
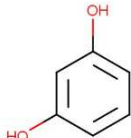



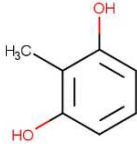

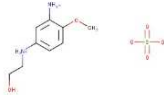

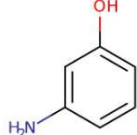

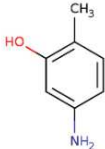

Coloranti capelli sintetici contro erbe coloranti


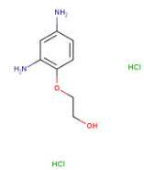
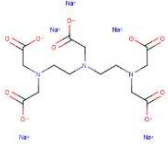

C'è una campagna, ricorrente peraltro, che vuole demonizzare le erbe tintoree (Henné e dintorni) sostenendo le cose più assurde. Ad esempio che seccano i capelli, che li rovinano, che poi non sarà mai più possibile fare altre colorazioni ma soprattutto che fanno male, che sono tossiche.

Queste fandonie, queste bugie vanno fermate sul nascere perché è vero il contrario e cioè che con le erbe tintoree non c'è alcun rischio ma, per il rigore scientifico che ci anima, dobbiamo fare alcune premesse:

- Non è vero che tutto ciò che è vegetale è "buono". Il curaro, la cicuta ed il botulino (veleno vegetale che nessun preparato chimico è mai riuscito a battere in quanto a tossicità) sono appunto di derivazione vegetale ma non hanno niente a che vedere con le piante tintoree.
- La campagna denigratoria è arrivata a dire che l'Henné è molto pericoloso per la presenza di 2-Hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone (Lawsone) sostanza effettivamente tossica. Diversi studi hanno dimostrato che nelle normali condizioni di utilizzo dell'Henné non c'è nessun rischio di genotossicità. Per le altre erbe normalmente utilizzate, neppure questi argomenti hanno trovato ragione di esistere, quindi significa che i fabbricanti di colori sintetici non hanno trovato neppure questo lontanissimo pretesto.
- Però è ora di finirla con il tentare di far apparire come diabolica una pianta e tacere dei possibili danni da tinte sintetiche. Quindi ho deciso di scrivere queste note semplicemente mettendo in una tabella alcune tra le sostanze più usate nelle tinte e a fianco la loro pericolosità. Ci saranno anche le piante ovviamente.
- I prodotti considerati sono questi: Schwarzkopf Palette Intensive Color Creme, Casting Crème Gloss, Pastel Color Joanna Naturia. Ma sono sempre le stesse molecole che si trovano dappertutto.
- La ricerca è stata fatta nel corrente mese di Febbraio 2023 su prodotti presenti sul mercato odierno.
- I dati nella colonna di destra, sono presi direttamente dall'ECHA cioè dall'agenzia chimica europea.

Sostanza	Classificazione di pericolosità
2-methyl-p-phenylenediamine sulphate (Toluene-2,5-Diamine Sulfate)	<p>2-methyl-p-phenylenediamine sulphate</p> <p>Regulatory process names 3 Translated names 29 CAS names 1 IUPAC names 4 Other identifiers 4</p> <p>Substance identity ? Hazard classification & labelling ?</p> <p>EC / List no.: 228-871-4</p> <p>CAS no.: 6369-59-1</p> <p>Mol. formula:</p> <p>No image available</p> <p></p> <p>Danger! According to the harmonised classification and labelling (CLP00) approved by the European Union, this substance is toxic if swallowed, is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects, is harmful in contact with skin, is harmful if inhaled and may cause an allergic skin reaction.</p>
resorcinol; 1,3-benzenediol (Resorcinol)	<p>resorcinol; 1,3-benzenediol</p> <p>Regulatory process names 9 Translated names 46 CAS names 1 IUPAC names 20 Trade names 6 Other identifiers 2</p> <p>Substance identity ? Hazard classification & labelling ?</p> <p>EC / List no.: 203-585-2</p> <p>CAS no.: 108-46-3</p> <p>Mol. formula: C6H6O2</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>Warning! According to the harmonised classification and labelling (CLP00) approved by the European Union, this substance is very toxic to aquatic life, is harmful if swallowed, causes serious eye irritation and causes skin irritation.</p> <p>Additionally, the classification provided by companies to ECHA in REACH registrations identifies that this substance causes damage to organs, causes serious eye damage, is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects and may cause an allergic skin reaction.</p>

<p>2-Methylresorcinol</p>	<p>2-methylresorcinol</p> <p>Regulatory process names 12 CAS names 1 IUPAC names 9 Trade names 5 Other identifiers 1</p> <p>Substance identity ?</p> <p>EC / List no.: 210-155-8</p> <p>CAS no.: 608-25-3</p> <p>Mol. formula: C7H8O2</p>  <p>Hazard classification & labelling ?</p>  <p><i>Danger!</i> According to the classification provided by companies to ECHA in REACH registrations this substance is toxic if swallowed, is very toxic to aquatic life, causes serious eye damage and may cause an allergic skin reaction.</p>
<p>2-Amino-4-Hydroxyethylaminoanisol Sulfate</p>	<p>(3-ammonio-4-methoxyphenyl)(2-hydroxyethyl)ammonium sulphate</p> <p>Regulatory process names 7 IUPAC names 10 Trade names 3 Other identifiers 1</p> <p>Substance identity ?</p> <p>EC / List no.: 280-734-8</p> <p>CAS no.: 83763-48-8</p> <p>Mol. formula: C9H14N2O2.H2O4S</p>  <p>Hazard classification & labelling ?</p>  <p><i>Warning!</i> According to the classification provided by companies to ECHA in REACH registrations this substance is very toxic to aquatic life, is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects, is harmful if swallowed, causes serious eye irritation, may cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure and may cause an allergic skin reaction.</p> <p>At least one company has indicated that the substance classification is affected by impurities or additives.</p>
<p>m-Aminophenol</p>	<p>3-aminophenol</p> <p>Regulatory process names 4 Translated names 22 CAS names 1 IUPAC names 9 Trade names 6 Other identifiers 2</p> <p>Substance identity ?</p> <p>EC / List no.: 209-711-2</p> <p>CAS no.: 591-27-5</p> <p>Mol. formula: C6H7NO</p>  <p>Hazard classification & labelling ?</p>  <p><i>Warning!</i> According to the harmonised classification and labelling (CLP00) approved by the European Union, this substance is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects, is harmful if swallowed and is harmful if inhaled.</p> <p>Additionally, the classification provided by companies to ECHA in REACH registrations identifies that this substance is very toxic to aquatic life and may cause an allergic skin reaction.</p>
<p>4-Amino-2-Hydroxytoluene (5-amino-o-cresol)</p>	<p>5-amino-o-cresol</p> <p>Regulatory process names 10 IUPAC names 7 Trade names 4 Other identifiers 1</p> <p>Substance identity ?</p> <p>EC / List no.: 220-618-6</p> <p>CAS no.: 2835-95-2</p> <p>Mol. formula: C7H9NO</p>  <p>Hazard classification & labelling ?</p>  <p><i>Warning!</i> According to the classification provided by companies to ECHA in REACH registrations this substance is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects and may cause an allergic skin reaction.</p> <p>At least one company has indicated that the substance classification is affected by impurities or additives.</p>

<p>2-aminoethanol (Ethanolamine)</p>	<p>2-aminoethanol</p> <p>Regulatory process names 7 Translated names 42 CAS names 1 IUPAC names 33 Trade names 40 Other Identifiers 6</p> <hr/> <p>Substance identity ? Hazard classification & labelling ?</p> <p><u>EC / List no.:</u> 205-483-3</p> <p><u>CAS no.:</u> 141-43-5</p> <p><u>Mol. formula:</u> C₂H₇NO</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="flex: 1;">  </div> <div style="flex: 2;"> <p><i>Danger!</i> According to the harmonised classification and labelling (CLP00) approved by the European Union, this substance causes severe skin burns and eye damage, is harmful if swallowed, is harmful in contact with skin and is harmful if inhaled.</p> <p>Additionally, the classification provided by companies to ECHA in REACH registrations identifies that this substance is toxic if inhaled, causes serious eye damage, is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects, may cause respiratory irritation, may cause an allergic skin reaction and may cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.</p> </div> </div>
<p>Poly[(dimethyliminio)-1,3-propanediyl(dimethylimino)-1,6-hexanediyl chloride (1:2)] (Hexadimethrine Chloride)</p>	<p>Poly[(dimethyliminio)-1,3-propanediyl(dimethylimino)-1,6-hexanediyl chloride (1:2)]</p> <p>IUPAC names 1 Other Identifiers 1</p> <hr/> <p>Substance identity ? Hazard classification & labelling ?</p> <p><u>EC / List no.:</u> 672-780-6</p> <p><u>CAS no.:</u> 68393-49-7</p> <p><u>Mol. formula:</u></p>
<p>2-(2,4-diaminophenoxy)ethanol dihydrochloride (2,4-Diaminophenoxyethanol HCl)</p>	<p>2-(2,4-diaminophenoxy)ethanol dihydrochloride</p> <p>Regulatory process names 8 CAS names 1 IUPAC names 9 Trade names 4 Other Identifiers 1</p> <hr/> <p>Substance identity ? Hazard classification & labelling ?</p> <p><u>EC / List no.:</u> 266-357-1</p> <p><u>CAS no.:</u> 66422-95-5</p> <p><u>Mol. formula:</u></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="flex: 1;">  </div> <div style="flex: 2;"> <p><i>Danger!</i> According to the classification provided by companies to ECHA in REACH registrations this substance is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects, is harmful if swallowed, causes serious eye damage and may cause an allergic skin reaction.</p> </div> </div>
<p>Pentasodium (carboxylatomethyl)iminobis(ethylenitrilo)tetraacetate (Pentasodium Pentetate)</p>	<p>Pentasodium (carboxylatomethyl)iminobis(ethylenitrilo)tetraacetate</p> <p>Regulatory process names 3 Translated names 22 CAS names 1 IUPAC names 12 Trade names 17 Other Identifiers 6</p> <hr/> <p>Substance identity ? Hazard classification & labelling ?</p> <p><u>EC / List no.:</u> 205-391-3</p> <p><u>CAS no.:</u> 140-01-2</p> <p><u>Mol. formula:</u> C₁₄H₂₃N₃O₁₀.5Na</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="flex: 1;">  </div> <div style="flex: 2;"> <p><i>Danger!</i> According to the harmonised classification and labelling (ATP14) approved by the European Union, this substance is harmful if inhaled and may cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.</p> <p>Additionally, the classification provided by companies to ECHA in REACH registrations identifies that this substance is suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child, causes serious eye irritation and may be corrosive to metals.</p> </div> </div>
<p>p-Phenylenediamine</p>	<p>p-phenylenediamine</p> <p>Regulatory process names 4 Translated names 24 CAS names 1 IUPAC names 15 Trade names 9 Other identifiers 6</p> <hr/> <p>Substance identity ? Hazard classification & labelling ?</p> <p><u>EC / List no.:</u> 203-404-7</p> <p><u>CAS no.:</u> 106-50-3</p> <p><u>Mol. formula:</u> C₆H₈N₂</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="flex: 1;">  </div> <div style="flex: 2;"> <p><i>Danger!</i> According to the harmonised classification and labelling (CLP00) approved by the European Union, this substance is toxic if swallowed, is toxic in contact with skin, is toxic if inhaled, is very toxic to aquatic life, is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects, causes serious eye irritation and may cause an allergic skin reaction.</p> <p>Additionally, the classification provided by companies to ECHA in REACH registrations identifies that this substance causes damage to organs.</p> </div> </div>

La classificazione delle sostanze usate per le tinte forniscono un'immagine piena di teschi, di danni agli organi e tutte sono praticamente dei potenti veleni per le forme di vita acquatiche.

Passiamo adesso alla stessa classificazione, cioè sempre ufficiale di ECHA, per alcune piante tintoree.

Sostanza	Classificazione di pericolosità
Lawsonia inermis, ext.	REACH registrations this substance causes serious eye irritation.
Lawsonia inermis alba, ext.	in CLP notifications no hazards have been classified
Indigofera tinctoria (Indigo)	No classification
Madder (Rubia), R. tinctorum, ext.	in CLP notifications no hazards have been classified
Malva	CLP notifications this substance causes serious eye irritation and causes skin irritation.
Curcuma longa, ext.	REACH registrations this substance may be harmful if swallowed and causes eye irritation.
Rabarbaro (RHEUM)	No classification
Mallo di noce (Walnut)	in CLP notifications no hazards have been classified

Devo continuare?

Leggete bene e dopo fatevi la vostra opinione!

Ciao

Fabrizio