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In conformity to Regulation (EU) 2015/830 - In conformity to Regulation (EC) 1907/2006

SECTION1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product code : ILSALIFE PLUS ZOLFO
Product line: ILSALIFE

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

Fertilizers
Sectors of use:
Agriculture, forestry, fishery[SU1]
Product category:
Fertilizers

Uses advised against
Do not use for purposes other than those listed

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

ILSA spa - Via Quinta Strada 28, 36071 Arzignano (VI)
Tel. +39 0444 452020 Fax +39 0444 456864

Email: info@ilsagroup.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

ILSA S.p.A. +39 0444 452020

SECTION2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

2.1.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Pictograms:
GHS07

Hazard Class and Category Code(s):
Skin Irrit. 2

Hazard statement Code(s):
H315 - Causes skin irritation.

If brought into contact with the skin, the product causes significant inflammation with erythema, scabs, or edema.

2.2. Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Pictogram, Signal Word Code(s):
GHS07 - Warning

Hazard statement Code(s):
H315 - Causes skin irritation.

Supplemental Hazard statement Code(s):



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not applicable

Precautionary statements:

Prevention

P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water

P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

2.3. Other hazards

Substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for PBT/vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII

No information on other hazards

SECTION3. Composition/information on ingredients**3.1 Substances**

Irrelevant

3.2 Mixtures

Refer to paragraph 16 for full text of hazard statements

Substance	Concentration[w/w]	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACH
Sulfur	>= 10 < 20%	Skin Irrit. 2, H315	016-094-00-1	7704-34-9	231-722-6	01-2119487 295-27-XXX X
Iron sulfate monohydrate	>= 1 < 5%	Acute Tox. 4, H302; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Irrit. 2, H319	026-003-00-7	17375-41-6	605-688-1	01-2119513 203-57-XXX X

SECTION4. First aid measures**4.1. Description of first aid measures**

Inhalation:

Air the area. Move immediately the contaminated patient from the area and keep him at rest in a well ventilated area.
If you feel unwell seek medical advice.

Direct contact with skin (of the pure product):

Take contaminated clothing Immediately off.

Wash immediately with plenty of running water and possibly with soap, the areas of the body that have, or are only suspected to have, come in contact with the product.

In case of contact with skin, wash immediately with water

Warning: This product is toxic to skin contact. Consult a physician.

Direct contact with eyes (of the pure product):

Do not use eye drops or ointments of any kind before the examination or advice from an oculist.

Ingestion:

Not hazardous. It's possible to give activated charcoal in water or liquid paraffin medicine

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4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No data available.

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

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

SECTION5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Advised extinguishing agents:

Water spray, CO2, foam, dry chemical, depending on the materials involved in the fire.

Extinguishing means to avoid:

Water jets. Use water jets only to cool the surfaces of the containers exposed to fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

No data available.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Use protection for the breathing apparatus

Safety helmet and full protective suit.

The spray water can be used to protect the people involved in the extinction

You may also use selfrespirator, especially when working in confined and poorly ventilated area and if you use halogenated extinguishers (Halon 1211 fluobrene, Solkan 123, NAF, etc...)

Keep containers cool with water spray

SECTION6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel:

Leave the area surrounding the spill or release. Do not smoke

Wear mask, gloves and protective clothing.

6.1.2 For emergency responders:

Wear mask, gloves and protective clothing. Use protective gloves that guarantee total protection, eg. in PVC, neoprene or rubber.

Eliminate all unguarded flames and possible sources of ignition. No smoking.

Provision of sufficient ventilation.

Evacuate the danger area and, in case, consult an expert.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Contain spill

Inform the competent authorities.

Discharge the remains in compliance with the regulations

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

6.3.1 For containment:

Rapidly recover the product, wear a mask and protective clothing

Recover the product for reuse, if possible, or the removal.

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6.3.2 For cleaning up:

After wiping up, wash with water the area and materials involved

6.3.3 Other information:

None in particular.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Refer to paragraphs 8 and 13 for more information

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

At work do not eat or drink.

See also paragraph 8 below.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep in original container closed tightly. Do not store in open or unlabeled containers.

Keep containers upright and safe by avoiding the possibility of falls or collisions.

Store in a cool place, away from sources of heat and direct exposure of sunlight.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Agriculture, forestry, fishery:

Fertilizers.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Related to contained substances:

Sulfur:

Information not available.

Iron sulfate monohydrate:

Iron, soluble salts (as Fe) OELs ACGIH: TWA = 1 mg / m³ (8 h)

Technical measures: Provide local exhaust ventilation to suction or other devices to maintain the levels of particles in the air below recommended exposure limits.

Hygiene measures: Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Wash hands and other exposed areas to the substance after use. Periodically wash work clothes and personal protective equipment to remove contaminants. To handle the product in accordance with good industrial hygiene practices.

- Substance: Iron sulfate monohydrate

DNEL

Local effects Long term Workers inhalation = 10

Local effects Long term Workers dermal = 2,85 (mg/kg bw/day)

Local effects Long term Consumers dermal = 1,45 (mg/kg bw/day)

Local effects Long term Consumers oral = 1,45 (mg/kg bw/day)

PNEC

sediment Sweet water = 49500 (mg/kg/sediment)

STP = 500 (mg/l)

ground = 55000 (mg/kg ground)

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8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:

Agriculture, forestry, fishery:

Use in accordance with good agricultural practices.



Individual protection measures:

(a) Eye / face protection

Wear mask

(b) Skin protection

(i) Hand protection

Use protective gloves that guarantee total protection, eg. in PVC, neoprene or rubber.

(ii) Other

When handling the pure product wear full protective skin clothing.

(c) Respiratory protection

Use adequate protective respiratory equipment (EN 14387:2008)

(d) Thermal hazards

Use according to good practices.

Environmental exposure controls:

Related to contained substances:

Sulfur:

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protection equipment, ensure good ventilation in the workplace through effective local aspiration or bad air vent. If these steps do not keep the concentration of the product below the exposure limit values in the workplace protection should be worn to respiratory system. While using the product label of danger for details. When selecting personal protective equipment, if necessary, request advice from your suppliers of substances

HAND PROTECTION

Protect your hands with work gloves category II (ref. Directive 89/686 / EEC and standard EN 374) such as PVC, neoprene, nitrile or equivalent. For the final choice of work glove material must be considered: degradation, breakage times and permeation. In the case of preparations the resistance of protective gloves should be checked before use, as it expected

The gloves have a limit depends on the duration of exposure.

EYE PROTECTION

Airtight goggles (ref. Standard EN 166).

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear work clothes with long sleeves and safety footwear for professional use category II (ref. Directive 89/686 / EEC and standard EN 344). Wash with soap and water after removing protective clothing

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

In case of exceeding the threshold value of one or more of the substances in the preparation for daily exposure in the workplace or to a fraction established by the company's prevention and protection, wear a filter class P2 facemask.

The use of respiratory protective equipment, such as masks with organic vapor and dust / mist, it is necessary in the absence of technical measures limiting worker exposure. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited

In the case where the substance in question is odorless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the relative exposure limit and in case of emergency, or where the exposure levels are unknown or the concentration of oxygen in the workplace is less than 17% volume, wear a compressed air breathing apparatus open circuit (ref. standard EN 137) or

fresh air hose breathing apparatus for use with full face mask, half mask or mouthpiece (ref. standard EN 138).

Provide for a system for eyewash and emergency shower.

Iron sulfate monohydrate:

Use personal protective equipment that complies with the standards set by European and national reference. Consult in each case the supplier before making a final decision on which acquire devices. Additionally, contact an expert on the subject to the approval of the selected devices.

Skin protection: Wear protective clothing suitable to prevent skin contact [EN 340].

Hand protection: Wear PVC protective gloves (thickness = 1.5 mm), natural rubber (thickness = 1.3 mm) or nitrile rubber (thickness = 0.85 mm) [EN 374]. Gloves should be replaced immediately if signs of degradation are observed. The life of the gloves must be assessed on the basis of the information received by the supplier and the frequency and duration of use. High temperatures reduce the service life of the gloves.

Eye protection: Wear safety glasses with side or full face mask protection [EN 166].

Respiratory protection: In case of predictable formation of dust, mist and / or aerosols, wear a half-mask with combination filter B-P2 type [EN 143/140]. For the final choice of filter, it is in any case appropriate to evaluate the type and concentration of chemical agents present.

SECTION9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical and chemical properties	Value	Determination method
Appearance	solid, pellet	
Odour	Not determined	
Odour threshold	Not determined	
pH	Not determined	
Melting point/freezing point	Not determined	
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not determined	
Flash point	Not determined	
Evaporation rate	Not determined	
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not determined	
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not determined	
Vapour pressure	Irrelevant	
Vapour density	Irrelevant	
Relative density	Not determined	
Solubility	Not determined	
Water solubility	Not determined	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Irrelevant	
Auto-ignition temperature	Not determined	
Decomposition temperature	Not determined	
Viscosity	Irrelevant	
Explosive properties	Not determined	
Oxidising properties	Non determinato	

9.2. Other information

No data available.

SECTION10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Related to contained substances:

Sulfur:

There are no particular risks of reaction if the product is stored and applied as specified in paragraph 7.

Iron sulfate monohydrate:

The product is not reactive under normal conditions of use and storage.

10.2. Chemical stability

No hazardous reaction when handled and stored according to provisions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

There are no hazardous reactions

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Related to contained substances:

Sulfur:

No particularly if no exposure to light. However the usual precautions against chemicals.

Iron sulfate monohydrate:

Not available.

10.5. Incompatible materials

It can generate toxic gases to contact with acids, amide, aliphatic and aromatic amines, carbamate, halogenated substances, isocyanetic, organic sulfide, nitrile, organic phosphates, inorganic sulfide, polymerizable compounds.

It can be easy ignite in contact with other substances.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Does not decompose when used for intended uses.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

ATE(mix) oral = 5.897,2 mg/kg

ATE(mix) dermal = not available

ATE(mix) inhal = not available

(a) acute toxicity: Iron sulfate monohydrate: Oral rat: LD50 = 132-881 mg / kg of soluble iron salts (as Fe)

Inhalation LC50 rat = no deaths to the saturation limit of the 40% solution of FeCl3

Dermal LD50 Rat > 881 mg / kg / body weight FeCl2

In general, the iron salts have harmful effects as a result of ingestion. However, there are limited evidence about the consequent inhalation of iron salts effects. Available data, however, suggest a low potential for systemic toxicity by skin contact.

(b) skin corrosion/irritation If brought into contact with the skin, the product causes significant inflammation with erythema, scabs, or edema.

Iron sulfate monohydrate: Dermal rabbit: non-irritant solution at 25% of FeSO4.7H2O

Dermal rabbit: severe erythema, mild edema and peeling of the skin FeSO4.7H2O

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Tests conducted on rabbits have shown that the ferrous sulfate heptahydrate in solid form is irritating to the skin.

Iron sulfate monohydrate: Dermal rabbit: non-irritant solution at 25% of $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Dermal rabbit: severe erythema, mild edema and peeling of the skin $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Tests conducted on rabbits have shown that the ferrous sulfate heptahydrate in solid form is irritating to the skin.

(c) serious eye damage/irritation: Iron sulfate monohydrate: Irritation rabbit: mild redness and chemosis 25% solution of $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Irritation rabbit: irritation and transient inflammation FeSO_4

Tests conducted on rabbits have shown that the ferrous sulfate heptahydrate in solid form is irritating to the eyes.

Iron sulfate monohydrate: Irritation rabbit: mild redness and chemosis 25% solution of $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Irritation rabbit: irritation and transient inflammation FeSO_4

Tests conducted on rabbits have shown that the ferrous sulfate heptahydrate in solid form is irritating to the eyes.

(d) respiratory or skin sensitization: Iron sulfate monohydrate: Curtanea guinea pig: not sensitizing FeSO_4

Tests conducted on laboratory animals showed no sensitizing effect to the skin. No available information on respiratory sensitization effects of the substance, although they are not expected.

(e) germ cell mutagenicity: Iron sulfate monohydrate: In vitro: variable outcome of soluble iron salts

In vivo: negative outcome of soluble iron salts

A reduced number of in vitro mutagenicity tests showed positive results. This outcome should be attributable to DNA damage consequent to the reduction of Fe (III) Fe (II), with formation of free radicals and superoxides and subsequent oxidation-reduction. However, all the tests carried out in vivo have produced negative results. This difference should be linked to the protective mechanisms against oxidative damage, not effective in in vitro systems.

(f) carcinogenicity: Iron sulfate monohydrate: No increase in the incidence of tumors was observed in rats by ingestion of ferric chloride in drinking water for two years (dose from 0320 to 336 mg / kg body weight / day = 110-115 mg Fe / kg body weight / day). Epidemiological studies have not revealed an increased risk of cancer in the human population resulting from an iron absorption from food or medicines. The substance does not therefore pose carcinogenic effects if swallowed. No available information on carcinogenic effects by inhalation or dermal contact with the substance, although they are not expected.

(g) reproductive toxicity: Iron sulfate monohydrate: Rat reproduction: NOAEL = 1000 mg / kg body weight / day $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Rat reproduction: NOAEL = 440 mg / kg body weight / day FeSO_4

Rat reproduction: NOAEL = 220 mg / kg body weight / day FeCl_3

Rat development: NOAEL = 1000 mg / kg body weight / day $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Tests conducted on rats have not shown toxic effects on reproduction and development of the fetus at doses of substance above.

(h) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) single exposure: Iron sulfate monohydrate: STOT single exposure

Inhaled man: NOAEL > 12:02 mg / m³ Fe

Tests with volunteers showed no acute respiratory effects at doses of Fe above.

(i) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) repeated exposure: Iron sulfate monohydrate: STOT repeated exposure

Oral rat (M): NOAEL = 57 mg Fe / kg body weight / day of soluble iron salts (as Fe)

Oral rat (F): NOAEL = 65 mg Fe / kg body weight / day of soluble iron salts (as Fe)

Testing conducted on rats showed no effects of repeated exposure to the substance by the oral route. No available information on chronic inhalation or dermal contact with the substance, although they are not expected.

(j) aspiration hazard: Iron sulfate monohydrate: No danger in case of known suction.

Related to contained substances:

Sulfur:

Acute effects: contact with skin may cause irritation, erythema, edema, dryness and chapped skin. Inhalation vapors may cause moderate irritation of the upper respiratory tract. Ingestion may cause health problems, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and vomiting.

Acute toxicity: LD50 / oral / rat: > 2,000 mg / kg p.a. Sulfur

LD50 / dermal / rat: > 2,000 mg / kg p.a. Sulfur

LD50 / inhalation / rat / 4h: > 5.77 ± 0.35 mg / l p.a. Sulfur

Primary skin irritation / rabbit: irritating to rabbit skin

Primary / rabbit eye irritation: irritating to rabbit eyes. Irritating to the mucous membrane rabbit

Awareness raising: the sulfur powder has power irritating to skin

Subacute-chronic toxicity: n.d.

Experience with humans: n.d.

Additional information: n.d.

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 2000

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CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 5,77

Iron sulfate monohydrate:

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 132

LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 881

SECTION 12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Related to contained substances:

Sulfur:

Invertebrates: CE50 48-h, daphnia (*Daphnia magna*) > 665 mg / l

Algae IC50 72-h, (*Ankistrodesmus bibrarianus*) > 232 mg / l

Birds LC50 8 days in diet, quail (northern bobwhite) > 5,000 mg / kg

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 665

Iron sulfate monohydrate:

Fish, *Oryzias latipes*: LC50 > 67 mg / L (96 h) FeSO₄ (as Fe)

Invertebrates, daphnia magna: EC50 = 1 mg / L (48 h) FeSO₄ (as soluble Fe)

The acute toxicity tests carried out on different species show that the substance has no toxic effects on aquatic organisms.

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 67

NOEC (mg/l) = 1

Use according to good working practices to avoid pollution into the environment.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Related to contained substances:

Sulfur:

The active substance sulfur is slowly degraded in soil oxidation to sulphate. Shows no leaching phenomena in groundwater.

Iron sulfate monohydrate:

Iron is an essential element abundant in nature. The ferrous ions released in the water are oxidized and precipitate rapidly in the form of hydroxides / insoluble oxides, or the same compounds in which there is the iron in the soil compartment. The substance is thus not persistent.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Related to contained substances:

Sulfur:

The active substance sulfur, is rapidly eliminated.

Iron sulfate monohydrate:

Iron is an essential element and its absorption from food sources is carefully regulated by invertebrate and vertebrate organisms. In any case, the bioaccumulation tests carried out on different species showed low values of BCF. The substance is therefore not bioaccumulative.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Related to contained substances:

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Sulfur:

The sulfur is not mobile.

Iron sulfate monohydrate:

The substance is degraded by hydrolysis to ferrous hydroxide, and then to ferric hydroxide (insoluble). Soil is the primary reservoir of the iron present in nature. From the ground or from sediments, iron can be mobilized up to surface water, in the form of colloidal ferric hydroxide, suspended fine particles or bound to silt / clay. Factors such as pH, CO₂ concentration, redox conditions, availability of organic and inorganic complexing agents and type of soil affect the iron reactions in this sector.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No PBT/vPvB ingredient is present

12.6. Other adverse effects

No adverse effects

SECTION13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Do not reuse empty containers. Dispose of them in accordance with the regulations in force. Any remaining product should be disposed of according to applicable regulations by addressing to authorized companies.

Recover if possible. Operate according to local or national regulations

SECTION14. Transport information

14.1. UN number

Not included in the scope of application regulations concerning the transport of dangerous goods: by road (ADR); by rail (RID); by air (ICAO / IATA); by sea (IMDG).

14.2. UN proper shipping name

None

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

None

14.4. Packing group

None

14.5. Environmental hazards

None

14.6. Special precautions for user

No data available.

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14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

N.A.

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Related to contained substances:

Sulfur:

Seveso category.

None

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

Product

None

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH).

None

Substances subject to authorization (Annex XIV REACH).

None.

Sanitary checks

Workers exposed to this chemical agent to health must undergo health checks according to the provisions of Article. 41 of Legislative Decree no. 81 of April 9, 2008 unless the risk for the safety and health of the worker has been assessed irrelevant, according to art. 224 paragraph 2.

Iron sulfate monohydrate:

Legislative Decree no. 81/2008 - Consolidated Law on safety at the workplace.

Legislative Decree no. 152/2006 - water protection (Title III) and waste (Title IV).

The substance is not included in the "candidate list SVHC" nor is subject to authorization or restriction referred to in Annexes XIV and XVII of the EC Regulation no. 1907/2006 (REACH).

Italy

D.Lgs. 9/4/2008 n. 81

D.M. Lavoro 26/02/2004 (Limiti di esposizione professionali)

EU:

Regolamento (CE) n. 1907/2006 (REACH)

Regolamento (CE) n. 1272/2008 (CLP)

Regolamento (CE) n. 790/2009 (ATP 1 CLP) e (UE) n. 758/2013

Regolamento (UE) n. 286/2011 (ATP 2 CLP)

Regolamento (UE) n. 618/2012 (ATP 3 CLP)

Regolamento (UE) n. 487/2013 (ATP 4 CLP)

Regolamento (UE) n. 944/2013 (ATP 5 CLP)

Regolamento (UE) n. 605/2014 (ATP 6 CLP)

Regolamento (UE) n. 830/2015

Regolamento (UE) n. 1221/2015 (ATP 7 CLP)

Regolamento (UE) n. 918/2016 (ATP 8 CLP)

Regolamento (UE) n. 1179/2016 (ATP 9 CLP)

Regolamento (UE) n. 776/2017 (ATP 10 CLP)

REGULATION (EU) No 1357/2014 - waste:

HP4 - Irritant — skin irritation and eye damage

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment was carried out by the supplier

SECTION 16. Other information

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16.1. Other information

Description of the hazard statements exposed to point 3

H315 = Causes skin irritation.

H302 = Harmful if swallowed.

H319 = Causes serious eye irritation.

Classification based on data of all mixture components

Information sources:

ECHA and EINECS Web sites

Form drawn up according to the Guide to the compilation of the ECHA safety data sheets.

Document, established in accordance with the guidelines published by EFMA (European Fertilizer Manufacturers Association) and according to the Guide to the compilation of safety data sheets ECHA.

The information in this Safety Data Sheet has been provided in good faith and in the belief that they are accurate, based on our knowledge of the product dating from the time of publication. This does not imply the acceptance of any liability by the by the Company Manufacturer / Responsible for placing on the market for the consequences related to its use or misuse in any particular circumstance.

It does in no way exempt the user of the product from observing all the legislative, administrative and regulatory related to the product, hygiene and safety at work.

Acronyms:

ADR: European agreement on the international transport of dangerous goods by road

ACGIH: American conference of government industrial hygienists

CAS: chemical abstracts service

CLP: classification, labeling and packaging

EINECS: European inventory of existing chemicals

IATA: international air transport association

IMDG Code: international maritime code for the transport of dangerous goods

PBT: persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic

PNOC: particles not otherwise classifiable

REACH: registration, evaluation, authorization and restriction of chemicals

RID: regulation concerning the internal transport of dangerous goods by rail

TLV: threshold limit value

TWA: time-weighted average

UVCB: substances of unknown or variable composition, products of a complex reaction or biological materials

vPvB: very persistent, very bioaccumulative
