

Safety Data Sheet (SDS) drawn up pursuant to Art. 32 of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: Wax
Product name: Wax

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

Intended use: Product based on paraffin waxes

1.3. About the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name: SINCERA SISTEMI srl
Address: Via Della Scienza 13 - 37139 Verona
City and Country:

Italy
tel. 045 5117641
fax 045 5117641

e-mail of the competent person,
responsible for the safety data sheet

info@sincerasistemi.it

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent information please contact: +39 045 045 5117641 (8.00 – 18.00 CET)

SECTION 2. Hazards Identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is not classified as hazardous pursuant to provisions set forth by Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements).

Classification and hazard statements: --

2.2. Label elements

Danger pictograms: --

Warnings: --

Hazard statements: --

Precautionary
statements: --

2.3. Other hazards

According to the available data, the product does not contain PBT or vPvB substances in a proportion ≥ 0.1 %.

The product does not contain substances with endocrine-disrupting properties in concentrations $\geq 0.1\%$.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

The product does not contain substances classified as being hazardous to human health or the environment pursuant to the provisions Regulation (EU) 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements) in such quantities as to require the statement.

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

No effects are expected that would require the implementation of special first aid measures. The following information is a practical guide to correct behaviour in the event of contact with a chemical, even a non-hazardous one.

If in doubt or in the presence of symptoms, contact a doctor and show him/her this document.

In case of more serious symptoms, call the emergency number 118 for immediate medical help.

Protection of first aid responder

It is good practice for the first aid responder who has been exposed to a chemical substance or mixture to wear personal protective equipment. The nature of these safeguards depends on the hazardous nature of the substance or mixture, the mode of exposure and the extent of contamination. In the absence of other more specific indications, it is recommended to use disposable gloves in case of possible contact with biological liquids. Refer to section 8 for the type of PPE suitable for the characteristics of the substance or mixture.

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

See Section 11 for toxicological information.

PRODUCT AT ROOM TEMPERATURE

There are no known incidents of health damage attributable to the product.

MELTED PRODUCT

When using the melted product: it may cause shortness of breath similar to asthma, harmful if swallowed. It can cause chemical burns in the mouth and throat. Burning pain and severe skin corrosion injuries. Mild dermatitis, rash. Causes serious eye injuries.

Symptoms following overexposure may include redness, pain.

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

In case of symptoms, whether acute or delayed, consult a doctor.

Means to be available at the workplace for specific and immediate treatment

Running water for skin and eye wash.

SECTION 5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Carbon dioxide (CO₂), powder or water spray, sand, alcohol-resistant foam.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Direct water jet.

Wax

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non-flammable product, low fire risk due to the flammability characteristics of the product under normal conditions of storage, handling and use.
Combustible material.

Difficult to ignite.

If ignited, there may be dangers from the development of irritating and/or toxic vapours.

If inhaled, it can be harmful.

In the event of decomposition, carbon oxides (COx) aldehydes, organic acids (e.g. acetic acid), toxic vapours from combustion of organic substances, traces of unburnt carbon compounds and other undefined organic compounds may be released.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Depending on the severity of the fire, full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus may be required.

Dike fire-fighting water for later disposal; do not disperse the material.

Move containers away from the fire area if it is possible to do so without risk.

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures**6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Avoid dust formation by spraying the product with water if there are no contraindications.

Avoid breathing in dust.

In the case of melted product, avoid breathing in the fumes.

Wear appropriate protective equipment (including the personal protective equipment mentioned in section 8 of the sheet) to prevent contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing.

These indications are valid for both workers and emergency responders.

High slip hazard due to spillage and spreading of product.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Product not classified as hazardous for the environment.

However, it is recommended not to release the product into drains or sewers.

Please refer to Section 13 for disposal.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

With a clean shovel, place the material in a clean, dry container and cover without squeezing.

Wash the area with plenty of water.

In the case of melted product, allow to solidify and collect as described above.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Information on personal protection and disposal can be found in sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage**7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

Handle the product after consulting all other sections of this safety data sheet. Do not release the product in the environment. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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Keep the product in clearly labelled containers. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, check section 10.					
Storage class TRGS 510 (Germany): 11					
7.3. Special end uses					
Information not available					
SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection					
8.1. Control parameters					
Normative references:					
DNK	Danmark	Bekendtgørelse om grænseværdier for stoffer og materialer - BEK nr 1458 af 13/12/2019			
ESP	España	Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2023			
FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en FranceDécret n° 2021-1849 du 28 décembre 2021			
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)			
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2023			
Paraffin waxes					
Threshold limit value					
Type	Status	TWA/8h	STEL/15min		Notes / Remarks
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
TLV	DNK	2		4	
VLA	ESP	2			
VLEP	FRA	2			
WEL	GBR	2		6	
TLV-ACGIH		2			Paraffin wax fume
Key:					
(C) = CEILING ; INALAB = Inhalable Fraction ; RESPIR = Respirable Fraction ; TORAC = Thoracic Fraction.					
8.2. Exposure controls					
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE MEASURES					
Since the use of appropriate technical measures should always take priority over personal protective equipment, ensure good ventilation in the workplace through effective local extraction system.					
For the choice of personal protective equipment, ask the supplier for advice if necessary.					
Personal protective equipment must bear the CE marking attesting to its conformity with current standards.					
Provide emergency shower with visocular tray.					
MONITORING PROCEDURE					
Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the inhalation zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with occupational exposure limits and the adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances, biological monitoring may also be appropriate.					

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Validated exposure measurement methods must be applied by a competent person and samples must be analysed by an accredited laboratory. Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: EN 689 (Workplace exposure. Measurement of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents. Strategy for testing compliance with occupational exposure limit values) EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres. Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents) EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for measuring chemical agents) Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required. Information on this can be found at: http://amcaw.ifa.dguv.de GENERAL INFORMATION ON VENTILATION Use general or forced ventilation to ensure at least 3-5 air changes per hour (unless otherwise stated in Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet). This value should be sufficient for most operations. However, higher values of air changes per hour may be indicated in Section 8, if relevant (e.g. presence of exposure scenarios). Where possible, use localised ventilation or other technical equipment to keep air levels below the exposure limit values. Localised ventilation may be required for some operations; see Section 8, if relevant (e.g. presence of exposure scenarios). It is very important that a localised extraction system be well designed by qualified technicians, built by specialised companies and correctly used by workers. By way of example, but not limited to, some capture rates (Vx) for certain pollutant dispersion conditions are given. Emitted practically without speed in still air (e.g. evaporation of glues or paints, grease tanks): Vx = 0.25 - 0.50 m/s Emitted at low speed in near-still air (e.g. low-pressure spraying, container filling, low-speed conveyor belts, welding, electroplating, pickling: Vx = 0.50 - 1.00 m/s Emitted at medium speed in disturbed air (e.g. spraying, automatic bagging, conveyor belts): Vx = 1.00 - 2.50 m/s Emitted at high speed in air with strong currents (e.g. grinding, sandblasting): Vx = 2.50 - 10.0 m/s A speed range is given for each of the above categories; the choice of the correct value depends on many factors: the conditions of the air currents in the environment, the toxicity of the pollutant, the continuity of processing, and the magnitude of the flow rates involved. Sources: ACGIH, INAIL (Italy). GENERAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE MEASURES Since the use of appropriate technical measures should always take priority over personal protective equipment, ensure good ventilation in the workplace through effective local extraction system. When choosing personal protective equipment, seek advice from your chemical suppliers if necessary. Personal protective equipment must bear the CE marking attesting to its conformity with current standards. Provide emergency shower with visocular tray. PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO WORKERS Pursuant to Art. 35 of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) employers shall provide workers and their representatives with access to the information contained in the Safety Data Sheet that they use or may be exposed to in the course of their work. A minimum of training in the prevention of occupational hazards and the safe use of the mixture is recommended for personnel handling this product. Ensure that the worker has understood and correctly interpreted the contents of this safety data sheet, as well as the labelling of the product. EDUCATION, INFORMATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONNEL (ITALY) Pursuant to Art. 37 para. 5 of Legislative Decree 81/08 and subsequent amendments, users are reminded of the obligation, in addition to education (Art. 37 Legislative Decree 81/08 and subsequent amendments) and information (Art. 36 Legislative Decree 81/08 and subsequent amendments), of training, which must be carried out by a skilled person and in the workplace. The training consists of practical tests for the correct and safe use of equipment, machines, installations, substances, devices, including personal protective equipment. The training also consists of applied practice for safe working procedures. The training interventions carried out must be recorded in a special register, also in computerised form. HAND PROTECTION Protective gloves must meet the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 and EN 374 standards. Gloves should be discarded and replaced if there are signs of degradation or of chemicals passing through. Keep in mind the information given by the manufacturer regarding permeability, penetration times, and workplace conditions. For the final choice of work glove material, compatibility, degradation, breakage time and permeation must be considered. In the case of preparations, the resistance of work gloves to chemical agents must be checked before use as it is unforeseeable. Gloves have a wear time that depends on the duration and mode of use. Gloves suggested for continuous and short-term use Material: nitrile rubber, butyl Thickness: > 0.4 mm. Maximum permeation time > 480 min. WARNING: When selecting specific gloves for use in particular applications and duration of use, other factors should be considered, such as (but not limited to): other chemicals handled, physical demands (protection from cuts/punctures, manual dexterity, thermal protection) possible reactions of the body to the glove material, and also the instructions/specifications provided by the glove manufacturer.	

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SKIN AND BODY PROTECTION

The product is solid.
However, during use at a temperature of 40-100°C (melted product), the use of suitable devices is necessary to avoid scalding or burns. The operator may therefore have to be protected from burns caused by the product if it is handled hot and by hand.
If splashing is likely to occur, full head and face protection (protective shield and/or safety goggles) must be used.
Heat-resistant gloves with long cuffs or gloves, heat-resistant overalls (with the trousers over the boots and the sleeves over the cuffs of the gloves), heat-resistant non-slip boots (e.g. leather).
Gloves (EN 407) with performance level 1.
Suitable work clothes to protect against burns.
When melted product is handled in confined spaces or with little ventilation, effective local ventilation must be provided.
Do not enter empty storage tanks before measuring the available oxygen.

EYE PROTECTION

We recommend wearing tightly fitting protective goggles (ref. standard EN ISO 16321).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (PRODUCT AT ROOM TEMPERATURE)

Not necessary, unless otherwise specified in the chemical risk assessment.
Not necessary, except in the case of mechanical operations, such as cutting, on the product.
In case of insufficient ventilation, use suitable respiratory equipment.
For specifications, see the RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (MELTED PRODUCT) section.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (MELTED PRODUCT)

In case of insufficient ventilation, use suitable respiratory equipment.
If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) of the substance or of one or more of the substances present in the product is exceeded, it is advisable to wear a mask with filter type A-P or higher, the class (1, 2 or 3) of which must be chosen in relation to the limit concentration of use. (ref. standard EN 14387). In the event that gases or vapours of a different nature and/or gases or vapours with particles (aerosols, fumes, mists, etc.) are present, combined filters must be provided.
Integrate respiratory protective device with visor (EN 166).
The use of respiratory protective equipment is necessary if the technical measures taken are not sufficient to limit the worker's exposure to the threshold values taken into account. However, the protection offered by masks is limited.
If the substance in question is odourless or its odour threshold is higher than the relevant TLV-TWA and in the event of an emergency, wear an open-circuit self-contained breathing apparatus (ref. standard EN 137) or a supplied-air respirator (ref. standard EN 138). For the correct choice of respiratory protective device, refer to EN 529.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Emissions from production processes, including those from ventilation equipment, should be controlled in order to comply with environmental protection regulations.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	solid	
Colour	various	
Odour	odourless	
Olfactory threshold	not available	Reason for lack of data: due to the nature of the product
Melting or freezing point	> 50 °C	
Initial boiling point	not available	Reason for lack of data: due to the nature of the product

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Flammability	not available	Reason for lack of data: due to the nature of the product
Lower explosive limit	not available	Reason for lack of data: due to the nature of the product
Upper explosive limit	not available	Reason for lack of data: due to the nature of the product
Flash point	not available	Reason for lack of data:Not relevant for classification and hazards of the mixture
Auto-ignition temperature	> 400 °C	
Decomposition temperature	not available	Reason for lack of data: due to the nature of the product
pH	not applicable	Reason for lack of data: mixture not soluble in water
Kinematic viscosity	not available	Reason for lack of data:Not relevant for classification and hazards of the mixture
Solubility	insoluble in water	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not available	Note:Does not apply to mixtures Reason for lack of data: due to the nature of the product
Vapour pressure	not available	Reason for lack of data: due to the nature of the product
Density and/or relative density	0.91 g/cm3	Temperature: 20 °C
Relative vapour density	not available	Reason for lack of data: due to the nature of the product
Particle characteristics	not applicable	
9.2. Other information		
9.2.1. Information on physical hazard classes		
Information not available		
9.2.2. Other safety features		
Information not available		
SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity		
10.1. Reactivity		
No hazardous reaction if the following technical instructions are followed. See Section 7. For incompatible materials, see section 10.5.		
10.2. Chemical stability		
Chemically stable under conditions of storage, handling and use.		
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions		
No hazardous reactions are expected from changes in temperature and/or pressure. For incompatible materials, see section 10.5.		
10.4. Conditions to avoid		

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The product is solid and stable under normal storage conditions. Keep away from heat sources. At temperatures above 40°C, the product liquefies. At very high temperatures, the liquid becomes liquid (very viscous) with possible danger of burns. Beware of high temperatures! Avoid contact with incompatible materials (see section 10.5).		
10.5. Incompatible materials		
Strong oxidants. Strong acids. Strong bases. Amines.		
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products		
Under normal conditions of storage and use, no hazardous decomposition products should be generated. In the event of decomposition, carbon oxides (COx) aldehydes, organic acids (e.g. acetic acid), toxic vapours from combustion of organic substances, traces of unburnt carbon compounds and other undefined organic compounds may be released. The products of decomposition depend on temperature, available air and the presence of other substances.		
SECTION 11. Toxicological information		
11.1. Information on the hazard classes defined in Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008		
<u>Metabolism, kinetics, mechanism of action and other information</u>		
Information not available		
<u>Information on likely routes of exposure</u>		
The main route of exposure is inhalation.		
<u>Immediate, delayed and chronic effects from short- and long-term exposures</u>		
Based on the information available to us, no relevant toxicological effects are expected for temperatures below melting temperature. The product is characterised by low intrinsic toxicity, with mild laxative effects if swallowed.		
TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ON THE MELTED PRODUCT		
Direct contact with melted product can cause severe burns and eye injuries.		
Development fumes may cause irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract (especially the upper respiratory tract), especially in sensitive individuals, nausea and discomfort due to odour.		
In the literature [Richardson ML, Gangolli S, eds. P6. Paraffin wax. In: The dictionary of substances and their effects. Cambridge, UK: Royal Society of Chemistry, 1994: 399-400 (Vol 6)] effects such as mild irritation to the eyes, nose and throat of humans are described, but exposure levels are not reported.		
The fumes and vapours resulting from thermal decomposition can cause irritation to the eyes and, as chronic effects, coughing, sputum production, dyspnoea on exertion, possibility of lung damage (lipoid pneumonia), alveolitis and interstitial fibrosis.		
Working near melted product can be uncomfortable and nauseating due to the fumes produced.		
<u>Interactive effects</u>		
Information not available		
<u>ACUTE TOXICITY</u> ATE (inhalation) of the mixture:		Not classified (no relevant components)
ATE (Oral) of the mixture:		Not classified (no relevant components)
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:		Not classified (no relevant components)
<u>SKIN CORROSION / SKIN IRRITATION</u>		
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class		
<u>SEVERE EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION</u>		

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Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class		
<u>RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION</u>		
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class		
<u>GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY</u>		
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class		
<u>CARCINOGENICITY</u>		
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class		
<u>REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY</u>		
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class		
<u>SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (STOT) - SINGLE EXPOSURE</u>		
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class		
<u>SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (STOT) - REPEATED EXPOSURE</u>		
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class		
<u>DANGER IN THE EVENT OF ASPIRATION</u>		
Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class		
11.2. Information on other hazard		
According to the available data, the product does not contain any substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with effects on human health under evaluation.		
SECTION 12. Ecological information		
Use according to good working practices, avoiding release in the environment. Notify the relevant authorities if the product has reached waterways or contaminated soil or vegetation.		
12.1. Toxicity		
Information not available		
12.2. Persistence and degradability		
Information not available		
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential		
Information not available		

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12.4. Mobility in soil

Information not available

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

According to the available data, the product does not contain PBT or vPvB substances in a proportion ≥ 0.1 %.

12.6. Endocrine-disrupting properties

According to the available data, the product does not contain any substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disrupters with effects on the environment under evaluation.

12.7. Other adverse effects

Information not available

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

DISPOSAL METHODS
Waste management methods must be assessed on a case-by-case basis, in relation to the composition of the waste itself, in the light of current EU and national legislation.
For handling and measures in the event of accidental release of the waste, the instructions given in Sections 6 and 7 generally apply.
Specific precautions and actions must, however, be evaluated in relation to the composition of the waste.
Dispose of the waste consisting of the substance after assessing the possibilities for reuse or reuse in the same or another production cycle, or for recovery at companies authorised under current national legislation.

PACKAGING
Waste consisting of the emptied containers must be placed in a designated area for collection pending disposal.
The area must be paved and covered to prevent runoff from atmospheric precipitation.
Containers of the substance as such, duly emptied, may be disposed of in special waste landfills authorised to accept the waste code assigned to them, provided they comply with the limits and conditions for acceptability set by current legislation.

PRODUCT
If the product cannot be recycled, it must be disposed of in accordance with the respective national and local regulations.
If disposed of as such, the product must be classified as hazardous waste.
Collection containers must be clearly labelled with a systematic description of their contents.
Store the product in a well-ventilated place.
Handle the waste in accordance with applicable national or local environmental regulations.
Disposal through the discharge of waste water is not permitted.

SECTION 14. Transport information

The product is not to be regarded as dangerous according to the regulations in force for the transport of dangerous goods by road (A.D.R.), by rail (RID), by sea (IMDG Code) and by air (IATA).

14.1. UN or ID number

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not applicable		
14.2. UN proper shipping name		
not applicable		
14.3. Transport hazard classes		
not applicable		
14.4. Packing group		
not applicable		
14.5. Environmental hazards		
not applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for users		
not applicable		
14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO Acts		
Not relevant information		
SECTION 15. Regulatory information		
15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the substance or mixture		
Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EU: None		
<u>Restrictions on the product or contained substances according to Annex XVII Regulation (EC) 1907/2006</u>		
None		
<u>Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 - on the marketing and use of explosives precursors</u>		

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not applicable		
<u>Candidate List Substances (Art. 59 REACH)</u>		
According to the available data, the product does not contain SVHC substances in a proportion ≥ 0.1 %.		
<u>Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)</u>		
None		
<u>Substances subject to export notification Regulation (EU) 649/2012:</u>		
None		
<u>Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:</u>		
None		
<u>Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:</u>		
None		
<u>Healthcare controls</u>		
Information not available		
15.2. Chemical safety assessment		
A chemical safety assessment has not been carried out for the mixture / for the substances listed in section 3.		
SECTION 16. Other information		
KEY:		
- ADR: European Agreement on the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road - ATE / STA: Acute Toxicity Estimate - CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Number - EC: Identification number in ESIS (European Substance Database) - CLP: Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 - DNEL: Derived level without effect - EC50: Concentration affecting 50% of the test population - EmS: Emergency Schedule - GHS: Globally Harmonised System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals - IATA DGR: Regulations for the Transport of Dangerous Goods of the International Air Transport Association - IC50: Immobilisation concentration of 50% of the test population - IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code - IMO: International Maritime Organisation - INDEX: Identification number in Annex VI of the CLP - LC50: Lethal concentration 50% - LD50: Lethal dose 50% - OEL: Occupational exposure level - PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic - PEC: Predictable environmental concentration - PEL: Predictable exposure level - PMT: Persistent, mobile and toxic - PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration		

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- REACH: Regulation (EC) 1907/2006
- RID: Regulations for the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- TLV: Threshold limit value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that must not be exceeded at any time during work exposure.
- TWA: Weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic compound
- vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulative
- vPvM: Very persistent and very mobile
- WGK: Water hazard class (Germany).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 of the European Parliament (REACH)
 2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 of the European Parliament (CLP)
 3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (All. II REACH Regulation)
 4. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 of the European Parliament (I Atp. CLP)
 5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 of the European Parliament (II Atp. CLP)
 6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 of the European Parliament (III Atp. CLP)
 7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 of the European Parliament (IV Atp. CLP)
 8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 of the European Parliament (V Atp. CLP)
 9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 of the European Parliament (VI Atp. CLP)
 10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 of the European Parliament (VII Atp. CLP)
 11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 of the European Parliament (VIII Atp. CLP)
 12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
 13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
 14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
 15. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
 16. Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
 17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
 18. Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)
 19. Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1182 (XV Atp. CLP)
 20. Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/643 (XVI Atp. CLP)
 21. Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/849 (XVII Atp. CLP)
 22. Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/692 (XVIII Atp. CLP)
 23. Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707
 24. Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/1434 (XIX Atp. CLP)
 25. Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/1435 (XX Atp. CLP)
- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
 - Handling Chemical Safety
 - INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
 - Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
 - N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
 - IFA GESTIS website
 - ECHA Agency Website
 - Database of model SDSs of chemical substances - Ministry of Health and National Institute of Health

Note to the user:

The information contained in this sheet is based on the knowledge available to us at the date of the last version. The user must ensure the suitability and completeness of the information in relation to the specific use of the product.

It should not be interpreted as a guarantee of any specific product properties.

Since the use of the product is not under our direct control, it is the user's responsibility to observe the applicable laws and regulations regarding hygiene and safety. No liability is accepted for improper use.

Provide adequate training for personnel handling chemicals.

CLASSIFICATION CALCULATION METHODS

Chemical and physical hazards: The classification of the product was derived from the criteria laid down in the CLP Regulation Annex I Part 2. The methods for evaluating the chemical-physical properties are given in Section 9.

Health hazards: The classification of the product is based on the calculation methods in Annex I of CLP Part 3, unless otherwise stated in Section 11.

Environmental hazards: The classification of the product is based on the calculation methods in Annex I of CLP Part 4, unless otherwise stated in Section 12.

Changes from previous revision

Changes have been made to the following sections:

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