

# ECOCLEANER sachets

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## Safety Data Sheet

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING\*

#### 1.1. Product identification

Code: XXXXX  
Name: **ECOCLEANER sachets**  
Chemical name and synonyms: XXXX

**1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**  
**Description/Use:** detergent for coffee machines.  
**Registration number:** Not applicable to mixtures.

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

Company Name	Forenz'Dino Zoani snc di Alberto Zoani & C
Address	Via XXV Aprile 4/B
City and Country	20030 SENAGO ( MI ) - ITALIA
telephone	Tel. 02 9981050 - Fax 02 99010874
e-mail of responsible person	<a href="mailto:laboratorio@syntchemical.it">laboratorio@syntchemical.it</a>
person in charge of safety data sheet	Silvano Invernizzi

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent information consult the Poison Control Centre at Niguarda Hospital Milan +39 0266101029

(\*) The symbol indicates information added on the revision date.

NAV = Not available

NAP = Not applicable

[ ] = Bibliographic reference

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION. \*

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

The product is classified as hazardous under the terms of Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and/or of Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and adaptations). The product accordingly requires a material safety data sheet conforming to the requirements of Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments.

Any additional information concerning risks to health and/or the environment is given in sections 11 and 12 of this data sheet.

#### Classification and hazard indications:

Hazard symbols: Xn – Xi

R phrases: 22 – 38 – 41

The full text of the risk phrases (R) and of the hazard phrases (H) is given in section 16 of the data sheet.

#### 2.2. Label Elements.

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Hazard labelling in accordance with directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and subsequent amendments.

Symbols:

Xn



**IRRITANT**

### Hazard phrases:

**R22** HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.  
**R38** IRRITATING TO SKIN.  
**R41** RISK OF SERIOUS DAMAGE TO EYES.

### Precautionary phrases:

**S24/25** AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN OR WITH EYES.  
**S26** IN CASE OF CONTACT WITH EYES, RINSE IMMEDIATELY WITH PLENTY OF WATER AND SEEK MEDICAL ADVICE.  
**S36/37/39** WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND GLOVES AND WEAR EYE/FACE PROTECTION.  
**S46** IF SWALLOWED SEEK MEDICAL ADVICE IMMEDIATELY AND SHOW THIS CONTAINER OR LABEL.

**Contains:** SODIUM PERCARBONATE.

### 2.3. Other hazards.

Information not available.

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS. \*

### 3.1. Substances

Information not relevant.

### 3.2. Mixtures.

Contains:

Identification.	Conc. %.	Classification 67/548/EEC.	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP).
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SODIUM CARBONATE. CAS. 497-19-8 EC. 207-838-8 INDEX. 011-005-00-2 REGISTRATION No: 01-2119485498-19	28 – 30 %	Xi R36	Eye Irrit. 2 H319
SODIUM PERCARBONATE CAS. 15630-89-4 EC. 239-707-6 INDEX. - REGISTRATION No: 01-2119457268-30	28 – 30 %	O R8, Xn R22, Xi R41	Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Ox. Solid. 2 H272
DISODIUM METASILICATE CAS. 6834-92-0 EC. 229-912-9 INDEX. 014-010-00-8 REGISTRATION No: 01-2119449811-37	5.5 – 6.5 %	C R34, Xi R37	Skin Corr. 1A H314, STOT SE 3 H335
REACTION PRODUCT OF BENZENESULFONIC ACID, 4-C10-13- SEC-ALKYL DERIVS. AND BENZENESULFONIC ACID, 4-METHYL- AND SODIUM HYDROXIDE CAS. EC. 932-051-8 INDEX. - REGISTRATION No: 01-2119565112-48- 0000	2.5 – 3.5 %	Xi R38, R41	Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Eye Dam. 1 H318
HYDROXYETHYLENE DIPHOSPHONIC ACID TETRASODIUM SALT CAS. 3794-83-0 EC. 223-267-7 INDEX. -	2-3%	Xn R22, Xi R36	Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Irrit. 2 H319

T+ = Very Toxic (T+), T = Toxic (T), Xn = Harmful(Xn), C = Corrosive(C), Xi = Irritant(Xi), O = Oxidising (O), E = Explosive(E), F+ = Extremely flammable (F+), F = Highly flammable (F)

The full text of the risk phrases (R) and of the hazard phrases (H) is given in section 16 of the data sheet.

## INGREDIENTS IN COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATION EC N. 648/2004

Contains 15-30% oxygen-based bleaching agents, <5% anionic surfactants, phosphonates.

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES. \*

Immediately remove contaminated clothing. In case of risk of loss of consciousness, lay and transport victim on one side in a stable position; give artificial respiration if needed. Rescuers should adequately protect themselves. Make sure that the emergency showers and eye wash stations are situated close to the work area.

#### 4.1. Description of first aid measures.

**EYES:** flush immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, keeping the eyelids well open, then protect the eyes with sterile gauze or a clean, dry handkerchief. Remove contact lenses, if worn. Get immediate medical attention.

**SKIN:** Remove contaminated clothing as soon as possible. Immediately wash all affected areas of the body, and all suspected contact areas, with plenty of mild soap and water. Get immediate medical attention. Thoroughly wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**INHALATION:** remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest. If breathing is difficult, get immediate medical attention. Place victim in recovery position on one side. Loosen tight clothing such as neckties, collars, belts or waistbands.

**INGESTION:** Immediately wash out the mouth with water. Remove dentures, if worn. Get immediate medical attention. Keep victim at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep the airways clear. Give nothing by mouth to an unconscious person or if not authorised by the doctor.

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

For symptoms and effects of the substances contained see ch. 11.

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

In case of accident or if the person feels unwell, get immediate medical attention and follow the directions given. Show the safety data sheet where possible.

## **5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES. \***

### **5.1. Extinguishing media.**

The product is oxidising and in contact with flammable materials may cause fire. Decomposes on contact with hot surfaces or open flames, emitting substances that increase the risk of fire.

#### APPROPRIATE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

The conventional extinguishing media are suitable: carbon dioxide, alcohol-resistant foam, dry powder and water fog. For spilled or released product that has not caught fire, water fog can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect the persons working to stop the release.

#### INAPPROPRIATE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Do not use water jets. Water is ineffective for extinguishing the fire, but may be used to keep closed fire-exposed containers cool, to minimise the risk of rupture or explosion.

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

#### HAZARDS ARISING FROM EXPOSURE IN CASE OF FIRE

Do not inhale explosion gases or combustion gases. Combustion may produce carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, phosphorus compounds, nitrogen oxides, acetic acid and other compounds potentially toxic to health. For more information refer to section 10 of this document.

### **5.3. Advice for fire-fighters.**

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

Keep unauthorised and unprotected persons away from the hazardous area.

Cool containers exposed to fire with water spray jets, to prevent decomposition of the product and formation of substances potentially hazardous to health. Carry out all operations under safe conditions. Always wear full protective fire-fighting equipment. Collect the extinguishing water which must not be discharged into sewers. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

#### EQUIPMENT

Protective helmet with visor, protective clothing (fire-retardant jacket and trousers with bands around arms, legs and waist), fire-fighting gloves (fire resistant, rip-proof and dielectric), full face positive pressure mask or breathing apparatus (self contained) if there are large quantities of smoke.

## **6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES. \***

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

Remove all ignition sources (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the area affected by the spill. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Stop leak if possible without risk. Avoid dust formation. Do not breathe dust. Do not handle damaged containers or spilled product without all the necessary protective equipment. Keep unprotected persons away. For information on risks to the environment and health, protection of the airways,

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ventilation and personal protective equipment, refer to the other sections of this safety data sheet.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions.

Do not allow product to enter sewers, surface or ground water, or neighbouring areas. In case of discharge into bodies of water or sewers, alert the competent authorities.

### 6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up.

Avoid dust formation. In case of a spill, collect the product in a suitable container (made from material not incompatible with product). Collect the bulk of the clean-up material using non-sparking tools and place in containers for disposal. Eliminate the residues with water jets if this does not pose any risks. Assure sufficient ventilation of the area affected by the spill. Dispose of the contaminated material according to the instructions of section 13.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections.

Information relating safeguarding personnel and disposal is provided in sections 8 and 13.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE. \*

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling.

Keep away from food and drink. Do not ingest the product. Handle according to good industrial hygiene and safety practices. Provide adequate ventilation in the place of use. Handle with the utmost caution. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and do not inhale the dust. Ensure all equipment is properly grounded to prevent static discharges. Avoid dust formation. Before transferring the product, make sure there are no incompatible residues inside the secondary containers. Wear suitable personal protective equipment (see section 8).

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

Store in a cool, well-ventilated place, protected from direct sunlight. Keep away from sources of ignition, open flames and sparks. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Avoid dust formation. Store in hermetically sealed and labelled containers. Store in an adequately ventilated place. Store at a temperature between 5°C and 40°C. Store away from incompatible substances such as acids, alkalis, aluminium, zinc, tin, copper and their alloys, metals, metal salts, reducing agents. For further information also consult section 10 of this safety data sheet.

### 7.3. Specific end uses.

Coffee machine detergent

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION\*

### 8.1. Control parameters.

Description	Type	State	TWA/8h mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	STEL/15min mg/kg	ppm	Notes
SODIUM PERCARBONATE	TLV-ACGIH		3				Respirable particles
	TLV-ACGIH		10				Inhalable particles
SODIUM CARBONATE	TLV-ACGIH		10				
DISODIUM METASILICATE	OEL		3				Respirable fraction

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	OEL		10				Inhalable fraction
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### SODIUM CARBONATE

Specification: DNEL (GLOB)

Parameter: Worker\_Inhalation\_Long term\_Local effects

Value: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Parameter: Population\_Inhalation\_Long term\_Local effects

Value: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

### 8.2. Exposure controls.

Given that adequate engineering control measures should always take precedence over any requirements to use personal protection devices, ensure that the work area is well ventilated through adequate local extractors or systems for removal of contaminated air. If these measures are not sufficient to keep the product concentration below the occupational exposure limit values, wear suitable respiratory protection. During use of the product, consult the hazard label for details. When choosing the personal protective equipment, seek advice if needed from the suppliers of the chemical substances. The personal protective equipment must conform to the regulations in force listed below. Ensure that emergency showers and eye wash stations are located close to the places where contact with eyes or skin might occur.



#### HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category II industrial gloves (ref. Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN 374) for example in PVC, PVA, neoprene, nitrile, PTFE fluoro elastomer, viton or equivalent. The definitive choice of material for protective gloves should take into account: degradation, permeation and breakage time. For use with mixtures, the resistance of protective gloves must be verified prior to use, as it cannot be predicted. Gloves have a wear time that depends on the duration of exposure.



#### EYE PROTECTION

Wear sealed safety goggles (ref. standard EN 166) or EN 402 full face mask. Do not wear contact lenses. Ensure that eye wash stations are installed near the work area.

#### SKIN PROTECTION

Wear work clothes with long sleeves and safety shoes for category II occupational use (ref. Directive 89/686/EEC and EN 344 standard). Wash with soap and water after removing the protective clothing. Ensure emergency showers are installed near the work area.

#### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the limit value for one or more substances contained in the mixture is exceeded, with reference to daily occupational exposure or to a fraction established by the company's safety and prevention service, wear a type A-P2 or ABEK-P2 filtering face piece mask (ref. EN 141 standard). The use of respiratory protection devices, such as a cartridge respirators for protection against organic vapours and dust/mists, is necessary in the absence of engineering measures to limit the exposure of workers. In any case, such masks afford only a limited degree of protection. If the substance in question is odourless, or if its olfactory threshold is greater than the corresponding exposure limit, and in case of emergency, i.e. when the exposure levels are unknown or the oxygen concentration in the work area is less than 17% in volume terms, wear a self-contained open circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (ref. EN 137 standard) or a fresh air hose breathing apparatus with full face mask, half mask or mouthpiece assembly (ref. EN 138 standard).

If there is any risk of exposure to splashes or sprays in the process operations carried out, provide suitable protection for the mucous membranes (mouth, nose, eyes) to avoid accidental absorption.

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### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES. \*

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

Physical State	powder
Colour	White
Odour	Odourless
pH 10% solution	11.1
Distillation range	NAV (not available)
Flash point	NAV (not available)
Evaporation rate	NAV (not available)
Flammability (solid, gas)	NAV (not available)
Auto-ignition temperatures	NAV (not available)
Explosive properties	Non explosive
Comburent properties	Non comburent
Relative density at 20°C	0.82 g/mL apparent
Solubility in water	Soluble
Liposolubility	NAV (not available)
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	NAV (not available)
Vapour pressure	NAV (not available)
Vapour density	NAV (not available)
Oxidising properties	Oxidising

#### 9.2. Other information.

Not available

### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY. \*

#### 10.1. Reactivity.

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances under normal conditions of use. May be corrosive to metals. Reactive with reducing agents and acids.

#### 10.2. Chemical stability.

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

#### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.

Under normal conditions of storage and use, no dangerous reactions are likely.

In any case, avoid contact with incompatible materials. Protect from moisture.

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid.

Take the customary precautions for chemical products. Avoid overheating, electrostatic discharges, and any sources of ignition. Do not expose to moisture.

#### 10.5. Incompatible materials.

SODIUM PERCARBONATE: decomposition catalysts, metals, metal salts, acids, alkalis, reducing agents. Reactive with reducing agents.

SODIUM CARBONATE: Reactive with acids.

DISODIUM METASILICATE: avoid contact with aluminium, zinc, tin, copper and their alloys.

#### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.

Combustion or heat decomposition may release gases and vapours potentially hazardous to health such as carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, phosphorus compounds, nitrogen oxides, acetic acid and other compounds potentially toxic to health.

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### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION\*

#### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

The product is corrosive and causes severe burns and blistering of the skin, which may not appear until some time after exposure. The burns cause severe burning sensation and pain. Contact with eyes causes serious damage, and may cause opacity of the cornea, lesions to the iris, and irreversible eye coloration. Any vapours released are caustic to the respiratory system and may cause pulmonary oedema, with symptoms that may not appear until a few hours after exposure. The exposure symptoms may include: burning sensation, coughing, asthmatic breathing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea and vomiting. Ingestion may cause burns to the mouth, throat and oesophagus; vomiting, diarrhoea, oedema, swelling of the larynx and subsequent suffocation. May also cause perforation of the gastrointestinal tract.

#### **SODIUM PERCARBONATE**

LD50 (Oral): 1034 mg/kg (rat)  
LD50 (Oral): 893 mg/kg (rat, female)  
LD50 (Oral): 1164 mg/kg (rat, male)  
LD50 (Dermal): >2000 mg/kg (rabbit)  
LD50 (Inhalation): 700 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (mouse)

Skin irritation (OECD 404): slightly irritating (Determined on rabbit)

Eye irritation (OECD 405): strong irritant (Determined on rabbit eyes)

Sensitisation: does not cause sensitisation.

Human experience: following contact with product there is risk of absorption through skin and irritation of the skin and mucous membranes.

#### **SODIUM CARBONATE**

LD50 (Inhalation): 0.8 mg/L/2h (guinea pig)  
LD50 (Inhalation): 1.2 mg/L/2h (mouse)  
LD50 (Inhalation): 2.3 mg/L/2h (rat)  
LD50 (Oral): 2800 mg/kg (rat)  
LD50 (Dermal): >2000 mg/kg (rabbit)

#### **DISODIUM METASILICATE**

LD50 (Inhalation): > 2.6 g/m<sup>3</sup> (rat)  
LD50 (Oral): 1152 – 1349 mg/kg (rat)  
LD50 (Dermal): > 5000 mg/kg (rat)  
NOAEL (read-across): > 159 mg/kg (rat)  
NOAEL (read-across): > 200 mg/kg (mouse)  
NOAEL (Oral): 227 mg/kg (rat)  
NOAEL (Oral): 260 mg/kg (mouse)

Human experience: following contact with product there is risk of absorption through skin and irritation of the skin and mucous membranes.

#### **HYDROXYETHYLENE DIPHOSPHONIC ACID TETRASODIUM SALT**

LD50 (Oral): > 2000 mg/kg (rat) according to OECD 401

Primary irritation:

- on skin (Rabbit OECD 404): No irritating effects.
- on eyes (Rabbit OECD 405): Irritating.

Sensitisation (Guinea pig OECD 406): No sensitising effects known.

Further toxicological data: the product, based on the calculation method of the general EU directive on classification of preparations in its latest valid version, presents the following



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risks: irritant.

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

LD50 (Oral): > 2000 mg/kg (rat) according to OECD TG 401

LD50 (Dermal): > 2000 mg/kg (rat) according to OECD TG 402. Data derived from evaluations or test results obtained with similar products (conclusion by analogy).

#### Primary irritation:

- on skin (Rabbit OECD 404): irritating.
- on eyes (Rabbit OECD 405): causes serious eye damage.

Sensitisation (Guinea pig OECD 406): not sensitising. Data derived from evaluations or test results obtained with similar products (conclusion by analogy).

Genotoxicity *in vitro*: Ames test, non mutagenic (OECD TG 471).

## **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION\***

Use according to good working practices, avoiding release of the product to the environment. Alert the competent authorities if the product enters water courses or sewers, or if it contaminates the soil or vegetation.

### **12.1. Toxicity.**

#### **SODIUM PERCARBONATE**

EC50 (140 h): 8 mg/L (*Anabaena* algae)

LC50 (96 h): 70.7 mg/L (*Pimephales promelas*)

EC50 (48 h): 4.9 mg/L (*Daphnia magna*)

NOEC (96 h): 7.4 mg/L (*Pimephales promelas*)

NOEC (48 h): 2 mg/L (*Daphnia magna*)

#### **SODIUM CARBONATE.**

EC50 (48 h): 200 – 227 mg/L (*Daphnia magna*)

LC50 (96 h): 300 mg/L (*Lepomis macrochirus*)

#### **DISODIUM METASILICATE**

EC50 (72 h): 207 mg/L (*Scenedesmus subspicatus*)

LC50 (96 h): 1108 mg/L (*Brachydanio rerio*)

EC50 (48 h): 1700 mg/L (*Daphnia magna*)

#### **HYDROXYETHYLENE DIPHOSPHONIC ACID TETRASODIUM SALT**

LC50 (96 h): > 300 mg/L (*Salmo gairdneri*), according to OECD 203

EC50 (48 h): > 100 mg/L (*Daphnia magna*), according to OECD 202

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

LC50 (96 h): > 1 – 10 mg/L (*Cyprinus carpio*), according to OECD 203

EC50 (48 h): > 1 – 10 mg/L (*Daphnia magna*), according to OECD 202

EC50 (72 h): > 10 – 100 mg/L (*Scenedesmus subspicatus*), according to OECD 201

### **12.2 Persistence and degradability.**

Information not available for the mixture.

SODIUM PERCARBONATE: the product can be eliminated by abiotic processes, e.g. chemical or photolytic.

SODIUM CARBONATE: the product is easily hydrolysed.

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DISODIUM METASILICATE: soluble inorganic silicates, upon dilution, rapidly depolymerise into molecular species indistinguishable from natural dissolved silica. They combine with ions like Ca, Mg, Fe, Al and end up as insoluble compounds similar to constituents of natural soils.

REACTION PRODUCT OF BENZENESULFONIC ACID, 4-C10-13-SEC-ALKYL DERIVS. AND BENZENESULFONIC ACID, 4-METHYL- AND SODIUM HYDROXIDE: rapidly biodegradable > 70% (28 d), according to OECD TG 301 A. Rapidly biodegradable > 60% (28 d), according to OECD TG 301 B. Data derived from evaluations or test results obtained with similar products (conclusion by analogy).

HYDROXYETHYLENE DIPHOSPHONIC ACID TETRASODIUM SALT: elimination data (persistence and biodegradability) > 60 % OECD 302 B. COD (Std. Method 5220 D): 900 g/mL; BOD-5 (Std. Method 5210 B): 30 mg/g; MBAS: 0 mg/g; BiAS: 0 mg/g.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.

Information not available for the mixture.

SODIUM CARBONATE: The product does not bioaccumulate.

DISODIUM METASILICATE: The product does not bioaccumulate.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil.

Information not available.

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

Information not available.

### 12.6. Other adverse effects.

Information not available for the mixture.

HYDROXYETHYLENE DIPHOSPHONIC ACID TETRASODIUM SALT: water risk class 1 (D) (Self classification): slightly dangerous. Do not allow undiluted product or large quantities to reach ground water, water courses or public sewers. Flushing large quantities into the sewer system or into bodies of water could cause an increase in pH. A high pH value is harmful to aquatic life. Diluting the product to its use concentration significantly reduces the pH, so that after its use any waste waters that enter the sewers are only slightly dangerous to water.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS. \*

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods.

Reuse, if possible. The product residues are to be considered special hazardous waste. The hazardousness of waste which partly contains this product must be assessed in accordance with the legislation in force. Disposal must be handled by an licensed waste contractor, in accordance with all national and local regulations in force.

#### CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be consigned for recovery or disposal in accordance with the national regulations on waste management.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION. \*

The product is not classified as hazardous under the regulations in force concerning the carriage of dangerous goods by road (A.D.R.), by rail (RID), by sea (IMDG Code) and by air (IATA).

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### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION. \*

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

1. Directive 1999/45/EC and subsequent amendments
2. Directive 67/548/EEC and subsequent amendments and adaptations.
3. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 of the European Parliament (REACH)
4. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 of the European Parliament (CLP)
5. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 of the European Parliament (1ST ATP, CLP)
6. Regulation (EC) 453/2010 of the European Parliament

Where applicable, refer to the following regulations:

Italian Legislative Decree n. 238 of 21 September 2005 (Seveso III Directive)

Seveso Category. None

Restrictions on the product or on contained substances with respect to Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) 1907/2006. Product.

Point. 3

Substances in Candidate List (Ad. 59 REACH).

None.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH).

None.

Health Surveillance.

Workers exposed to this chemical agent hazardous to health must be subjected to health surveillance in accordance with art. 41 of Italian Legislative Decree n. 81 of 9 April 2008, except where the risk to the health and safety of the worker has been assessed to be negligible, with respect to art. 224 paragraph 2.

#### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment.

No chemical safety assessment has been conducted for the product or substances in the mixture.

### 16. OTHER INFORMATION. \*

Text of the hazard statements (H) referenced in sections 2-3 of the safety data sheet:

**Acute Tox. 4** Acute toxicity, category 4

**Eye Dam. 1** Serious damage to eyes, category 1

**Skin Corr. 1A** Skin corrosion, category 1A

**Ox. Solid. 2** Oxidising solid, category 2

**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

**H272** May cause or intensify fire; oxidiser.

**H302** Harmful if swallowed.

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**H314** Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

**H315** Causes skin irritation.

**H318** Causes serious eye damage.

**H319** Causes serious eye irritation.

**H335** May cause respiratory irritation.

Text of risk phrases (R) referenced in sections 2-3 of the safety data sheet:

**R8** CONTACT WITH COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL MAY CAUSE FIRE.

**R22** HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.

**R34** CAUSES BURNS.

**R36** IRRITATING TO EYES.

**R37** IRRITATING TO RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

**R38** IRRITATING TO SKIN.

**R41** RISK OF SERIOUS DAMAGE TO EYES.

#### GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. The Merck Index. Ed. 10
2. Handling Chemical Safety
3. Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
4. INRS - Fiche Toxicologique
5. Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
6. N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7 Ed., 1989

#### Note to the user:

The information provided in this safety data sheet is based on the knowledge available to us on the date of its latest version. The user is responsible for verifying the correctness and completeness of the information for the specific intended use of the product. This document should not be interpreted as guaranteeing any specific property of the product. Because use of the product is not under our direct control, it is the user's responsibility to ensure observance of the health and safety legislation and regulations in force. No responsibility is accepted for improper use.