



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PET HAIR DISSOLVER

Current review date: 31/07/2023

Current review: 00

Previous review date: -/-/-

Previous review: - -

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

1.1 Product identifier

Commercial name : PET HAIR DISSOLVER
 UFI : PU5Q-80ED-M20E-FRAE
 European product categorisation system (EuPCS): PC-DET-2.1 - In-wash products intended to enhance the cleaning performance of the washing process or remove stains from textiles.

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

Uses	CONSUMER	PROFESSIONAL	INDUSTRIAL
Additive for removing laundry hair			

Uses advises against : All those not expressly identified on the label
 Life cycle stages : C – Consumer use

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

HG International B.V.
 P.J. Oudweg 41, NL– 1314 CJ Almere, The Netherlands
 T +31 (0)36 54 94 700 www.hg.eu
 E-Mail competent person safety@hg.eu

1.4 Emergency telephone number

HG International B.V. – +31 (0)36 54 94 777 (09.00-12.00 and 14.00-17.00)
 NHS 111 or 999

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

2.1.1 Classification in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

The product is classified as dangerous pursuant to the provisions of Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and adjustments), the product therefore requires a safety data sheet compliant with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2020/878.

Hazard pictogram(s) : GHS05
 Hazard Class and Notes Category Code(s) : Eye Dam. 1
 Hazard statement Code(s) : H318 - Causes serious eye damage.

2.1.2 Adverse Effects

When brought into contact with the eyes, it causes serious eye injuries, such as corneal opacification or iris lesions.

2.2 Label elements

2.2.1 Label in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Hazard pictogram(s) : GHS05



Signal Word Code(s) : DANGER
 Hazard statement Code(s) : H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
 Suppl. Hazard statement Code(s) : Not applicable
 Precautionary statements :

General

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
 P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

Prevention

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

Response

P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Contains: Sodium percarbonate CAS: 15630-89-4, Reaction product of Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs. and Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-methyl- and sodium hydroxide EINECS: 932-051-8

2.2.2 Additional regulations to be implemented on the label

Regulation (EC) 648/2004	: Applicable				
		x < 5%	5% ≤ x < 15%	15% ≤ x < 30%	x ≥ 30%
		--	Anionic surfactant.	oxygen-based bleaching agents	--
					Others
					Enzymes, perfumes

Regulation (UE) 528/2012 : Not applicable

2.2.3 Exemptions from the labelling and packaging requirements laid down in Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP)

Exemption from Article 17 - Labelling of packages not containing more than 125 ml (Annex I, point 1.5.2)
 Not applicable

2.3 Other hazards

The mixture does NOT contain PBT / vPvB substances according to Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, annex XIII in concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% by weight.
 The mixture does NOT contain substances that have been included in the list established in accordance with Article 59, paragraph 1 due to properties of interference with the endocrine system in concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% by weight.

The mixture does NOT contain a substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 in concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% by weight.

Child proof packaging : ISO 8317_ Child-resistant packaging - Requirements and testing procedures for reclosable packages
 EN 862_Child-resistant packaging - Requirements and testing procedures for non-reclosable packages for non-pharmaceutical products : Not applicable

Tactile warnings of danger (ISO 11683_Packaging - Tactile warnings of danger - Requirements) : Not applicable



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SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Not relevant

3.2 Mixtures

Refer to point 16 for the full text of the hazard statements. If "INDEX NUMBER" is present, everything below in bold is related to the harmonized classification while what is not in bold refers to self-classification.

Index number	EC/List n°.	CAS	REACH	International Chemical Identification	X= Conc. %
011-005-00-2	207-838-8	497-19-8	01-2119485498-19	Sodio carbonato; sodium carbonate	29,0 < x < 31,0
Hazard Class and Category Code(s), Hazard Statement Code(s)		Classification		Pictograms, Signal Word Code(s)	Specific Concentration limits, M-Factors, Acute Toxicity Estimates (ATE)
Eye Irrit. 2, H319		--		GHS07, WARNING	--
Index number	EC/List n°.	CAS	REACH	International Chemical Identification	X= Conc. %
--	239-707-6	15630-89-4	01-2119457268-30	Disodium carbonate, compound with hydrogen peroxide (2:3) / Sodium percarbonate	27,0 < x < 30,0
Hazard Class and Category Code(s), Hazard Statement Code(s)		Classification		Pictograms, Signal Word Code(s)	Specific Concentration limits, M-Factors, Acute Toxicity Estimates (ATE)
Ox. Sol. 3, H272; Acute Tox. 4, H302; Eye Dam. 1, H318		--		GHS03, GHS05, GHS07 - DANGER	≥ 7,5% ≤ 25% → Eye Irrit. 2 H319 >25% → Eye Damage 1 H318 LD50 Orale: 1034 mg/kg
Index number	EC/List n°.	CAS	REACH	International Chemical Identification	X= Conc. %
---	932-051-8	--	01-2119565112-48	Reaction product of Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs. and Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-methyl- and sodium hydroxide	3,5 < x < 5,5
Hazard Class and Category Code(s), Hazard Statement Code(s)		Classification		Pictograms, Signal Word Code(s)	Specific Concentration limits, M-Factors, Acute Toxicity Estimates (ATE)
Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412		--		GHS05, GHS07 - DANGER	--

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

First aid instructions categorized according to relevant routes of exposure. It is advisable for those who provide first aid to wear the personal protective equipment deemed suitable for the conditions in which the intervention is to be carried out.

Inhalation

Remove the victim from the contaminated environment and keep him at rest in a well ventilated environment. Place him in a safe position. Consult a doctor immediately.

Skin

Remove all contaminated clothing and wash before wearing again. Wash immediately with plenty of running water and possibly mild soap the areas of the body that have come into contact with the product, even if only suspicious. If irritation persists consult a doctor.

Eyes

Irrigate immediately and abundantly for about 15 minutes with running water keeping the eyelids open. If present and if easily practicable, remove any contact lenses. Immediately seek specialist medical attention. Do not use eye drops or ointments of any kind before the examination or the advice of the ophthalmologist.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth without ingesting. Do not induce vomiting unless specifically authorized by health care personnel. CONSULT A DOCTOR showing the safety data sheet. Waiting for the doctor keep the injured person at rest.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Inhalation

Cough. Sore throat.

Skin

Redness

Eyes

Redness. Pain. Blurred vision.

Ingestion

Burning sensation in the throat and chest. Dry mouth.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

See section 4.1 Description of first aid measures.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray, CO₂, alcohol-resistant foam, chemical powders depending on the materials involved in the fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Full jet water.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Not combustible but can encourage combustion of other substances. In case of fire may develop CO, CO_x, NaO_x. Risk of fire and explosion in contact with strongly reducing agents, strong acids, organic substances in general and powdered metals.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire extinguishers shall at all times wear protective equipment specific to the fire-fighting team (helmet, boots, fire-retardant gloves and, where deemed necessary, positive pressure self-rescuer with protective shield (EN469). Keep containers cool using plenty of water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel : Move away from the area surrounding the spill or release.

For emergency responders : Do not smoke. Contain as much dust as possible. Avoid inhalation of dust and contact with skin, eyes and clothing by wearing appropriate personal protective clothing (see section 8).

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent the product from escaping into the environment and flowing into discharges, surface water or groundwater.



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6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

6.3.1 Appropriate advice shall be provided on how to contain a spill

Collect the product with vacuums equipped with filters suitable for containment or, in the absence of a vacuum cleaner, use a dustpan storing the residue in a bag.

6.3.2 Appropriate advice shall be provided on how to clean-up a spill

After collection, wash the affected area and materials with plenty of water and recover the resulting fluids.

6.3.3 Any other information shall be provided relating to spills and releases, including advice on inappropriate containment or clean-up techniques

To deliver waste exclusively to specialist firms.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Refer to sections 8 and 13 for more information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Do not smoke, do not eat, do not drink during handling. Avoid dust formation. When working with powder products it is advisable not to wear contact lenses. Contaminated clothing must be replaced before entering the dining areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in original packaging, tightly closed, in a cool and dry environment. Keep away from food, drink and feed. Do not store in containers without labelling. Keep separate from incompatible materials specified in Section 10 of this Schedule.

How to manage risks associated with:

- i) Explosive atmospheres
- ii) Corrosive conditions
- iii) Flammability hazards
- iv) Incompatible substances or mixtures
- v) Evaporative conditions
- vi) Potential ignition sources (including electrical equipment)

No notes if stored in the original and tightly closed container
Store away from incompatible materials.
The product is not flammable. However, avoid contact with flammable.
Avoid contact with acids and strong reducing agents.
Keep containers closed and in aerated rooms at room temperature.
Proper maintenance of all electrical components of machines, installations and electrical installations can generally give a sufficient guarantee of fire risk reduction.

How to control the effects of:

- i) Weather conditions
- ii) Ambient pressure
- iii) Temperature
- iv) Sunlight
- v) Humidity
- vi) Vibration

Do not store outdoors with risk of lightning discharge
Nothing to report
Store at room temperature
Do not store in direct sunlight.
Keep away from humidity.
Nothing to report

How to maintain the integrity of the substance or mixture by the use of:

- i) Stabilisers
- ii) Antioxidants

Nothing to report
Nothing to report

Other advice including

- i) Ventilation requirements
- ii) Specific designs for storage rooms or vessels (including retention walls and ventilation)
- iii) Quantity limits under storage conditions (if relevant)
- iv) Packaging compatibilities
- v) Storage class (TRGS510)

Keep in cool and ventilated places.
To rely on an expert who, on the basis of the requirements and fire protection, evaluates the relevant necessary measures taking into account the type and quantities of all dangerous substances to be stored, establishing the necessary measures and where appropriate, the maximum permitted quantities of substances to be deposited and the characteristics of the containment tanks and ventilation systems.
Follow the permissions requested and/or obtained.
Store in original containers
CS 8

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Consumer: Follow the instructions given on the label/box/information leaflets.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Parametri di controllo

Related to the substances contained

Substance:	Sodio carbonato; sodium carbonate								
CAS:	497-19-8								
GESTIS International Limit Values									
	Limit value - Eight hours				Limit value - Short term				
	ppm		mg/m ³		ppm		mg/m ³		
People's Republic of China	--		3		--		6 (1)		
Romania	--		1		--		3 (1)		
	Remarks								
People's Republic of China	(1) 15 minutes average value								
Romania	(1) 15 minutes average value								
https://echa.europa.eu/it/registration-dossier/-/registered-dossier/15432									
	DNEL (Workers)				DNEL (Population)				
	Systemic		Local		Systemic		Local		
	Long term	Short term	Long term	Short term	Long term	Short term	Long term	Short term	
Inhalation	No hazard identified		10 mg/m ³	No hazard identified	Inhalation	No hazard identified		5 mg/m ³	
Dermal	No hazard identified		No hazard identified		Dermal	No hazard identified		No hazard identified	
Oral	Not available		Not available		Oral	No hazard identified		Not available	
Eyes	Not available		Low hazard (no threshold derived)		Eyes	Not available		Low hazard (no threshold derived)	
PNEC									
	Freshwater	No hazard identified		Intermittent	No hazard identified		Marine water	No hazard identified	
	STP	No hazard identified		Sediment (freshwater)	No hazard identified		Sediment (marine water)	No hazard identified	
	Air	No hazard identified		Soil	No hazard identified		Hazard for predators	No potential for bioaccumulation	



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Substance:	Disodium carbonate, compound with hydrogen peroxide (2:3) / Sodium percarbonate									
CAS:	15630-89-4									
GESTIS International Limit Values										
				Limit value - Eight hours		Limit value - Short term				
		ppm	mg/m ³		ppm	mg/m ³				
		--	--		--	--				
Remarks										
--										
https://echa.europa.eu/it/registration-dossier/-/registered-dossier/15960										
DNEL (Workers)				DNEL (Population)						
		Systemic		Local		Systemic		Local		
		Long term	Short term	Long term	Short term	Long term	Short term	Long term	Short term	
Inhalation	No hazard identified		5 mg/m ³	Exposure based waiving		Inhalation		Not available		
Dermal	No hazard identified		12.8 mg/m ³		Dermal		Not available		6.4 mg/m ³	
Oral	Not available		Not available		Oral		Not available		Not available	
Eyes	Not available		High hazard (no threshold derived)		Eyes		Not available		High hazard (no threshold derived)	
PNEC										
Freshwater		0.035 mg/L		Intermittent		0.035 mg/L		Marine water		0.035 mg/L
STP		16.24 mg/L		Sediment (freshwater)		No exposure of sediment expected		Sediment (marine water)		No exposure of sediment expected
Air		No hazard identified		Soil		No exposure of sediment expected		Hazard for predators		No potential for bioaccumulation

Substance:	Reaction product of Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs. and Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-methyl- and sodium hydroxide											
CAS:	-- EC: 932-051-8											
GESTIS International Limit Values												
				Limit value - Eight hours		Limit value - Short term						
		ppm	mg/m ³		ppm	mg/m ³						
		--	--		--	--						
Remarks												
--												
Link DNEL value	https://echa.europa.eu/it/registration-dossier/-/registered-dossier/10765											
DNEL (Workers)				DNEL (Population)								
		Systemic		Local		Systemic		Local				
		Long term	Short term	Long term	Short term	Long term	Short term	Long term	Short term			
Inhalation	6 mg/m ³	No hazard identified		Medium hazard (no threshold derived)	No hazard identified		Inhalation	1.5 mg/m ³	No hazard identified	Medium hazard (no threshold derived)	No hazard identified	
Dermal	85 mg/kg bw/day	No hazard identified		Medium hazard (no threshold derived)	No hazard identified		Dermal	42.5 mg/kg bw/day	No hazard identified		Medium hazard (no threshold derived)	No hazard identified
Oral	Not available		Not available		Oral		0.425 mg/kg bw/day	No hazard identified		Not available		
Eyes	Not available		High hazard (no threshold derived)		Eyes		Not available		High hazard (no threshold derived)			
PNEC												
Freshwater		0.268 mg/L		Intermittent		0.055 mg/L		Marine water		0.027 mg/L		
STP		5.6 mg/L		Sediment (freshwater)		8.1 mg/kg sediment dw		Sediment (marine water)		8.1 mg/kg sediment dw		
Air		Not available		Soil		35 mg/kg soil dw		Hazard for predators		No potential for bioaccumulation		

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

If, following the risk assessment and the adoption of preventive technical and/or organizational collective protection measures, it appears that there is still a residual risk for the worker, it is necessary to equip the worker with Personal Protective Equipment. In any company, however, the instructions given by the Head of the Prevention and Protection Service must be complied with, who will have assessed the risk deriving from all the products used in each working phase. Before choosing the PPE to wear, it is essential to know the risks associated with the work environment, the environmental conditions, the job of the wearer and after having consulted the instructions provided by the manufacturer. All PPE belonging to the third category must be delivered to operators only after adequate training.


The use of this mixture does not imply the application of Directive 2004/37 / EC on the protection of workers against the risks deriving from exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work.

Descriptor for Process categories: PROC19 - Manual activities involving hand contact.

8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

The information below must be considered only as an aid to the Head of the Prevention and Protection Service as in addition to this mixture he will have to implement the choices on PPE also in consideration of the other chemical products present in the company used in each specific working phase.

a) EYE/FACE PROTECTION

PICTOGRAM	PPE	METHOD OF CHOOSING THE PPE					
		RISK CHARACTERISTICS	PROTECTION				
 Eye and face protection devices	PPE for the eyes are second category and must be provided with indelible CE marking and the number of the Notified Body that issued the certification. Their use is foreseen in all places where there is a risk of projections of solid bodies, liquids or optical radiation. For eyeglass wearers, it is possible to use over glasses if the duration of use is limited or to mount graduated lenses on safety frames. Operators wearing contact lenses must make their condition known in order to make it easier, if necessary, to remove them by first aid workers in case of need in an emergency. Standard EN166 Personal eye protection - Specifications	Frontal sketches	Eyeglasses	Glasses with side shields	Mask glasses	Face shield	
		Side sketches	Scarso	Good	Good	Excellent	Good / Excellent
		Frontal splinters	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Excellent	Excellent if of adequate thickness
		Side impacts	Scant	Scant	Fairly good	Excellent	It depends on the length
		Neck and face protection	Scant	Scant	Scant	Scant	Fairly good
		Wearability	Good / Very good	Good / Very good	Good	Fairly good	Good (for short periods)
		Continuous use	Very good	Very good	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly good
		Acceptability for use	Very good	Very good	Good	Scant	Fairly good

The Head of the Prevention and Protection Service will assess the need to provide eyewash devices near the areas where the mixture is used.

The handling of the product requires eye/face protection in accordance with the general indications above (e.g. closed glasses that prevent the ingress of dust).



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b) SKIN PROTECTION


i) Hand protection

PICTOGRAM	PPE	METHOD OF CHOOSING THE PPE			
		CHEMICAL PROTECTION			
 Gloves	<p>The choice of gloves depends on the worker's job, the characteristics of the glove and its biocompatibility. The "grip" must always be guaranteed. The general requirements for choosing the most suitable PPE are: harmlessness, ergonomics / comfort, dexterity, transmission and absorption of water vapor and cleaning. Regarding these requirements, the reference technical standard is UNI EN 420 - Protective gloves. General requirements and test methods. Gloves that protect against chemicals are regulated by EN374 - Protective gloves against chemicals and microorganisms. The basic requirements for this type of gloves are: penetration and permeation. Chemical protective gloves are divided into three categories: Type A, B and C; the belonging to which depends on the number of chemicals tested, from a list of 18 substances that have reached a defined permeation time. Gloves must be checked before use. The choice of gloves based on resistance must be made following the UNI EN 16523 standard - Determination of the resistance of materials to the permeation of chemical products. Use proper technique to remove gloves avoiding skin contact with the contaminated outer surface of the glove. After use, wash and dry your hands.</p>	Type	Level	Time	Substances
		A	2	30 minutes	minimum 6
B	2	30 minutes	minimum 3		
C	1	10 minutes	minimum 1		
MATERIALS FOR PROTECTION FROM CHEMICAL AGENTS					
Highlights	LATEX	NEOPRENE	NITRILE	PVC	
	Excellent flexibility and tear resistance	Polyvalent chemical resistance: acids, aliphatic solvents. Good resistance to sunlight and ozone.	Excellent resistance to abrasion and perforation. Excellent resistance to hydrocarbon derivatives	Good resistance to acids and bases	
Precautions	It can cause allergic reactions. Avoid contact with fatty oils and hydrocarbon derivatives.	Avoid contact with fatty oils and hydrocarbon derivatives	Avoid contact with solvents containing ketones and oxidizing acids, organic nitrogen products.	Weak mechanical resistance. Avoid contact with solvents containing ketones and aromatic solvents	

The Head of the Prevention and Protection Service will evaluate the choice of PPE to be used based on the duties.

The handling of the product requires the use of gloves in compliance with the above general indications (e.g. nitrile, PVC, neoprene gloves - Type B).


ii) Other

PICTOGRAM	PPE	METHOD OF CHOOSING THE PPE				
		DANGER	Full coverage garment		Partial coverage garment	
 Work clothing	<p>PPE for the body can be of different categories depending on their specific use. Under normal working conditions, normal work clothing offers characteristics that provide sufficient protection for workers. In activities presenting particular risks, specific "protective clothing" should be used which covers or replaces personal clothing and which is designed with specific protective characteristics. The basic requirements relating to the ergonomics and health of PPE for the body are: harmlessness of the materials, comfort and effectiveness factors, design, thermal resistance of the clothing and the characteristics of the operators. Please note that to ensure adequacy and mobility with full-coverage protective clothing, it is recommended that all operators carry out the "seven movements" test. Standard EN 13688 Protective clothing - General requirements</p>		Waterproof	Permeable to air	Waterproof	Permeable to air
		Gas and fumes	A	NO	NO	NO
		Jets of liquids	A	NO	P	NO
		Splashes and splashes	A	P	P	P
		Dust	A	A	P	P
		Dirt	A	A	A	A
<small>NO: indicates that the possibility is not compatible - A: suitable combination - P: combination that depends on external conditions</small>						
<p>The protective clothing against chemicals, depending on the barrier performance of the raw material used and the packaging of the garment, have different types of protection: Type 1 (gas-tight), Type 2 (non-watertight gas), Type 3 (liquid tight), Type 4 (splash tight), Type 5 (dust tight), Type 6 (limited liquid splash tight). The chemical risks are many and it is therefore necessary to choose the most appropriate garment, also considering that the materials can be both waterproof and permeable, evaluating the combination between the type of protection offered by the construction techniques and the design adopted for the realization of the garment. itself and the performance class from the raw material.</p>						

If the Head of the Prevention and Protection Service deems it necessary, protective clothing can be worn in combination with an appropriate respiratory protection device and with boots, gloves or other means of protection.

The handling of the product requires the use of protective clothing in accordance with the general indications above.

c) RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

PICTOGRAM	PPE	METHOD OF CHOOSING THE PPE					
		DUST FILTERS					
 RPD (Respiratory protective devices)	<p>PPE for respiratory protection are of the third category and must be provided with CE marking, the number of the Notified Body that issued the certification and must be provided only after information, training and specific training on their use. To define the type of RPD to use, pay attention to the oxygen rate present in the workplace, using the O₂ concentration of 17% as a limit. Carefully define the type of contaminant (Gas, steam / Dust, particles, viruses), its detection threshold and its use or not in a confined space. The UNI EN 529 standard (Respiratory protection devices - Recommendations for selection, use, care and maintenance - Guidance document) establishing the appropriate FPO value "operational protection factor" (eg use of face masks as per standard UNI EN149 - Respiratory protective devices - Filtering half mask against particles) can be a valid aid in determining the most correct PPE.</p>	Efficiency	Dust class	RPD class and marking	Minimum total filtering efficiency	Protection	
		LOW	Filters P1	Respirators FFP1	78%	Powders/Harmful aerosol	
		AVERAGE	Filters P2	Respirators FFP2	92%	Powders/fumes/ low toxicity aerosol	
		HIGH	Filters P3	Respirators FFP3	98%	Powders/fumes / Harmful aerosol	
		GAS FILTERS					
		Capacity	Class	Maximum concentration			
		Low	1	Gas / vapor concentrations up to 1000 ppm			
		Average	2	Gas / vapor concentrations up to 5000 ppm			
		High	3	Gas / vapor concentrations up to 10000 ppm			
		TYPE OF FILTERS					
Type	Protection			Filter color			
A	Organic gases and vapors with a boiling point > 65 ° C			BROWN			
B	Inorganic gases and vapors			GREY			
E	Acid gases			YELLOW			
K	Ammonia and derivatives			GREEN			
P	Toxic dusts, fumes, mists			WHITE			
AX (EN371)	Low boiling point organic gases and vapors <65 ° C			BROWN			
FACTORS TO CONSIDER		REASON					
Type of substance	REASON	Filter respirator	Nominal Protection Factor	Operational Protection Factor			
Concentrations	Correct choice of filter type	Facial Filter FFP1 Half mask + P1	4	4			
	Need / opportunity to protect other parts of the face (eyes - face)	Facial Filter FFP2 Half mask + P2	12	10			
Visibility	Filter capacity in relation to exposure time	Facial Filter FFP3 Half mask + P3	50	30			
	Reduction of protection						



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Freedom of movement	Reduction of weight and discomfort	Full face + P1	5	4
Facial anatomy	Mask adequacy	Full face + P2	20	15
Environmental conditions		Full face + P3	1000	400

The Head of the Prevention and Protection Service, as well as correctly defining the specific PPE for the activities, must pay attention to follow the instructions provided by the manufacturers of the various PPE.

If product handling occurs in the absence of air changes and/or in isolated environments, use adequate respiratory protection with FFP2 or FFP3 filter.

d) THERMAL HAZARDS

PICTOGRAM	PPE	OBSERVATIONS
 Hot/Cold	<p>The indications provided in this section define the PPE intended to protect against possible temperature variations that the mixture causes or that the mixture itself may undergo during normal working activities. PPE must protect against excesses in external temperature by maintaining body temperature, thermally insulate while maintaining permeability to water and air to ensure sweating and moisture removal, respectively, so as not to cause heat loss. In order to protect themselves from the cold, PPE must retain a degree of flexibility that allows the operator to perform the necessary actions and to assume certain positions. PPE intended for short-term interventions or likely to receive projections of hot products, must have a calorific capacity sufficient to return most of the stored heat only after the user has removed them.</p>	<p>PPE intended to protect against thermal differences must have an adequate heat flow transmission coefficient to avoid any risk of damage as required by the foreseeable conditions of use. The heat flow transmitted to the operator during the use of PPE must be such that its accumulation does not in any case reach the pain threshold or the one in which any harmful effect on health occurs. PPE must prevent, as far as possible, the penetration of liquids and must not cause injury caused by contact between their protective coating and the operator.</p>

The choice of this type of PPE must be made by guaranteeing thermal insulation power and mechanical and chemical resistance adequate to the foreseeable conditions of use that the Head of the Prevention and Protection Service deems necessary.

It is not expected that the mixture/product will cause or may undergo significant temperature changes during its intended use.

8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls

Prevent uncontrolled release into the environment.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

The physical and chemical properties listed below are not to be considered technical specifications. The reference specifications are shown in the technical documentation.

Physical and chemical properties	Value	Notes or analytical method
a) Physical state	Solid powder	As defined in Annex I, section 1.0 of Reg. 1272/2008
b) Colour	White	--
c) Odour	Characteristic mild	--
d) Melting point/freezing point	Not available	Test not feasible for type of substance
e) Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	Not available	Test not feasible for type of substance
f) Flammability	Not flammable	--
g) Lower and upper explosion limit	Not applicable	Not applicable to solids
h) Flash point	Not applicable	Does not apply to gases, aerosols and solids
i) Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable	Only applicable to gases and liquids
j) Decomposition temperature	Not applicable	Only applicable to self-reactive substances and mixtures, organic peroxides and other substances and mixtures which may decompose.
k) pH	10,5 ± 0,5	Solution 5 % at 20 °C
l) Kinematic viscosity	Not applicable	Applies to liquids only
m) Solubility	Water soluble	--
n) Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	Not applicable	It does not apply to inorganic and ionic liquids and, as a rule, does not apply to mixtures
o) Vapour pressure	Not applicable	According to the REACH regulation, the study must not be conducted if the melting point is above 300°C (Annex VII, column 2 adaptation).
p) Density and/or relative density	Not available	--
q) Relative vapour density	Not applicable	Only applies to gases and liquids.
r) Particle characteristics	Not applicable	--

9.2 Other information

a) Explosives:	Not applicable
b) Flammable gases:	Not applicable
c) Aerosols:	Not applicable
d) Oxidising gases:	Not applicable
e) Gases under pressure:	Not applicable
f) Flammable liquids:	Not applicable
g) Flammable solids:	Not applicable
h) Self-reactive substances and mixtures:	Not applicable
i) Pyrophoric liquids:	Not applicable
j) Pyrophoric solids:	Not applicable
k) Self-heating substances and mixtures:	Not applicable
l) Substances and mixtures, which emit flammable gases in contact with water:	Not applicable
m) Oxidising liquids:	Not applicable
n) Oxidizing solids:	Not applicable
o) Organic peroxides:	Not applicable
p) Corrosive to metals:	Not applicable
q) Desensitised explosives:	Not applicable

Other physical and chemical parameters:

COV (Directive 2010/75 / EC) 0,00 %

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

No reaction under normal conditions of use and storage.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under the handling and storage conditions indicated in section 7 and following the use procedures indicated on the label.



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10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

The product can also react violently in contact with strongly reducing agents and/or acids.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

- a) Temperature : Do not expose to temperatures above 50 °C
 b) Pressure : Nothing to report
 c) Light : Nothing to report
 d) Static discharge : Nothing to report
 e) Vibrations : Nothing to report
 f) Other physical stresses : Nothing to report

10.5 Incompatible materials

- a) Water : Nothing to report
 b) Air : Nothing to report
 c) Acids : Avoid contact
 d) Bases : Nothing to report
 e) Oxidising agents : Avoid contact
 f) Reducing agents : Avoid contact
 g) Chemicals : Avoid contact

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions the preparation does not decompose. By thermal decomposition or contact with acids, it can develop CO, CO_x, NaO_x.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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

Hazard classes		Information
a)	Acute toxicity	: Not classified. based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b)	Skin corrosion/irritation	: Not classified. based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
c)	Serious eye damage/irritation	: Upon contact with the eyes, it causes serious eye injuries, such as corneal opacification or iris lesions.
d)	Respiratory or skin sensitisation	: Not classified. based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e)	Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified. based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f)	Carcinogenicity	: Not classified. based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g)	Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified. based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h)	STOT-single exposure	: Not classified. based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i)	STOT-repeated exposure	: Not classified. based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j)	Aspiration hazard	: Not classified. based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific toxicological information for the substances contained (if available)

Substance:	Sodio carbonato; sodium carbonate			
CAS:	497-19-8			
	ORAL	INHALATION	DERMAL	NOTES
	Rat LD50: 2800 mg/kg bw	Rat LC50: 2300 mg/m ³ air	Rabbit LD50: > 2000 mg/kg bw	--
The values included in this section are those available, at the time of writing this SDS, in the ECHA dossier in the section Toxicological information or from the supplier's indications.				
EXPOSURE AND HEALTH EFFECTS				
Routes of exposure	Inhalation, contact			
Inhalation risk	A harmful concentration of aerodisperse particles can be reached very quickly, especially if powdered.			
Effects of short-term exposure	The substance is irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract.			
Effects of long-term or repeated exposure	The substance may affect the respiratory tract. This can cause perforation of the nasal septum. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis.			
SYMPTOMS BY SPECIFIC ROUTE OF EXPOSURE				
Inhalation	Cough. Sore throat.			
Skin	Redness.			
Eyes	Redness. Pain.			
Ingestion	Burning sensation in the throat and chest. Abdominal pain.			
Notes	--			

Substance:	Disodium carbonate, compound with hydrogen peroxide (2:3) / Sodium percarbonate			
CAS:	15630-89-4			
	ORAL	INHALATION	DERMAL	NOTES
	Rat albino LD50: 1034 mg/kg bw	See NOTES	Rabbit LD50: > 2000 mg/kg bw	The acute inhalation toxicity of sodium percarbonate has not been investigated. The inhaled sodium percarbonate will dissociate into hydrogen peroxide and sodium carbonate in the respiratory tract, and the acute inhalation toxicity of sodium percarbonate can be explained by the presence of the two dissociation products. The acute inhalation LD50 value for hydrogen peroxide in the rat was > 170 mg/m ³ on the basis of the attainable maximum vapour concentration of 49.3% hydrogen peroxide and the sodium carbonate LD50 value was 1200 mg/m ³ in mice and 2300 mg/m ³ in rats (European Commission 2003, OECD 2002). Hydrogen peroxide and sodium carbonate cause local irritating effects in the respiratory tract.
The values included in this section are those available, at the time of writing this SDS, in the ECHA dossier in the section Toxicological information or from the supplier's indications.				
EXPOSURE AND HEALTH EFFECTS				
Routes of exposure	Ingestion, inhalation and contact			
Inhalation risk	A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be achieved very quickly when dispersed, especially when powdered.			
Effects of short-term exposure	The substance is severely irritating to the eyes. The substance is irritating to the respiratory tract. The substance is mildly irritating to the skin.			
Effects of long-term or repeated exposure	I polmoni possono essere danneggiati per un'esposizione ripetuta o prolungata. Contatti cutanei ripetuti o prolungati possono provocare dermatiti.			
SYMPTOMS BY SPECIFIC ROUTE OF EXPOSURE				
Inhalation	Cough. Sore throat.			
Skin	Redness.			
Eyes	Redness. Pain. Blurred vision.			
Ingestion	Dry mouth. Burning sensation. Abdominal pain.			
Notes	--			



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Substance: Reaction product of Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs. and Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-methyl- and sodium hydroxide
CAS: - - EC: 932-051-8

ORAL

Rat DL50: 2 240 mg/kg bw

INHALATION

Rat CL50: > 6.41 mg/L air 4h

DERMAL

Rat LD50: 2 000 mg/kg bw

NOTES

- -

The values included in this section are those available, at the time of writing this SDS, in the ECHA dossier in the section Toxicological information or from the supplier's indications.

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1 Endocrine disrupting properties

The mixture does NOT contain substances identified as having endocrine-disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria established in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 in concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% in weight.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a - Widespread use of non-reactive processing aid (no inclusion into or onto article, indoor)

12.1 Toxicity

Data not available for the mixture.

Use according to good working practices, avoiding to disperse the product in the environment.

Ecotoxicological information specific to the substances contained

Substance:	Sodio carbonato; sodium carbonate				
CAS:	497-19-8				
LC50 – fish	96h: 300 mg/L	Species	Lepomis macrochirus	Guideline	Recommendations of Committee on Research were followed
EC50 – aquatic invertebrates	48h: 200 mg/L	Species	Ceriodaphnia sp.	Guideline	OECD Guideline 202
EC50 - algae and cyanobacteria	72h: >800 mg/L	Species	Selenastrum capricornutum	Guideline	EPA (1971) Algal Assay Procedure Bottle test
NOEC Cronica fish	- -	Species	- -	Guideline	- -
NOEC Cronica aquatic invertebrates	- -	Species	- -	Guideline	- -
NOEC Cronica algae and cyanobacteria	- -	Species	- -	Guideline	- -

Substance:	Disodium carbonate, compound with hydrogen peroxide (2:3) / Sodium percarbonate				
CAS:	15630-89-4				
LC50 – fish	96h-70.7 mg/L	Species	Pimephales promelas	Guideline	EPA guidelines following Moore
EC50 – aquatic invertebrates	48h-4,9 mg/L	Species	Daphnia pulex	Guideline	US EPA TSCA Test Guidelines, equivalent to OECD No. 202
EC50 - algae and cyanobacteria	- -	Species	- -	Guideline	- -
NOEC Cronica fish	96h-7.4 mg/L	Species	Pimephales promelas	Guideline	EPA guidelines following Moore
NOEC Cronica aquatic invertebrates	48h-2 mg/L	Species	Daphnia pulex	Guideline	US EPA TSCA Test Guidelines, equivalent to OECD No. 202
NOEC Cronica algae and cyanobacteria	- -	Species	- -	Guideline	- -

Substance:	Reaction product of Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs. and Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-methyl- and sodium hydroxide				
CAS:	- - EC: 932-051-8				
LC50 – fish	96h: 5.5 mg/L	Species	Cyprinus carpio	Guideline	EU Method C.1 (Acute Toxicity for Fish)
EC50 – aquatic invertebrates	48h: 6.3 mg/L	Species	Daphnia magna	Guideline	OECD202
EC50 - algae and cyanobacteria	72h: 72 mg/L	Species	Desmodesmus subspicatus	Guideline	OECD201
NOEC Cronica fish	- -	Species	- -	Guideline	- -
NOEC Cronica aquatic invertebrates	- -	Species	- -	Guideline	- -
NOEC Cronica algae and cyanobacteria	72h: 1.5 mg/L	Species	Desmodesmus subspicatus	Guideline	OECD201

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Data not available for the mixture.

Specific biodegradation information for the substances contained

Substance:	Sodio carbonato; sodium carbonate		
CAS:	497-19-8		
Biodegradation in water	Not applicable to inorganic substances	Test time	- -

Substance:	Disodium carbonate, compound with hydrogen peroxide (2:3) / Sodium percarbonate		
CAS:	15630-89-4		
Biodegradation in water	Not applicable to inorganic substances	Test time	- -

Substance:	Reaction product of Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs. and Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-methyl- and sodium hydroxide		
CAS:	- - EC: 932-051-8		
Biodegradation in water	Readily biodegradable	Test time	28d

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Data not available for the mixture.

Bioaccumulation information specific to the substances contained

Substance:	Sodio carbonato; sodium carbonate	
CAS:	497-19-8	
Partition coefficient: octanol/water	Not applicable to inorganic substances	
BCF	It does not bioaccumulate. The substance completely dissociates from the introduction into the water. Log Pow is not applicable for a dissociating inorganic compound.	

Substance:	Disodium carbonate, compound with hydrogen peroxide (2:3) / Sodium percarbonate	
CAS:	15630-89-4	
Partition coefficient: octanol/water	Not applicable to inorganic substances	
BCF	When sodium percarbonate is dissolved in water, it dissociates into sodium carbonate and hydrogen peroxide. Sodium ion and carbonate ion do not accumulate in living tissues (OECD, 2003). Hydrogen peroxide is reactive and a short-lived polar substance and no expected bioaccumulation (European Commission, 2003b; OECD, 1999)	

Substance:	Reaction product of Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs. and Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-methyl- and sodium hydroxide	
CAS:	- - EC: 932-051-8	
Partition coefficient: octanol/water	Log Kow (Log Pow): 0.7 at 20°C	
BCF	The bioaccumulation potential of a number of LAS substances has been evaluated in continuous flow studies with cyprinids. The results show that the bioconcentration potential of LAS is low and is reduced by environmental processes such as biodegradation and absorption, which reduce aquatic concentrations.	



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12.4 Mobility in soil

Data not available for the mixture.

Mobility information in soil specific to the substances contained

Substance:	Sodio carbonato; sodium carbonate
CAS:	497-19-8
Solid sodium carbonate has a negligible vapour pressure and will therefore not be distributed in the atmosphere. If sodium carbonate is released into the water, it will remain in the aqueous phase. If the pH decreases, carbonic acid (H ₂ CO ₃ or CO ₂) can be formed. If the concentration of carbon dioxide in water is higher than the limit of solubility in water, carbon dioxide will be distributed in the atmosphere. If sodium carbonate is emitted into the soil, it can escape into the atmosphere as CO ₂ (see above), precipitate as metallic carbonate, form complexes or remain in solution.	
Substance:	Disodium carbonate, compound with hydrogen peroxide (2:3) / Sodium percarbonate
CAS:	15630-89-4
High water solubility and low vapour pressure indicate that sodium carbonate is predominantly found in the aquatic environment (OECD, 2003)	
Substance:	Reaction product of Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs. and Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-methyl- and sodium hydroxide
CAS:	- - EC: 932-051-8
There are adsorption/desorption measures for the primary constituent (linear alkylbenzenesulphonate - LAS). The KP for commercial LAS was 2,500 L/kg, with a Kp log of 3.4 in batch experiments with activated sludge. Both substances that make up the reaction product (namely, sodium LAS and sodium toluenesulfonate) are soluble in water, are not volatile, are not bioaccumulative and are easily biodegradable.	

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

The chemical safety report is not required for the mixture. However, based on the available data, the mixture does not contain PBT or vPvB substances in a percentage higher than 0.1 in accordance with Regulation 1907/2006, annex XIII.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

The mixture does NOT contain substances identified as having endocrine-disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria established in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 in concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% in weight.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Classification for water pollution in Germany (AWSV, vom 18. April 2017)

WGK 1: Slightly hazardous to water.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

The substance/mixture shall not be removed through the sewerage system.

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Container material and type:

Identify the exact material from the symbology on the packaging.

Methods for waste treatment of the substance or mixture:

DANGER FEATURES (Directive 2008/98 / EC):

RECOVERY OPERATIONS (Directive 2008/98 / EC):

DISPOSAL OPERATIONS (Directive 2008/98 / EC):

EER CODE:

HP 4 «Irritant - Skin irritation and eye lesions»

R 13 Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R 1 to R 12

D13 - Blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 12

20 01 29* detergents containing dangerous substances

Methods for handling any contaminated packaging:

DANGER FEATURES (Directive 2008/98 / EC):

RECOVERY OPERATIONS (Directive 2008/98 / EC):

DISPOSAL OPERATIONS (Directive 2008/98 / EC):

EER CODE:

HP 4 «Irritant - Skin irritation and eye lesions»

R 13 Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R 1 to R 12

D13 - Blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 12

15 01 10* packaging containing residues of or contaminated with hazardous substances

Physical / chemical properties that can affect waste treatment:

Corrosione oculare

Special precautions for recommended waste treatment:

The hazard characteristics, disposal and recovery operations and the suggested EWC codes refer to the product as it is without considering any changes due to use. It is therefore recommended, before disposal, to reclassify the waste, also evaluating its origin. Any mixing of different types of non-hazardous waste and any mixture of different hazardous waste is prohibited (Article 23 of Directive 2008/98 / EC). Disposal must be entrusted to an authorized waste treatment company, in compliance with national and possibly local regulations

SECTION 14: Transport information

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

		ADR/RID	IMDG	IATA
14.1	UN number or ID number		Not applicable	
14.2	UN proper shipping name		Not applicable	
	Technical name		Not applicable	
14.3	Classes of transport-related hazard		Not applicable	
	Label		Not applicable	
14.4	Packing group		Not applicable	
	Limit quantity		Not applicable	
	Inner packaging (primary)		Not applicable	
	External packaging			
	Packing instruction		Not applicable	
	Category transport/Restriction in tunnels		Not applicable	
	EmS		Not applicable	
	Stowage and segregation		Not applicable	
14.5	Environmental hazards		Not applicable	
	Marine pollutant		Not applicable	
14.6	Special precautions for users		Not applicable	
14.7	Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments		Not applicable	



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SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC.

REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives.

Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products.

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 of 4 September 2017 setting out scientific criteria for the determination of endocrine-disrupting properties pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and Council.

Commission Regulation (EU) No 1357/2014 of 18 December 2014 replacing Annex III to Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste and repealing certain Directives

COMMISSION DECISION of 18 December 2014 amending Decision 2000/532/EC on the list of waste pursuant to Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council

REGULATION (EC) No 648/2004 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 31 March 2004 on detergents

Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)

Directive 2004/42/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain paints and varnishes and vehicle refinishing products and amending Directive 1999/13/EC.

DIRECTIVE 2012/18/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 4 July 2012 on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances, amending and subsequently repealing Council Directive 96/82/EC

Category SEVESO

Not applicable

Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors, amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 98/2013

The mixture does not contain an explosive precursor.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

Chemical safety assessment for the mixture not foreseen. This safety data sheet contains one or more Exposure Scenarios in an integrated form. The content, where relevant, has been included in sections 1.2, 8, 9, 12, 15 and 16 of the same safety data sheet.

SECTION 16: Other information

16.1 Indication of any points of the SDS that have been revised

No chapter has been modified as this sheet is the first issue.

16.2 Key abbreviations and acronyms used in this SDS

APVR	Respiratory protective equipment	FPO	Operational protection factor
ATE	Acute Toxicity Estimates	GHS	Globally Harmonized System
BCF	Bioconcentration Factor	HP	Hazardous Properties
CAS	Chemical abstract service	IMO	International Maritime Organization
CE	European Community	ISO	International Standard Organization
CLP	Classification, Labelling and Packaging	LC50	Median lethal concentration
COV	Volatile Organic Compounds	LD50	Median lethal dose
DNEL	Derived No Effect Level	N.A.S.	Not otherwise specified
DPI	Dispositivi di Protezione Individuale	NOEC	No observed effect concentration
EC	European Community	ONU	United Nations Organization
EC50	Half maximal effective concentration	PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic Substances
ECHA	European Chemicals Agency	vPvB	Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative substances
EER	European Waste List	ppm	Parts per million
EmS	Emergency Schedules	PROC	Category of processes
EN	European normalization	REACH	Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
ERC	Environmental release categories	STOT	Specific target organ toxicity
EUH	Supplemental hazard information	STP	Sewage treatment plant
EuPCS	European Product Categorisation System	UE	European Union
FPN	Protection factor Nominal	UFI	Unique Identifier of Formula
FFP	Filtering Facepiece	UNI	Italian Standard Organization.
APVR	Respiratory protective equipment	FPO	Operational protection factor

16.3 Full text of the Classification Information set out in Section 3

Description of the hazard class and category codes set out in section 3	Description of the hazard statements set out in section 3
Eye Irrit. 2 - Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Hazard Category 2	H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
Ox. Sol. 3 - Oxidising Solids, Hazard Category 3	H272 - May intensify fire; oxidiser.
Acute Tox. 4 - Acute toxicity (oral), Hazard Category 4	H302 - Harmful if swallowed.
Eye Dam. 1 - Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Hazard Category 1	H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
Skin Irrit. 2 - Skin corrosion/irritation, Hazard Category 2	H315 - Causes skin irritation
Aquatic Chronic 3 - Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 3	H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

16.4 Bibliographical references and main data sources

ECHA	European Chemicals Agency	OSHA	European Agency for Safety and Health at Work	IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
TOXNET	Toxicology Data Network	WHO	World Health Organization	ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CheLIST	Chemical Lists Information System	ICSCs	International Chemical Safety Cards	ILO	International Labour Organization
IPCS	International Programme on Chemical Safety (Cards)	NIOSH	Registry of toxic effects of chemical substances (1983)	IFA	Institut für Arbeitsschutz der Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung

16.5 Normative references and / or documents (from which the data in section 8.1 derive)

Code (4)	State	Bibliography / documents --> LINK	
AUS	Australia	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-australia/index-2.jsp	https://engage.swa.gov.au/workplace-exposure-standards-review
		https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/exposure-standards#exposure-standards-in-australia	
AUT	Austria	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-austria/index-2.jsp	https://www.jusline.at/gesetz/gkv_2011
		https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=20001418	
BEL	Belgium	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-belgium/index-2.jsp	https://employment.belgium.be/en
BGR	Bulgaria	https://pirogov.eu/bg/	
CAN	Canada-Ontario	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-canada-ontario/index-2.jsp	https://www.labour.gov.on.ca/english/hs/pubs/oel_table.php
CAN	Canada-Québec	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-canada-quebec/index-2.jsp	http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/fr/showdoc/cr/S.....



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CYP	Cyprus	https://www.csst.qc.ca/Pages/index.aspx	
CAE	Czech Republic	http://www.mlsi.gov.cy/	
HRV	Croatia	https://www.mzcr.cz/	
DNK	Denmark	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-denmark/index-2.jsp	https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/ta/2019/1458
EST	Estonia	http://www.16662.ee/	
EU ⁽²⁾	European Union	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-european-union/index-2.jsp	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:31998L0024
FIN	Finland	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-finland/index-2.jsp	https://iulkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/handle/10024/160967
FRA	France	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-france/index-2.jsp	https://www.anses.fr/fr
DEU	Germany (AGS)	http://www.inrs.fr/accueil/dms/inrs/CataloguePapier/ED/TI-ED-984/ed984.pdf	
DEU	Germany (DFG)	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-germany-(ags)/index-2.jsp	https://www.baua.de/DE/...../Regelwerk/TRGS/pdf/TRGS-900.pdf
		https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-germany-(dfg)/index-2.jsp	https://www.dfg.de/en/dfg_profile/...../health_hazards/index.html
		https://www.dfg.de/dfg_profil/gremien/senat/arbeitsstoffe/publikationen/index.html	
GRC	Greece	http://www.gcsf.gr/	
HUN	Hungary	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-hungary/index-2.jsp	https://www.biztonsagiadatlap.hu/...../5_2020.-II.-6.-ITM-rendelet.pdf
ISL	Iceland	https://www.ust.is/the-environment-agency-of-iceland/chemicals/	
IRL	Ireland	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-ireland/index-2.jsp	https://www.hsa.ie/eng/.../2016_CodePracticeChemicalAgentsRegulations/
ITA	Italy	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-italy/index-2.jsp	http://www.preparatipericolosi.iss.it
JPN	Japan (MHLW)	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-japan/index-2.jsp	https://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/index.html
JPN	Japan (JSOH)	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-japan-jsoh/index-2.jsp	https://www.sanei.or.jp/
LVA	Latvia	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-latvia/index-2.jsp	https://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=157382&from=off
LTU	Lithuania	http://www.gamta.lt/	
LUX	Luxembourg	http://www.ms.public.lu/fr/	
MLT	Malta	https://mccaa.org.mt/	
NZL	New Zealand	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-new-zealand/index-2.jsp	https://worksafe.govt.nz/.work-health/.std-biol-exposure-indices/
NOR	Norway	http://www.miljodirektoratet.no/	https://www.fhi.no/en/
CHN	People's Republic of China	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-china/index-2.jsp	http://www.nhpc.gov.cn/zhuz/pyl/200704/38838.shtml
POL	Poland	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-poland/index-2.jsp	http://www.ciop.pl/
PRT	Portugal	http://www.inem.pt/ciav	
ROU	Romania	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-romania/index-2.jsp	http://www.mmuncii.ro/.../5114-11042018_modif_HG-1218_Ag_chimici.pdf
SGP	Singapore	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-singapore/index-2.jsp	https://sso.agc.gov.sg/Act/WSHA2006
SVK	Slovakia	http://www.ntic.sk/	
SVN	Slovenia	http://www.uk.gov.si/	
KOR	South Korea	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-south-korea/index-2.jsp	http://www.kiha.kr/main/community_view.htm?uid=763&tbn=gonggi&page=3
ESP	Spain	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-spain/index-2.jsp	https://www.insst.es/
SWE	Sweden	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-sweden/index-2.jsp	https://www.av.se/.../hygieniska-gransvarden-afs-20181-foreskrifter/
CHE	Switzerland	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-switzerland/index-2.jsp	http://suissepro.org/
		https://www.suva.ch/de-CH/.....	
NLD	The Netherlands	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-the-netherlands/index-2.jsp	https://www.ser.nl/en
		https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0008587/2017-07-01#BijlageXIII	
TUR	Turkey	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-turkey/index-2.jsp	
USA	USA - NIOSH	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-usa-niosh/index-2.jsp	https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/
USA	USA - OSHA	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-usa-osha/index-2.jsp	www.osha.gov
GBR	United Kingdom	https://www.dguv.de/ifa/...../limit-values-united-kingdom/index-2.jsp	https://www.hse.gov.uk/research/hsl_pdf/2002/hsl02-23.pdf

(1) ISO3166-1 alpha-3 (2) NO ISO CODE

16.6 Procedures used to derive classification under Regulation (EC)1272/2008 [CLP] in relation to mixtures

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008	Classification procedure
H318 Eye Dam. 1	Additivity theory - Annex I, sect. 3.3.3 - Severe eye injury/eye irritation

16.7 Any appropriate training courses for workers in order to ensure the protection of human health and the environment

- Training course on the management and interpretation of the SDS
- Training on the use of PPE

More information

Safety Data Sheet compliant with regulation (EU) n. 2020/878 of 18 June 2020

This document has been drawn up by a competent SDS technician who has received adequate training and is certified according to the reference practice UNI / PdR 60: 2019. Certificate issued by INTERTEK ITALIA S.p.A. Registration number: EPTAS2018-00225 exp. 25-Nov-2023

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END OF SAFETY DATA SHEET