Safety data sheet

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

1.1. Product identifier

Code: **CIMBALI_ECO CLEANER (610004217)**

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

Intended use: **Detergent for coffee machines**

Uses advised against: No use advised against.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: **GRUPPO CIMBALI SPA**

Full address: **Via A. Manzoni, 17**

District and Country: **20082 - Binasco (MI)**
ITALIA

Tel. +39 02 900491

Fax. +39 02 900049336

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: infosds@gruppocimbali.com

Product distribution by

For urgent inquiries refer to: Company Emergency telephone number: +39 02 900491 (08:00 am – 06:00 pm), only technical support.

http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/support/helpdesks/national-helpdesks/list-of-national-helpdesks

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 EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments. 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:

Acute toxicity, category 4	H302	Harmful if swallowed.
Serious eye damage, category 1	H318	Causes serious eye damage.

2.2. Label elements.

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

Hazard pictograms:

Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Precautionary statements:

P280 Wear eye protection / face protection.
P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: call a POISON CENTER or a doctor if you feel unwell.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or a doctor.

Contains: SODIUM SILICATE
SODIUM CARBONATE PEROXIDE
(1-HYDROXYETHYLIDENE)BISPHOSPHONIC ACID, SODIUM SALT
REACTION PRODUCT OF BENZENESULFONIC ACID, 4-C10-13-SEC-ALKYL DERIVS. AND BENZENESULFONIC ACID, 4-METHYL- AND SODIUM HYDROXIDE*

Ingredients according to Regulation (EC) No. 648/2004

Less than 5%	phosphonates, anionic surfactants, polycarboxylates
30% and more	oxygen-based bleaching agents

Note1: The mixture is not classified as oxidising solid. It was negative the test in Part III, sub-section 34.4.1 of the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (ref. 14.02 All. I Reg. CLP).
Note 2: the mixture is not a solid susceptible to melt during transport as below the temperature of 55 ° C melting events do not occur.

2.3. Other hazards.

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

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients.

3.1. Substances.

Information not relevant.

3.2. Mixtures.

Contains:

Identification.	**Conc. %.**	**Classification 1272/2008 (CLP).**
DISODIOUM PERCARBONATE		
CAS. 15630-89-4 EC. 239-707-6 INDEX. - Reg. no. 01-2119457268-30	47,7 - 50	Ox. Sol. 2 H272, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Dam. 1 H318

SODIUM CARBONATE		
CAS. 497-19-8	13 - 15	Eye Irrit. 2 H319
EC. 207-838-8		
INDEX. 011-005-00-2		
Reg. no. 01-2119485498-19		
SILICIC ACID, SODIUM SALT		
CAS. 1344-09-8	4 - 7	Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335
EC. 215-687-4		
INDEX. -		
Reg. no. 01-2119448725-31		
(1-HYDROXYETHYLIDENE)BISPHOSPHONIC ACID, SODIUM SALT		
CAS. 29329-71-3	1 - 3	Met. Corr. 1 H290, Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Irrit. 2 H319
EC. 249-559-4		
INDEX. -		
REACTION PRODUCT OF BENZENESULFONIC ACID, 4-C10-13-SEC-ALKYL DERIVS. AND BENZENESULFONIC ACID, 4-METHYL- AND SODIUM HYDROXIDE		
CAS. -	1 – 2,5	Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412
EC. 932-051-8		
INDEX. -		
Reg. no. 01-2119565112-48		

SILICIC ACID, SODIUM SALT
The molar ratio (MR) of the sodium silicate declared by the supplier is as follows: MR> 1.6 - <= 2.6, the concentration of silica (SiO2) <72% and a concentration of sodium oxide (Na2O) ≥ 28%.

DISODIOUM PERCARBONATE, SILICIC ACID, SODIUM SALT
INCI nomenclature is used for the identification of the substances listed above in subsection 2.2 of this material safety data sheet (Source: Cosmetic ingredient database).

Note: Upper limit is not included into the range.
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 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.
SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention.
INGESTION: Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.
INHALATION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for rescue workers.
PROTECTIVE MEASURES FOR THE FIRST RESCUE WORKERS: for PPE (personal protection equipment) required for first aid refer to section 8.2 of this safety data sheet.

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

For symptoms and effects caused by the contained substances, see chap. 11.

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

Information not available.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures.

5.1. Extinguishing media.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide and chemical powder, alcohol resistant foam. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
Do not use jets of water.
Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture.

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
If large quantities of the product are involved in a fire, they can make it considerably worse. Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters.

GENERAL INFORMATION
In the case of fire, use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent the risk of explosions (product decomposition and excess pressure) and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Remove all containers containing the product from the fire, if it is safe to do so.
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. Avoid breathing vapours/mists/gases.
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.

Use spark-proof mechanical equipment to 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. Check incompatibility for container material in section 7. 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.

Ensure that there is an adequate earthing system for the equipment and personnel. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not breathe powders, vapours or mists. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Wash hands after use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Store only in the original container. Store in a ventilated and dry place, far away from sources of ignition. Keep containers well sealed. Keep the product in clearly labelled containers. Avoid overheating. Avoid violent blows. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

7.3. Specific end use(s).

No use other than specified in Section 1.2 of this safety data sheet.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

8.1. Control parameters.

Regulatory References:

TLV-ACGIH ACGIH 2014

DISODIOUM PERCARBONATE

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC.

Normal value in fresh water	0,03	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,03	mg/l
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,03	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	16,24	mg/l

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers. Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Effects on workers Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation.							5 mg/m3	VND
Skin.	6,4 mg/cm2	VND	6,4 mg/cm2	VND	12,8 mg/cm2	VND	12,8 mg/cm2	VND

SODIUM CARBONATE

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
TLV-ACGIH		10			

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers. Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Effects on workers Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation.			10 mg/m3	VND			10 mg/m3	VND

SILICIC ACID, SODIUM SALT

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC.

Normal value in fresh water	7,5	mg/l

Normal value in marine water	1	mg/l
Normal value for water, intermittent release	7,5	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	348	mg/l
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)	348	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers. Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Effects on workers Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation.							VND	5,61 mg/m3
Skin.							VND	1,59 mg/kg/d

POLYETHYLENGLYCOL

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
Workplace Environmental Exposure Level	USA	10			

REACTION PRODUCT OF BENZENESULFONIC ACID, 4-C10-13-SEC-ALKYL DERIVS. AND BENZENESULFONIC ACID, 4-METHYL- AND SODIUM HYDROXIDE

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC.

Normal value in fresh water	0,268	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,027	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	8,1	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	8,1	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,055	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	5,6	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	35	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers. Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Effects on workers Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation.							VND	6 mg/m3
Skin.							VND	85 mg/kg bw/d

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.

During the risk assessment process, it is essential to take into consideration the ACGIH occupational exposure levels for inert particulate not otherwise classified (PNOC respirable fraction: 3 mg/m3; PNOC inhalable fraction: 10 mg/m3). For values above these limits, use a P type filter, whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the outcome of risk assessment.

8.2. Exposure controls.

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration. Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.
Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

HAND PROTECTION
In the case of prolonged contact with the product, protect the hands with penetration-resistant work gloves (see standard EN 374, cotton gloves, rubber, PVC, or ViTRON).
Work glove material must be chosen according to the use process and the products that may form. Latex gloves may cause sensitivity reactions.

SKIN PROTECTION
Wear category I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear a hood visor or protective visor combined with airtight goggles (see standard EN 166).
In the presence of risks of exposure to splashes or squirts during work, adequate mouth, nose and eye protection should be used to prevent accidental absorption.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
Use a type P filtering facemask (see standard EN 149) or equivalent device, whose class (1, 2 or 3) and effective need, must be defined according to the outcome of risk assessment.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS.
The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties.

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Appearance	Porous solid
Colour	white
Odour	characteristic
Odour threshold.	Not available.
pH.	10,4
Melting point / freezing point.	Not applicable.
Initial boiling point.	Not applicable.
Boiling range.	Not available.
Flash point.	Not applicable.
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable.
Flammability of solids and gases	not flammable
Lower inflammability limit.	Not applicable.
Upper inflammability limit.	Not applicable.
Lower explosive limit.	Not applicable.
Upper explosive limit.	Not applicable.
Vapour pressure.	Not available.
Vapour density	Not available.
Relative density.	Not available.
Solubility	soluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature.	Not available.
Decomposition temperature.	Not available.
Viscosity	Not applicable.
Explosive properties	Product is not explosive based on the composition.
Oxidising properties	not oxidizing

9.2. Other information.

No data avaiable.

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.

10.1. Reactivity.

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

10.2. Chemical stability.

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.

Under normal use and storage conditions are not predictable hazardous reactions. However, avoid contact with incompatible materials.

10.4. Conditions to avoid.

Avoid overheating, electrostatic discharge and all sources of ignition. Avoid environmental dust build-up.

10.5. Incompatible materials.

Acids.
Alkalis.
Reducing agents.
SILICIC ACID, SODIUM SALT: Acids, sugar residues.
DISODIOUM PERCARBONATE: Calysts of the decomposition, metals, metal salts, acids, alkalis, reducing.
SODIUM CARBONATE: Aluminium fine.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.

Information not available.

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.
Acute effects: ingestion of this product is harmful. Even small amounts of product may cause serious health problems (stomach pain, nausea, sickness, diarrhoea).
This product may cause serious ocular lesions, cornea opacity, iris lesions, irreversible eye coloration.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

Data refers to the mix:

ACUTE TOXICITY: Harmful if swallowed based on the composition (section 3.2 of the board)
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: No data available
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION: It causes serious eye damage based on the composition (section 3.2 of the board)
RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION: No data available
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY: No data available
CARCINOGENICITY: No data available
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: No data available
STOT-SINGLE EXPOSURE: No data available
STOT-REPEATED EXPOSURE: No data available
ASPIRATION HAZARD: No data available

Data relating to substances hazardous mixture:

SODIUM SILICATE, SODIUM SALTS
Sodium silicate is manufactured in various molar ratios as lumps, powders or aqueous solutions. Molar ratios (MR) define the ratio of SiO2 versus Na2O in the substance: tetrahedra of the silicon-oxide anion SiO42- as the basic structural units are linked with each other via Si-O-Si bonds resulting in an infinite three-dimensional network. The negative charge of unshared oxygen atoms is balanced by the presence of sodium cations which are randomly spaced in the interstices. The extent to which balancing sodium ions are present in a given silicate is defined by the molar ratio SiO2/Na2O. The higher the molar ratio, the less sodium ions are present in the silica network and consequently the less alkaline the silicates are.
The molar ratio (MR) of the sodium silicate declared by the supplier is as follows: MR> 1.6 - <= 2.6, the concentration of silica (SiO2) <72% and a concentration of sodium oxide (Na2O) ≥ 28%.
Data available in SDS supplier:
ACUTE TOXICITY ORAL: LD50> 2,000 mg / kg, rat
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: It causes skin irritation.
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION: It causes serious damage.
STOT-SINGLE EXPOSURE: dust can cause respiratory irritation.

(1-HYDROXYETHYLIDENE)BISPHOSPHONIC ACID, SODIUM SALT

ACUTE TOXICITY
LD50 (Oral).1340 mg/kg Rat (Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 22, 661 - 671)
LD50 (Dermal).> 5000 mg/kg Rabbit (similar to OECD 402)
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION: It causes eye irritation on rabbit (similar to OECD 405)

DISODIOUM PERCARBONATE
ACUTE TOXICITY:
LD50 (Oral).1034 mg/kg Rat (data available in the supplier's SDS).
LD50 (Dermal).> 2000 mg/kg Rabbit (EPA guidelines, study in GLP)
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION: It causes a severe eye irritation on rabbit, OECD TG 405.

SODIUM CARBONATE
ACUTE TOXICITY:
LD50 (Inhalation) 2300 mg/m3/2h Rat (Busch RH, McDonald KE, Briant JK, Morris JE, Graham TM, Environmental Research, 31, 138-147).
LD50 (Dermal) >2000 g/kg bw Rabbit (EPA 16 CFR 1500.40, studio in GLP)
LD50 (Oral) 4090 mg/kg Rat (Data available in SDS supplier).
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION: It causes eye irritation on rabbit (EPA 16 CFR 1500.42)

REACTION PRODUCT OF BENZENESULFONIC ACID, 4-C10-13-SEC-ALKYL DERIVS. AND BENZENESULFONIC ACID, 4-METHYL- AND SODIUM HYDROXIDE
ACUTE TOXICITY:
LD50 (Oral).2240 mg/kg Rat (OECD 401)
LD50 (Dermal).> 2000 mg/kg Rat (OECD 402)
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: It causes skin irritation on rabbit (OECD 404)
GRAVI DANNI OCULARI/IRRITAZIONE OCULARE: It causes serious eye damage on rabbit (OECD 405)

SECTION 12. Ecological information.

No specific data are available for this product. Handle it according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Do not contaminate soil and waterways. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation. Please take all the proper measures to reduce harmful effects on aquifers.

12.1. Toxicity.

SILICIC ACID, SODIUM SALT	
LC50 - for Fish.	1108 mg/l/96h Brachydanio rerio (OECD Guideline 203)
EC50 - for Crustacea.	1700 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna (EU Method C.2)
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants.	207 mg/l/72h Desmodesmus subspicatus (DIN 38412, Teil 9)

(1-HYDROXYETHYLIDENE)BISPHOSPHONIC ACID, SODIUM SALT	
LC50 - for Fish.	195 mg/l/96h Onychorhynchus mykiss (read-across CAS 2809-21-4, Methods for Acute Toxicity Tests with Fish, Macroinvertebrates, and Amphibians, USEPA, 1975)
EC50 - for Crustacea.	527 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna (read-across from supporting substance CAS 2809-21-4, OECD 402)

DISODIOUM PERCARBONATE	
LC50 - for Fish.	70,7 mg/l/96h Pimephales Promelas (EPA Federal Register Part II, 40 CFR Part 796, 797, 798).
EC50 - for Crustacea.	4,9 mg/l/48h Daphnia pulex (US EPA TSCA Test Guidelines, 40 CFR Parts 796, 797, 798 (1985, 1987 (revision)))
Chronic NOEC for Fish.	7,4 mg/l (96h) Pimephales promelas (Data available in SDS supplier).
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea.	2 mg/l (48h) Daphnia pulex (Data available in SDS supplier)

SODIUM CARBONATE	
LC50 - for Fish.	300 mg/l/96h Lepomis macrochirus (Proc. 13th Ind. Waste Conf., Purdue Univ. Eng. Bull., 96, 243-252.)
EC50 - for Crustacea.	200 mg/l/48h Ceriodaphnia dubia (Ecotoxicol. Environ. Saf., 44, 196-206)

REACTION PRODUCT OF BENZENESULFONIC ACID, 4-C10-13-SEC-ALKYL DERIVS. AND BENZENESULFONIC ACID, 4-METHYL- AND SODIUM HYDROXIDE

LC50 - for Fish.	5,5 mg/l/96h Cyprinus carpio EU Method C.1 (Acute Toxicity for Fish)
EC50 - for Crustacea.	8,8 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna (OECD 202)
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants.	72 mg/l/72h Desmodesmus subspicatus (OECD 201)

12.2. Persistence and degradability.

(1-HYDROXYETHYLIDENE)BISPHOSPHONIC ACID, SODIUM SALT: Biodegradability: %: 60 - (OECD 302 B)

DISODIOUM PERCARBONATE The product can be eliminated by abiotic processes, for example chemical or photolytic fotolitico (Data available in SDS supplier)

SODIUM CARBONATE Abiotic degradation: Product readily hydrolyzable (Data available in SDS supplier)

REACTION PRODUCT OF BENZENESULFONIC ACID, 4-C10-13-SEC-ALKYL DERIVS. AND BENZENESULFONIC ACID, 4-METHYL- AND SODIUM HYDROXIDE: Rapidly biodegradable. 70% in 28 d (OECD 301)

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.

SILICIC ACID, SODIUM SALT: bioaccumulative potential: Minimum (Data available in SDS supplier).
SODIUM CARBONATE: The substance does not bioaccumulate (Data available in SDS supplier).
REACTION PRODUCT OF BENZENESULFONIC ACID, 4-C10-13-SEC-ALKYL DERIVS. AND BENZENESULFONIC ACID, 4-METHYL- AND SODIUM HYDROXIDE The substance does not bioaccumulate (Data available in SDS supplier)

12.4. Mobility in soil.

REACTION PRODUCT OF BENZENESULFONIC ACID, 4-C10-13-SEC-ALKYL DERIVS. AND BENZENESULFONIC ACID, 4-METHYL- AND SODIUM HYDROXIDE It does not provide for adsorption to soil (Data available in SDS supplier)

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 greater than 0,1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects.

Information not available.

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations.

13.1. Waste treatment methods.

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.
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 governing the transport of dangerous goods by road (ADR) and by Rail (RID), by sea (IMDG Code) and by air (IATA) as it was negative evidence oxidising in part III, sub-section 34.4.1 of the UN Recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods (reference section 14.2 of Annex I of the CLP Regulation). Also the corrosive to metals does not apply since the mixture is not a solid susceptible to melt during transport (below the 55 ° C melting phenomena do not occur).

14.1. UN 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. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code.

Information not relevant.

SECTION 15. Regulatory information.

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

Seveso category. None.

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

None.

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH).

None.

Substances subject to authorisarion (Annex XIV REACH).

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.

Ingredients according to Regulation (EC) No. 648/2004

Less than 5%	phosphonates, anionic surfactants, polycarboxylates
30% and more	oxygen-based bleaching agents

15.2. Chemical safety assessment.

No chemical safety assessment has been processed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

SECTION 16. Other information.

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

Ox. Sol. 2	Oxidising solid, category 2
Met. Corr. 1	Substance or mixture corrosive to metals, category 1
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H272	May intensify fire; oxidiser.
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Classification according to Regulation (EC) Nr. 1272/2008	**Classification procedure**
Acute toxicity, category 4	Calculation method
Serious eye damage, category 1	Calculation method

LEGEND:
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 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 NUMBER: 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: EC Regulation 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 STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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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.