

Limescale and grease remover

Revision n. 05
Revision date: 16/07/2018

Safety data sheet

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name **Limescale and grease remover**

Product code [DES111] 484000008800 - [DES211] 484000008818 - [DES311] 484000008848 - [DES619] 484000008936
 [DES620] 484000008937 - [DES616] 484000008819 - [DES617] 484000008820 - [DES618] 484000008850
 [DES131] 484000008801 - [DES121] 484000008806 - [DES123] 484000008810 - [DES124] 484000008812
 [DES125] 484000008813 - [DES128] 484000008849 - [DES127] 484000008811 - [DES126] 484000008814

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

Intended use Limescale and grease remover for all washing machines & dishwashers

Uses advised against Uses other than as recommended above

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name DOCHEM s.r.l.

Full address Strada della Costiera

District and Country 27020 DORNO (PV)
ITALY

Tel: +39 0382 812511

Fax: +39 0382 848570

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet sds@flashpoint srl.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent safety information call the Anti-Poison Center of your country. Check the emergency list on page 13.

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:

Eye irritation, category 2 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

2.2. Label elements.

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

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words: **Warning**

Hazard statements:

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statements:

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P280	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice / attention.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

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

5% or over but less than 15%	Non-ionic surfactants
Less than 5%	Anionic surfactants

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).
CITRIC ACID		
CAS. 77-92-9	32 ≤ x < 35	Eye Irrit. 2 H319
CE. 201-069-1		
INDEX. -		
Reg. no. 01-2119457026-42-xxxx		
SULPHAMIC ACID		
CAS. 5329-14-6	7 ≤ x < 9	Eye Irrit. 2 H319, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Aquatic Chronic 3 H412
EC. 226-218-8		
INDEX. 016-026-00-0		
Reg. no. 01-2119488633-28-xxxx		

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 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash immediately with plenty of water. If irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. In the event of breathing difficulties, get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person, unless authorised by a doctor.

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.

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

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

In case of accident or unwellness, seek medical advice immediately (show directions for use or safety data sheet if possible).

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures.

5.1. Extinguishing media.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

The extinguishing equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and water spray.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Jets of water

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture.

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Do not breathe combustion products. The product is combustible and, when the powder is released into the air in sufficient concentrations and in the presence of a source of ignition, it can create explosive mixtures with air. Fires may start or get worse by leakage of the solid product from the container, when it reaches high temperatures or through contact with sources of ignition.

5.3. Advice for firefighters.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

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.

For non-emergency personnel

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.

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. Do not breathe /mist/vapour. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

Non-emergency personnel must follow the appropriate internal procedures in case of accidental release.

For emergency responders

Block the leakage if there is no hazard. Evacuate unprotected and untrained personnel from hazard area. Wear suitable protective equipment. (see Section 8 of this Safety data sheet)

Follow the appropriate internal procedures in case of accidental release.

Keep fumes and vapours under control. Isolate hazard area and deny entry. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site.

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.

Before handling the product, consult all the other sections of this material safety data sheet. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove any contaminated clothes and personal protective equipment before entering places in which people eat.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

7.3. Specific end use(s).

Limescale and grease remover for all washing machines & dishwashers.

Its special formula effectively reduces limescale deposits on the heating element and key components, such as drum, pipes and pump. It cleans grease and detergent build up even on hard-to-reach and invisible parts of the appliances preventing bad odours from developing. It is recommended to use one sachet every month to get the most out of your washing machine and dishwasher: clean appliance give cleaner results.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

8.1. Control parameters.

CITRIC ACID		
Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC.		
Normal value in fresh water	0,44	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,044	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	3,46	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	34,6	mg/kg/d
Normal value of STP microorganisms	1000	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	33,1	mg/kg/d

SULPHAMIC ACID		
Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC.		
Normal value in fresh water	1,8	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,18	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	8,36	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,84	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,48	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	20	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	5	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL								
Route of exposure	Effects on consumers.				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral.			VND	5 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation.			VND	17,4 mg/m ³			VND	70,5 mg/m ³
Skin.			VND	5 mg/kg bw/d			VND	10 mg/kg bw/d

Legend:

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified.

8.2. Exposure controls.

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.

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).

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 II 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 airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

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	Powder
Colour	White
Odour	Odorless
Odour threshold.	Not available.
pH :	2,6 ± 5 (Solution 1.5 grams of product in 150 g of Water)
Melting point / freezing point.	Not available.
Initial boiling point.	Not applicable on the basis of the physical state
Boiling range.	Not applicable on the basis of the physical state
Flash point.	Not applicable on the basis of the physical state
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable on the basis of the physical state
Flammability of solids and gases	Non flammable because it contains no flammable substances.
Lower flammability limit.	Non flammable because it contains no flammable substances.
Upper flammability limit.	Non flammable because it contains no flammable substances.
Lower explosive limit.	Non explosive because it contains no explosive substance
Upper explosive limit.	Non explosive because it contains no explosive substance
Vapour pressure.	Not applicable on the basis of the physical state
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 on the basis of the physical state
Explosive properties	Non explosive because it contains no flammable substances.
Oxidising properties	Not available.

9.2. Other information.

Information not available.

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.

10.1. Reactivity.

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

SULPHAMIC ACID: decomposes at 209°C and releases sulfur dioxide, sulfur trioxide and ammonia gas.

10.2. Chemical stability.

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.

The powders are potentially explosive when mixed with air.

SULPHAMIC ACID: risk of explosion on contact with chlorine. Reacts dangerously with metal nitrites and nitrates.

10.4. Conditions to avoid.

Avoid environmental dust build-up. Exposure to heat and humidity.

10.5. Incompatible materials.

CITRIC ACID: Sodium nitrite, potassium nitrite, alkali metals and strong oxidizing agents.

SULPHAMIC ACID: chlorine, nitric acid, sodium nitrites and nitrates, potassium.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.

Oxides of carbon, sulphur oxides and nitric oxides. Sulfur dioxide, sulfur trioxide and ammonia gas.

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: stinging eyes. Symptoms may include: rubescence, edema, pain and lachrymation. Ingestion may cause health problems, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

CITRIC ACID

Part of the circulating (mainly metabolic but also ingested) citric acid is excreted in urine, with 24-hour urine reference values between 1.5 and 3.68 mmol, corresponding to 0.29– 0.71 g citric acid excreted per person per day.

SULPHAMIC ACID

The substance can be absorbed through the respiratory and gastrointestinal tract

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

CITRIC ACID

Severe eye damage was described in a patient who was splashed in the eye with a saturated solution of citric acid. Mouth ulcers may be provoked by citric acid and inhalation of citric acid aerosols may induce coughing and bronchoconstriction. (Bibliographical references: SIAM 11, 26/01/2001 - OCDE SIDS).

ACUTE TOXICITY

LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture: Not classified

LD50 (Oral) of the mixture: Not classified

LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture: Not classified

CITRIC ACID

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 401

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: mouse (Füllinsdorf Albino (SPF) Male/Female)

Exposure: oral

Results LD50: 5400 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (inhalation): no data available

Method: OECD 402

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley Male/Female)

Exposure: dermal

Results LD50: > 2000 mg/kg

SULPHAMIC ACID

Bibliographical references: Range finding toxicity data: List VII (American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal, 1969, Sep-Oct; 30(5):470-6 (1969))

Reliability (Klimisch score): 2

Species: rat (Wistar Female)

Exposure: oral

Results LD50: 2140 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (Inhalation): no data available

Method: OECD 402

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley Male/Female)

Exposure: dermal

Results LD50: > 2000 mg/kg

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CITRIC ACID

Method: OECD 404

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rabbit (New Zealand White)

Results: not irritant

SULPHAMIC ACID

The substance is classified as skin irritant Cat. 2 (Harmonized classification, CLP, Annex VI)

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

CITRIC ACID

Method: OECD 405

Bibliographical references: SIAM 11, 26/01/2001 - OECD SIDS

Species: rabbit

Results: causes serious eye irritation

SULPHAMIC ACID
Method: OECD 405
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: rabbit (Himalayan)
Results: classified as eye irritant Cat. 2 (Harmonized classification, CLP, Annex VI)

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Respiratory sensitization
CITRIC ACID
No data available

Respiratory sensitization
SULPHAMIC ACID
No data available

Skin sensitization
CITRIC ACID
No data available

Skin sensitization
SULPHAMIC ACID
No data available

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CITRIC ACID

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 471
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
In vitro test
Species: RA 1535, TA 100, TA 98, TA 1537, TA92 and TA 94
Results: negative

Method: equivalent or similar to EU B.22
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: rat (Sprague-Dawley Male/Female)
Exposure: oral
Results: negative

SULPHAMIC ACID

Method: OECD 476
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
In vitro test
Species: chinese hamster (ovary)
Results: negative with metabolic activation - negative without metabolic activation

Method: OECD 474
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: mouse (NMRI Male/Female)
Exposure: oral
Results: negative

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CITRIC ACID

In a study with only 20 male rats receiving up to 5% citric acid in the feed (approx. 2 g/kg/d) for 2 years no evidence of carcinogenicity was reported.
(Bibliographical references: SIAM 11, 26/01/2001 - OECD SIDS)

SULPHAMIC ACID

No data available

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility

CITRIC ACID
No data available

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility

SULPHAMIC ACID
Method: equivalent or similar to EPA OPP 83-4
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: rat (Crj: CD(SD) Female)
Exposure: oral
Results NOAEL (P0): > 50 mg/kg bw/d
Results NOAEL (F1): 500 mg/kg bw/d
Results NOAEL (F2a): 500 mg/kg bw/d
Results NOAEL (F2b): 500 mg/kg bw/d
Available studies show that the substance has no effects on lactation

Adverse effects on development of the offspring
CITRIC ACID
Method: study report (1973)
Reliability (Klimisch score): 2
Species: mouse (albino CD 1)
Exposure: oral
Results: negative
Results NOAEL (teratogenicity): > 272 mg/kg bw/d

Adverse effects on development of the offspring
SULPHAMIC ACID
Method: OECD 414
Reliability (Klimisch score): 1
Species: rat (CD; CrI:CD (SD))
Exposure: oral
Results NOAEL (maternal): 200 mg/kg bw/d
Results NOAEL (embriotoxicity): 200 mg/kg bw/d
Available studies show that the substance has no effects on development

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CITRIC ACID

Coughing is reported for guinea pigs exposed for 30 minutes to atmospheric citric acid concentrations of 81 mg/m³ (aerosolised 6% solution). Coughing was also reduced in guinea pigs exposed to 75 mg citric acid/ml as an aerosol for 3 minutes. (Bibliographical references: SIAM 11, 26/01/2001 - OECD SIDS)

Groups of 10 male and 10 female rats were given 2 g to 16 g/kg/d orally by gavage during 5 days. A NOEL of 4000 mg/kg/d and an LD50 of 5600 mg/kg/d were determined. (Bibliographical references: SIAM 11, 26/01/2001 - OECD SIDS)

SULPHAMIC ACID

Based on the available data, the substance does not show any specific target organ toxicity effect for single exposure and is not classified under the related CLP hazard class

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CITRIC ACID

A 2-year chronic oral study in rats being given 5% or 3% citric acid in feed (approx. 2 resp. 1.2 g/kg/d) found slightly decreased growth in the higher dosage group but no tissue abnormalities in the major organs. From the lower dosage a NOAEL of 1200 mg/kg/d results. Similarly, NOAELs of 1500 mg/kg/d (rabbit) and of 1400 mg/kg/d (dog) have been determined. (Bibliographical references: SIAM 11, 26/01/2001 - OECD SIDS)

SULPHAMIC ACID

Based on the available data, the substance does not show any specific target organ toxicity effect for repeated exposure and is not classified under the related CLP hazard class

Method: equivalent or similar to OECD 408

Reliability (Klimisch score): 1

Species: rat (Wistar Male/Female)

Exposure: oral

Results NOAEL (male/female): 1000 mg/kg bw/d

Results NOAEL (male): 929 mg/kg bw/d

Results NOAEL (female): 1004 mg/kg bw/d

Repeated exposure (inhalation): no data available

Repeated exposure (dermal): no data available

DANGER EN CAS D'ASPIRATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CITRIC ACID

There are no data available for hazards in case of aspiration.

SULPHAMIC ACID

There are no data available for hazards in case of aspiration.

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.

CITRIC ACID

CL50 - for Fish.	440 mg/l/96h <i>Leucociscus idus melanotus</i> (OECD TG 203)
EC50 - for Crustacea.	1535 mg/l/48h (24h) <i>Daphnia magna</i> (Z. Wasser Abwasser Forsch. 15(1): 1-6.).
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants.	425 mg/l/8 d <i>Scenedesmus quadricauda</i> (public. Bringmann G and Kuhn R 1980)

SULPHAMIC ACID

CL50 - for Fish.	70,3 mg/l/96h <i>Pimephales promelas</i> (Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 203)
EC50 - for Crustacea.	71,6 mg/l/48h <i>Daphnia magna</i> (OECD Guideline 202)
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants.	33,8 mg/l/72h <i>Desmodesmus subspicatus</i> (OECD Guideline 201)
Chronic NOEC for Fish.	> 60 mg/l/32d <i>Danio rerio</i> (OECD Guideline 210)
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea.	19 mg/l/21d <i>Daphnia magna</i> (OECD Guideline 211)
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants.	18 mg/l/72h <i>Desmodesmus subspicatus</i> (OECD Guideline 201)

12.2. Persistence and degradability.

CITRIC ACID : Rapidly degradable, 97% in 28 days. Method OECD 301 B

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.

CITRIC ACID

Partition coefficient: octanol/water. -1,72 a 20°C (Verschueren: Handbook of Environmental Data of Organic Chemicals, 3)
BCF. 3,2 L/kg (calculated: SRC BCFBAF v3.20)

12.4. Mobility in soil.

Information not available.

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.

14.1. UN number.

Non applicable.

14.2. UN proper shipping name.

Non applicable.

14.3. Transport hazard class(es).

Non applicable.

14.4. Packing group.

Non applicable.

14.5. Environmental hazards..

Non applicable.

14.6. Special precautions for user.

Non applicable.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code.

Information non pertinente.

SECTION 15. Regulatory information..

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

Seveso category. - Directive 2012/18/CE :

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 authorisation (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.

Regulation (EC) No. 648/2004

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

The surfactant(s) contained in this preparation complies (comply) with the biodegradability criteria as laid down in Regulation (EC) No. 648/2004 on detergents. Data to support this assertion are held at the disposal of the competent authorities of the Member States and will be made available to them, at their direct request or at the request of a detergent manufacturer.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment.

A chemical safety assessment has been performed for the following contained substances

- CITRIC ACID

SECTION 16. Other information.

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

Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

LÉGENDE :

- 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

1. Regulation (EU) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
 2. Regulation (EU) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
 3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
 5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
 - Handling Chemical Safety
 - INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
 - Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
 - N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
 - ECHA website

Classification according to Regulation (EC) Nr. 1272/2008	Classification procedure
Eye irritation, category 2 H319	Calculation method

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.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified: 08 / 11 / 12 / 16

Détartrant et dégraissant



FICHE D'INGRÉDIENTS

COMPOSANT IUPAC	CAS	%
Sulfate de sodium anhydre	n° CAS: 7757-82-6	> 10%
Acide citrique	n° CAS: 77-92-9	> 10%
Acide sulfamique	n° CAS: 5329-14-6	1% ÷ 10%
Acides gras, en C16-18 et C18 insaturés, sels de sodium	n° CAS: 68424-26-0	1% ÷ 10%
Alcools, C16-18, éthoxylés (≥ 20 EO)	n° CAS: 68439-49-6	1% ÷ 10%
Siloxanes et silicones, DI-ME	n° CAS: 63148-62-9	1% ÷ 10%
Produit de la réaction de l'acide benzènesulfonique, dérivés sec-alkyl-4 en C10-13, de l'acide benzènesulfonique, 4-méthyl et de l'hydroxyde de sodium	n° EC: 932-051-8	0,1% ÷ 1%

Emergency telephone numbers

For urgent safety information call the Anti-Poison Center of your country:

	COUNTRY	CUSTOMER SERVICE NR.	ANTI-POISON CENTER NR.
	AUSTRIA	(0043) 050 6700 200	(0043) 01 406 43 43
	BELGIUM	0032 (0)2 263 33 33	(0032) 070 245 245
	CZECK REP.	(00420) 840 111 313	(00420) 224 91 54 02
	DENEMARK	(0045) 44880280	(0045) 82121212
	FINLAND	(09) 61336 235	(09) 471977
	FRANCE	(0033) 0892 700 150	(0033) 01 40 05 48 48
	GERMAN	(0049) 0711 93533655	(0049) 0761 19240
	GREECE	(0030) 2109946400	(0030) 2107793777
	HOLLAND	0031 (0)76 530 6400	(0031) 030 274 8888
	HUNGARY	(0036) 06 40 109 109	(0036) 80 20 11 99
	IRELAND	(00353) 0844 815 8989	(00353) 1 8092566
	ITALY	(0039) 199 580 480	(0039) 02 66101029
	NORWAY	(0047) 22782500	(0047) 22 59 13 00
	POLAND	(0048) 801 900 666	<i>Warszawa: (0048) 22 619 66 54</i> <i>Gdańsk: (0048) 58 682 04 04</i> <i>Poznań: (0048) 61 847 69 46</i> <i>Kraków: (0048) 12 411 99 99</i>
	PORTUGAL	(00351) 707 203 204	(00351) 808 250143
	ROMANIAN	(0040) 0372 117 745	
	RUSSIA	007 (495)745 57 31	
	SLOVAKIA	(00421) 0850 003 007	(00421) 2 54774166
	SPAIN	(0034) 902 203 204	(0034) 915 620 420
	SWEDEN	(0046) 0771 751570	(0046) 08 331231
	SWISS	(0041) 0848 801 005	(0041) 145
	UK	(0044) 0844 815 8989	(0044) 0845 46 47 (0044) 020 7188 0600
	UCRAIN	(00380) 0 800 501 150	