity in wastewater treatment systems	DIN38412,Teil 27,German National Guidelines according to OECD209.	Bacterium Pseudomonas putida	Inhibition of oxygen consumption. Material tested: MR=3.0, Sodium silicate solution 34.54% by weight, pH=8.0-11.1	EC0(30min):3454mg/L
	German standards and GuíaGLP	Bacterium Pseudomonas putida	Growth inhibition Material tested: MR=3.46,Sodium silicate solution 34.8% wt.%.	EC0(18 h):>3480mg active matter/L(pH 7.6-7.8) EC0(18 h):>348mgm active matter/L(pH 7.9-10.4)

CHRONIC TOXICITY (LONG-TERM)	**METHOD(S)**	**SPECIES**	**TEST CONDITIONS**	**RESULTS**
Fish	Scientifically unjustified study			
Crustaceans				
Algae/ Other aquatic plants				
Other bodies				

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Abiotic degradation: Hydrolysis stability is pH dependent, with solutions chemically stable above 10.6. The simplest consideration would be to assume that silica dissolves as follows: $SiO_2 + H_2O = Si(OH)4$

Physical and photo-chemical elimination: Scientifically unjustified study. Being an inorganic compound and in view of its chemical structure, the product is not sensitive to a photodegradation process.

Biodegradation: Scientifically unjustified study.

There is no biodegradation as the substance is inorganic.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Toxicokinetic data in vertebrates indicate a low bioaccumulation potential. In case of ingestion it is eliminated via urine and to a lesser extent via faeces. No bioaccumulation process is expected.

Aquatic bioaccumulation: Low hazard potential Terrestrial bioaccumulation: No risk expected.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Dissolved silica from synthetic soluble silicates is indistinguishable from naturally occurring dissolved silica. Of the various elements in the earth's crust, sediments and soils, 59% is SiO2. Silica in European rivers is found at an average concentration of 7.5 mg SiO2/L. Silica and oxygen compounds are ubiquitous in the environment; they are present in inorganic materials (minerals, soils, rocks, sediments) and organic materials (plants, animals and humans). Erosion of soils, rocks and sediments and subsequent deposition in the atmosphere, generates an emission into surface and deep waters; from where it can be removed by precipitation, sedimentation, or as food for living organisms, such as diatomaceous earth. Sedimentation processes of dead organisms (diatoms) contribute to the amount of silica. On average, the silica concentration in natural waters is considered to be 10-20 mg SiO_2 /L.

Due to the low vapour pressure, volatilisation is not expected.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvBm assessment

The product does not contain components considered to be persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

The product does not contain endocrine disrupting components that have an effect on environment.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No other adverse effects are known.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Code	Description	Type of waste (Regulation (EU) No 1357/2014)
	It is not possible to assign a specific code, as it depends on the user's intended use.	Not Dangerous

Type of waste (Regulation (EU) No 1357/2014):

Not relevant

Waste management (disposal and recovery):

Consult the authorised waste manager for recovery and disposal operations in accordance with Annex 1 and Annex 2 (Directive 2008/98/EC). According to codes 15 01 (2014/955/EU), if the packaging has been in direct contact with the product, it will be managed in the same way as the product itself, otherwise it will be managed as non-hazardous waste. Discharge into watercourses is not recommended. See section 6.2.

Spills shall be collected, and subsequently neutralised with dilute mineral acids, e.g. dilute hydrochloric acid. The residue of a spillage shall be treated as solid waste.

Legislative provisions related to waste management:

In accordance with Annex II of Regulation (EC) NO. 1907/2006 (REACH), these are the European provisions related to waste management: Directive 2008/98/EC, 2014/955/EU, Regulation (EU) NO. 1357/2014.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not classified as dangerous goods according to transport regulations.

	ADR/RID	DNA	IMDG	IATA/ICAO
14.1. UN number or ID number	-	-	-	-
14.2. United Nations proper shipping name	-	-	-	-
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	-	-	-	-
14.4. Packing group	-	-	-	-
14.5. Hazards to the environment	-	-	-	-

14.6. Particular precautions for users

See sections 6, 7 and 8.

14.7. Carriage by sea in bulk under IMO instruments

Not applicable

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

- Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles (Annex XVII of the REACH Regulation): Not relevant.

- List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV of REACH Regulation): Not relevant.

- Regulation (EU) No 649/2012 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals: Not relevant.

- Regulation (EU) No 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants: Not relevant.

- Regulation (EC) 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer: Not relevant.

Seveso III:

Not relevant

Special provisions for the protection of persons or the environment:

It is recommended to use the information collected in this safety data sheet as input data for a risk assessment of the local circumstances in order to establish the necessary risk prevention measures for the handling, use, storage and disposal of this product.

Other legislation:

Regulation EC No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) and subsequent amendments.

Regulation EC No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Chemical safety assessment has not been carried out.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Legislation applicable to safety data sheets:

This Safety Data Sheet has been developed in accordance with ANNEX II-Guidance for the preparation of Safety Data Sheets of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2020/878).

Amendments to the previous safety data sheet affecting risk management measures:

Not relevant

Texts of the legislative sentences referred to in Section 2:

Not relevant

Texts of the legislative sentences referred to in Section 3:

Not relevant

Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP):

Not relevant

Advice on training:

Minimum training in occupational risk prevention is recommended for personnel who will handle this product, in order to facilitate the understanding and interpretation of this safety data sheet, as well as the labelling of the product.

Main bibliographic sources:

http://echa.europa.eu
http://eur-lex.europa.eu

Abbreviations and acronyms:

SDS: Safety Data Sheet

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service - Division of the American Chemical Society.

LD50: Lethal Dose 50

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50

EC50: Effective Concentration 50

DNEL: No-effect level: level of exposure to the substance below which no adverse effects are expected and above which humans should not be exposed.

vPvB: Very Persistent/Very Bioaccumulative

PBT: Persistent/Bioaccumulative/Toxics

STOT: Specific target organ toxicity

NOAEC: No Observable Adverse Effect Concentration

NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level. Highest dose at which no adverse effect is observed.

NOEC: Non-Observable Effect Concentration

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration: Concentration of the substance for which no negative effects on environmental performance are expected.

QSAR: Quantitative Structure Activity Relationship (QSAR)

REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemical substances

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Goods by Road

RID: European Agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by rail

DNA: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code

IATA: International Air Transport Association

ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organisation