

Safety data sheet according to Regulation CE 1272/2008 (CLP) and 1907/2006 (REACH) and further amendments and integrations

Compilation date: 05/02/2014

EPOXY RESIDUE REMOVER

Classification: GHS05 H314

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product identifier **EPOXY RESIDUE REMOVER**

> Product type **FORMULATE**

CAS Number: Unavailable, formulate CE Number: Unavailable, formulate

REACH registration number: Unavailable

1.2. Identified relevant uses of

substance or formulate and

inadvisable uses

1 lt. bottles Packaging

1.3. of material safety data sheet

Information about supplier FABER CHIMICA S.R.L. VIA G. CERESANI, 10 – FABRIANO (AN) ITALY

Ph. +39 0732627178 FAX +39 073222935

ALKALINE CLEANER FOR EPOXY RESIDUES

Email: guality@faberchimica.com

1.4. Emergency phones:

- 1. HOSPITAL "S.G.BATTISTA" MOLINETTE DI TORINO 011/6637637 011/6672149
- HOSPITAL NIGUARDA CA' GRANDA 02/66101029 02/64442768
- 3. NATIONAL INFORMATION TOXICOLOGY CENTRE FOUNDATION "S.MAUGERI" CLINICA DEL LAVORO E DELLA RIABILITAZIONE 0382/24444 02/64442769
- 4. POISON CONTROL SERVICE CEN.INTERDIPARTIMENTALE DI RICERCA SULLE INTOSSICAZIONI ACUTE DIP.DI FARMAC. "E. MENEGHETTI" UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA 049/8275078 049/8270593
- 5. POISON CONTROL SERVICE SERV.PR.SOCC., ACCETT. E OSS. ISTITUTO SCIENTIFICO "G. GASLINI" LARGO G. GASLINI, 010/5636245 010/3760873
- 6. POISON CONTROL CENTRE U.O. TOSSICOLOGIA MEDICA AZIENDA OSPEDALIERA CAREGGI 055/4277238 055/4277925
- 7. POISON CONTROL CENTRE POLICLINICO A.GEMELLI UNIVERSITA' CATTOLICA DEL SACRO CUORE 06/3054343 06/3051343
- 8. POISON CONTROL CENTRE ISTITUTO DI ANESTESIOLOGIA E RIANIMAZIONE 06/49970698 06/4461967
- 9. POISON CONTROL CENTRE AZIENDA OSPEDALIERA A. CARDARELLI 081/7472870 081/7472880

Faber Chimica srl Ph. +39 0732 627178









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SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Substance or Formulate

GHS05 H314 according to the criteria established by Reg. 1272/2008/CE

Classification

2.2. Label elements:



Classification: Skin Corr 1A Warning: Danger

H Phrases: 314

P234 P260 P261

P261 P264 P Phrases: P271

P301 + P330 + P331

P303 + P361 + P353

P390 P405 P406 P501

Contains: Sodium silicate

2.3. Other hazards: The product does not show any further danger due to intrinsic features of formulate.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ABOUT INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances: Not applicable to formulates

3.2. Formulates:

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS NR	EC NR	REACH NR	%
Sodium Silicate	1344-09-8	215-687-4	01-2119448725-31-XXXX	>10<25
Alcohols sec. Etoxilates C 11-15	68131-40-8	614-295-4	01-2119560577-29-XXXX	>2,5<5

Classif	Classification/Information about substances contained in the formulate			
Regulation 1278/2008 CE**				
SUBSTANCE	Class and Category	Hazard Marks		
Sodium Silicate	Skin Irrit. 2	H 315		
	Eye Irrit. 2	H 319		
Alcohols sec. Etoxilates	Acute Tox. 4	H 302		
C 11-15	Eye Dam. 1	H 318		

** = CLP regulation









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SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Contact with eyes: Bathe immediately eyes with a collyrium or water solution (10 minutes). Call for an

ophthalmologist.

Inhalation: Wear the PPE provided. Keep the patient far from the accident place.

Ventilation with ambu. Administer oxygen. Humidify the inspired gases.

Contact with skin: Wash with freshwater and soap. Apply reintegration cream. Remove contaminated

clothing.

Ingestion: Wash mouth and throat. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water. Call for a doctor.

4.2. Main symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Skin: Causes burns

Eyes: May cause permanent eye injury

Nose: No supplier provides sufficient data, literature does not provide sufficient data. No supplier provides sufficient data, literature does not provide sufficient data.

Upper respiratory tract: Irritating to the respiratory system. Lungs: Irritating to the respiratory system.

Chronic effects: No supplier provides sufficient data, literature does not provide sufficient data.

4.3. Possible need to check with a doctor and to receive special treatments

Urgent medical advice.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Remove containers from the fire area, if this is possible without any risk.

Restrain and clean with a wet vacuum the water after fire before waste disposal.

In case the fire involves the containers, refresh them with water, even after extinguishing fire.

5.1. Extinguishing media: SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Extinguishing methods are carbon dioxide, polyvalent foam. Foam resistant to alcohol. BC

powder.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Container could overflow, if a full-jet (water, foam) was applied. A full-jet of water is not

effective to extinguish fire.

5.2. Specific risks owing to During combustion CO and CO₂ are issued. Reacts with some bases if exposed to increasing

the substance or formulate: temperatures. Hydrolyses when exposed to heavy-duty acids.

5.3. Recommendations for Wear:

fire-fighters: Gloves. Face shield. Protection clothing. Exposure to heat/fire: equipment with oxygen/

compressed air.









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6. MEASURES AGAINST ACCIDENTAL PRODUCT RELEASE

6.1. Individual precautions, protection equipment and

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not inhale.

Wear suitable protective clothing. Wear glasses during handling; wear a suitable emergency procedures: protection for the respiratory system.

Slippery if released on the floor.

6.2. Environmental precautions:

Prevent product penetration into drains, surface waters, groundwater tables.

Avoid release of substance in the surroundings, by using earth or other absorbing

materials.

Inform the competent authorities in case of liquid accidentally released into

watercourses, purification plants or in case of soil contamination.

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and reclamation:

Vacuum up the most of the released product into clean containers for re-use or waste

disposal.

Remove possible residues by diluting with plenty of (warm) water.

6.4. Reference sections:

For anything not listed in this point, please refer to protection devices recommended in

point 8 of this safety data sheet.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Pre-cautions for a safe

handling:

Avoid producing dust, do not inhale dust. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wear protective equipment, also see section 8. Keep an ocular washing method at hand.

7.2. Pre-cautions for a safe storage, including possible

incompatibilities

Store containers/packaging closed in a dry place.

Protect packaging from frost, rain or direct exposure to sunbeams.

Avoid contact with acids.

Compatible materials: steel (stainless).

Incompatible materials: zinc, tin, aluminium, copper and their alloys.

See also section 10.

7.3. Final special uses:

Recommendations referring to special use must be evaluated time by time, even in relationship with the possible composition of the commercial formulate containing the substance, in view of the business sector which the substance or formulate are addressed

to and of the technological and production cycle of use.









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8. EXPOSURE CONTROL/INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

Chemical name	Exposure limit (referring to concentrated substances		DNEL- acute local effects on <u>consumers</u>	DNEL- Acute local effects on <u>workers</u>
	TLV-TWA	TLV-STEL		
Sodium metasilicate (CAS 10213-79-3)	No supplier provides sufficient data, insufficient data in literature.	No supplier provides sufficient data, insufficient data in literature.	No supplier provides sufficient data, insufficient data in literature.	DNEL derived by inhalation and higher than existing OEL for dust, therefore systemic long term effects are not expected caused by disodium metasilicate as far as they meet existing OEL. Existing OEL (TRGS 900, June 2008) for dust is 3 mg/M³ (alveolar fraction) and 10 mg/m³ (breathable fraction).
Alcohols sec. Etoxilates	No supplier	No supplier	No supplier provides	No supplier provides
C 11-15 (CAS 68131-40-8)	provides sufficient data,	provides sufficient data, insufficient	sufficient data, insufficient data in	sufficient data, insufficient data in literature.
(3.5 33131 .3 0)	insufficient data in literature.	data in literature.	literature.	data iii iitalatai ci

SODIUM SILICATE:

OEL (DUST – alveolar fraction) : 3 mg/m3 (TRGS 900; June 2008)
OEL (DUST – breathable fraction) : 10 mg/m3 (TRGS 900; June 2008)

TDD (Typical Dust Density in the workplace): 2,5 mg/cm3

Biologic limit values BEI

Unavailable, both for the formulate and for its components.

8.2. Exposure controls

Respiratory system: Avoid dust inhalation. Wear a mask according to EN 140 with filter type A/P2, if

working in a place without a suitable ventilation.

Skin and body: Wear suitable work clothes and gloves resistant to alkalinity (made in PVC, rubber or

natural latex) checked according to EN374.

Eyes: Wear glasses with good adherence features.

SODIUM SILICATE

TABLE: DNEL - WORKERS

ESPOSURE

Systematic acute effects

Systematic acute effects

ROUTE
Dermal
(mg/kg bw/day)
Inhalation

(mg/m3)

DESCRIPTIONNon quantifiable

Non quantifiable

DNEL/DMEL

CONCLUSIONS





(Taber)

ISO 1400°



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	Ciu S.	onicación. Grisos i	1317	
Acute local effects	Dermal	Non quantifiable		
	(mg/kg bw/day)			
Acute local effects	Inhlation	Non quantifiable		
	(mg/m3)			
Systematic effects	Dermal	DNEL	1,59	Repeated Dose of
Long term	(mg/kg bw/day)			Toxicity
Systematic effects	Inhalation	DNEL	5,61	Repeated Dose of
Long term	(mg/m3)			Toxicity
Local effects	Dermal	Non quantifiable		
Long term	(mg/kg bw/day)			
Local effects	Inhalation	Non quantifiable		
Long term	(mg/m3)			

TABLE DNEL/DMEL - GENERAL POPULATION

EXPOSURE	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION	DNEL/DMEL	CONCLUSIONS
Systematic acute effects	Dermal	Non		
	(mg/kg bw/day)	quantifiable		
Systematic acute effects	Inhalation	Non		
	(mg/m3)	quantifiable		

Systematic acute effects	Oral	Non quantifiable		
A suito lo sol offesta	(mg/kg bw/day)	Non guantifiable		
Acute local effects	Dermal (mg/kg bw/day)	Non quantifiable		
Acute local effects	Inhalation	Non quantifiable		
	(mg/m3)			
Systematic effects	Dermal	DNEL	0,8	Repeated Dose of
Long term	(mg/kg bw/day)			Toxicity
Systematic effects	Inhalation	DNEL	1,38	Repeated Dose of
Long term	(mg/m3)			Toxicity
Systematic effects	Oral	DNEL	0,8	Repeated Dose of
Long term	(mg/kg bw/day)			Toxicity
Local effectsi	Dermal	Non quantifiable		
Long term	(mg/kg bw/day)			
Local effects	Inhalation	Non quantifiable		
Long term	(mg/m3)			

Values regarding to the adsorption route by indirect contact with skin, by inhalation and by ingestion, are meant by accidental overexposure (eyes, skin) (HERA, 2005) and they concern the exposure scenario about sodium silicate consumers.

The first way of exposure is dermal type. Short term exposure to powders happens through use of sodium silicate as a powder and grains.

A) Eye/face protection

Wear protective glasses (ref. EN Regulation N 166)

B) Skin protection

Wear work clothing with long sleeves and safety shoes for professional use of cat. II (ref. Directive 89/686 CEE and regulation EN 344). Wash with water and soap after removing the protective clothing. protettivi.

C) Hands protection

Protect hands with work gloves category II (ref. Directive 89/686 CEE and regulation EN 374), such as PVC, neoprene or equivalent. For the final choice of material for the working gloves, it take into consideration: degradation, breakage and permeation time.

D) Respiratory protection

In case of overcoming of the threshold value referring to the daily exposure in the work place, wear a mask with philtre type B or universal type, whose class (1,2 or 3) is to choose according to concentration limit of use (ref. REGULATION EN 141).

E) Thermal dangers

No indication to report









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8.2.2: Controls of environmental exposure

PNEC – WATER VALUE ADJUSTMENT FACTOR

PNEC – fresh water (mg/l) 7,5 (HERA 2005)

NOTES

US value: 17 mg SiO2/I (ground waters) 14 mg SiO2/I (currents) (DAVIS 1964)

World – wide value: 12 – 13 mg SiO2/I (rivers) (VAN DOKKUM al. 2002, Edwards and Liss 1973)

Europe value: 7,5 mg SiO2/I (Jorgensen et al. 1991)

VALUE ADJUSTMENT FACTOR

PNEC –marine water (mg/l)

NOTES

The superficial layer of marine water is very poor of silica (< 1 mg/lt), unless freshwater (fresh water 7,5 – 14 mg/lt). this is due to silica incorporation into the skeletons of diatoms (Hem, 1985). Biomass, including protozoa, sponges and other animals and plants contain soluble silicates indispensable for some biochemical processes.

PNEC –intermittent releases (mg/l) 7,5 (HERA 2005) ADJUSTMENT FACTOR

NOTES

The first risk for silicates in the market is their medium-high alkalinity that could be harmful to the aquatic life. This risk can be overcome by neutralizing the raw material before this is discharged in the environment.

US value: 17 mg SiO2/I (ground waters), 14 mg SiO2/I (currents) (DAVIS 1964)

World – wide value: 12 – 13 mg SiO2/I (rivers) (VAN DOKKUM et al.2002, Edwards and Liss 1973)

Europe value: 7,5 mg SiO2/I (Jorgensen et. Al. 1991)

PNEC - SEDIMENT

PNEC – Sediment (mg/kg d.w.)

ADJUSTMENT FACTOR

NOTES

No data available. Dissolved silica coming from commercial products cannot be differentiated form the one with a natural origin. Of all elements composing the Earth's crust, silica covers 59% and such percentages are present in many sediments and soils. (OECD SIDS 2004)

Environmental toxicity: macro- and micro organism – plants

Studies scientifically unjustified $\,$ - ENCLOSURE IX , 9.4 – Enclosure X, 9.4 Column 2 Regulation CE 1907/2006 REACH.

PNEC - SOIL

VALUE ADJUSTMENT FACTOR

PNEC – Soil (mg/kg w.)

NOTES

No data available. Dissolved silica coming from commercial products cannot be differentiated form the one with a natural origin. Of all elements composing the Earth's crust, silica covers 59% and such percentages are present in many sediments and soils. (OECD SIDS 2004)

PNEC – Wastewater









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	VALUE	ADJUSTMENT FACTOR
PNEC - Stp	348	1

NOTES

Data obtained with Pseudomonas putida in growth inhibition (Hanstveit 1989) is 348 mg Na Silicate/lt. and the adjustment factor applied is equal to 1.

Toxicity for birds: Studies unjustified according to Enclosure X, 9.6.1 column 2 Regulation CE 1907/2006 REACH.

Toxicity for mammals: here below the table regarding to the PNEC - ORAL value:

	VALUE	ADJUSTMENT FACTOR
PNEC – Oral (mg/kg food)	348	1

NOTES

Data and tests regarding to the PNEC value do not exist. Each emission of soluble sodium silicates in the environment is considered descendant from negligence. As silica are natural components of soil and minerals, test values are limited.

THE SUBSTANCE IS NOT CLASSIFIED AS CARCINOGENIC, MUTAGEN NOR TOXIC FOR BREEDING. (It is not a substance PBT nor vPvB)

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL FEATURES

9.1. Information about fundamental physical and chemical properties

Property Aspect and colour: Odour: Odour threshold: pH: Specific gravity:	Value Viscous liquid, amber coloured Typical No supplier provides sufficient data, insufficient data in literature 12.0±0.5 1120 ± 10 g/Lt	Method:	Notes:
Melting point/freezing point: Initial boiling point and interval: Flash point:	From -20°C to -30°C 96-120° C Water formulate not flammable	 	
Evaporation speed: Solid/gas flammability: Upper/lower limit of flammability or explosion: Vapour pressure: Vapour density: Solubility in water: Solubility in oil: Partition coefficient n-octanole-water:	Undefinable Not flammable Not flammable < 2338,54 Pa >1 (Air=1) Completely soluble in water Soluble in ethanol Undefinable	 	
Self-ignition temperature: Decomposition temperature: Viscosity: Explosive properties: Oxidative properties: Oxidizing properties:	Undefinable, not flammable >200° C <1000 cps Non explosive Non oxidative Non oxidizing	 	









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9.2. Other information

No supplier provides sufficient data, insufficient data in literature.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity: See section 10.3. May react violently with acids.

10.2. Chemical stability: The product is steady under recommended storing and handling conditions.

10.3. Possible dangerous

reactions:

Water solutions react with aluminium, zinc, tin, copper and their alloys can produce

hydrogen, which on its turn, may form explosive mixtures in contact with air.

Exothermic reactions in contact with acids.

10.4. Conditions to avoid: Avoid long-lasting contact with ambient air: hygroscopic features may induce hardening.

Avoid contact with concentrated acids.

10.5. Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with aluminium, zinc, tin, copper and their alloys.

10.6. Hazardous

decomposition products:

No supplier provides sufficient data, insufficient data in literature.

SECTION 11: TOXICITY INFORMATION

11.1 Information about toxicity effects

Chemical Name	(referring to concentrated substances)		
	LD50	LC50	
Sodium silicate	3400 mg/kg (oral rat)	>2.06 (inhal. rat)	
CAS 1344-09-8	>5000 mg/kg (skin rat)	>2.00 (IIIIIai. Tat)	
Alcohols sec. Etoxilates C 11-15 (CAS 68131-40-8)	1800 mg/kg (oral rat)	N.D.	

DESCRIPTION OF RELEVANT EFFECTS:

Corrosion/skin irritation: The material causes chemical burns.

Corrosion of respiratory

system:

Dust is severely irritating to the respiratory system.

Eye severe lesions/eye severe irritation:

The material causes chemical burns. May cause permanent injury if eyes were not

immediately bathed.

Respiratory sensitization: Not sensitizing.

Skin sensitization: Not sensitizing.

Mutagenicity of germ cells: Available data are negative.

Negative in vitro/in vivo.

Carcinogenicity: No data available to prove a carcinogenicity.

Toxicity for breeding: No supplier provides sufficient data, insufficient data in literature









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Toxicity special for target organs (STOT) – single

Irritating to the respiratory system.

exposure:

Toxicity special for target organs (STOT) - repeated

No supplier provides sufficient data, insufficient data in literature.

exposure:

Danger in case of aspiration: Not classified.

Sodium Silicate:

b) Dermal Corrosion/Irritation:

Corrosion:

The solution of sodium silicate responding to the molar ratio > 2.6 - <= 3.2, is not classified as corrosive neither according to DSD nor according to CLP. Danger labelling about corrosion capacity acknowledged for molar ratio < 1,6.

CAS: 1344-09-8 : 53,5%, MR = 1,6: Corrosive, RABBIT, primary index of dermal irritation (PDII)

8,24,48, 72 h: IRREVERSIBLE

CAS: 1344-09-8 : 82%, MR = 2,4: Corrosive, RABBIT, primary index of dermal irritation (PDII)

4.6,24,48,72h: NOT TOTALLY REVERSIBLE.

Irritation:

- Irritation: SKIN- EYES - RESPIRATORY TRACT

Irritation factor, found in studies, has produced data responding in inverse proportion to the molar ratio, i.e. to molar ratio silica/soda responds a higher irritation factor and vice versa.

Such condition is also strictly dependent upon concentration: to minor concentrations corresponds a minor irritation and vice versa for increasing concentrations, molar ratio being equal. Cuthbert and Carr's studies show such a condition (1985).

To conclude, studies on rabbit have showed that, as already told, that effects of sodium silicate from irritating to corrosive depend upon the molar ratio and concentration.

CAS: 1344-09-8 : 35,4% MR = 3,4: Not irritating, RABBIT, primary index of dermal irritation (PDII) 0.4,24,48,72h: 1 species in 3 has showed a persistent reddening up to 72 hours and oedema only 48 hours after exposure.

CAS: 1344-09-8 : 38,25%, MR = 3,28: Non irritating, RABBIT, primary index of dermal irritation

(PDII): 0,33

CAS: 1344-09-8 : 39,86%, MR = 2,4: Irritating, RABBIT, primary index of dermal irritation (PDII): 3

Effescts persisting even after 5 days.

CAS: 1344-09-8 : 39,01%, MR= 2,8: Non irritating, RABBIT, primary index of dermal irritation

(PDII): 0

CAS: 1344-09-8 : 40,93%, MR = 2: Irritating, RABBIT, primary index of dermal irritation (PDII): 3

IRREVERSIBLE

CAS: 1344-09-8 : 34,9%; MR = 3,45: Non irritating – low irritation, 10 healthy volunteers, males

and females (OECD 404)

CAS: 1344-09-8 : 34,9%; MR = 3,45: Non irritating – low irritation, 10 healthy volunteers, males

and females (COLIPA)

c) Severe ocular injuries/severe ocular irritations

According with Enclosure VIII of REACH column 2, no relative study has been made in vivo, as substance shows to be from corrosive to irritating, depending upon its characteristics. However, at the same time, studies in vitro show the usual inverse association between the molar ratio and irritation, also observed for skin irritation.

CAS: 1344-09-8 MR = 3,3: Rabbit – slightly irritating: 0,5-0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4 hours after treatment CAS: 1344-09-8 MR = 3,0: Rabbit – slightly irritating: 1-0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4 hours after treatment

CAS: 1344-09-8 MR = 2.8: Rabbit – moderately irritating: 1-2 - 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4 hours after treatment

CAS: 1344-09-8 MR = 2,6: Rabbit – irritating: 1-3 - 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4 hours after treatment

CAS: 1344-09-8 MR = 2,4: Rabbit – much irritating: 1-4 - 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4 hours after treatment









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CAS: 1344-09-8 MR = 2,0: Rabbit – much irritating: 1- 4 - 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4 hours after treatment

d) Respiratory or skin sensitization

SKIN: sodium silicates do not appear to be sensitizing agents.

RESPIRATORY TRACT: available data are not enough for classification.

e) Mutagenicity of germinal cells

Available data in vitro on bacteria are negative. Sodium silicate molar ratio = 3.3 has not induced aberrant mutations of chromosomes in mammal cells in vitro, both in presence and in absence of metabolic activation. In vivo sodium silicates do not induce chromosomal aberration. Finally, it is not possible to attribute a genotoxic action to sodium silicate

IN VITRO : NEGATIVE IN VIVO : NEGATIVE

f) Carcinogenicity:

ORAL - INHALATION - DERMAL - OTHER WAYS

No data available to show a carcinogenic action of sodium silicate.

g) Toxicity for reproduction

EFFECTS ON FERTILITY: NOAEL value ascertained for relatives has been established in > 159 mg/kg bw/day. Concerning repeated toxicity dose in species rats and dogs, the microscopic and macroscopic exam of reproduction organs has not showed any relevant effect (Newberne & Wilson, 1970). NOAEL value for rats and dogs is > 2400 mg/kg bw/day.

No effect on reproduction organs in species male rat by subcutaneous and intratesticular injection of sodium silicate. Therefore, NOAEL value has been determined > 8 mg/kg bw.

NOAEL (rat) >159 mg/kg bw/d.

EFFECTS ON MATURATION: NOAEL (mouse) > 200 mg/kg bw/day.

-Other effects:

NEUROTOXICITY: No data available IMMUNOTOXICITY: No Data Available

- **h) Specific Toxicity for target organs (STOT) –** single exposure: Data unavailable for water solutions.
- i) Specific toxicity for target organs (STOT) repeated exposure: Data unavailable for solutions in water.
- **j) Danger in case of aspiration:** data non-pertinent for solutions in water.

11.1.2: FORMULATES: Being a substance, there is no other recommendation to remark

a) Acute Toxicity : NN b) Irritation : NN c) Corrosion capacity : NN d) Sensitization : NN e) Toxicity by repeated doses : NN f) Carcinogenicity : NN g) Mutagenicity : NN h) Reproductive toxicity : NN

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity: Utilizzare secondo le buone pratiche lavorative, evitando di disperdere il

prodotto nell'ambiente.

Dati relativi al SODIO SILICATO CAS 1344-09-8

a) Tossicità acquatica acuta:









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EC50: 1700 mg/l (48h) Daphnia magna

LC50: 1108 mg/l (96 h)

ALCOHOLS SEC. ETOXILATES C 11-15

	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Species</u>
Acute toxicity: fish	LC50		1/10 mg/L.	96 hrs.	PIMEPHALES
					PROMELAS
Acute toxicity: invertebrates	EC50		4,1 mg/L.	48 hrs.	DAPHNIA MAGNA
Acute toxicity: other aquatic organisms	EC50		>1000 mg/L.		BACTERIA

12.2 Persistency and degradability:

Silicates are substances NOT subject to biodegradability.

ALCOHOLS SEC. ETOXILATES C 11-15

Biodegradation in water

Method Value Lifetime Value determination OECD 301F: test of manometric respirometry

65% 28 days. Experimental value

Conclusion:

Promptly biodegradable in water.

12.3. Potential of bio-

accumulation:

Not relevant.

12.4. Mobility in soil: ALCOHO

ALCOHOLS SEC. ETOXILATES C 11-15

Slightly volatile. Water soluble.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB evaluation:

This formulate does not match the screening parameters for persistency and

bioaccumulation, therefore it is not considered neither PBT nor vPvB.

12.6. Other adverse

effects:

ALCOHOLS SEC. ETOXILATES C 11-15 Marine pollutant (surface waters).

SECTION 13: CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT WASTE DISPOSAL

13.1. Waste disposal methods:

Waste disposal according to national and regional rules; we recommend neutralization before waste.

Waste disposal of contaminated packaging according to national or regional rules, we recommend washing with water before waste.

Transfer the product to an authorized incinerator with energy recovery. Remove the product according to the local rules in force. Agreement from environmental authorities is required, before forwarding the product to plants for water treatment.

14. CONVEYANCE INFORMATION

Road haulage/railway transport ADR/RID:	
14.1. ONU Nr.:	NOT subject
14.2. ONU shipment name:	NOT subject









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14.3. Danger class relating to transport:	NOT subject
14.4. Packing group:	NOT subject
14.5. Danger for the environment	NOT subject
14.6. Special precautions for users:	NOT subject
14.7. Transport of bulk transport according to enclosure Nr. II MARPOL 73/78 and IBC code	NOT subject
Other information	NOT subject

SECTION 15: REGULATION INFORMATION

15.1. Rules and legislation about health, safety and environment specific for substance or formulate:

- D.Lgs. 9/4/2008 Nr. 81:
- D.M. Lavoro 26/02/2004 (Professional limits of exposure)
- Regulation (CE) Nr. 1907/2006 (REACH)
- Regulation (CE) Nr. 1272/2008 (CLP)
- Regulation (CE) Nr. 790/2009 (ATP 1 CLP) and (UE) Nr. 758/2013
- Regulation (UE) Nr. 453/2010 (Enclosure II)
- Regulation (UE) Nr. 286/2011 (ATP 2 CLP)
- Regulation (UE) Nr. 618/2012 (ATP 3 CLP)
- Regulation (UE) Nr. 487/2013 (ATP 4 CLP)
- Regulation (UE) Nr. 944/2013 (ATP 5 CLP)

Including any possible regulations reference quoted in the Directives here above.

Substances contained into the formulate undergoing restriction or authorization (REACH):

None

15.2. Evaluation of chemical safety: None

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Abbreviations et acronyms:

HISTORY OF MSDS:

Useful Dates **Modifications** Date of issue : 05.02.2014 Rev. 0.0 According to: 453/2010 CE See directive for modifications Date of previous revision : 29.10.2015 Rev. 1.2 According to: 830/2015 CE See directive for modifications Date of current revision : 05.05.2016 Rev. 1.2 According to: 830/2015 CE See directive for modifications

Modifications compared to the previous version:

Modifications made according to requirements by the rules in force.

ADR: European agreement about international road transport of dangerous goods.

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (a Division of American Chemical Society).

CLP: Classification, Labelling, Packaging.

DNEL: Derived No Effect Level.

EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.

GHS: Global Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

IATA: International Air Transport Association.

IATA-DGR: Dangerous Goods Regulation of "International Air Transport Association"

(IATA).









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ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization.

ICAO-TI: Technical Instructions by " International Civil Aviation Organization"

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code. INCI: International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients.

KSt: Strickler coefficient,

LC50: Lethal Concentration for 50% of test population.

LD50: Lethal Dose for 50% of test population.

Long Term Exposure. LTF:

PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration.

RID: Règlement concernant les transports internationaux ferroviaire des

marchandises dangereux.

STE: Short Term Exposure. Short Term Exposure Limit. STFL: STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity.

Threshold Limit Value. TLV:

TWATLV: Threshold Limit Value Time Weighted Average for 8 hours. (ACGIH Standard).

Danger class for water -(Wassergefährdungsklasse) (Germany). WGK:

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DATA SOURCES:

- Directives: CE 648/2004 - CE 1907/2006 - CE 1272/2008 - CE 453/2010

- ADR agreement and complementary rules about dangerous goods.
- Safety data sheets by our suppliers of substances and products.
- European chemical substances information system
- http://modellisds.iss.it/
- TLV and BEIs ACGIH Ed.2015

H319: Causes severe ocular injury

Method of evaluation to determine formulate classification (CE 1272/2008):

Method : Calculation

COMPLETE LIST OF DANGER MARKS AND SAFETY WARNINGS:

H Phrases P Phrases H302: Harmful if swallowed P234: Keep only in original container. H314: causes severe skin burns and severe ocular P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

injuries P261: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

H315: Causes skin irritation P264: Wash thoroughly after handling. H318: May cause severe eye injury

P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P301 + P330 + P331: IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do

NOT induce vomiting.

P303 + P361 + P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower P390: Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

P405: Store locked up

P406: Store in corrosive resistant/... container with a resistant

inner linen.

P501: Dispose of contents/container in collection points for dangerous or special waste.









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The information contained is based upon our knowledge at the date mentioned here above. It is only referred to the product and is not a warranty of particular qualities. The user must ensure about fitness and completeness of this information regarding to its specific use. This MSDS cancels and replaces any previous edition.





