FALO' PULISCIVETRO cod.81030001

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product code: FALO' PULISCIVETRO

Trades code: 81030001

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

glass cleaner for fireplaces and ovens

Sectors of use:

Private households (= general public = consumers)[SU21]

Product category:

Washing and Cleaning Products (including solvent based products)

Uses advised against

This product is not recommended for all those uses not specifically identified on the label.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

SARATOGA INT. SFORZA SPA

Via Edison 76

20090 ~Trezzano s/Naviglio (MI)

ITALY

Tel: +39 02.445731 Fax: +39 02.4452742

trading@saratogasforza.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

- CAV Ospedale Pediatrico "Bambino Gesù" Roma Tel. +39 06 68593726 (h24)
- CAV Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria Foggia Tel. +39 0881 732326 (h24)
- CAV Azienda Ospedaliera "A. Cardarelli" Napoli Tel. +39 081 7472870 (h24)
- CAV Policlinico "Umberto I" Roma Tel. +39 06 4450618 (h24)
- CAV Policlinico "A. Gemelli" Roma Tel. +39 06 3054343 (h24)
- CAV Azienda Ospedaliera "Careggi" U.O. Tossicologia Medica Firenze Tel. +39 055 7947819(h24)
- CAV Centro Nazionale di Informazione Tossicologica Pavia Tel. +39 0382 24444 (h24)
- CAV Ospedale "Niguarda Ca' Granda" Milano Tel. +39 02 66101029 (h24) CAV Azienda Ospedaliera "Papa Giovanni XXIII" Bergamo Tel. +39 800 883300

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

2.1.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Pictograms:

GHS07

Hazard Class and Category Code(s):

Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Irrit. 2

Hazard statement Code(s):

H315 - Causes skin irritation.

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.

If brought into contact with eyes, the product causes significant irritations which may last for more than 24 hours, if brought into contact with skin, it causes significant inflammation with erythema, scabs, or edema

2.2. Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Pictogram, Signal Word Code(s):

GHS07 - Warning



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Hazard statement Code(s):

H315 - Causes skin irritation.

H319 - Causes serious eve irritation.

Supplemental Hazard statement Code(s):

not applicable

Precautionary statements:

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

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

P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

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

P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P337+P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P501 - Dispose of contents/container at a disposal facility or an authorized collection point.

Contains (Reg. 648/2004):

< 5% non-ionic Surfactants.

2.3. Other hazards

Substance/mixture meets the criteria for PBT/vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII

Do not swallow and avoid contact with eyes.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Refer to paragraph 16 for full text of hazard statements

Substance	Concentration	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACh
2-Butoxyethanol	> 1 <= 5%	Acute Tox. 4, H302; Acute Tox. 4, H312; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Irrit. 2, H319; Acute Tox. 4, H332	603-014-00-0	111-76-2	203-905-0	01-2119475 108-36
potassium hydroxide	> 1 < 2%	Met. Corr. 1, H290; Acute Tox. 4, H302; Skin Corr. 1A, H314	019-002-00-8	1310-58-3	215-181-3	01-2119487 136-33

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation:

Air the area. Move immediately the contaminated patient from the area and keep him at rest in a well ventilated area. If you feel unwell seek medical advice.

Direct contact with the skin (of the pure product).:

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Immediately remove the contaminated clothes.

Immediately wash with abundant running water and eventually soap the areas of the body that have come to contact with the product, even if only suspicious.

Direct contact with the eyes (of the pure product).:

Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water, keeping eyelids open for at least 10 minutes, then protect your eyes with a dry sterile gauze. Seek medical advice immediately

Not use eyedrop or salves of some kind before the visit or the council of the oculist.

Ingestion:

Not hazardous. It's possible to give activated charcoal in water or liquid paraffin medicine

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

No data available.

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

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Advised means of extinction:

Spray water, CO2, foam, chemistries powders based on the materials involved in the fire.

Means of extinction to avoid:

Water jets. Use water jets only to cool the surfaces of the containers exposed to fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

No data available.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Use protections for the respiratory ways.

Emergency helmet and complete protecting clothes.

The vaporized water can be used in order to protect the persons engaged in the extinction

You may also use selfrespirator, especially when working in confined and poorly ventilated area and if you use halogenated extinguishers (Halon 1211 fluobrene, Solkan 123, NAF, etc...)

Keep containers cool with water spray

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel:

Wear mask, gloves and protecting clothes.

6.1.2 For emergency responders:

Wear mask, gloves and protective clothing.

Eliminate all free flames and the possible sources of ignition. Not smoke.

Provision of sufficient ventilation.

Evacuate the danger area and, in case, consult an expert.

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6.2. Environmental precautions

Contain the losses with ground or sand.

If the product is flow in a water-course, sewage or has contaminated the ground or the vegetation, inform the competent authorities.

get rid of residual by respecting the standards in force.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

6.3.1 For containment:

Collect fastly the product wearing mask and protecting clothes.

Collect the product for re-use, if possible, or for the elimination. Eventually absorb it with inert material.

Prevent that it penetrates in the sewer.

6.3.2 For cleaning up:

After the picking, wash with water the interested zone and materials.

6.3.3 Other information:

None in particular.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Refer to paragraphs 8 and 13 for more information

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact and inhalation of vapors

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

During the job do not eat and drink.

See also paragraph 8 below.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep in original container closed tightly. Do not store in open or unlabeled containers.

Keep containers upright and safe by avoiding the possibility of falls or collisions.

Store in a cool place, away from sources of heat and 'direct exposure of sunlight.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Private households (= general public = consumers):

Handle with care and store in a cool place and adequate in original packages.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Related to contained substances:

2-Butoxyethanol:

(ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (TLV) (2003) 20 ppm (97 mg/m3) TWA

potassium hydroxide:

Potassium hydroxide

TLV STEL 2 mg / m3 - 0.87 ppm (ceiling) (ACGIH 2010)

Note: irritant (high stretch respiration, eye and skin)

TLV / TWA (GLOB) - Value: 2 mg / m3

- Substance: 2-Butoxyethanol

DNEL

Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 98 (mg/m3)

Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 75 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 49 (mg/m3)

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Systemic effects Long term Consumers dermal = 38 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers oral = 3,2 (mg/kg bw/day)

PNEC

Sweet water = $8.8 \, (mg/l)$

sediment Sweet water = 34,6 (mg/kg/sediment)

Sea water = 0.88 (mg/I)

sediment Sea water = 3,46 (mg/kg/sediment)

intermittent emissions = 9,1 (mg/l)

STP = 463 (mg/l)

ground = 3,13 (mg/kg ground)

Air = 0.02 (mg/m3)

- Substance: potassium hydroxide

DNEL

Local effects Long term Workers inhalation = 1

Local effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 1 (mg/m3)

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:

Private households (= general public = consumers):

No specific control.

Individual protection measures:

(a) Eye / face protection

During the manipulation of the pure product use security glasses (EN 166).

- (b) Skin protection
- (i) Hand protection

During the manipulation of the pure product use resistant protecting gloves to chemical products (EN 374-1 / EN 374-2 / EN 374-3).

(ii) Other

During the manipulation of the pure product wear complete protection clothes of the skin.

(c) Respiratory protection

Not necessary for the normal use.

(d) Thermal hazards

No hazard to report

Environmental exposure controls:

Use according to good working practices to avoid pollution into the environment.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical and chemical properties	Value	Determination method	
Appearance	clear liquid		
Odour	light, characteristic ethereal		

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Physical and chemical properties	Value	Determination method
Odour threshold	not determined	
рН	11,4 al 100%	
Melting point/freezing point	5°	
Initial boiling point and boiling range	> 100°	
Flash point	not inflammable	
Evaporation rate	not determined	
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable	
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not applicable	
Vapour pressure	not determined	
Vapour density	not determined	
Relative density	1,015 Kg/dm³ a 20° C.	
Solubility	not determined	
Water solubility	soluble in all proportions	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not determined	
Auto-ignition temperature	not determined	
Decomposition temperature	not determined	
Viscosity	not determined	
Explosive properties	Not applicable	
Oxidising properties	not determined	

9.2. Other information

No data available.

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

No reactivity hazards

10.2. Chemical stability

No hazardous reaction when handled and stored according to provisions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

There are no hazardous reactions

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Nothing to report

10.5. Incompatible materials

It can generate inflammable gases to contact with elementary metals, nitrides, inorganic sulfide, strong reducing agents.

It can generate toxic gases to contact with inorganic solfide, strong reducing agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Does not decompose when used for intended uses.

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SECTION 11. Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

ATE(mix) oral = 10.797,0 mg/kg ATE(mix) dermal = 40.818,0 mg/kg ATE(mix) inhal = 1.875,0 mg/l/4 h

(a) acute toxicity: 2-Butoxyethanol: moderate toxicity after short inhalation. moderate toxicity after short-term contact with the skin. moderate toxicity after single ingestion. classification of the EU Inhalation of a highly saturated vapor-air mixture does not represent an acute risk.

Experimental / calculated data: LD50 rat (oral): 1,746 mg / kg LC50 rat (by inhalation): 2-20 mg / I 4 h (IRT) The European Union has classified the substance as 'harmful'. LD50 guinea pig (dermal):> 2,000 mg / kg (OECD - guideline 402) The European Union has classified the substance as 'harmful'.

Other relevant toxicity: Risk of cutaneous absorption.

potassium hydroxide: Acute oral toxicity, dermal and inhalation:

LD50 (oral / rat): 333 mg / kg conventional method (Bruce 1987); 388 mg / kg steps up and down (Bruce 1987); 365 mg / kg conventional method (Johnson 1975).

Acute Inhalation toxicity and skin: no reliable studies are available. According to the REACH Regulation, it does not usually need acute toxicity tests be conducted if the substance is classified as corrosive to the skin (column 2 adaptation, Annex VIII). The potassium hydroxide is a corrosive substance in concentrations of about 2% and higher.

- (b) skin corrosion/irritationThe product, if carried to contact with the skin, provokes remarkable inflammation with erythema, eschar or oedema.
- potassium hydroxide: Skin: the potassium hydroxide is a corrosive substance in concentrations of about 2% and higher.
- 2-Butoxyethanol: Irritation Assessment of irritating effects: Irritating to eye contact. Irritant in contact with skin. Experimental / calculated data: Skin corrosion / irritation rabbit skin: Irritant. (BASF test) The European Union has classified the substance with 'Irritating to skin'.

potassium hydroxide: Irritation / corrosion: Corrosive

(c) serious eye damage/irritation: If brought into contact with eyes, the product, causes significant irritations which may last for more than 24 hours.

potassium hydroxide: Eyes: the 1% potassium hydroxide is irritating to the eyes (5 minutes of exposure).

The 5% potassium hydroxide is extremely irritating and corrosive to the eyes (5 minutes of exposure).

- 2-Butoxyethanol: Serious eye damage / irritation rabbit: Irritant. (OECD Guideline 405)
- potassium hydroxide: Eve irritation / corrosion: Corrosive
- (d) respiratory or skin sensitization: 2-Butoxyethanol: Sensitisation Respiratory / skin sensitization Assessment: Tests on animals showed no sensitizing effect. Experimental data / calculated: Guinea Pig maximization test guinea pig: not sensitizing.
- potassium hydroxide: respiratory or skin sensitization: The existing data relating to animals and lack of human data do not support any classification.
- (e) germ cell mutagenicity: 2-Butoxyethanol: Germ cell mutagenicity mutagenicity Rating: In most of the experiments performed (bacteria / microorganisms / cell cultures) was not found mutagenic by the substance. Even from animal experiments proved such an effect.
- potassium hydroxide: Germ cell mutagenicity: The tests do not support any classification.
- (f) carcinogenicity: 2-Butoxyethanol: Carcinogenicity Assessment of carcinogenicity: Indications of possible carcinogenic effect in animal tests. Concrete evidence of a high carcinogenic risk on 'man has not yet been brought reproductive toxicity.
- potassium hydroxide: The lack of positive data in vitro and in vivo do not support any classification and additional tests on animals.
- (g) reproductive toxicity: 2-Butoxyethanol: toxicity Assessment of reproduction: The results of animal studies gave no indication of a fertility impairing effect.

Developmental toxicant. Assessment of teratogenicity: The substance did not cause malformations in animal experiments; However, it has been observed a teratogenic effect of considerable quantities, prove to be toxic to adult animals. After taking small amounts is not to be expected any teratogenic effect.

potassium hydroxide: the potassium hydroxide is not classified as it should not be available in the body under normal conditions of use. For this reason it can be said that the substance does not reach either the fetus or the reproductive

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organs of male and female in effective toxic concentrations.

(h) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) single exposure: 2-Butoxyethanol: specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Assessment of STOT single: Based on the information now available, it is not expected any specific target organ toxicity following single exposure.

potassium hydroxide: The only real effects of potassium hydroxide ingestion are gastrointestinal burns. The mechanism of injury is one of the liquefattive necrosis. Thrombosis of local blood vessels contributes to tissue damage. Transmural necrosis can occur with frightening speed and often through the esophagus involves adjacent structures of the mediastinum and peritoneum. And when it enters the stomach, there may be some neutralization of stomach acid, which can limit the damage to this organ. The perforation of the stomach can occur with caustic injury to adjacent organs including the colon, pancreas, liver and spleen. If sufficient quantities of the substance pass through the pylorus, there may be significant damage, including duodenal perforation. The substance constitutes a greater danger in solid granules, which tend to adhere to contact the mucous membranes without traveling further. The severity of the damage depends on the concentration.

(i) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) repeated exposure2-Butoxyethanol: repeated dose toxicity and specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) the toxicity after repeated administration Rating: After repeated administration does not specify the substance of any organ toxicity was observed.

potassium hydroxide: potassium hydroxide in aqueous solution is completely dissociated into K + and OH-. Because of the neutralization of OH-with gastric acid and the rapid and efficient mechanisms of regulation of blood pH, a alkalosis due to the OH- ions after an oral dose of the substance into irritating conditions it is prevented. Therefore, a possible systemic toxicity of the substance would be related to K + ions and studies with potassium salts in which the anion does not contribute significantly to the toxicity could also be used for the substance.

(j) aspiration hazard: 2-Butoxyethanol: Hazard does not apply suction.

potassium hydroxide: Aspiration Hazard: not applicable.

Related to contained substances:

2-Butoxyethanol:

Acute effects: The product is harmful if inhaled, absorbed through the skin and if swallowed. It may cause irritation of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, eyes.

Exposure symptoms may include: stinging and irritated eyes, mouth, nose and throat, coughing, difficulty breathing, dizziness, headache, nausea and vomiting. In more serious cases, inhalation of this product may cause inflammation and edema of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema. The product can cause irritation of the site of contact, usually accompanied by an increase in skin temperature, swelling and itchiness.

Ingestion of even small amounts can cause serious health problems (stomach pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea).

Acute effects: contact with eyes causes irritation; Symptoms may include: redness, swelling, pain and tearing. Inhalation of vapors can cause moderate irritation of the upper respiratory tract; contact with the skin can cause slight irritation.

Ingestion may cause health disorders, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and vomiting.

Acute effects: contact with skin may cause irritation, erythema, edema, dryness and chapped skin. Inhalation of vapors can cause moderate irritation of the upper respiratory tract. Ingestion may cause health disorders, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and vomiting.

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 1300

LD50 Dermal (rat or rabbit) (mg/kg body weight) = 2000

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 400

potassium hydroxide:

of entry: inhalation, ingestion, contact.

Acute oral toxicity, dermal and inhalation:

LD50 (oral / rat): 333 mg / kg conventional method (Bruce 1987); 388 mg / kg steps up and down (Bruce 1987); 365 mg / kg conventional method (Johnson 1975).

Acute Inhalation toxicity and skin: no reliable studies are available. According to the REACH Regulation, it does not usually need acute toxicity tests be conducted if the substance is classified as corrosive to the skin (column 2 adaptation, Annex VIII). The potassium hydroxide is a corrosive substance in concentrations of about 2% and higher. LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 333

SECTION 12. Ecological information

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12.1. Toxicity

Related to contained substances:

2-Butoxyethanol:

LC50 - Fish 1,474 mg / I Oncorhynchus mykiss

EC50 - crustaceans 1,550 mg / I Daphnia magna

EC50 - Algae / Plants Aquatic 1.840 mg / I Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata

Fish Chronic NOEC> 100 mg / I Brachydanio rerio (semi-static) of 21 days.

nominal concentration. Indication from published information.

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 1474

NOEC (mg/I) = 100

potassium hydroxide:

The high water solubility and low vapor pressure indicate that the potassium hydroxide is found mostly in aqueous environments. The substance is not adsorbed on surfaces and soil and does not accumulate in living substances. The potassium hydroxide is known to be a strong alkaline substance that dissociates completely in water to K + and OH- by varying the pH. However, the pH remains from the environmental point of view the question in proper range.

Use according to good working practices to avoid pollution into the environment.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Related to contained substances:

2-Butoxyethanol:

Assessment biodegradation and elimination (H2O): Readily biodegradable (according to OECD criteria). Elimination information: 90% of the ICT Thic (28 d) (OECD 301B; ISO 9439; 92/69 / EEC, C.4-C) (aerobic, activated sludge) Assessment of stability in water: Study scientifically not justified.

potassium hydroxide:

The potassium hydroxide is a strongly alkaline substance that dissociates completely in water to K + and OH-. The high water solubility and low vapor pressure indicate that the potassium hydroxide is found mostly in aqueous environments. The substance is not adsorbed on surfaces and does not accumulate in living substances. Emissions into the atmosphere of aerosols are quickly neutralized by atmospheric carbon dioxide and the salts are washed by rain. According to the REACH Regulation they have not been conducted studies on the biodegradation being the inorganic substance.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Related to contained substances:

2-Butoxyethanol:

Assessment bioaccumulation potential:

One should not wait for a build up in organisms in significant amounts.

potassium hydroxide:

The potassium hydroxide is a strongly alkaline substance that dissociates completely in water to K + and OH-. Considering its high water solubility, the potassium hydroxide should not accumulate in organisms. Log Pow is not applicable for an inorganic compound that dissociates.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Related to contained substances:

2-Butoxvethanol:

Assessment transport between environmental compartments: The substance will not evaporate into the atmosphere from the water surface. It is not predictable absorption to the solid phase of the soil. Study scientifically not justified.

potassium hydroxide:

The substance is not absorbed on the soil surface. Atmospheric emissions of aerosols are

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quickly neutralized by atmospheric carbon dioxide and the salts are washed by rain.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Substance/mixture meets the criteria for PBT/vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII

12.6. Other adverse effects

No adverse effects

Regulation (EC) No 2006/907 - 2004/648

Information on biodegradability:

The (i) surfactant (s) contained (i) in this formulation is (are) compliant (i) with the biodegradability criteria established by Regulation (EC) no. 648/2004 relating to detergents. All supporting data shall be kept available to the competent authorities of the Member States and will be provided, on their explicit request or at the request of a manufacturer of the formulation, to the aforementioned authorities.

The contaminated packaging must be emptied optimally and then, after proper washing, can be used for re-use.

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Do not re-use the empty containers. Drain them in the respect of the norms in force. Eventual residual of product must be drained to authorized companies according to the norms in force

Recover if possible. Operate according local and national dispositions in force.

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number

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

14.2. UN proper shipping name

None

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

None

14.4. Packing group

None

14.5. Environmental hazards

None

14.6. Special precautions for user

No data available.

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

It is not intended to carry bulk

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Regulation (EC) n. 1907/2006 (REACH), Regulation (CE) n. 1272/2008 (CLP), Regulation (EC) n.790 / 2009. Legislative Decree 21 September 2005 n. 238 (Seveso Ter Directive).

The contaminated packaging must be emptied optimally and then, after proper washing, can be used for re-use. REGULATION (EU) No 1357/2014 - waste:

HP4 - Irritant — skin irritation and eye damage

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment was carried out by the supplier

SECTION 16. Other information

16.1. Other information

Description of the hazard statements exposed to point 3

H302 = Harmful if swallowed.

H312 = Harmful in contact with skin.

H315 = Causes skin irritation.

H319 = Causes serious eye irritation.

H332 = Harmful if inhaled.

H290 = May be corrosive to metals.

H314 = Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Classification based on data of all mixture components

The product must not be used for purposes other than those specified in section 1.

This sheet has been prepared in compliance with the following standards:

National provisions

- Legislative Decree 81/2008 (Consolidated Law on the protection of health and safety in the workplace) and subsequent amendments
- Directive 2009/161 / EU chemical risk assessment pursuant to Title IX European Community:
- ADR
- Regolam. 2018/675 / EU (amendment to Annex XVII of REACH substances subject to CMR restriction)
- Ministry of Environment SVHC Substances
- Regolam. 2016/863 / EU (amendment of Annexes VII and VIII of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006)
- Regolam. 2013/126 / EU (amendment to Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006)
- Directive 2012/18 / EU (Seveso Directive)
- Regolam. 2012/109 / EU (CMR substances)
- Regolam. 2012/125 / EU (registration, evaluation, authorization and restriction of REACH chemicals)

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- Regolam. 2011/286 / EU (EC regulation 1272/2008 classification, labeling, packaging of substances and mixtures)
- Regolam. 2010/453 / EC (modification of REACH regulation CE / 1907/2006)
- D.P.R. n.21 6/2/2009 (execution of provisions Regulation No. 648/2004)
- Regolam. 2009/790 / EC (amending regulation 2008/1272 / EC classification, labeling, packaging of substances and mixtures)
- Regolam. 2008/1272 / EC (classification, labeling, packaging of substances and mixtures)
- Legislative Decree 145 28/7/2008 (implementation of Directive 2006/121 / EC and EC Reg. 1907/2006)
- Directive 2006/1907 / CE (REACH Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals)
- Regolam. 2006/907 / EC (amending Regulation 2004/648 / EC European Parliament and Council on Detergents)
- Regolam. 2004/648 / EC (on detergents)

Legend:

CLP: Classification, Labeling and Packaging

EC50: Maximum Effective Concentration for 50% of Individuals

LC50: Lethal Concentration for 50% of Individuals

LD50: Lethal Dose for 50% of Individuals

NOEL: Maximum dose without effects

PNEC: Predictable concentration without effects

DNEL: Derived dose of no effect

DMEL: Derived dose of minimum effect

STEL: short-term exposure limit

TLV: limit value threshold

TWA: weighted average over time

PBT: persistent bioaccumulative and toxic substances vPvB: very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances

CSA: chemical safety assessment CSR: chemical safety report

ES: exposure scenarios DU: downstream users

16.1 Training information:

The manufacturer urges the customer who receives this card to examine it carefully to be informed of any risks and advises the dissemination of the information contained in the workers and how many others come into contact with the product. In the event that the product is delivered to others, it is recalled the obligation to provide a copy of this card in order to allow the propagation of the information contained therein.

16.2 Main bibliographic sources:

ECHA - European Chemical Agency

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

ECB - European Chemicals Bureau

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer

IPCS - International Program on Chemical Safety (Cards)

NIOSH - Registry of toxic effects of chemical substances (1983)

OSHA - European Agency for Safety and Health at Work

PHATOX - Pharmacological and Toxicological Data and Information Network

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The information contained in this safety data sheet is provided in order to protect health and safety in the workplace and is based on our current knowledge and current EU and national laws. Any chemical product can be used under safe conditions, if its physical and chemical properties are known and the appropriate safety measures and clothing are used. To assess the risk from exposure to chemical agents in a work environment, comply with the applicable laws. It is always the responsibility of the user to comply with the rules of hygiene, safety and environmental protection required by applicable laws. The manufacturer can not accept any complaints deriving from an improper use of the information indicated here or from an improper use in the application of the product. We advise our customers to carry out the corresponding tests before using the product on new fields not sufficiently tested or for uses other than those indicated in paragraph 1 of this sheet.

The information contained in this safety data sheet is intended as a description of the characteristics of the preparation for safety purposes and guarantees of the properties of the product itself are not to be considered.

*** This sheet supersedes any previous edition.