# Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2020/878 and to Annex II to UK REACH

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

**1.1. Product identifier**

Product name **BROCUM PELLET LIGHT**
**Registration n°** **IT/2018/00448/AUT**
UFI : **0T10-K03F-0002-JKMR**

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

Intended use **Ready-to-use rodenticide bait in pellets. For non-professional and professional use (including trained professionals).**

| Identified Uses | Industrial | Professional | Consumer |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rodenticide | - | ✔ | - |

Uses Advised Against

All uses other than those recommended

**1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**

Name **COLKIM S.r.l.**
Full address **Via Piemonte, 50**
District and Country **40064 OZZANO EMILIA (BO)**
**Italia**

**Tel. 051 / 799445**

**Fax 051 / 797555**

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet **info@colkim.it**
Supplier: **COLKIM S.r.l. - Via Piemonte, 50 - 40064 OZZANO E. (BO)**

**1.4. Emergency telephone number**

For urgent inquiries refer to **118**
Contact a poison control center:

| Nane | City | Address | Zip code | Phone |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CAV “Osp. Pediatrico Bambino Gesù” | Roma | P.zza Sant`Onofrio, 4 | 00165 | 06 68593726 |
| Az. Osp. Univ. Foggia | Foggia | V.le Luigi pinto, 1 | 71122 | 0881 732326 |
| Az. Osp. "A. Cardarelli” | Napoli | Via A. Cardarelli, 9 | 80131 | 081 7472870 |
| CAV Policlinico “Umbero I” | Roma | V.le del policlinico, 155 | 00161 | 06 49978000 |
| CAV Policlinico "A. Gemelli" | Roma | Largo Agostino Gemelli, 8 | 00168 | 06 3054343 |
| Az. Osp. "Careggi" U.O. Tossicologia Medica | Firenze | Largo Brambilla, 3 | 50134 | 055 7947819 |
| CAV Centro Nazionale di Informazione Tossicologica | Pavia | Via Salvatore Maugeri, 10 | 27100 | 0382 24444 |
| Osp. Niguarda Ca' Granda | Milano | P.zza Ospedale Maggiore,3 | 20162 | 02 66101029 |
| Azienda Ospedaliera Papa Giovanni XXII | Bergamo | P.zza OMS, 1 | 24127 | 800883300 |
| CAV centro antiveleni Verona | Verona | Piazzale Aristide Stefani,1 | 37126 | 800011858 |

## SECTION 2. Hazards identification

**2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture**

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2020/878.
Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2 | H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |

**2.2. Label elements**

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:

Signal words: Warning

Hazard statements:

| | |
|---|---|
| **H373** | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |

Precautionary statements:

| | |
|---|---|
| **P102** | Keep out of reach of children. |
| **P301+P310** | IF SWALLOWED: immediately call a POISON CENTER or a doctor. |
| **P308+P313** | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention. |
| **P501** | Dispose of contents / container in accordance to national regulation. |

**Contains:** BRODIFACOUM

**2.3. Other hazards**

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage ≥ than 0,1%.

The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties in concentration ≥ 0.1%.

## SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**3.2. Mixtures**

Contains:

| **Identification** | **x = Conc. %** | **Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)** |
|---|---|---|
| **CALCIUM SULPHATE DIHYDRATE** | | |
| INDEX - | 3 ≤ x < 3,5 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| EC 231-900-3 | | |
| CAS 10101-41-4 | | |
| **ETHYL ACETATE** | | |
| INDEX 607-022-00-5 | 0 ≤ x < 0,05 | Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066 |
| EC 205-500-4 | | |
| CAS 141-78-6 | | |
| **BRODIFACOUM** | | |
| INDEX - | x = 0,005 | Repr. 1A H360D, Acute Tox. 1 H300, Acute Tox. 1 H310, Acute Tox. 1 H330, STOT RE 1 H372, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=10, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=10 |
| EC 259-980-5 | | Repr. 1A H360D: ≥ 0,003%, STOT RE 1 H372: ≥ 0,02%, STOT RE 2 H373: ≥ 0,002% |
| CAS 56073-10-0 | | LD50 Oral: >0,4 mg/l/4h, LD50 Dermal: >3,2 mg/l/4h, STA Inhalation mists/powders: 0,005 mg/l |
| REACH Reg. 607-172-00-1 | | |
| **DENATONIUM BENZOATE** | | |
| CAS. 3734-33-6 | x = 0,001 | Skin Irrit.2 H315, Eye Dam.1 H318, Aquatic Chronic.3 H412, Acute Tox.4 H302, Acute Tox.4 H332 |
| CE 223-095-2 | | |
| INDEX. - | | |
| Nr. Reg. | | |

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

## SECTION 4. First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.
SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.
INHALATION: Remove to open air. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention immediately.
INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by a doctor.

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

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

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

If ingested, administer vitamin K1 orally or intramuscularly as indicated in the case of an overdose of bishydroxycoumarin.
Repeat as needed based on monitoring of prothrombin times.

## SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
The extinguishing equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and water spray.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
None in particular.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
Do not breathe combustion products.

**5.3. Advice for firefighters**

GENERAL INFORMATION
Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.
SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS
Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

## SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

**6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

If there are no contraindications, spray powder with water to prevent the formation of dust.
Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

**6.2. Environmental precautions**

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

**6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

Collect the leaked product and place it in containers for recovery or disposal. If there are no contraindications, use jets of water to eliminate product residues. Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

**6.4. Reference to other sections**

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

## SECTION 7. Handling and storage

**7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

Before handling the product, consult all the other sections of this material safety data sheet. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove any contaminated clothes and personal protective equipment before entering places in which people eat.

**7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

**7.3. Specific end use(s)**

Information not available

## SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ITA | Italia | Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81 |
| GBR | United Kingdom | EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020) |
| EU | OEL EU | Directive (EU) 2022/431; Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC. |
| | TLV-ACGIH | ACGIH 2021 |

**CALCIUM SULPHATE DIHYDRATE**
**Threshold Limit Value**

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| WEL | GBR | 10 | | | | INHAL |
| WEL | GBR | 4 | | | | RESP |
| TLV-ACGIH | | 10 | | | | |

| Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC | | |
|---|---|---|
| Normal value of STP microorganisms | 100 | mg/l |

**Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL**

| | Effects on consumers | | | | Effects on workers | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Route of exposure | Acute local | Acute systemic | Chronic local | Chronic systemic | Acute local | Acute systemic | Chronic local | Chronic systemic |
| Oral | | 11,4 mg/kg bw/d | | | | | | |
| Inhalation | | 3811 mg/m3 | | 5,29 mg/m3 | | 5082 mg/m3 | | 21,17 mg/m3 |

**1,2-PROPANEDIOL**
**Threshold Limit Value**

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| WEL | GBR | 10 | | | | Particulates |

| Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC | | |
|---|---|---|
| Normal value in fresh water | 260 | mg/l |
| Normal value in marine water | 26 | mg/l |
| Normal value for fresh water sediment | 572 | mg/kg |
| Normal value for marine water sediment | 57,2 | mg/kg |
| Normal value for water, intermittent release | 183 | mg/l |
| Normal value of STP microorganisms | 20000 | mg/l |
| Normal value for the terrestrial compartment | 50 | mg/kg |

**Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL**

| | Effects on consumers | | | | Effects on workers | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Route of exposure | Acute local | Acute systemic | Chronic local | Chronic systemic | Acute local | Acute systemic | Chronic local | Chronic systemic |
| Inhalation | | | 10 mg/m3 | 50 mg/m3 | | | 10 mg/m3 | 168 mg/m3 |

**ETHYL ACETATE**
**Threshold Limit Value**

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VLEP | ITA | 734 | 200 | 1468 | 400 | |
| WEL | GBR | 734 | 200 | 1468 | 400 | |
| OEL | EU | 734 | 200 | 1468 | 400 | |
| TLV-ACGIH | | 1441 | 400 | | | |

**BRODIFACOUM**
**Threshold Limit Value**

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| TLV-ACGIH | | 0,002 | | | | ACGIH 2011 |

| Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC | | |
|---|---|---|
| Normal value in fresh water | 4 | mg/l |
| Normal value for fresh water sediment | 43 | mg/kg |

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified ; LOW = low hazard ; MED = medium hazard ; HIGH = high hazard.

**8.2. Exposure controls**

8.2.1 APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.
General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

| Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: |
|---|---|
| solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air) | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min) |
| aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) |
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min) |
| grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.) |

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

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

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the

| | |
|---|---|
| | extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used. |
| 8.2.2 PERSONAL PROTECTION |  |
| Eye and face protection | Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.<br>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.<br>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:<br>- frequency and duration of contact<br>- chemical resistance of glove material<br>- glove thickness<br>- dexterity.<br>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).<br>- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.<br>-When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.<br>- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.<br>-Contaminated gloves should be replaced.<br>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:<br>- Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min.<br>- Good when breakthrough time > 20 min.<br>- Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min.<br>- Poor when glove material degrades<br>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.<br>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.<br>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:<br>-Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.<br>-Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential.<br>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | Overalls.P.V.C apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit. |
| Environmental exposure controls | Emissions from manufacturing processes, including those from ventilation equipment, should be controlled for compliance with environmental protection legislation. Product residues must not be discharged without control into wastewater or water courses. |

## SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| Properties | Value | Information |
|---|---|---|
| Appearance | Solid.pellet | Method:OPPTS 830.6303 |
| Colour | blue | Method:OPPTS 830.6302 |
| Odour | characteristic | Method:OPPTS 830.6304 |
| Odour threshold | not available | Reason for missing data:Determination not required for safe use of the product |
| Melting point / freezing point | not available | Reason for missing data: Determination not required for safe use of the product |
| Initial boiling point | not available | Reason for missing data: Determination not required for safe use of the product<br>Reason for missing data: Determination not required for safe use of the product |
| Flammability | not applicable | Reason for missing data:The product is not flammable |
| Lower explosive limit | not applicable | Reason for missing data:Not applicable to solids |
| Upper explosive limit | not applicable | Reason for missing data:Not applicable to solids |
| Flash point | not available | Reason for missing data:Not applicable to solids |
| Auto-ignition temperature | not applicable | Reason for missing data:Not applicable to solids |
| Decomposition temperature | not available | Reason for missing data:The mixture is not self-reactive |
| pH | 6,5 | Method:OECD test 122 |
| Kinematic viscosity | not applicable | Reason for missing data:Not applicable to solids |
| Dynamic viscosity | not available | Reason for missing data:Not applicable to solids |
| Solubility | immiscible with water | |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | not applicable | Reason for missing data: Not determinable for mixtures |
| Vapour pressure | not available | Reason for missing data:Determination not required for safe use of the product |
| Density and/or relative density | 1,35 g/cm3 | Method:OECD test 109 |
| Relative vapour density | not applicable | Reason for missing data:Not applicable to solids |
| Particle characteristics | | |
| Median equivalent diameter | | |
| Remark: | The product is presented as a single compact block | |

### 9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Information not available

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

Information not available

## SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

**10.1. Reactivity**

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

ETHYL ACETATE

Decomposes slowly into acetic acid and ethanol under the effect of light, air and water.

**10.2. Chemical stability**

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

BRODIFACOUM

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

**10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions**

No hazardous reactions are foreseeable in normal conditions of use and storage.

ETHYL ACETATE

Risk of explosion on contact with: alkaline metals,hydrides,oleum.May react violently with: fluorine,strong oxidising agents,chlorosulphuric acid,potassium tert-butoxide.Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

**10.4. Conditions to avoid**

None in particular. However the usual precautions used for chemical products should be respected.

ETHYL ACETATE

Avoid exposure to: light,sources of heat,naked flames.

BRODIFACOUM

Avoid exposure to: light,heat.

**10.5. Incompatible materials**

ETHYL ACETATE

Incompatible with: acids,bases,strong oxidants,aluminium,nitrates,chlorosulphuric acid.Incompatible materials: plastic materials.

BRODIFACOUM

Incompatible with: strong oxidants.

**10.6. Hazardous decomposition products**

BRODIFACOUM

May develop: toxic fumes.

## SECTION 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.
It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

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

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure

Information not available

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Information not available

Interactive effects

Information not available

ACUTE TOXICITY

| | |
|---|---|
| ATE (Inhalation) of the mixture: | Not classified (no significant component) |
| ATE (Oral) of the mixture: | Not classified (no significant component) |
| ATE (Dermal) of the mixture: | Not classified (no significant component) |

CALCIUM SULPHATE DIHYDRATE

| | |
|---|---|
| LD50 (Oral): | > 1581 mg/kg |
| LC50 (Inhalation mists/powders): | > 3,26 mg/l/4h |

BRODIFACOUM

| | |
|---|---|
| LD50 (Dermal): | > 3,2 mg/kg |
| LD50 (Oral): | > 0,4 mg/kg |
| LC50 (Inhalation vapours): | > 3,05 mg/l/4h |

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

May cause damage to organs

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

**11.2. Information on other hazards**

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with human health effects under evaluation.

## SECTION 12. Ecological information

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation.

**12.1. Toxicity**

| | |
|---|---|
| BRODIFACOUM | |
| LC50 - for Fish | 0,042 mg/l/96h Trota iridea |
| EC50 - for Crustacea | 25 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna |
| EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants | 4 mg/l/72h Selenastrum capricornutum |
| | |
| CALCIUM SULPHATE DIHYDRATE | |
| LC50 - for Fish | > 56000 mg/l/96h Gambusia affinis |
| EC50 - for Crustacea | 6,6 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna |
| EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants | > 79 mg/l/72h Selenastrum capricornutum |

**12.2. Persistence and degradability**

BRODIFACOUM

NOT rapidly degradable

| | |
|---|---|
| ETHYL ACETATE | |
| Solubility in water | > 10000 mg/l |

Rapidly degradable

**12.3. Bioaccumulative potential**

| | |
|---|---|
| BRODIFACOUM | |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | 6,12 |
| BCF | 35134 fish |

| | |
|---|---|
| ETHYL ACETATE | |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | 0,68 |
| BCF | 30 |

**12.4. Mobility in soil**

Information not available

**12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage ≥ than 0,1%.

**12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties**

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with environmental effects under evaluation.

**12.7. Other adverse effects**

Information not available

## SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

Reuse, when possible. Neat product residues should be considered special non-hazardous waste.
Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.
CONTAMINATED PACKAGING
Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

## SECTION 14. Transport information

The product is not dangerous under current provisions of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and by Rail (RID), of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), and of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations.

**14.1. UN number or ID number**

not applicable

**14.2. UN proper shipping name**

not applicable

**14.3. Transport hazard class(es)**

not applicable

**14.4. Packing group**

not applicable

**14.5. Environmental hazards**

not applicable

**14.6. Special precautions for user**

not applicable

**14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**

Information not relevant

## SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EU: None

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006

Product

| | |
|---|---|
| Point | 40 |

Contained substance

| | |
|---|---|
| Point | 75 |

Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 - on the marketing and use of explosives precursors

not applicable

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage ≥ than 0,1%.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to Regulation (EU) 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Healthcare controls

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

**15.2. Chemical safety assessment**

A chemical safety assessment has not been performed for the preparation/for the substances indicated in section 3.

This safety data sheet contains one or more Exposure Scenarios in an integrated form. Contents have been included in sections 1.2, 8, 9, 12, 15 and 16 of this safety data sheet.

## SECTION 16. Other information

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Flam. Liq. 2** | Flammable liquid, category 2 |
| **Repr. 1A** | Reproductive toxicity, category 1A |
| **Acute Tox. 1** | Acute toxicity, category 1 |
| **STOT RE 1** | Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1 |
| **STOT RE 2** | Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2 |
| **Eye Irrit. 2** | Eye irritation, category 2 |
| **STOT SE 3** | Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 |
| **Aquatic Acute 1** | Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1 |
| **Aquatic Chronic 1** | Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1 |
| **H225** | Highly flammable liquid and vapour. |
| **H360D** | May damage the unborn child. |
| **H300** | Fatal if swallowed. |
| **H310** | Fatal in contact with skin. |
| **H330** | Fatal if inhaled. |
| **H372** | Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| **H373** | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| **H319** | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| **H336** | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| **H400** | Very toxic to aquatic life. |
| **H410** | Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| **EUH066** | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. |

LEGEND:
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)

- CLP: Regulation (EC) 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (II Annex of REACH Regulation)
4. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
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 (UE) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
18. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)
19. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/1182 (XV Atp. CLP)
20. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/643 (XVI Atp. CLP)
21. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/849 (XVII Atp. CLP)
22. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2022/692 (XVIII 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 website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

Note for users:
The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.
This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.
The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.
CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION
Chemical and physical hazards: Product classification derives from criteria established by the CLP Regulation, Annex I, Part 2. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.
Health hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 3, unless determined otherwise in Section 11.
Environmental hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 4, unless determined otherwise in Section 12.

Changes to previous review:
The following sections were modified:
01 / 02 / 03 / 04 / 05 / 06 / 07 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 13 / 14 / 15 / 16.