

ABSCHNITT 1: Bezeichnung des Stoffs beziehungsweise des Gemischs und des Unternehmens

1.1. Produktidentifikator

Kennzeichnung der Mischung:

Handelsname: FASSA MOUSSE CLEANER

Handelscode: 701063

UFI: 8DKM-C0T7-D20H-M809

1.2. Relevante identifizierte Verwendungen des Stoffs oder Gemischs und Verwendungen, von denen abgeraten wird

Empfohlene Verwendung: Reiniger für Polyurethanschaum

1.3. Einzelheiten zum Lieferanten, der das Sicherheitsdatenblatt bereitstellt

Lieferant: FASSA Srl

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Fax +39 0422 887509

Verantwortlicher: laboratorio.spresiano@fassabortolo.it

1.4. Notrufnummer

Principali Centri Antiveleni italiani:

MILANO Osp. Niguarda Ca' Granda: 02 66101029

ROMA Osp. Pediatrico Bambino Gesù: 06 68593726

ROMA Policlinico Umberto I: 06 49978000

ROMA Policlinico A. Gemelli: 06 3054343

FOGGIA Az. Osp. Univ. Foggia: 800183459

NAPOLI Az. Osp. A. Cardarelli: 081-5453333

FIRENZE Az. Osp. Careggi U.O. Tossicologia Medica: 055 7947819

PAVIA Centro Nazionale di Informazione Tossicologica: 0382 24444

BERGAMO Azienda Ospedaliera Papa Giovanni XXIII: 800883300

VERONA Azienda Ospedaliera Integrata Verona: 800011858

ABSCHNITT 2: Mögliche Gefahren



2.1. Einstufung des Stoffs oder Gemischs

Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1272/2008 (CLP)

Aerosols 1 Extrem entzündbares Aerosol. Behälter steht unter Druck: Kann bei Erwärmung bersten.

Eye Irrit. 2 Verursacht schwere Augenreizung.

STOT SE 3 Kann Schläfrigkeit und Benommenheit verursachen.

Für die menschlichen Gesundheit und die Umwelt gefährliche physisch-chemische Auswirkungen:

Keine weiteren Risiken

2.2. Kennzeichnungselemente

Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1272/2008 (CLP)

Gefahrenpiktogramme und Signalwort



Gefahr

Gefahrenhinweise

H222, H229 Extrem entzündbares Aerosol. Behälter steht unter Druck: Kann bei Erwärmung bersten.

H319 Verursacht schwere Augenreizung.

H336 Kann Schläfrigkeit und Benommenheit verursachen.

Sicherheitshinweise

P210 Von Hitze, heißen Oberflächen, Funken, offenen Flammen sowie anderen Zündquellenarten fernhalten.
Nicht rauchen.

P211	Nicht gegen offene Flamme oder andere Zündquelle sprühen.
P251	Nicht durchstechen oder verbrennen, auch nicht nach Gebrauch.
P261	Einatmen von Rauch/Gas/Nebel/Dampf/Aerosol vermeiden.
P280	Schutzhandschuhe/Schutzkleidung und Augenschutz/Gesichtsschutz tragen.
P305+P351+P338	BEI KONTAKT MIT DEN AUGEN: Einige Minuten lang behutsam mit Wasser spülen. Eventuell vorhandene Kontaktlinsen nach Möglichkeit entfernen. Weiter spülen.
P337+P313	Bei anhaltender Augenreizung: Ärztlichen Rat einholen/ärztliche Hilfe hinzuziehen.
P410+P412	Vor Sonnenbestrahlung schützen und nicht Temperaturen über 50 °C aussetzen.

Spezielle Vorschriften:

EUH066 Wiederholter Kontakt kann zu spröder oder rissiger Haut führen.

Enthält:

Aceton

Besondere Regelungen gemäß Anhang XVII der REACH-Verordnung nachfolgenden Änderungen:

Keine

2.3. Sonstige Gefahren

Keine PBT-, vPvB-Stoffe oder endokrine Disruptoren
in Konzentrationen $\geq 0.1\%$:

Bei unzureichender Belüftung und/oder durch den Gebrauch ist die Bildung explosionsfähiger/leichtentzündlicher Gemische möglich
DZFA0203

Keine weiteren Risiken

ABSCHNITT 3: Zusammensetzung/Angaben zu Bestandteilen

3.1. Stoffe

N.A.

3.2. Gemische

Kennzeichnung der Mischung: FASSA MOUSSE CLEANER

Gefährliche Bestandteile gemäß der CLP-Verordnung und dazugehörige Einstufung:

Menge	Name	Kennnr.	Einstufung	Registriernummer:
$\geq 50 - < 80\%$	Aceton	CAS:67-64-1 EC:200-662-2 Index:606-001-00-8	Flam. Liq. 2, H225; Eye Irrit. 2, H319; STOT SE 3, H336, EUH066	01-2119471330-49-xxxx

ABSCHNITT 4: Erste-Hilfe-Maßnahmen

4.1. Beschreibung der Erste-Hilfe-Maßnahmen

Nach Hautkontakt:

Die kontaminierten Kleidungsstücke sofort ablegen und sie auf sichere Weise entsorgen.

Körperbereiche, die mit dem Produkt in Kontakt getreten sind, bzw. bei denen dieser Verdacht besteht, müssen sofort mit viel fließendem Wasser und möglichst mit Seife gewaschen werden.

Den Körper vollständig waschen (Dusche oder Bad).

Nach Augenkontakt:

Im Falle von Augenkontakt die Augen über einen ausreichenden Zeitraum mit Wasser spülen und die Augenlider offen halten; sofort einen Augenarzt konsultieren.

Das unverletzte Auge schützen.

Nach Verschlucken:

Nicht zum Erbrechen bringen, Arzt aufsuchen zeigt dieses Sicherheitsdatenblatt und Kennzeichnung der Gefahr.

Nach Einatmen:

Den Verletzten ins Freie bringen, ihn ausruhen lassen und warm halten.

4.2. Wichtigste akute und verzögert auftretende Symptome und Wirkungen

Die Symptome und Effekte treten wie durch die Gefahren erwartet ein, siehe Abschnitt 2.

4.3. Hinweise auf ärztliche Soforthilfe oder Spezialbehandlung

Im Falle eines Unfalls bzw. bei Unwohlsein sofort einen Arzt konsultieren (wenn möglich, die Bedienungsanleitung bzw. das Sicherheitsdatenblatt vorzeigen).

ABSCHNITT 5: Maßnahmen zur Brandbekämpfung

5.1. Löschmittel

Geeignete Löschmittel:

CO₂, Löschpulver, Schaum, zerstäubte Wasser.

Löschmittel, die aus Sicherheitsgründen nicht verwendet werden dürfen:

Wasserstrahl.

5.2. Besondere vom Stoff oder Gemisch ausgehende Gefahren

Durch die Verbrennung entsteht ein dichter Rauch.

Die Explosions- bzw. Verbrennungsgase nicht einatmen (Kohlendioxid, Kohlenmonoxid, Stickoxide).

5.3. Hinweise für die Brandbekämpfung

Geeignete Atemgeräte verwenden.

Das kontaminierte Löschwasser getrennt auffangen. Nicht in der Abwasserleitung entsorgen.

Wenn im Rahmen der Sicherheit möglich, die unbeschädigten Behälter aus der unmittelbaren Gefahrenzone entfernen.

ABSCHNITT 6: Maßnahmen bei unbeabsichtigter Freisetzung

6.1. Personenbezogene Vorsichtsmaßnahmen, Schutzausrüstungen und in Notfällen anzuwendende Verfahren

Die persönliche Schutzausrüstung tragen.

Alle Entzündungsquellen entfernen.

Die Personen an einen sicheren Ort bringen.

Die in Punkt 7 und 8 aufgeführten Schutzmaßnahmen beachten.

6.2. Umweltschutzmaßnahmen

Das Eindringen in den Boden/Unterboden verhindern. Das Abfließen in das Grundwasser oder in die Kanalisation verhindern.

Bei Austritt von Gas oder bei Eintritt in Wasserläufe, den Boden oder die Kanalisation die zuständigen Behörden informieren.

6.3. Methoden und Material für Rückhaltung und Reinigung

Geeigneten Materialien zur Aufnahme: saugfähige Inertmaterialien (z. B. Sand, Vermiculit).

Nach dem Auffangen betroffenen Bereich und betroffenes Material mit Wasser abspülen.

Das kontaminierte Waschwasser auffangen und entsorgen.

6.4. Verweis auf andere Abschnitte

Siehe auch die Abschnitte 8 und 13

ABSCHNITT 7: Handhabung und Lagerung

7.1. Schutzmaßnahmen zur sicheren Handhabung

Haut- und Augenkontakt sowie das Einatmen von Dämpfen vermeiden.

Keine leeren Behälter verwenden, bevor diese nicht gereinigt wurden.

Vor dem Umfüllen sicherstellen, dass sich in den Behältern keine Reste inkompatibler Stoffe befinden.

Hinweise zur allgemeinen Hygiene am Arbeitsplatz:

Kontaminierte Kleidungsstücke müssen vor dem Eintritt in Speiseräume gewechselt werden.

Während der Arbeit nicht essen oder trinken.

Für die empfohlenen Schutzausrüstungen wird auf Abschnitt 8 verwiesen.

7.2. Bedingungen zur sicheren Lagerung unter Berücksichtigung von Unverträglichkeiten

Behälter gut geschlossen, in frischen und belüfteten Raum und weit von Wärmequellen halten.

Vor offenen Flammen, Zündfunken und Wärmequellen fern halten. Keiner direkten Sonneneinstrahlung aussetzen.

Lebensmittel, Getränke und Tiernahrung fern halten.

Eventuelle Treibmittel-Mikroverluste aufschichten sich hinunter, und bei Mischung mit Luft und in Zündungsanwesenheit können abbrennbar werden.

Unverträgliche Werkstoffe:

Siehe Kap. 10.5

Angaben zu den Lagerräumen:

Kühl und ausreichend belüftet.

7.3. Spezifische Endanwendungen

Empfehlungen

Siehe Kap. 1.2

Spezifische Lösungen für den Industriesektor

Kein besonderer Verwendungszweck

ABSCHNITT 8: Begrenzung und Überwachung der Exposition/Persönliche Schutzausrüstungen

8.1. Zu überwachende Parameter

Bestandteile der Rezeptur mit arbeitsplatzbezogenen, zu überwachenden Grenzwerten.

	MAK-Typ	Land	Langzeit mg/m ³	Langzeit ppm	Kurzzeit mg/m ³	Kurzzeit ppm	Anmerkung
Aceton CAS: 67-64-1	ACGIH			250.000		500.000	A4, BEI - URT and eye irr, CNS impair
		EU	1210.000	500.000			
	MAK	AUSTRIA	1200	500	4800.000	2000.000	

VLEP	BELGIUM	1210	500	2420	1000
VLEP	FRANCE	1210	500.000	2420	1000.000
AGW	GERMANY	1200.000	500.000	2400.000	1000.000
MAK	GERMANY	1200.000	500.000	2400.000	1000.000
ÁK	HUNGARY	1210		2420.000	
VLEP	ITALY	1210	500		
NDS	POLAND	600.000		1800.000	
VLEP	ROMANIA	1210.000	500.000		
VLA	SPAIN	1210.000	500.000		
SUVA	SWITZERLAN D	1200.000	500.000	2400.000	1000.000
MAC	NETHERLAND S	1210.000		2420.000	
WEL	U.K.	1210.000	500.000	3620.000	1500.000
VLE	PORTUGAL	1210.000	500.000		
GVI	CROATIA	1210.000	500.000		
MV	SLOVENIA	1210.000	500.000	2420.000	1000.000
TLV	CZECHIA	800.000	331.200	1500.000	621.000

Liste der Komponenten in der Formel mit PNEC-Wert

	PNEC- GRENZ WERT	Expositionswe g	Expositionshäu figkeit	Bemerkung
Aceton CAS: 67-64-1	10.6 mg/l	Süßwasser		
	1.06 mg/l	Meerwasser		
	100 mg/l	Mikroorganismen in Kläranlagen (STP)		
	30.4 mg/kg	Süßwasser- Sedimente		
	3.04 mg/kg	Meerwasser- Sedimente		
	29.5 mg/kg	Boden (Landwirtschaft)		

Abgeleitetes Null-Effekt-Niveau (DNEL)

	Arbeits- Industrie	Arbeits- Gewerbe	Verbra- ucher	Exposition sweg	Expositionshäufigke it	Bemerkung
Aceton CAS: 67-64-1	1210 mg/m3	200 mg/m3		Mensch - Inhalation		Langfristig, systemische Auswirkungen
	2420 mg/m3			Mensch - Inhalation		Kurzfristig, lokale Auswirkungen
	186 mg/kg	62 mg/kg		Mensch - dermal		Langfristig, systemische Auswirkungen
		62 mg/kg		Mensch - oral		Langfristig, systemische Auswirkungen

8.2. Begrenzung und Überwachung der Exposition

Für gute Lüftung sorgen. Wo vernünftigerweise praktikabel sollte dies durch die Verwendung von lokalen Abluftventilatoren und guter allgemeiner Absaugung erreicht werden.

Augenschutz:

Brille mit seitlichem Schutz (EN 166).

Hautschutz:

Antistatische Kleidung aus Naturfaser oder hitzebeständiger Synthetikfaser tragen.

Handschutz:

Es gibt kein Handschuhmaterial oder Kombination von Materialien, die unbegrenzten Widerstand gegen einzelne oder eine Kombination von Chemikalien geben.

Für längeren oder wiederholten Umgang sind chemikalienbeständige Handschuhe zu verwenden.

Butylkautschuk (Butylgummi): Dicke ≥ 0.4 mm; Permeationszeit ≥ 480 min.; Nitrilkautschuk, Viton, 4H.

Bei der Wahl geeigneter Handschuhe müssen nicht nur das Material, sondern auch andere Qualitätsmerkmale, die von einem Hersteller zum anderen variieren können, sowie die Art und Dauer der Verwendung der Mischung berücksichtigt werden.

Atemschutz:

Wenn Arbeiter Konzentrationen oberhalb des Arbeitsplatzgrenzwertes ausgesetzt sind, so muss ein für diesen Zweck geeignetes, zugelassenes Atemschutzgerät getragen werden.

Filtergerät, kombiniert (EN 14387).; Maske mit Filter „A“, Farbe braun; Maske mit Filter „P“, Farbe weiß

Kontrollen der Umweltexposition:

Siehe Kap. 6.2

Hygienische und technische Maßnahmen

Siehe der Abschnitt 7.

ABSCHNITT 9: Physikalische und chemische Eigenschaften

9.1. Angaben zu den grundlegenden physikalischen und chemischen Eigenschaften

Aussehen: flüssig

Farbe: transparent

Geruch: nach: Aceton

Schmelzpunkt/Gefrierpunkt: N.D.

Unterer Siedepunkt und Siedeintervall: N.D.

Entzündbarkeit: N.A.

Oberer/unterer Flamm- bzw. Explosionspunkt: N.D.

Flammpunkt: N.A.

Selbstentzündungstemperatur: 240.00 °C

Zersetzungstemperatur: N.D.

pH-Wert: $\geq 5.00 \leq 6.00$

Kinematische Viskosität: N.A.

Dichte: 0,65 g/cm³ (Innere Methode)

Dampfdichte: N.D.

Dampfdruck: N.D.

Wasserlöslichkeit: N.A.

Löslichkeit in Öl: N.A.

Partitionskoeffizient (n-Oktanol/Wasser): N.A.

Partikeleigenschaften:

Teilchengröße: N.A.

9.2. Sonstige Angaben

Leitfähigkeit: N.A.

Explosionsgrenzen: N.A.

Oxidierende Eigenschaften: N.A.

Verdampfungsgeschwindigkeit: N.A.

ABSCHNITT 10: Stabilität und Reaktivität

10.1. Reaktivität

Stabil unter Normalbedingungen

10.2. Chemische Stabilität

Stabil unter Normalbedingungen

10.3. Möglichkeit gefährlicher Reaktionen

Bei Hitze und im Bandfall können Kohlendioxide und Dämpfe freigesetzt werden, die gesundheitsschädlich sein können.

Von Oxydationsmitteln sowie stark alkalischen und stark sauren Materialien fernhalten, um exotherme Reaktionen zu vermeiden.

10.4. Zu vermeidende Bedingungen

Von Wärmequellen fernhalten.

10.5. Unverträgliche Materialien

Kontakt mit brandfördernden Materialien vermeiden. Das Produkt könnte in Brand geraten.

Siehe Kap. 10.3

10.6. Gefährliche Zersetzungsprodukte

Keine gefährlichen Zersetzungsprodukte bei sachgemäßer Lagerung und Handhabung.

Siehe Kap. 5.2

ABSCHNITT 11: Toxikologische Angaben

11.1. Angaben zu den Gefahrenklassen im Sinne der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1272/2008

Toxikologische Informationen zum Produkt:

a) akute Toxizität	Nicht klassifiziert Aufgrund der verfügbaren Daten sind die Einstufungskriterien nicht erfüllt.
b) Ätz-/Reizwirkung auf die Haut	Nicht klassifiziert Aufgrund der verfügbaren Daten sind die Einstufungskriterien nicht erfüllt.
c) schwere Augenschädigung/-reizung	Das Produkt ist eingestuft: Eye Irrit. 2(H319)
d) Sensibilisierung der Atemwege/Haut	Nicht klassifiziert Aufgrund der verfügbaren Daten sind die Einstufungskriterien nicht erfüllt.
e) Keimzell-Mutagenität	Nicht klassifiziert Aufgrund der verfügbaren Daten sind die Einstufungskriterien nicht erfüllt.
f) Karzinogenität	Nicht klassifiziert Aufgrund der verfügbaren Daten sind die Einstufungskriterien nicht erfüllt.
g) Reproduktionstoxizität	Nicht klassifiziert Aufgrund der verfügbaren Daten sind die Einstufungskriterien nicht erfüllt.
h) spezifische Zielorgan-Toxizität bei einmaliger Exposition	Das Produkt ist eingestuft: STOT SE 3(H336)
i) spezifische Zielorgan-Toxizität bei wiederholter Exposition	Nicht klassifiziert Aufgrund der verfügbaren Daten sind die Einstufungskriterien nicht erfüllt.
j) Aspirationsgefahr	Nicht klassifiziert Aufgrund der verfügbaren Daten sind die Einstufungskriterien nicht erfüllt.

Toxikologische Informationen zu den Hauptbestandteilen des Produkts:

Aceton	a) akute Toxizität	LD50 Oral Ratte 5800 mg/kg LD50 Haut Kaninchen 7400 mg/kg LC50 Einatembarer Dampf Ratte 76 mg/l 4h
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11.2. Angaben über sonstige Gefahren

Endokrinschädliche Eigenschaften:

Keine endokrinen Disruptoren in Konzentrationen ≥ 0.1 %.

ABSCHNITT 12: Umweltbezogene Angaben

Im Einklang mit der GLP verwenden, nicht herumliegen lassen.

Das Produkt enthält keine Ozonschädlichen Bestandteile.

12.1. Toxizität

Angaben zur Ökotoxizität:

Liste der ökotoxikologischen Eigenschaften des Produkts

Nicht eingestuft für Umweltgefahren

Keine Daten vorhanden

Liste der Bestandteile mit ökotoxikologischen Wirkungen

Bestandteil	Kennnr.	Ökotox-Infos
Aceton	CAS: 67-64-1 - EINECS: 200- 662-2 - INDEX: 606-001-00-8	a) Akute aquatische Toxizität : LC50 Fische 5540 mg/l 96h a) Akute aquatische Toxizität : LC50 Daphnia 8800 mg/l 48h b) Chronische aquatische Toxizität : NOEC Krebstiere 2212 mg/l

12.2. Persistenz und Abbaubarkeit

Bestandteil	Persistenz/Abbaubarkeit
Aceton	Schnell abbaubar

12.3. Bioakkumulationspotenzial

N.A.

12.4. Mobilität im Boden

N.A.

12.5. Ergebnisse der PBT- und vPvB-Beurteilung

Aufgrund der vorliegenden Angaben enthält das Produkt keine PBT/vPvB in Gehaltsprozenten \geq 0.1%.

12.6. Endokrinschädliche Eigenschaften

Keine endokrinen Disruptoren in Konzentrationen \geq 0.1 %.

12.7. Andere schädliche Wirkungen

N.A.

ABSCHNITT 13: Hinweise zur Entsorgung

13.1. Verfahren der Abfallbehandlung

Nach Möglichkeit wiederverwerten. Behördlich zugelassenen Deponien oder Verbrennungsanlagen zuführen. Entsprechend den geltenden örtlichen und nationalen Bestimmungen vorgehen.

Nicht in die Kanalisation oder fließende Gewässer gelangen lassen.

Durch das Produkt verunreinigte Behälter sind in Übereinstimmung mit lokalen und nationalen gesetzlichen Bestimmungen zu entsorgen.

Wenn das Produkt abgelaufen ist, muss es gemäß den geltenden Vorschriften entsorgt werden.

ABSCHNITT 14: Angaben zum Transport



14.1. UN-Nummer oder ID-Nummer

1950

14.2. Ordnungsgemäße UN-Versandbezeichnung

ADR-Bezeichnung: DRUCKGASPACKUNGEN

IATA-Technische Bezeichnung: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

IMDG-Technische Bezeichnung: AEROSOLS

14.3. Transportgefahrenklassen

ADR-Straßentransport: 2

IATA-Klasse: 2.1

IMDG-Klasse: 2

14.4. Verpackungsgruppe

ADR-Verpackungsgruppe: -

IATA-Verpackungsgruppe: -

IMDG-Verpackungsgruppe: -

14.5. Umweltgefahren

Meeresschadstoff: Nein

Umweltbelastung: Nein

IMDG-EMS: F-D, S-U

14.6. Besondere Vorsichtsmaßnahmen für den Verwender

Straßen- und Eisenbahntransport (ADR-RID):

ADR-Label: 2.1

ADR - Gefahrnummer: -

ADR-Sondervorschriften: 190 327 344 625

ADR-Tunnelbeschränkungscode:

Lufttransport (IATA):

IATA-Passagierflugzeug: 203

IATA-Frachtflugzeug: 203

IATA-Label: 2.1

IATA-Nebengefahr: -

IATA-Erg: 10L

IATA-Sondervorschriften: A145 A167 A802

Seetransport (IMDG):

IMDG-Code (Stauung): SW1 SW22

IMDG-Note (Stauung): SG69

IMDG-Nebengefahr: See SP63

IMDG-Sondervorschriften: 63 190 277 327 344 381 959

14.7. Massengutbeförderung auf dem Seeweg gemäß IMO-Instrumenten

N.A.

ABSCHNITT 15: Rechtsvorschriften

15.1 Vorschriften zu Sicherheit, Gesundheits- und Umweltschutz/spezifische Rechtsvorschriften für den Stoff oder das Gemisch

RL 98/24/EG (Schutz von Gesundheit und Sicherheit der Arbeitnehmer vor der Gefährdung durch chemische Arbeitsstoffe bei der Arbeit)

RL 2000/39/EG (Arbeitsplatz-Richtgrenzwerte)

Richtlinie 2010/75/EU

Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1907/2006 (REACH)

Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1272/2008 (CLP)

Verordnung (EG) Nr. 790/2009 (1. ATP CLP) und (EU) Nr. 758/2013

Verordnung (EU) Nr. 2020/878

Verordnung (EU) Nr. 286/2011 (2. ATP CLP)

Verordnung (EU) Nr. 618/2012 (3. ATP CLP)

Verordnung (EU) Nr. 487/2013 (4. ATP CLP)

Verordnung (EU) Nr. 944/2013 (5. ATP CLP)

Verordnung (EU) Nr. 605/2014 (6. ATP CLP)

Verordnung (EU) Nr. 2015/1221 (7. ATP CLP)

Verordnung (EU) Nr. 2016/918 (8. ATP CLP)

Verordnung (EU) Nr. 2016/1179 (9. ATP CLP)

Verordnung (EU) Nr. 2017/776 (10. ATP CLP)

Verordnung (EU) Nr. 2018/669 (11. ATP CLP)

Verordnung (EU) Nr. 2018/1480 (13. ATP CLP)

Verordnung (EU) Nr. 2019/521 (12. ATP CLP)

Verordnung (EU) Nr. 2020/217 (14. ATP CLP)

Verordnung (EU) Nr. 2020/1182 (15. ATP CLP)

Verordnung (EU) Nr. 2021/643 (16. ATP CLP)

Verordnung (EU) Nr. 2021/849 (17. ATP CLP)

Verordnung (EU) Nr. 2022/692 (18. ATP CLP)

Beschränkungen zum Produkt oder zu den Inhaltsstoffen gemäß Anhang XVII der Verordnung (EG) 1907/2006 (REACH) und nachfolgenden Änderungen:

Beschränkungen zum Produkt: 3, 40

Beschränkungen zu den Inhaltsstoffen gemäß: 75

Anordnungen zu der Richtlinie EU 2012/18 (Seveso III):

Seveso III Kategorie gemäß dem Anhang 1, Teil 1	Unterer Schwellenwert (Tonnen)	Oberer Schwellenwert (Tonnen)
Das Produkt gehört zur Kategorie: P3a	150	500

Verordnung (EU) Nr. 649/2012 (PIC-Verordnung)

Kein Stoff gelistet

Wassergefährdungsklasse

1: Low hazard to waters

SVHC-Stoffe:

Aufgrund der vorliegenden Angaben enthält das Produkt keine SVHC in Gehaltsprozenten $\geq 0.1\%$.

Das Produkt enthält "Aceton", ein Ausgangsstoff für Explosivstoffe der durch die Verordnung (EU) 2019/1148 reguliert wird.

Verdächtige Transaktionen und Abhandenkommen und Diebstahl der nationalen Kontaktstelle des Mitgliedstaates zu melden sind.

Die Kontaktdaten der nationalen Kontaktstellen finden Sie hier:

https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/crisis-and-terrorism/explosives/explosives-precursors/docs/list_of_competent_authorities_and_national_contact_points_en.pdf [ec.europa.eu]

15.2. Stoffsicherheitsbeurteilung

Keine Stoffsicherheitsbeurteilung wurde durchgeführt für das Gemisch

ABSCHNITT 16: Sonstige Angaben

Code	Beschreibung
EUH066	Wiederholter Kontakt kann zu spröder oder rissiger Haut führen.
H222, H229	Extrem entzündbares Aerosol. Behälter steht unter Druck: Kann bei Erwärmung bersten.
H225	Flüssigkeit und Dampf leicht entzündbar.
H319	Verursacht schwere Augenreizung.
H336	Kann Schläfrigkeit und Benommenheit verursachen.

Code	Gefahrenklasse und Gefahrenkategorie	Beschreibung
2.3/1	Aerosols 1	Aerosole, Kategorie 1
2.6/2	Flam. Liq. 2	Entzündbare Flüssigkeiten, Kategorie 2
3.3/2	Eye Irrit. 2	Reizung der Augen, Kategorie 2
3.8/3	STOT SE 3	Spezifische Zielorgan-Toxizität (einmalige Exposition), Kategorie 3

Einstufung und Verfahren, das zum Ableiten der Einstufung von Gemischen gemäß Verordnung (EG) 1272/2008 [CLP] verwendet wurde:

Einstufung gemäß Verordnung (EG) Nr. Einstufungsverfahren 1272/2008

2.3/1	auf der Basis von Prüfdaten
3.3/2	Berechnungsmethode
3.8/3	Berechnungsmethode

Diese Unterlagen wurden von einem Fachmann mit entsprechender Ausbildung abgefasst.

Hauptsächliche Literatur:

ECDIN - Daten- und Informationsnetz über umweltrelevante Chemikalien - Vereinigtes Forschungszentrum, Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaft

SAX's GEFÄHRLICHE EIGENSCHAFTEN VON INDUSTRIELLEN SUBSTANZEN - Achte Auflage - Van Nostrand Reinold
Sicherheitsdatenblätter der Rohstoffzulieferer.

Die vorstehenden Angaben stützen sich auf den heutigen Stand unserer Kenntnisse. Sie gelten nur für das angegebene Produkt und stellen keine Zusicherung von Eigenschaften dar.

Es obliegt dem Anwender die Zuständigkeit und die Vollständigkeit dieser Angaben für seine spezifische Anwendung zu kontrollieren.

Dieses Datenblatt ersetzt alle früheren Ausgaben.

Legende der im Sicherheitsdatenblatt verwendeten Abkürzungen und Akronyme:

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

ADR: Europäisches Übereinkommen über die internationale Beförderung gefährlicher Güter auf der Straße

ATE: Schätzung Akuter Toxizität

ATEmix: Schätzwert der akuten Toxizität (Gemische)

BEI: Biologischer Expositionsindex

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (Abteilung der American Chemical Society)

CAV: Giftzentrale

CE: Europäische Gemeinschaft

CLP: Einstufung, Verpackung und Kennzeichnung

CMR: karzinogen, mutagen und reproduktionstoxisch

COV: Flüchtige organische Verbindung

CSA: Stoffsicherheitsbeurteilung

CSR: Stoffsicherheitsbericht

DNEL: Abgeleitetes Null-Effekt-Niveau (DNEL)

EC50: Mittlere effektive Konzentration

ECHA: Europäische Chemikalienagentur

EINECS: Europäisches Verzeichnis der auf dem Markt vorhandenen chemischen Stoffe

ES: Expositionsszenarium

GefStoffVO: Gefahrstoffverordnung

GHS: Global harmonisiertes System zur Einstufung und Kennzeichnung von Chemikalien

IARC: Internationales Krebsforschungszentrum

IATA: Internationale Flug-Transport-Vereinigung (IATA)

IC50: Mittlere Inhibitorkonzentration

IMDG: Gefahrgutkennzeichnung für gefährliche Güter im Seeschiffsverkehr (IMDG-Code)

LC50: Letale Konzentration für 50 Prozent der Testpopulation

LD50: Letale Dosis für 50 Prozent der Testpopulation

LDLo: Niedrige letale Dosis

N.A.: Nicht anwendbar

N/A: Nicht anwendbar

N/D: Nicht definiert/Nicht verfügbar

N.D.: Nicht verfügbar

NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NOAEL: Dosis ohne beobachtbare schädliche Wirkung

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PBT: persistent, bioakkumulativ und giftig

PGK: Verpackungsvorschrift

PNEC: Abgeschätzte Nicht-Effekt-Konzentration (PNEC-Wert)

PSG: Passagiere

RID: Regelung zur internationalen Beförderung gefährlicher Güter im Schienenverkehr

STEL: Grenzwert für Kurzzeitexposition

STOT: Zielorgan-Toxizität

TLV: Arbeitsplatzgrenzwert

TLV-TWA: Schwellenwert für zeitgemittelten 8-Stunden-Zag (TWATLV) (ACGIH-Standard)

vPvB: sehr persistent, sehr bioakkumulativ

WGK: Wassergefährdungsklasse

Acetone

Identification of the exposure scenario

Product name: Acetone

CAS number: 67-64-1

Review date: 13/03/2020

2 - INDUSTRIAL USES

Identified industrial uses of acetone and generic exposure scenario.

Table 1 lists the industrial uses identified for acetone.

If DUs wish to verify compliance with the ES, they should start with summary table 1 and, based on the textual description of the exposure scenarios, determine their own identified use, the PROC and the ERC associated with their specific activity.

DUs may identify the specific scenarios of their interest in section 2.2.1 for the environment, 2.2.2 for workers and 2.2.3 for consumers and verify the exposure and risk characterisation for the environment and for workers in section 2.3. The operating conditions described in each specific scenario do not necessarily apply to all sites. It may therefore be necessary to apply the graduated scaling method (appropriate adaptation to the actual conditions on site), in order to identify compliance with the conditions described in the exposure scenarios.

Table 1. Industrial uses identified for acetone

Identifier use: Production, processing and distribution of substances and mixtures.

Description: Production, processing (see example below), formulation and distribution of the substance or mixtures. Includes recycling/recovery, material transfers, storage, maintenance and loading (including vessels/barges, road/rail car and IBC), sampling and associated laboratory activities.

Sector of use (SU): SU3

Process categories (PROC): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 14, 15

Environmental Release Categories (ERC): 1, 2, 4, 6a

Identifier use: Use in laboratories

Description: Use of the substance in the laboratory, including material transfer and equipment cleaning.

Sector of use (SU): SU3

Process categories (PROC): 10, 15

Environmental Release Categories (ERC): 4

Identifier use: Use in coatings

Description: Covers the use in coatings (paints, inks, adhesives, production of textiles etc.), including exposures during use (including materials receipt, storage, preparation and bulk and semi-bulk transfer, application by spray, roller, spreader, dip, flow, fluidised bed on production lines and film formation) and equipment cleaning, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

Sector of use (SU): SU3

Process categories (PROC): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 13, 15, 19

Environmental Release Categories (ERC): 4

Identifier use: Use as a binder and release agent.

Description: Covers the use as binders and release agents including material transfers, mixing, application (including spraying and brushing), mould forming and casting, and handling of waste.

Sector of use (SU): SU3

Process categories (PROC): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 13

Environmental Release Categories (ERC): 5

Identifier use: Rubber production and processing

Description: Production of tyres and rubber articles in general, including processing of (uncured) rubber, maintenance and mixing of rubber additives, vulcanisation, cooling and finishing.

Sector of use (SU): SU3

Process categories (PROC): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 13, 14

Environmental Release Categories (ERC): 6d

Identifier use: Polymer production

Description: Production of formulated polymers, including material transfers, additives handling (e.g. pigments, stabilisers, fillers, plasticisers, etc.), moulding, curing and forming activities, material re-works, storage and associated maintenance.

Sector of use (SU): SU3

Process categories (PROC): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15

Environmental Release Categories (ERC): 6d

Identifier use: Polymer processing

Description: Processing of formulated polymers, including material transfers, additives handling (e.g. pigments, stabilisers, fillers, plasticisers, etc.), moulding, curing and forming activities, material re-works, storage and associated maintenance.

Sector of use (SU): SU3

Process categories (PROC): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15

Environmental Release Categories (ERC): 6d

Identifier use: Use in cleaning agents

Description: Covers the use as a component of cleaning products including transfer from storage, pouring/unloading from drums or containers. Exposures during mixing/dilution in preparation and cleaning activities (including spraying, brushing, dipping, wiping, automatic and by hand), related equipment cleaning and maintenance.

Sector of use (SU): SU3

Process categories (PROC): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 13, 19

Environmental Release Categories (ERC): 4

Identifier use: Use in oil fields in drilling and production operations

Description: Covers the use as a component of cleaning products including transfer from storage, pouring/unloading from drums or containers.

Sector of use (SU): SU3

Process categories (PROC): 1, 2, 3, 4, 8a, 8b

Environmental Release Categories (ERC): 4

Identifier use: Blowing agent

Description: Use as a blowing agent for rigid and flexible foams, including material transfers, mixing and injection, curing, cutting, storage and packing.

Sector of use (SU): SU3

Process categories (PROC): 1, 2, 3, 4, 8a, 9, 12

Environmental Release Categories (ERC): 4, 10a

Identifier use: Use in mining chemicals

Description: Covers the use of the substance in extraction processes at mining operations, including material transfers, winning and separation activities and substance recovery and disposal.

Sector of use (SU): SU3

Process categories (PROC): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8b, 9

Environmental Release Categories (ERC): 8d

2.1 INDUSTRIAL USES OF ACETONE AND ACETONE-CONTAINING PRODUCTS

Title: Industrial uses of acetone and acetone-containing products

Sectors of use: All Industrial Uses (SU3)

Process categories: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19

Environmental Release Categories: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6a, 6d, 10a, 8d (ERCs must be verified with the ECT tool) (ERCs must be verified with the ECT tool)

Scope of the process: Industrial processes relevant to acetone and acetone-containing products

2.2 OPERATING CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES

2.2.1. Contributing scenario controlling exposure for the environment

Method used for evaluation: Based on currently available information on chemical-physical properties, environmental behaviour and ecotoxicity, acetone should not be classified as environmentally hazardous or assessed as PBT or vPvB. An environmental risk characterisation that quantitatively assesses all uses identified by the registrant is not required. To provide DUs with the information to assess their local conditions, the ECT tool can, however, be used to perform an environmental risk assessment. If necessary, this includes predefined scenarios for safe use to assess the local working conditions of the DUs.

Operating conditions

Product features: Liquid. The substance has a single structure, a readily biodegradable ketone.

Frequency and duration of use: 360 days (default value used in the ECT-acetone tool)

Quantity used: See table 2.

Environmental factors not influenced by risk management: See table 2.

Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure: See table 2.

Risk Management Measures

Local technical conditions and measures to reduce and limit discharges, air emissions and soil release: Locate bulk storage outdoors [E2]. Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures [DSU1].

Organizational measures to prevent/limit release from site: Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used [TCS1]. Typical technical measures are closed systems, scrubbers or carbon absorbers. Typical onsite gaseous effluent treatment technology provides a removal efficiency of 90%.

Conditions and measures for the domestic sewage treatment plan: Use the "ECT Acetone" Excel tool to verify your local conditions.

Conditions and measures for external treatment of waste for disposal: External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations [ETW3].

Conditions and measures for external recovery of waste: External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations [ETW3].

2.2.2 Contributing scenario controlling exposure for workers

Product features: Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa [OC5].

Concentration of the substance in the product: Covers a percentage substance in the product up to 100% (unless otherwise stated) [G13].

Frequency and duration of use/exposure: Covers a daily exposure up to 8 hours (unless otherwise specified) [G2].

Human factors not influenced by risk management: None identified by this scenario.

Other given operating conditions affecting employee exposure: Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene has been implemented [G1]

Operational conditions and risk management measures affecting worker exposure

Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene has been implemented [G1]. Locate bulk storage outdoors [E2]. Use suitable eye protection. [PPE26]. If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 and provide employee skin care programmes. [PPE20]. Provide a basic standard of general ventilation. Natural ventilation is from doors, windows etc. Controlled ventilation means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan [E1].

For the operational conditions and risk reduction measures for each contributing scenario, see Table 3.

Note: Guidance is based on operational conditions that may not be applicable to all sites. The DU may therefore have to adapt or apply other appropriate site-specific risk reduction measures that are at least as efficient as those described here.

2.2.3 Contributing scenario controlling consumer exposure

There is no consumer exposure for this scenario.

2.3 EXPOSURE ESTIMATION AND REFERENCE TO ITS SOURCE

2.3.1 Contributing scenario for estimating environmental exposure

Tool used for evaluation: ECT-acetone tool based on EUSES

2.3.2 Contributing scenario for estimating worker exposure

Tool used for evaluation ECETOC TRA v2 (www.ecetoc.org/tra)

General parameters used:

Environment type: industrial

Dustiness: low (liquid substance)

Duration of exposure: > 4 hours/day, unless otherwise stated in the RMMs

Ventilation use: none, unless otherwise stated in the RMMs

Use of respiratory protection: none, unless otherwise stated in the RMMs

Use of skin protection: none, unless otherwise stated in the RMMs

Concentration in preparations: > 25%

When complying with the recommended risk management measures (RMMs) and operating conditions (OCs), exposure is not expected to exceed the DNELs and the risk characterisation ratios should be less than 1, as shown in table 3.

2.3.3 Contributing scenario for estimating consumer exposure

There is no consumer exposure for this scenario.

2.4. GUIDELINES FOR THE DU TO VERIFY COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO

2.4.1 Guidelines for DU to verify compliance with the environmental exposure scenario

Based on currently available information on chemical-physical properties, environmental behaviour and ecotoxicity, acetone should not be classified as environmentally hazardous or assessed as PBT or vPvB. An environmental risk characterisation that quantitatively assesses all uses identified by the registrant is not required.

However, a dedicated scaling tool (ECT acetone tool) is provided to calculate the maximum allowable tonnage per year for both water and soil. The tool can be downloaded from the REACH consortium's webpage for phenol and derivatives.

<http://www.reachcentrum.eu/en/consortium-management/consortia-under-reach/phenol-derivatives-reach-consortium/phenol-derivatives-dossiers.aspx>

For different environmental release categories (ERC), the maximum allowable tonnage for a site may change considerably. Site-specific properties (local release factors, watercourse flow speeds, dilution factors, reduction efficiency of wastewater treatment plants, etc.) can also have a considerable impact on the annual allowable tonnage for a site. As stated before, changes in allowable tonnage due to differences in operating conditions can be calculated using the ECT acetone tool. A similar scaling is provided for the soil compartment.

2.4.2 Guidelines for DU to verify compliance with the contributing scenario for worker exposure estimation

Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the risk management measures/operational conditions outlined in Table 3 are implemented [G22].

Where other risk management measures/operational conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels [G23].

Risk characterisation ratios (RCRs) are calculated by comparing the estimated exposure levels with the corresponding DNELs (RCR = exposure level/DNEL).

Table 2. OC, RMM, Risk Characterization - Environment - Industrial uses

Identifiers:

All ES

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

ERC/SpERC: ERC must be verified with the ECT tool.

Quantity used

Tonnage per site: The ECT tool for acetone can be used to calculate the maximum tonnage allowed for the site.

Dilution factors

Fresh water: 10 (unless other data are available)

Sea water: 100 (unless other data are available)

Risk characteristics

An environmental risk characterization report is not required.

Table 3. OC, RMM, Risk Characterization - Workers - Industrial uses

Identifier: ES1

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: General exposures (closed systems) [CS15].

Proc: 1

OC and typical RMMs: Closed systems [CS107]. In-Process Sampling [CS2].

RMM to be implemented: Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure [E8]. Handle substance within a closed system [E47].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.00002

Dermal RCR: 0.002

RCR (all ways): 0.002

Identifier: ES2

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: General exposures (closed systems) [CS15].

Proc: 2

OC and typical RMMs: Continuous process [CS54]. In-Process Sampling [CS2].

RMM to be implemented: Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure [E8]. Handle substance within a closed system [E47].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.10

Dermal RCR: 0.01

RCR (all ways): 0.11

Identifier: ES3

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: General exposures (closed systems) [CS15].

Proc: 3

OC and typical RMMs: Batch process [CS55]. In-Process Sampling [CS2].

RMM to be implemented: Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure [E8]. Handle substance within a closed system [E47].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.20

Dermal RCR: 0.002

RCR (all ways): 0.20

Identifier: ES4

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: In-Process Sampling [CS2]. Open systems [CS108].

Proc: 4

RMM to be implemented: No additional RMM (apart from the basic measures described above) is necessary to achieve safe use.

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.20

Dermal RCR: 0.04

RCR (all ways): 0.24

Identifier: ES5

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Mixing operations (open systems) [CS30].

Proc: 5

OC and typical RMMs: Batch process [CS55]. In-Process Sampling [CS2].

RMM to be implemented: No additional RMM (apart from the basic measures described above) is necessary to achieve safe use.

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.50

Dermal RCR: 0.07

RCR (all ways): 0.57

Identifier: ES6

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Calendering (including Banbury) [CS64]

Proc: 6

RMM to be implemented: No additional RMM (apart from the basic measures described above) is necessary to achieve safe use.

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.50

Dermal RCR: 0.15

RCR (all ways): 0.65

Identifier: ES7

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Machine spraying/fogging [CS25].

Proc: 7

OC and typical RMMs: With local suction [CS109].

RMM to be implemented: Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation [E66].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.05 Efficiency TRA 95%.

Dermal RCR: 0.01 Skin exposure TRA LEV reduction factor 0.05.

RCR (all ways): 0.06

Identifier: ES8

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Machine spraying/fogging [CS25].

Proc: 7

RMM to be implemented: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors [E69].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.70 Effectiveness of dilution by ventilation 30%.

Dermal RCR: 0.23

RCR (all ways): 0.93

Identifier: ES9

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Machine spraying/fogging [CS25].

Proc: 7

RMM to be implemented: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with type A filter or better [PPE22].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.10 TRA RPE half mask.

Dermal RCR: 0.23

RCR (all ways): 0.33

Identifier: ES10

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Bulk product transfer [CS14].

Proc: 8a

OC and typical RMMs: Non-dedicated system [CS82]. Transfer from / pour from containers [CS22].

RMM to be implemented: No additional RMM (apart from the basic measures described above) is necessary to achieve safe use.

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.50

Dermal RCR: 0.07

RCR (all ways): 0.57

Identifier: ES11

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Bulk product transfer [CS14].

Proc: 8b

OC and typical RMMs: Dedicated system [CS81]. Pouring from small containers [CS22].

RMM to be implemented: No additional RMM (apart from the basic measures described above) is necessary to achieve safe use.

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.30

Dermal RCR: 0.037

RCR (all ways): 0.34

Identifier: ES12

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Filling of small packages [CS7].

Proc: 9

OC and typical RMMs: Dedicated system [CS81]. Pouring from small containers [CS9].

RMM to be implemented: No additional RMM (apart from the basic measures described above) is necessary to achieve safe use.

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.40

Dermal RCR: 0.04

RCR (all ways): 0.44

Identifier: ES13

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Application by roller, brush [CS51].

Proc: 10

RMM to be implemented: No additional RMM (apart from the basic measures described above) is necessary to achieve safe use.

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.50

Dermal RCR: 0.15

RCR (all ways): 0.65

Identifier: ES14

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Cleaning and maintenance of equipment [CS39].

Proc: 10

RMM to be implemented: No additional RMM (apart from the basic measures described above) is necessary to achieve safe use.

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.50

Dermal RCR: 0.15

RCR (all ways): 0.65

Identifier: ES16

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Immersion, dipping and pouring [CS4].

Proc: 13

OC and typical RMMs: In-Process Sampling [CS2].

RMM to be implemented: No additional RMM (apart from the basic measures described above) is necessary to achieve safe use.

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.50

Dermal RCR: 0.074

RCR (all ways): 0.57

Identifier: ES18

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Laboratory activity [CS36].

Proc: 15

OC and typical RMMs: Production of objects in foam [CS125].

RMM to be implemented: No additional RMM (apart from the basic measures described above) is necessary to achieve safe use.

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.10

Dermal RCR: 0.00

RCR (all ways): 0.10

Identifier: ES19

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Hand application - fingerpaints, pastels, adhesives [CS72].

Proc: 19

RMM to be implemented: Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 [PPE15].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.50

Dermal RCR: 0.15

RCR (all ways): 0.65

3 - PROFESSIONAL USES

Identified professional uses of acetone and generic exposure scenario.

Table 4 lists the professional uses identified for Acetone.

If DUs wish to verify compliance with the ES, they should start with summary table 4 and, based on the textual description of the exposure scenarios, determine their own identified use, the PROC and the ERC associated with their specific activity.

DU can identify the specific scenarios of their interest in section 3.2.1 for the environment, for workers 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 for the consumer, check in section 3.3 the exposure and risk characterization for the environment and for the workers. The operating conditions described in each specific scenario do not necessarily apply to all sites. It may therefore be necessary to apply the graduated scaling method (appropriate adaptation to the actual conditions on site), in order to identify compliance with the conditions described in the exposure scenarios.

Table 4. Identified professional uses for acetone

Identifier use: Use in laboratories

Description: Use of small amounts in laboratory environments, including accidental exposures during material transfers and equipment cleaning.

Sector of use (SU): SU22

Process categories (PROC): 10, 15

Environmental Release Categories (ERC): 8a

Identifier use: Use in coatings

Description: Covers use in coatings (paints, inks, adhesives, etc.), including exposures during use (including materials receipt, storage, preparation and bulk and semi-bulk transfer, application by spray, roller, spreader, dip, flow, fluidised bed on production lines and film formation) and equipment cleaning, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

Sector of use (SU): SU22

Process categories (PROC): 5, 8a, 10, 13

Environmental Release Categories (ERC): 8a, 8c, 8d, 8f

Identifier use: Use as a binder and release agent.

Description: Covers the use as binders and release agents, including material transfers, mixing, application (including spraying and brushing), mould forming and casting and handling of waste.

Sector of use (SU): SU22

Process categories (PROC): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 11

Environmental Release Categories (ERC): 8a, 8b, 8c, 8d, 8e, 8f

Identifier use: Polymer production

Description: Production of formulated polymers, including material transfers, moulding and forming activities, material re-works and associated maintenance.

Sector of use (SU): SU22

Process categories (PROC): 8a

Environmental Release Categories (ERC): 8a, 8d, 8c, 8f

Identifier use: Polymer processing

Description: Processing of formulated polymers, including material transfers, moulding and forming activities, material re-works and associated maintenance.

Sector of use (SU): SU22

Process categories (PROC): 8a

Environmental Release Categories (ERC): 8a, 8d, 8c, 8f

Identifier use: Use in cleaning agents

Description: Covers the use as a component of cleaning products, including pouring/unloading from drums or containers. Exposures during mixing/diluting in the preparatory phase and cleaning activities (including spraying, brushing, dipping, wiping, automated and by hand).

Sector of use (SU): SU22

Process categories (PROC): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 11, 13, 19

Environmental Release Categories (ERC): 8a

Identifier use: Use in oil and gas field drilling and production operations

Description: Covers the use as a component of cleaning products including transfer from storage, pouring/unloading from drums or containers.

Sector of use (SU): SU22

Process categories (PROC): 1, 2, 3, 4, 8a, 8b

Environmental Release Categories (ERC): 8d

Identifier use: Use in agrochemicals

Description: Use as an agrochemical excipient for application by manual or machine spraying, smokes and fogging; including equipment clean-downs and disposal.

Sector of use (SU): SU22

Process categories (PROC): 1, 2, 4, 8a, 8b, 11, 13, 19

Environmental Release Categories (ERC): 8a, 8d

Identifier use: Anti-freeze and de-icing products

Description: Ice prevention and de-icing of vehicles, aircraft and other equipment by spraying.

Sector of use (SU): SU22

Process categories (PROC): 1, 2, 8b, 11, 19

Environmental Release Categories (ERC): 8d

Identifier use: Production and use of explosives

Description: Covers exposures arising from the manufacture and use of slurry explosives (including material transfers, mixing and charging) and equipment cleaning.

Sector of use (SU): SU22

Process categories (PROC): 1, 3, 5, 8a, 8b

Environmental Release Categories (ERC): 8d

3.1 PROFESSIONAL USES OF ACETONE AND ACETONE-CONTAINING PRODUCTS

Title: Professional uses of acetone and acetone-containing products

Sectors of use: All professional uses (SU22)

Process categories: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 19

Environmental Release Categories: 8a, 8b, 8c, 8d, 8e, 8f (ERCs must be verified with the ECT tool) (ERCs must be verified with the ECT tool)

Scope of the process: Professional processes relevant to acetone and acetone-containing products

3.2 OPERATING CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES

3.2.1. Contributing scenario controlling exposure for the environment

Method used for evaluation: Based on currently available information on chemical-physical properties, environmental behaviour and ecotoxicity, acetone should not be classified as environmentally hazardous or assessed as PBT or vPvB. An environmental risk characterisation that quantitatively assesses all uses identified by the registrant is not required. To provide DUs with the information to assess their local conditions, the ECT tool can, however, be used to perform an environmental risk assessment. If necessary, this includes predefined scenarios for safe use to assess the local working conditions of the DUs.

Operating conditions

Product features: Liquid. The substance has a single structure, a readily biodegradable ketone.

Frequency and duration of use: 360 days (default value used in the ECT-acetone tool)

Quantity used: See table 5.

Environmental factors not influenced by risk management: See table 5.

Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure: See table 5.

Risk Management Measures

Local technical conditions and measures to reduce and limit discharges, air emissions and soil release: Locate bulk storage outdoors [E2]. Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Organizational measures to prevent/limit release from site: Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. Use of the "ECT Acetone" Excel tool to verify your local conditions is recommended.

Conditions and measures for the domestic sewage treatment plan: Use the "ECT Acetone" Excel tool to verify your local conditions.

Conditions and measures for external treatment of waste for disposal: External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.

Conditions and measures for external recovery of waste: External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.

3.2.2 Contributing scenario controlling exposure for workers

Product features: Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa [OC5].

Concentration of the substance in the product: Covers a percentage substance in the product up to 100% (unless otherwise stated) [G13].

Frequency and duration of use/exposure: Covers a daily exposure up to 8 hours (unless otherwise specified) [G2].

Human factors not influenced by risk management: None identified by this scenario.

Other given operating conditions affecting employee exposure: Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene has been implemented [G1]

Operational conditions and risk management measures affecting worker exposure

Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene has been implemented [G1]. Locate bulk storage outdoors [E2]. Use suitable eye protection. [PPE26]. If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 and provide employee skin care programmes. [PPE20]. Provide a basic standard of general ventilation. Natural ventilation is from doors, windows etc. Controlled ventilation means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan [E1].

For the operational conditions and risk reduction measures for each contributing scenario, see Table 6.

Note: Guidance is based on operational conditions that may not be applicable to all sites. The DU may therefore have to adapt or apply other appropriate site-specific risk reduction measures that are at least as efficient as those described here.

3.2.3 Contributing scenario controlling consumer exposure

There is no consumer exposure for this scenario.

3.3 EXPOSURE ESTIMATION AND REFERENCE TO ITS SOURCE

3.3.1 Contributing scenario for estimating environmental exposure

Tool used for evaluation: ECT-acetone tool based on EUSES

3.3.2 Contributing scenario for estimating worker exposure

Tool used for evaluation ECETOC TRA v2 (www.ecetoc.org/tra)

General parameters used:

Environment type: professional

Dustiness: low (liquid substance)

Duration of exposure: > 4 hours/day, unless otherwise stated in the RMMs

Ventilation use: none, unless otherwise stated in the RMMs

Use of respiratory protection: none, unless otherwise stated in the RMMs

Use of skin protection: none, unless otherwise stated in the RMMs

Concentration in preparations: > 25%

When complying with the recommended risk management measures (RMMs) and operating conditions (OCs), exposure is not expected to exceed the DNELs and the risk characterisation ratios should be less than 1, as shown in table 6.

3.3.3 Contributing scenario for estimating consumer exposure

There is no consumer exposure for this scenario.

3.4. GUIDELINES FOR THE DU TO VERIFY COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO

3.4.1 Guidelines for DU to verify compliance with the environmental exposure scenario

Based on currently available information on chemical-physical properties, environmental behaviour and ecotoxicity, acetone should not be classified as environmentally hazardous or assessed as PBT or vPvB. An environmental risk characterisation that quantitatively assesses all uses identified by the registrant is not required. However, a dedicated scaling tool (ECT acetone tool) is provided to calculate the maximum allowable tonnage per year for both water and soil. The tool can be downloaded from the REACH consortium's webpage for phenol and derivatives.

<http://www.reachcentrum.eu/en/consortium-management/consortia-under-reach/phenol-derivatives-reach-consortium/phenol-derivatives-dossiers.aspx>

For different environmental release categories (ERC), the maximum allowable tonnage for a site may change considerably. Site-specific properties (local release factors, watercourse flow speeds, dilution factors, reduction efficiency of wastewater treatment plants, etc.) can also have a considerable impact on the annual allowable tonnage for a site. As stated before, changes in allowable tonnage due to differences in operating conditions can be calculated using the ECT acetone tool. A similar scaling is provided for the soil compartment.

3.4.2 Guidelines for DU to verify compliance with the contributing scenario for worker exposure estimation

Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the risk management measures/operational conditions outlined in Table 5 are implemented [G22].

Where other risk management measures/operational conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels [G23].

Risk characterisation ratios (RCRs) are calculated by comparing the estimated exposure levels with the corresponding DNELs (RCR = exposure level/DNEL).

Table 5. OC, RMM, Risk Characterization - Environment - Professional use.

Identifiers:

All ES

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

ERC/SpERC: ERC must be verified with the ECT tool.

Quantity used

Tonnage per site: The ECT tool for acetone can be used to calculate the maximum tonnage allowed for the site.

Dilution factors

Fresh water: 10 (unless other data are available)

Sea water: 100 (unless other data are available)

Risk characteristics

An environmental risk characterization report is not required.

Table 6. OC, RMM, Risk Characterization - Workers - Professional use.

Identifier: ES1

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: General exposures (closed systems) [CS15].

Proc: 1

OC and typical RMMs: Closed systems [CS107]. In-Process Sampling [CS2].

RMM to be implemented: Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure [E8]. Handle substance within a closed system [E47].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.00002

Dermal RCR: 0.002

RCR (all ways): 0.002

Identifier: ES2

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: General exposures (closed systems) [CS15].

Proc: 2

OC and typical RMMs: Continuous process [CS54]. In-Process Sampling [CS2].

RMM to be implemented: Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure [E8]. Handle substance within a closed system [E47].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.10

Dermal RCR: 0.01

RCR (all ways): 0.11

Identifier: ES3

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: General exposures (closed systems) [CS15].

Proc: 3

OC and typical RMMs: Batch process [CS55]. In-Process Sampling [CS2].

RMM to be implemented: Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure [E8]. Handle substance within a closed system [E47].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.20

Dermal RCR: 0.002

RCR (all ways): 0.20

Identifier: ES4

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: In-Process Sampling [CS2]. Open systems [CS15].

Proc: 4

RMM to be implemented: No additional RMM (apart from the basic measures described above) is necessary to achieve safe use.

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.50

Dermal RCR: 0.04

RCR (all ways): 0.54

Identifier: ES5

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Mixing operations (open systems) [CS30].

Proc: 5

OC and typical RMMs: Batch process [CS55]. In-Process Sampling [CS2]. With local suction [CS109].

RMM to be implemented: Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation [E66].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.20 Efficiency TRA LEV 80%.

Dermal RCR: 0.00 Dermal exposure TRA LEV reduction factor 0.01.

RCR (all ways): 0.20

Identifier: ES6

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Mixing operations (open systems) [CS30].

Proc: 5

OC and typical RMMs: Batch process [CS55]. In-Process Sampling [CS2].

RMM to be implemented: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors [E69].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.70 Effectiveness of dilution by ventilation 30%.

Dermal RCR: 0.07

RCR (all ways): 0.77

Identifier: ES7

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Mixing operations (open systems) [CS30].

Proc: 5

OC and typical RMMs: Batch process [CS55]. In-Process Sampling [CS2].

RMM to be implemented: Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours per day. [OC28].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.60 Duration factor TRA 1-4 hours.

Dermal RCR: 0.07

RCR (all ways): 0.67

Identifier: ES8

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Calendering (including Banbury) [CS64] With local suction [CS109].

Proc: 6

RMM to be implemented: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors [E69].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.80 TRA efficiency LEV 80%.

Dermal RCR: 0.15

RCR (all ways): 0.99

Identifier: ES9

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Calendering (including Banbury) [CS64].

Proc: 6

RMM to be implemented: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors [E69].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.84 Effectiveness of dilution by ventilation 30%.

Dermal RCR: 0.15

RCR (all ways): 0.99

Identifier: ES10

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Calendering (including Banbury) [CS64].

Proc: 6

RMM to be implemented: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors [E69].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.72 Duration factor TRA 1-4 hours.

Dermal RCR: 0.15

RCR (all ways): 0.87

Identifier: ES11

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Bulk product transfer [CS14].

Proc: 8a

OC and typical RMMs: Non-dedicated system [CS82]. Pouring from small containers [CS22]. With local suction [CS109].

RMM to be implemented: Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation [E66].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.20 TRA efficiency LEV 80%.

Dermal RCR: 0.001 Dermal exposure TRA LEV reduction factor 0.01.

RCR (all ways): 0.20

Identifier: ES12

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Bulk product transfer [CS14].

Proc: 8a

OC and typical RMMs: Non-dedicated facility [CS82]. Transfer from / pour from containers [CS22].

RMM to be implemented: Make sure the operation is performed outdoors [E69].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.70 Effectiveness of dilution by ventilation 30%.

Dermal RCR: 0.07

RCR (all ways): 0.77

Identifier: ES13

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Bulk product transfer [CS14].

Proc: 8a

OC and typical RMMs: Non-dedicated facility [CS82]. Transfer from / pour from containers [CS22].

RMM to be implemented: Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours [OC28].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.60 Duration factor TRA 1-4 hours.

Dermal RCR: 0.07

RCR (all ways): 0.67

Identifier: ES14

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Bulk product transfer [CS14].

Proc: 8b

OC and typical RMMs: Dedicated system [CS81]. Transfer from / pour from containers [CS22].

RMM to be implemented: No additional RMM (apart from the basic measures described above) is necessary to achieve safe use.

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.50

Dermal RCR: 0.04

RCR (all ways): 0.54

Identifier: ES15

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Filling of small packages [CS7].

Proc: 9

OC and typical RMMs: Dedicated system [CS81]. Pouring from small containers [CS9].

RMM to be implemented: No additional RMM (apart from the basic measures described above) is necessary to achieve safe use.

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.50

Dermal RCR: 0.04

RCR (all ways): 0.54

Identifier: ES16

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Application by roller, brush [CS51].

Proc: 10

OC and typical RMMs: Cleaning and maintenance of equipment [CS39]. With local suction [CS109].

RMM to be implemented: Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation [E66].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.20 TRA efficiency LEV 80%.

Dermal RCR: 0.007 Skin exposure TRA LEV reduction factor 0.05.

RCR (all ways): 0.21

Identifier: ES17

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Application by roller, brush [CS51].

Proc: 10

OC and typical RMMs: Cleaning and maintenance of equipment [CS39].

RMM to be implemented: Limit the substance content in the product to 25% [OC18].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.60 Concentration factor TRA 5-25%.

Dermal RCR: 0.09 Concentration factor TRA 5-25%.

RCR (all ways): 0.69

Identifier: ES18

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Application by roller, brush [CS51].

Proc: 10

OC and typical RMMs: Cleaning and maintenance of equipment [CS39].

RMM to be implemented: Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours [OC28].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.60 Duration factor TRA 1-4 hours.

Dermal RCR: 0.15

RCR (all ways): 0.75

Identifier: ES19

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Spray or mist application with manual systems [CS24].

Proc: 11

OC and typical RMMs: With local suction [CS109].

RMM to be implemented: Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation [E66].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.40 TRA efficiency LEV 80%.

Dermal RCR: 0.01 Dermal exposure TRA LEV reduction factor 0.02.

RCR (all ways): 0.41

Identifier: ES20

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Spray or mist application with manual systems [CS24].

Proc: 11

RMM to be implemented: Make sure the operation is performed outdoors [E69]. Limit the substance content in the product to 25% [OC18]. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours per day. [OC28].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.50 Effectiveness of dilution by ventilation 30%. Duration factor TRA 1-4 hours. Concentration factor TRA 5-25%.

Dermal RCR: 0.35 Concentration factor TRA 5-25%.

RCR (all ways): 0.85

Identifier: ES21

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Spray or mist application with manual systems [CS24].

Proc: 11

RMM to be implemented: Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour [OC27].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.40 Duration factor BETWEEN 15 min - 1 hour.

Dermal RCR: 0.58

RCR (all ways): 0.98

Identifier: ES22

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Spray or mist application with manual systems [CS24].

Proc: 11

RMM to be implemented: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with type A filter or better [PPE22].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.20 TRA factor RPE half mask.

Dermal RCR: 0.58

RCR (all ways): 0.78

Identifier: ES23

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Immersion, dipping and pouring [CS4].

Proc: 13

RMM to be implemented: No additional RMM (apart from the basic measures described above) is necessary to achieve safe use.

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.50

Dermal RCR: 0.07

RCR (all ways): 0.57

Identifier: ES24

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Production of preparations or articles by tableting, compression, extrusion, pelettisation [CS100].

Proc: 14

OC and typical RMMs: With local suction [CS109].

RMM to be implemented: Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation [E66].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.20 TRA efficiency LEV 80%.

Dermal RCR: 0.002

RCR (all ways): 0.20

Identifier: ES25

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Production of preparations or articles by tableting, compression, extrusion, pelettisation [CS100].

Proc: 15

RMM to be implemented: Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours [OC28].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.60 Duration factor TRA 1-4 hours.

Dermal RCR: 0.02

RCR (all ways): 0.62

Identifier: ES26

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Laboratory activity [CS36].

Proc: 15

RMM to be implemented: No additional RMM (apart from the basic measures described above) is necessary to achieve safe use.

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.10

Dermal RCR: 0.002

RCR (all ways): 0.10

Identifier: ES27

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Hand application - fingerpaints, pastels, adhesives [CS72].

Proc: 19

RMM to be implemented: Limit the substance content in the product to 25% [OC18]. Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 [PPE15].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.60 Concentration factor TRA 5-25%.

Dermal RCR: 0.09 Concentration factor TRA 5-25% PPE factor gloves.

RCR (all ways): 0.96

Identifier: ES28

Operating Conditions and Risk Management Measures

Contributing scenario: Hand application - fingerpaints, pastels, adhesives [CS72].

Proc: 19

RMM to be implemented: Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour [OC27].

Risk characteristics

RCR Inhalation: 0.20 Duration factor BETWEEN 15 min - 1 hour.

Dermal RCR: 0.76

RCR (all ways): 0.96