

SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/enterprise**1.1. Product identifier**

Product name : LIMEX

Product code: refer to sales department

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

medium alkaline detergent

Sectors of use:

Industrial Manufacturing[SU3], Manufacture of food products[SU4]

Product category:

Washing and Cleaning Products (including solvent based products)

Process categories:

Use in batch and other process (syn- thesis) where opportunity for exposure arises[PROC4], Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and discharging) at dedicated facilities[PROC8B], Application with rollers or brushes [PROC10], Treatment of articles by dipping and pouring [PROC13]

Not recommended uses

Do not use for purposes other than those listed

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

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SECTION 2. Hazards identification**2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture**

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

Pictograms:

GHS05

Hazard Class and Category Code(s):

Met. Corr. 1, Skin Corr. 1A, Eye Dam. 1

Hazard statement Code(s):

H290 - May be corrosive to metals.

H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H318 - Causes serious eye damage.

The product can be corrosive to metals

Corrosive product: causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

If brought into contact with eyes, the product causes serious damages to eyes, such as an opaque cornea or injury to iris.

2.1.2 Additional information:

For full text of Hazard- and EU Hazard-statements: see SECTION 16.

2.2. Label elements

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

Pictogram, Signal Word Code(s):



GHS05 - Danger

Hazard statement Code(s):

H290 - May be corrosive to metals.

H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Supplemental Hazard statement Code(s):

not applicable

Precautionary statements:

Prevention

P260 - Do not breathe vapours/spray.

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

Response

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 or shower.

P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

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

Contains:

Potassium hydroxide

Contains (Reg.EC 648/2004):

>= 5% < 15% phosphates, < 5% perfumes, non-ionic surfactants, anionic surfactants, EDTA and salts thereof

2.3. Other hazards

Based on the available data, no PBT or vPvB substances are present in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, annex XIII

Based on available data, there are no substances that interfere with the Endocrine System in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/2100

The use of this chemical agent implies the obligation of the "risk assessment" by the employer according to the provisions of Legislative Decree April 9, 2008 no. 81 and subsequent amendments. If the results of the risk assessment demonstrate that, in relation to the type, quantity, methods and frequency of exposure, there is only a low risk for the safety and irrelevant for the health of the workers and that the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of Legislative Decree April 9, 2008 no. 81 are sufficient to reduce the risk, the provisions of articles 225, 226, 229, 230 of the same Legislative Decree do not apply

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Irrilevant

3.2 Mixtures

Substance	Concentration[w/w]	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACH
Potassium hydroxide	$\geq 5 < 10\%$	Met. Corr. 1, H290; Acute Tox. 4, H302; Skin Corr. 1A, H314 Limits: Skin Corr. 1A, H314 %C ≥ 5 ; Skin Corr. 1B, H314 2 $\leq$ %C < 5 ; Skin Irrit. 2, H315 0,5 $\leq$ %C < 2 ; Eye Irrit. 2, H319 0,5 $\leq$ %C < 2 ; ATE oral = 333,000 mg/kg	019-002-00-8	1310-58-3	215-181-3	01-2119487 136-33-XXX X
Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate	$\geq 5 < 10\%$	Eye Irrit. 2, H319		7320-34-5	230-785-7	01-2119489 369-18-XXX X
2-(2-Ehoxyethoxy)ethanol substance for which there are Community workplace exposure limits	$\geq 5 < 10\%$			111-90-0	203-919-7	01-2119475 105-42-XXX X
Sodium etasulfate	$\geq 1 < 2,5\%$	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Dam. 1, H318 Limits: Eye Dam. 1, H318 %C ≥ 20 ; Eye Irrit. 2, H319 10 $\leq$ %C < 20 ;		126-92-1	204-812-8	01-2119971 586-23-XXX X
Tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate	$\geq 1 < 2,5\%$	Acute Tox. 4, H302; Eye Dam. 1, H318; Acute Tox. 4, H332; STOT RE 2, H373 ATE oral = 1.780,000 mg/kg ATE inhal = 1,500 mg/l/4 h (dust/mist)	607-428-00-2	64-02-8	200-573-9	01-2119486 762-27-XXX X
Sodium hydroxide substance for which there are Community workplace exposure limits	$< 0,1\%$	Met. Corr. 1, H290; Skin Corr. 1A, H314; Eye Dam. 1, H318 Limits: Skin Corr. 1A, H314 %C ≥ 5 ; Skin Corr. 1B, H314 2 $\leq$ %C < 5 ; Eye Irrit. 2, H319 0,5 $\leq$ %C < 2 ; Eye Dam. 1, H318 %C ≥ 2 ; Skin Irrit. 2, H315 %C $\geq 0,5$;	011-002-00-6	1310-73-2	215-185-5	01-2119457 892-27-XXX X

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation:

Ventilate 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 skin (of the pure product).:
Take off immediately contaminated clothing.
In case of contact with skin, wash immediately with water.
Immediately consult a physician.

Direct contact with 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.
Do not use eye drops or ointments of any kind before the examination or advice from an oculist.

Ingestion:
Rinse mouth immediately.
Absolutely do not induce vomiting or emesis. Seek medical advice immediately.

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

If ingested, it can cause chemical burns in the mouth and throat.
Skin contact may cause burns.
Contact with eyes may cause intense irritation, including redness and tearing.

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

If you feel unwell, contact a POISON CENTER or doctor immediately and show this MSDS if possible.
Symptomatic treatment

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suggested extinguishing media:
Water spray, CO₂, foam, dry chemical, depending on the materials involved in the fire.

Extinguishing media 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 protection for the breathing apparatus
Safety helmet and full protective clothing.
The water spray can be used to protect the people involved in the extinction.
You may also use self-contained breathing apparatus, especially when working in confined and poorly ventilated areas.
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:**

Leave the area surrounding the spill or release. Do not smoke
Wear mask, gloves and protective clothing.

6.1.2 For emergency responders:

Eliminate all unguarded flames and possible sources of ignition. No smoking.
Provide a sufficient ventilation.
Evacuate the danger area and, in case, consult an expert.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Contain spills with earth or sand.

If the product has entered a watercourse, sewers or has contaminated soil or vegetation, notify the authorities.
Dispose of the waste material in compliance with the regulations

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**6.3.1 Containment:**

Rapidly recover the product, wear a mask and protective clothing (for specifications refer to section 8.2. SDS)
Recover the product for reuse, if possible, or for removal. Possibly absorb it with inert material or suck it.
Prevent it from entering the sewer system.

6.3.2 Cleaning up:

After wiping up, wash with water the area and materials involved

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/clothing and eye/face protection.

Handle the product after consulting all other sections of this safety data sheet.

At work do not eat or 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 unlabelled containers.

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

Store in a cool and dry place, away from heat sources and direct exposure to sunlight.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Industrial Manufacturing:

Handle with care. Store in a well ventilated place and away from heat sources (7-30 ° C), in the original container, well

closed

Manufacture of food products:

Handle with care. Store in a well ventilated place and away from heat sources (7-30 ° C), in the original container, well closed

See the annex exposure scenario.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

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Related to contained substances:

Potassium hydroxide:

ACGIH - C: 2 mg/m³

Limit value – Eight hours

(ppm)/(mg/m³)

Austria: x/2 inhalable aerosol

Denmark: x/2

Hungary: x/2

Japan (JSOH): x/2(1)

Poland: x/0,5

Spain: x/2

Sweden: x/1

Switzerland: x/2 inhalable aerosol

Limit Value – Short Term

(ppm)/(mg/m³)

Australia: x/2(1)

Belgium: x/2(1)(2)

Canada - Ontario: x/2(1)

Canada – Québec: x/2(1)

Denmark: x/2

Finland: x/2(1)

France: x/2

Hungary: x/2

Ireland: x/2(1)

New Zealand: x/2(1)

People's Republic of China: x/2(1)

Poland: x/1

Singapore: x/2

South Korea: x/2(1)

Sweden: x/2(1)

USA – NIOSH: x/2(1)

United Kingdom: x/2

Remarks:

Australia: (1) Ceiling limit value

Belgium: (1) Additional indication "M" means that irritation occurs when the exposure exceeds the limit value or there is a risk of acute poisoning. The work process must be designed in such a way that the exposure never exceeds the limit value. For evaluation, the sampled period should be as short as possible. However, the sampled period shall be long enough to perform a reliable measurement. The measured result shall be related to the considered period.

Canada – Ontario: (1) Ceiling limit value

Canada – Québec: (1) Ceiling limit value

Finland: (1) Ceiling limit value
Ireland: (1) 15 minutes reference period
Japan (JSOH): (1) Occupational exposure limit ceiling: Reference value to the maximal exposure concentration of the substance during a working day
New Zealand: (1) Ceiling limit value
People's Republic of China: (1) Ceiling limit value
South Korea: (1) Ceiling limit value
Sweden: (1) Inhalable dust (2) Ceiling limit value
USA – NIOSH: (1) Ceiling limit value (15 min)

Argentina: CMP-C: 2 mg/m³
Czech Republic: PEL 1 mg/m³/ NPK-P 2 mg/m³
Italy: ACGIH C2 mg/m³ - Note: URT, eye, and skin irr
Estonia: THRESHOLD (average concentration of the chemical inhaled in the air during a working day or a working week) 2 mg/m³
Norway: ceiling value (a moment value that indicates the maximum concentration of a chemical in the breathing zone that should not be exceeded) 2 mg/m³
South Africa: Short Term OEL-CL mg/m³ 2

2-(2-Ehoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Limit value – Eight hours

(ppm)/(mg/m³)

Canada – Ontario: 30/165

Germany (AGS): 6(1)/35(1)

Germany (DFG): x/50(1)

Sweden: 15/80

Switzerland: x/50 inhalable aerosol

Limit value – Short term

(ppm)/mg/m³

Canada – Ontario: x/x

Germany (AGS): 12(1)(2)/70(1)(2)

Germany (DFG): x/100(1)(2)

Sweden: 30(1)/170(1)

Switzerland: x/100 inhalable aerosol

Remarks

Germany (AGS): (1) Inhalable aerosol and vapour (2) 15 minutes reference period

Germany (DFG): (1) Inhalable fraction and vapour (2) 15 minutes reference period

Sweden: (1) Short – term value, 15 minutes average value

Sodium hydroxide:

Limit value – Eight hours

(ppm)/(mg/m³)

Austria: x/2 inhalable aerosol

Belgium: x/2 (1)

Denmark: x/2

France: x/2

Hungary: x/2

Japan (JSOH): x/2(1)

Latvia: x/0,5

Poland: x/0,5

Romania: x/1

Spain: x/2

Sweden: x/1 (1)

Switzerland: x/2 inhalable aerosol (MAK)

USA – OSHA: x/2

Limit Value – Short Term

(ppm)/(mg/m³)

Australia: x/2(1)

Austria: x/4 inhalable aerosol

Canada - Ontario: x/2(1)

Canada – Québec: x/2(1)

Denmark: x/2

Finland: x/2(1)

Hungary: x/2

Ireland: x/2(1)

New Zealand: x/2(1)

People's Republic of China: x/2(1)

Poland: x/1

Romania: x/3(1)

Singapore: x/2

South Korea: x/2(1)

Sweden: x/2(1)(2)

Switzerland: x/2 inhalable aerosol (MAK)

USA – NIOSH: x/2(1)

United Kingdom: x/2

Remarks:

Australia: (1) Ceiling limit value

Canada – Ontario: (1) Ceiling limit value

Canada – Québec: (1) Ceiling limit value

Finland: (1) Ceiling limit value

Ireland: (1) 15 minutes reference period

Japan: (1) Occupational exposure limit ceiling: Reference value to the maximal exposure concentration of the substance during a working day

New Zealand: (1) Ceiling limit value

People's Republic of China: (1) Ceiling limit value

South Korea: (1) Ceiling limit value

Romania: (1) 15 minutes average value

Sweden: (1) Inhalable dust (2) Ceiling limit value

USA – NIOSH: (1) Ceiling limit value (15 min)

Argentina: CMP-C: 2 mg/m³

Czech Republic: PEL 1 mg/m³/ NPK-P 2 mg/m³

Italy: OEL: ACGIH -STEL: C 2.0 mg/m³; Tipo OEL: ACGIH - STEL: C2 mg/m³ - Note: URT, eye, and skin irr

Estonia: short-term exposure limit (maximum chemical substance average allowable concentration in inhaled air - 15 minutes) 2 mg/m³ (Ceiling limit" means a maximum permissible continuous concentration of 15 minutes in the air for rapidly acting substances)

Norway: ceiling value (a moment value that indicates the maximum concentration of a chemical in the breathing zone that should not be exceeded) 2 mg/m³

Lithuania: NRD 2 mg/m³

Slovakia: NPEL 2 mg/m³

South Africa: Short Term OEL-CL 2 mg/m³

- Substance: Potassium hydroxide

DNEL

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

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

- Substance: Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate

DNEL

Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 17,63 (mg/m³)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 10,87 (mg/m³)

Local effects Long term Workers inhalation = 2,79 (mg/m³)

PNEC

Sweet water = 0,05 (mg/l)

Sea water = 0,005 (mg/l)

STP = 50 (mg/l)

- Substance: 2-(2-Ehoxyethoxy)ethanol

DNEL

Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 37 (mg/m³)

Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 50 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 18,3 (mg/m³)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers dermal = 25 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers oral = 25 (mg/kg bw/day)

Local effects Long term Workers inhalation = 18 (mg/m³)Local effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 9 (mg/m³)

PNEC

Sweet water = 0,74 (mg/l)

sediment Sweet water = 2,74 (mg/kg/sediment)

Sea water = 0,074 (mg/l)

sediment Sea water = 0,274 (mg/kg/sediment)

STP = 500 (mg/l)

ground = 0,15 (mg/kg ground)

- Substance:

Sodium etasulfate

DNEL

Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 285 (mg/m³)

Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 4060 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 85 (mg/m³)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers dermal = 2440 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers oral = 24 (mg/kg bw/day)

PNEC

Sweet water = 0,1357 (mg/l)

sediment Sweet water = 1,5 (mg/kg/sediment)

Sea water = 0,15 (mg/l)

sediment Sea water = 0,15 (mg/kg/sediment)

STP = 1,35 (mg/l)

ground = 0,22 (mg/kg ground)

- Substance: Tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate

DNEL

Systemic effects Long term Consumers oral = 25 (mg/kg bw/day)

Local effects Long term Workers inhalation = 1,5 (mg/m³)Local effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 0,6 (mg/m³)Local effects Short term Workers inhalation = 3 (mg/m³)Local effects Short term Consumers inhalation = 1,2 (mg/m³)

PNEC

Sweet water = 2,2 (mg/l)

Sea water = 0,22 (mg/l)

STP = 43 (mg/l)

ground = 0,72 (mg/kg ground)

- Substance: Sodium hydroxide

DNEL

Systemic effects Short term Workers inhalation = 1 (mg/m³)Systemic effects Short term Consumers inhalation = 1 (mg/m³)

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

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:

Industrial Manufacturing:

No specific monitoring foreseen (act according to good practice and specific rules for the type of risk associated)

Manufacture of food products:

No specific monitoring foreseen (act according to good practice and specific rules for the type of risk associated)

8.2.2 Individual protection measures:

(a) Eye / face protection

Wear protective goggles (EN 166).

(b) Skin protection

(i) Hand protection

When handling the pure product use chemical resistant protective gloves (EN 374-1/EN374-2/EN374-3).

(ii) Other

During working operation wear protective clothing (generic workwear / antacid, safety shoes or other protective equipment) according to the instructions of the employer.

(c) Respiratory protection

Not needed for normal use.

In case of insufficient ventilation or emergency, use mask with generic type ABECK gas-vapour filters (EN405) unless otherwise provided by the employer and / or assessments of environmental investigations hygienistic.

None required if airborne concentrations are maintained below the exposure limit listed in Exposure Limit Information.

Use certified respiratory protection equipment meeting EU requirements (89/656/EEC, 245/2016 UE), or equivalent, when respiratory risks cannot be avoided or sufficiently limited by technical means of collective protection or by measures, methods or procedures of work organization

(d) Thermal hazards

No hazard to report

Environmental exposure controls:

Use according to good working practices and avoid to disperse the product 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
Physical state	Clear liquid	
Colour	yellow	

Physical and chemical properties	Value	Determination method
Odour	slight floral smell	
Odour threshold	not determined as it is considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Melting point/freezing point	not determined as it is considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	not determined as it is considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Flammability	not determined as it is considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Lower and upper explosion limit	not determined as it is considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Flash point	not determined as it is considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Auto-ignition temperature	not determined as it is considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Decomposition temperature	not determined as it is considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
pH	> 12,0 (20°C ; sol. 100 %) ; > 12,0 (20°C ; sol. 8%)	
Kinematic viscosity	not determined as it is considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Solubility	in water	
Water solubility	Miscible at the concentrations of use	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	not determined as it is considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Vapour pressure	not determined as it is considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Density and/or relative density	1,15 ± 0,05 (20°C)	
Relative vapour density	not determined as it is considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Particle characteristics	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	

9.2. Other information

9.2.1 Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Irrrelevant

9.2.2 Other safety characteristics

Irrrelevant

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Base

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions of use and storage

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Exothermic reaction with strong acids.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid prolonged contact with heat and direct light. The provisions of 10.3

10.5. Incompatible materials

It can generate flammable gases in contact with halogenated organic substances, elementary metals.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

It does not decompose when used for its intended uses.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information**11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008**

ATE(mix) oral = 3.351,2 mg/kg

(a) acute toxicity: Potassium hydroxide: Ingestion - LD50 rat (mg / kg / 24h bw): 333 - 388

Skin contact - LC50 rat / rabbit (mg / kg / 24h bw): nd

Inhalation - LD50 rat (mg / l / 4h): nd

Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate: Ingestion-rat LD50 (mg/kg/bw 24h): > 2000

Skin contact-LC50 rat/coniglio (mg/kg/bw 24h): n.a.

Inhalation-rat LD50 (mg/l/4h): n.a.

2-(2-Ehoxyethoxy)ethanol: Ingestion - LD50 rat (mg / kg / 24h bw): 6031

Skin contact - LC50 rat / rabbit (mg / kg / 24h bw): 9143

Inhalation - LD50 rat (mg / l / 8h): 0.02

Sodium etasulfate: Ingestion - LD50 rat (mg / kg / 24h bw): experimental / calculated data - 2.840 mg / kg (similar to OECD Guideline 401)

Skin contact - LC50 rat / rabbit (mg / kg / 24h bw): > 2.000 mg / kg (OECD - guideline 402). The indications are derived from substances / products of similar composition or structure. Inhalation - LD50 rat (mg / l / 4h): nd

Tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate: Ingestion - LD50 rat (mg / kg / 24h bw): 1 780 - 2 000

Skin contact - LC50 rat / rabbit (mg / kg / 24h bw): nd

Inhalation - LD50 rat (mg / l / 4h): > 1 - 5 (dust-fog)

Sodium hydroxide: Ingestion - LD50 rat (mg / kg / 24h bw): nd

Skin contact - LC50 rabbit (mg / kg / 24h bw): 1350

Inhalation - LD50 rat (mg / l / 4h): nd

(b) skin corrosion/irritation: Corrosive product: causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Potassium hydroxide: Corrosive

Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate: Non-corrosive

2-(2-Ehoxyethoxy)ethanol: Non-corrosive

Sodium etasulfate: Non-corrosive

Tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate: Not corrosive

Sodium hydroxide: Corrosive

Potassium hydroxide: Irritating

Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate: Non-irritating

2-(2-Ehoxyethoxy)ethanol: Non-irritating

Sodium etasulfate: Irritating

Tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate: Treatment of intact rabbit skin with an aqueous 80% Na4 EDTA preparation caused mild or absent irritation. These data show that it is not necessary to classify and label the substance for skin irritant properties based on EU or GHS regulations.

Sodium hydroxide: Irritating

(c) serious eye damage/irritation: Corrosive product: causes severe skin burns and eye damage. - If brought into contact with eyes, the product causes serious damages to eyes, such as an opaque cornea or injury to iris.

Potassium hydroxide: Corrosive

Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate: Non-corrosive

2-(2-Ehoxyethoxy)ethanol: Non-corrosive

Sodium etasulfate: Corrosive

Tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate: The opacity caused by the instillation of the undiluted substance in the eye of the rabbits is irreversible. These data demonstrate that it is necessary to classify and label the substance for irritant and corrosive properties according to EU or GHS regulations.

Sodium hydroxide: Corrosive

Potassium hydroxide: Irritating

Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate: Irritating

2-(2-Ehoxyethoxy)ethanol: Non-irritating

Sodium etasulfate: Irritating

Tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate: The opacity caused by the instillation of the undiluted substance in the eye of the rabbits is irreversible. These data demonstrate that it is necessary to classify and label the substance for irritant and corrosive properties according to EU or GHS regulations.

Sodium hydroxide: Irritating

(d) respiratory or skin sensitisation: Potassium hydroxide: Not sensitizing

Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate: Non-sensitizing

2-(2-Ehoxyethoxy)ethanol: Non-sensitizing

Sodium etasulfate: Non-sensitizing

Tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate: Not sensitizing

Sodium hydroxide: Not sensitizing

(e) germ cell mutagenicity: Potassium hydroxide: Not mutagenic

Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate: Non-mutagenic

2-(2-Ehoxyethoxy)ethanol: Non-mutagenic

Sodium etasulfate: Non-mutagenic

Tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate: As for Na4EDTA, no genotoxicity studies are available, therefore data from other sodium EDTA and free acid EDTA salts have been considered. (For the read-across justification, see also section 13). The Na EDTA salts were negative in numerous ames tests. The Na salts of EDTA were negative in numerous tests on mouse lymphoma. Numerous other tests were performed in vitro and in general the EDTA was not genotoxic in vitro. In vivo, somatic cells in mice (bone marrow cells) showed negative results compared to micronuclei endpoints, aneuploidy and sibling chromatid exchanges. In germ cells, negative results have been obtained for the

induction of structural chromosomal aberrations in spermatogonia, for the induction of aneuploidy in primary and secondary spermatocytes and also for the induction of dominant lethals. A positive result was obtained in a micronucleus test

Sodium hydroxide: NaOH did not induce mutagenicity in in vitro and in vivo studies (EU RAR, 2007; section 4.1.2.7, page 73).

(f) carcinogenicity: Potassium hydroxide: Not available

Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate: Non-carcinogenic

2-(2-Ethoxyethoxy)ethanol: Non-carcinogenic

Sodium etasulfate: Non-carcinogenic

Tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate: There are no epidemiological studies available to evaluate the carcinogenic potential of Na₄EDTA. No carcinogenicity studies of Na₄EDTA are available. Therefore, carcinogenicity studies with Na₃EDTA were used for evaluation. A biological assay of Na₃EDTA for possible carcinogenicity was conducted by administering test material in the diet to Fischer rats 344 and B6C3F1 mice. The studies did not report specific data on renal toxicity in either species even though histology was performed. Although a variety of tumors occurred between the test and control animals of both species, no tumor was related to treatment. Summing up the negative results of the carcinogenicity study and of the SHE cell transformation tests, as well as the general non-mutagenicity after oral doses, it can be concluded that there are no concerns about a carcinogenic potential of EDTA.

Sodium hydroxide: Systemic carcinogenicity is not expected to occur as NaOH is not expected to be systemically available in the body under normal conditions of handling and use. Finally, adequate studies are not available to assess the risk on local carcinogenic effects.

(g) eproductivetoxicity: Potassium hydroxide: Not available

Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate: Non-toxic for reproduction

2-(2-Ethoxyethoxy)ethanol: Non-toxic for reproduction

Sodium etasulfate: Non-toxic for reproduction

Tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate: Numerous in vitro tests are available on the teratogenic effects of EDTA or Na salts of EDTA. However, they gave inconsistent results and were generally not well reported. Therefore they were not considered for risk assessment. There are 2 cases of pregnant women treated with CaNa₂EDTA due to lead intoxication. However, as these treatments were performed late in pregnancy, these data were not considered for risk assessment. Endpoint conclusion: no observed adverse effects (negative)

Sodium hydroxide: NaOH is not expected to be systemically available in the body under normal conditions of handling and use and for this reason it can be said that the substance will neither reach the fetus nor reach the male and female reproductive organs (EU RAR Sodium Hydroxide (2007), section 4.1.2.8, page 73). It can be concluded that a specific study is not required to determine reproductive toxicity.

(h) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) single exposure: Potassium hydroxide: Not available

Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate: Not available

2-(2-Ethoxyethoxy)ethanol: Non-toxic

Sodium etasulfate: Not available

Tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate: Non-toxic

Sodium hydroxide: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol, by ingestion and by contact with the skin causing corrosion

(i) specific target organ toxicity (STOT) repeated exposure: Potassium hydroxide: Not available

Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate: Not available

2-(2-Ethoxyethoxy)ethanol: Non-toxic

Sodium etasulfate: Evaluation of toxicity following repeated administration: the product has not been tested. The indications are derived from substances / products of similar composition or structure. In tests on animals a certain adaptability has been observed following repeated exposure. The absorption of the substance by mouth in high concentrations can damage the organs.

Tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate: Based on the results obtained in the toxicity studies and taking into account the provisions established in the CLP Regulation, a classification as STOT RE Cat 2 (H373)

NOAEL oral (rat): 500 mg / kg bw / day

NOAEL oral (mouse) is justified : 938 mg / kg bw / day

NOAEC inhalation (rat): 3 - 15 mg / m³ air

LOAEC inhalation (rat): 15 - 30 mg / m³ air

Sodium hydroxide: The introductory sections of Annexes VII-X indicate a specific adaptation to standard information requirements as in vivo testing should be avoided with corrosive substances at concentration / dose levels causing corrosivity. However, NaOH is not expected to be systemically available in the body under normal conditions of handling and use and therefore no systemic effects of NaOH are expected after repeated exposure (EU RAR sodium hydroxide (2007); section 4.1.3.1.4, page 76).

(j) aspiration hazard: Potassium hydroxide: Not available
Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate: Not available
2-(2-Ehoxyethoxy)ethanol: Non-toxic
Sodium etasulfate: Not available
Tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate: Not classified
Sodium hydroxide: Not available

=====

Related to contained substances:

Potassium hydroxide:

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 333

Tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate:

LD50 (rat) Oral (mg/kg body weight) = 1780

CL50 Inhalation (rat) vapour/dust/mist/fume (mg/l/4h) or gas (ppmV/4h) = 1,5

11.2. Information on other hazards

No data available.

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on available data, there are no substances that interfere with the Endocrine System in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/2100

SECTION 12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

=====

Related to contained substances:

Potassium hydroxide:

Acute toxicity - fish LC50 (mg / l / 96h): 50 - 165

Acute toxicity - crustaceans EC50 (mg / l / 48h): nd

Acute algae toxicity ErC50 (mg / l / 72-96h): nd

Chronic toxicity - NOEC fish (mg / l): nd

Chronic toxicity - crustaceans NOEC (mg / l): nd

Chronic toxicity algae NOEC (mg / l): nd

Potassium hydroxide is a strongly alkaline substance that dissociates completely in water to K + and OH- (OIDD SIDS potassium hydroxide, 2002). Therefore, the possible effective effect would result from the pH effect. However, the pH will remain between the expected environmental ranges

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 80 Acute toxicity M-factor = 1

Chronic toxicity M-factor = 1

Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate:

Acute toxicity - fish LC50 (mg/l/96h): >100

Acute toxicity - crustaceans EC50 (mg/l/48h): >100

Acute toxicity algae ErC50 (mg/l/72-96h): na

Chronic toxicity - fish NOEC (mg/l): na

Chronic toxicity - crustaceans NOEC (mg/l): na

Chronic algae NOEC (mg/l): na

Acute toxicity - microorganisms EC50 (mg/l/3h): 1000

Acute toxicity M-factor = 1

2-(2-Ehoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Acute toxicity - LC50 fish (mg / l / 96h): 6010
Acute toxicity - crustaceans EC50 (mg / l / 48h): 1982
Acute toxicity algae ErC50 (mg / l / 16h): > 5000
Acute toxicity M-factor = 1

Sodium etasulfate:

Acute toxicity-fish LC50 (mg/l/83d): > 100
Acute toxicity-crustacea EC50 (mg/l/48 h): > 100
Acute algae toxicity ErC50 (mg/l/72-69): > 100
Chronic toxicity-fish NOEC (mg/l): > 1
Chronic toxicity-crustaceans NOEC (mg/l): > 1
Acute toxicity M-factor = 1
Chronic toxicity M-factor = 1

Tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate:

Acute toxicity - fish LC50 (mg / l / 96h): 41 - 1 592 (frequent value > 100)
Acute toxicity - fish LC100 (mg / l / 96h) 75 - 1 846
Acute toxicity - crustaceans EC50 (mg / l / 48h): 140
Acute toxicity - crustaceans EC50 (mg / l / 24h): 610 - 625 (frequent value > 500)
Acute toxicity - crustaceans EC0 (mg / l / 48h): 100
Acute toxicity - crustaceans EC0 (mg / l / 24h): 310
Acute toxicity - crustaceans E100 (mg / l / 48h): 180
Acute algae toxicity ErC50 (mg / l / 72h): 2.77 - 1 000 (frequent data > 100)
Acute algae toxicity EC10 (µg / l / 72h): 700 - 307 630
Acute algae toxicity EC90 (mg / l / 72h): 100
Chronic toxicity - NOEC fish (mg / l 35 g) 25.7
Chronic toxicity - crustaceans NOEC (mg / l 21g): 25
Chronic toxicity - crustaceans LOEC (mg / l 21g): 50
Chronic toxicity - NOEC algae (µg / l 72h): 390 - 100 000
Chronic toxicity - LOEC algae (µg / l 21g): 780 - 1 000 000

Microorganism toxicity - EC10 (30 min) 500 mg / L

Terrestrial macroorganism toxicity except anthropod EC50 (14 g) 156.46 mg / kg soil
C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 100 Acute toxicity M-factor = 1
NOEC (mg/l) = 25 Chronic toxicity M-factor = 1

Sodium hydroxide:

Acute toxicity - fish LC50 (mg / l / 96h): 45
Acute toxicity - crustaceans EC50 (mg / l / 48h): 40
Acute toxicity to algae ErC50 (mg / l / 72-96h): n.d
Chronic toxicity - fish NOEC (mg / l): n.d
Chronic toxicity - crustaceans NOEC (mg / l): n.d
Chronic toxicity to algae NOEC (mg / l): n.d

Available data indicate that NaOH concentrations of approximately 20 to 40 mg / L may be acutely toxic to fish and invertebrates (single species test). There is a lack of data on the increase in pH due to the addition of these quantities of NaOH in the test waters used. In waters with relatively low buffering capacity, NaOH concentrations of 20-40 mg / L may lead to an increase in pH with one or more pH units (EU RAR, 2007; section 3.2.1.1.3, page 30).

The OECD SIDS (2002) assigned a low reliability code ("invalid" or "not assignable") to all available tests, since in general the tests were not conducted according to current guidelines (EU RAR, 2007 ; section 3.2. 1.1.4, page 30). Furthermore, in many test reports there were no data on pH, buffer capacity and / or composition of the test medium, although this is essential information for NaOH toxicity testing. This is the most important reason why most of the tests were considered "invalid". Despite this lack of valid data, it is not necessary to perform further aquatic toxicity tests with

NaOH, as all available tests have resulted in a rather small range of toxicity values (acute toxicity test: 20 to 450 mg / L; test chronic toxicity: $\geq$ 25 mg / L) and there are sufficient data on the pH ranges tolerated by the main taxonomic groups.

Furthermore, a generic PNEC cannot be derived from the single species toxicity data for NaOH, as the pH of natural waters and the buffering capacity of natural waters show considerable differences and aquatic organisms / ecosystems are adapted to these specific natural conditions, with resulting in different pH optima and tolerated pH ranges (EU RAR, 2007; section 3.2.1.1.4, page 30). According to the OECD SIDS (2002), a lot of information is available on the relationship between pH and ecosystem structure, and natural changes in the pH of aquatic ecosystems have also been quantified and widely reported in ecological publications and manuals.

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 45 Acute toxicity M-factor = 1

Chronic toxicity M-factor = 1

Use according to good working practices and avoid to disperse the product into the environment.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

=====

Related to contained substances:

Potassium hydroxide:

Potassium hydroxide is not classified for the environmental compartment based on its dissociation in the environment, lack of bioaccumulation and lack of adsorption of particles or surfaces.

Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate:

Not biodegradable

2-(2-Ehoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Easily biodegradable in water

Sodium etasulfate:

Readily biodegradable

Tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate:

The EDTA (acid form) and its salts are not readily biodegradable according to the OECD criteria. It has been shown that under special conditions (slightly alkaline adaptation or pH, a realistic condition of water below the environmental surface, the biodegradability of EDTA is considerably. Therefore it can be concluded that EDTA is ultimately biodegradable under such environmental conditions.

Sodium hydroxide:

according to REACH regulation, it is not necessary to conduct the study if the substance is inorganic (Annex VII, adaptation column 2).

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

=====

Related to contained substances:

Potassium hydroxide:

Potassium hydroxide is a strong alkaline substance that completely dissociates in water to K^+ and OH^- . Considering its high solubility in water, potassium hydroxide is not expected to be bioconcentric in organisms. Log Pow is not applicable for an inorganic compound that dissociates.

Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate:

na

2-(2-Ehoxyethoxy)ethanol:

Little bioaccumulative

Sodium etasulfate:

Not bioaccumulative

Tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate:

Not bioaccumulative

Sodium hydroxide:

According to REACH, it is not necessary to conduct the study if the substance has a low bioaccumulation potential (Annex IX, adaptation column 2). Considering its high water solubility, NaOH should not bioconcentrate in organisms. Log Pow is not applicable for an inorganic compound that dissociates (EU RAR 2007, section 3.1.1 page 19 and section 3.1.3.4, page 26). Furthermore, sodium is an element present in nature prevalent in the environment and to which organisms are regularly exposed, for which they have a certain ability to regulate the concentration of the organism.

12.4. Mobility in soil

=====

Related to contained substances:

Potassium hydroxide:

According to the REACH regulation, it is not necessary to conduct the study if, based on the properties of the physical, the substance can be expected to have a low adsorption potential (Annex VIII, adaptation of column 2). Potassium hydroxide is very soluble in water and completely dissociates into K⁺ and OH⁻. If emitted in surface waters, the absorption of particles and sediments will be negligible

Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate:

na

2-(2-Ehoxyethoxy)ethanol:

High mobility potential

Sodium etasulfate:

Possible absorption into the soil solid phase

Tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate:

Due to the ionic structure, no adsorption on the organic fraction of the soil or sediments is expected for EDTA (acid form) and its salt. The test substance will not evaporate from the surface of the water in the atmosphere. The test substance will preferably be distributed in the compartment water.

Sodium hydroxide:

According to the REACH regulation, it is not necessary to conduct an adsorption / desorption study if, based on the physicochemical properties, the substance can be expected to have a low adsorption potential (Annex VIII, adaptation column 2).

Considering its high water solubility, NaOH should not bioconcentrate in organisms. The high water solubility and low vapor pressure indicate that NaOH will be found primarily in the aquatic environment.

The 73% aqueous NaOH solution at room temperature is a highly viscous gelatinous material and without additional dilution (precipitation), it is not expected to infiltrate the soil to any significant extent. The 50% aqueous NaOH solution is liquid and is expected to infiltrate the soil to a measurable extent. As a dilution of NaOH increases, increases its speed of movement through the ground. During movement through the ground, some ion exchange will occur.

Also, part of the hydroxide can remain in the aqueous phase and will move down through the soil in the direction of groundwater flow (EU RAR 2007, section 3.1.3, page 24).

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Based on the available data, no PBT or vPvB substances are present in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, annex XIII

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on available data, there are no substances that interfere with the Endocrine System in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/2100

12.7. Other adverse effects

No adverse effects

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

The (l) surfactant (s) content (s) in this preparation complies (comply) with (i) the biodegradability criteria as laid down in Regulation CE/648/2004 on detergents. All data are held at the disposal of the competent authorities of Member States and will be provided, at their direct request or at the request of a detergent manufacturer, to those authorities.

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

Do not reuse empty containers. Dispose of them in accordance with the regulations in force. Any remaining product should be disposed of according to applicable regulations by addressing to authorized companies.

Recover if possible. Operate according to local or national regulations

SECTION 14. Transport information**14.1. UN number or ID number**

ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: 3266

If subject to the following characteristics is ADR exempt:

Combination packagings: per inner packaging 1 L per package 30 kg

Inner packaging placed in shrink-wrapped or stretch-wrapped trays: per inner packaging 1 L per package 20 kg

**14.2. UN proper shipping name**

ADR/RID/IMDG: LIQUIDO INORGANICO CORROSIVO, BASICO, N.A.S. (Idrossido di potassio in miscela)

ADR/RID/IMDG: CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (Potassium hydroxide in mixture)

ICAO-IATA: CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (Potassium hydroxide in mixture)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: Class : 8

ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: Label : 8

ADR: Tunnel restriction code : E

ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: Limited quantities : 1 L

IMDG - EmS : F-A, S-B

14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: II

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR/RID/ICAO-IATA: Product is not environmentally hazardous

IMDG: Marine polluting agent : No

14.6. Special precautions for user

The transport must be carried out by authorized vehicles for the transport of dangerous goods in accordance with the requirements of the applicable Edition of the agreement A.D.R. and national provisions. The transport must be carried out in the original packaging and in packages that are made from materials resistant to content and not likely to generate with this dangerous reactions. The process of loading and unloading of dangerous goods have received adequate training on the risks presented by prepared and on possible procedures to be taken in the event of emergency situations

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Transport in bulk is not foreseen

SECTION 15. Regulatory information**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

Restrictions relating to the product or the substances contained (Annex XVII EC Reg. 1907/2006): not applicable
Substances in Candidate list (art. 59 EC Reg. 1907/2006): the product does not contain SVHC in percentage = a 0.1 %.

Regulation (EC) 648/04: see point 2.2

Regulation (EU) 528/2012: see point 2.2

REGULATION (EU) No 1357/2014 - waste:
HP8 - Corrosive

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out for the following substances:

Potassium hydroxide

Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate

2-(2-Ethoxyethoxy)ethanol

Sodium ethasulphate

Tetrasodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate

SECTION 16. Other information**16.1. Other information**

Points modified compared to previous release: 3.2 Mixtures

Description of hazard statements set out in paragraph 3

H290 = May be corrosive to metals.

H302 = Harmful if swallowed.

H314 = Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H319 = Causes serious eye irritation.

H315 = Causes skin irritation.

H318 = Causes serious eye damage.

H332 = Harmful if inhaled.

H373 = May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure .

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]:

Classification according to Regulation (EC) Nr. 1272/2008: Calculation method

Main normative references:

Reg. (CE) n. 1907 del 18/12/06 REACH (Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of CHemicals) et seq.

Reg. (CE) 1272/2008 CLP (Classification Labelling and Packaging) et seq.

Directive 2012/18/EU (on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances) et seq.

Training required: This document must be submitted to the employer to determine the possible need for appropriate training for workers to ensure protection of human health and the environment.

n.a.: not applicable

n.d.: not available

ADR: Accord européen relative au transport International des marchandises dangereuses par route (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)

ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimati

BFC: BioconCentration Factor

BOD: Biochemical Oxygen Demand

CAS: Chemical Abstract Service number

CAP: Centre AntiPoison

CE/EC number EINECS (European Inventory of existing Commercial Substances) e ELINCS (European List of notified Chemical Substances)

CL50/LC50: Lethal Concentration 50

DL50/LD50: Lethal Dose 50

COD: Chemical Oxygen Demand

DNEL: Derived No Effect Level

EC50: half maximal Effective Concentration

ERC: Enviroment Release Classes

EU/UE: European Union

IATA: International Air Transport Association

ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods code

Kow: Octanol water partition coefficient

NOEC: No Observed Effect Concentration

OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit

PBT: Persistent Bioaccumulative and Toxic

PC: Product Categories

PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration

PROC: Process Categories

RID: Règlement concernant le transport International ferroviaire des marchandises dangereuses (Regulations concerning International rail transport of dangerous goods)

STOT: Target Organ Systemic Toxicity

STOT (RE): Repeated Exposure

STOT (SE): Single Exposure

STP: Sewage Treatment Plants

SU: Sector of Use

SVCH: Substance of Very High Concern

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

vPvB: Very Persistent Very Bioaccumulative

References and Sources:

- ECHA Registered Substances:

<https://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/registered-substances>

- SDS raw material supplier

- GESTIS International Limit Value: <http://limitvalue.ifa.dguv.de>

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*** this tab annuls and replaces any previous edition. (IIXX)

Changes to the previous edition: documental update

SUMI**Safe Use of Mixtures Information****AISE_SUMI_IS_4_2***Version 1.1, August 2018****Industrial uses; Automated task; Semi-automated task; Dedicated equipment***

This document is intended to communicate the conditions of safe use for the product and should always be read in combination with the product's Safety Data Sheet and labels.

General description of the process covered

The SUMI applies to industrial uses where products are used in closed process where opportunity for exposure arises. This Safe Use Information is based on the **AISE_SWED_IS_4_2**.

Operational Conditions

Maximum duration	480 minutes per day.
Range of application / Process conditions	Indoor Use.
	Process carried out at room temperature.
	In case of dilution, tap water at a maximum temperature of 45°C is used.
Air exchange rate	Provide a basic standard of general ventilation (1 to 3 air changes per hour). No LEV required.

Risk Management Measures

Measures related to personal protective equipment (PPE), hygiene and health evaluation	Wear suitable gloves. See section 8 of the SDS of this product for specifications. 
	Training of workers in relation to proper use and maintenance of PPEs must be ensured.
Environmental measures	Prevent that undiluted product reaches surface waters.
	If appropriate AISE SPERC 8a.1.a.v2 may apply: wide dispersive use resulting in release to municipal sewage treatment plant.

Additional good practice advice

Don't eat or drink. Don't smoke. Don't use in proximity of open flame.	
Wash hands after use. Avoid contact with damaged skin. Do not mix with other products.	
Spillage instructions	Dilute with fresh water and mop up.
Hygiene practices	Follow the product instructions as specified on the label or in the product information sheet and use good occupational hygiene practices as specified in Section 7 of the product SDS.

Additional information depending on product composition

The label and (when required) the Safety Data Sheet contain additional, product specific information crucial for working safely with mixtures. Please refer to the product label and SDS for information including, but not limited to: product hazard classification, potentially allergenic fragrances, notable ingredients and threshold limit values (when available).

Disclaimer

This is a document for communicating generic conditions of safe use of a product. It is the responsibility of the formulator to link this SUMI to the SDS of a specific product that he is selling.

If a SUMI (or associated SWED) code is mentioned in the SDS of a product, the formulator of that product declares that all substances in the mixture are present in such concentration, that the use of the product within the conditions of the SUMI is safe. When available, this safe use is ensured by evaluating the results of the chemical safety assessments as performed by the raw material suppliers. When no chemical safety assessment has been carried out by the supplier for an ingredient that contributes to the classification of the mixture, the formulator has performed a safety assessment himself.

Following Occupational Health legislation, the employer of workers that use products that are assessed as safe following SUMI conditions remains responsible for communicating relevant use information to employees. When developing workplace instructions for employees, SUMI Sheets should always be considered in combination with the SDS and the label of the product.

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SUMI**Safe Use of Mixtures Information****AISE_SUMI_IS_8b_1***Version 1.1, August 2018****Transfer and dilution of concentrated product by using dedicated dosing system***

This document is intended to communicate the conditions of safe use for the product and should always be read in combination with the product's Safety Data Sheet and labels.

General description of the process covered

This SUMI applies to industrial uses where products are transferred to or diluted in a dedicated dosing system. This Safe Use Information is based on the **AISE_SWED_IS_8b_1_L** and **AISE_SWED_IS_8b_1_S**

Operational Conditions

Maximum duration	60 minutes per day.
Range of application / Process conditions	Indoor Use.
	Process carried out at room temperature.
	In case of dilution, tap water at a maximum temperature of 45°C is used.
Air exchange rate	Provide a basic standard of general ventilation (1 to 3 air changes per hour). No LEV required.

Risk Management Measures

Measures related to personal protective equipment (PPE), hygiene and health evaluation	Wear suitable gloves. See section 8 of the SDS of this product for specifications. 
	Training of workers in relation to proper use and maintenance of PPEs must be ensured.
Environmental measures	Prevent that undiluted product reaches surface waters.
	If appropriate AISE SPERC 8a.1.a.v2 may apply: wide dispersive use resulting in release to municipal sewage treatment plant.

Additional good practice advice

Don't eat or drink. Don't smoke. Don't use in proximity of open flame.	
Wash hands after use. Avoid contact with damaged skin. Do not mix with other products.	
Spillage instructions	Dilute with fresh water and mop up.
Hygiene practices	Follow the product instructions as specified on the label or in the product information sheet and use good occupational hygiene practices as specified in Section 7 of the product SDS.

Additional information depending on product composition

The label and (when required) the Safety Data Sheet contain additional, product specific information crucial for working safely with mixtures. Please refer to the product label and SDS for information including, but not limited to: product hazard classification, potentially allergenic fragrances, notable ingredients and threshold limit values (when available).

Disclaimer

This is a document for communicating generic conditions of safe use of a product. It is the responsibility of the formulator to link this SUMI to the SDS of a specific product that he is selling.

If a SUMI (or associated SWED) code is mentioned in the SDS of a product, the formulator of that product declares that all substances in the mixture are present in such concentration, that the use of the product within the conditions of the SUMI is safe. When available, this safe use is ensured by evaluating the results of the chemical safety assessments as performed by the raw material suppliers. When no chemical safety assessment has been carried out by the supplier for an ingredient that contributes to the classification of the mixture, the formulator has performed a safety assessment himself.

Following Occupational Health legislation, the employer of workers that use products that are assessed as safe following SUMI conditions remains responsible for communicating relevant use information to employees. When developing workplace instructions for employees, SUMI Sheets should always be considered in combination with the SDS and the label of the product.

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SUMI**Safe Use of Mixtures Information****AISE_SUMI_IS_10_1_G***Version 1.1, August 2018****Brushing; Automated task***

This document is intended to communicate the conditions of safe use for the product and should always be read in combination with the product's Safety Data Sheet and labels.

General description of the process covered

This SUMI applies to industrial uses where the product is used in an automated brushing task. This Safe Use Information is based on the **AISE_SWED_IS_10_1**.

Operational Conditions

Maximum duration	480 minutes per day.
Range of application / Process conditions	Indoor Use.
	Process carried out at room temperature.
	In case of dilution, tap water at a maximum temperature of 45°C is used.
Air exchange rate	Provide a basic standard of general ventilation (1 to 3 air changes per hour). No LEV required.

Risk Management Measures

Measures related to personal protective equipment (PPE), hygiene and health evaluation	Wear suitable gloves and eye protection. See section 8 of the SDS of this product for specifications. 
	Training of workers in relation to proper use and maintenance of PPEs must be ensured.
Environmental measures	Prevent that undiluted product reaches surface waters.
	If appropriate AISE SPERC 8a.1.a.v2 may apply: wide dispersive use resulting in release to municipal sewage treatment plant.

Additional good practice advice

Don't eat or drink. Don't smoke. Don't use in proximity of open flame.	
Wash hands after use. Avoid contact with damaged skin. Do not mix with other products.	
Spillage instructions	Dilute with fresh water and mop up.
Hygiene practices	Follow the product instructions as specified on the label or in the product information sheet and use good occupational hygiene practices as specified in Section 7 of the product SDS.

Additional information depending on product composition

The label and (when required) the Safety Data Sheet contain additional, product specific information crucial for working safely with mixtures. Please refer to the product label and SDS for information including, but not limited to: product hazard classification, potentially allergenic fragrances, notable ingredients and threshold limit values (when available).

Disclaimer

This is a document for communicating generic conditions of safe use of a product. It is the responsibility of the formulator to link this SUMI to the SDS of a specific product that he is selling.

If a SUMI (or associated SWED) code is mentioned in the SDS of a product, the formulator of that product declares that all substances in the mixture are present in such concentration, that the use of the product within the conditions of the SUMI is safe. When available, this safe use is ensured by evaluating the results of the chemical safety assessments as performed by the raw material suppliers. When no chemical safety assessment has been carried out by the supplier for an ingredient that contributes to the classification of the mixture, the formulator has performed a safety assessment himself.

Following Occupational Health legislation, the employer of workers that use products that are assessed as safe following SUMI conditions remains responsible for communicating relevant use information to employees. When developing workplace instructions for employees, SUMI Sheets should always be considered in combination with the SDS and the label of the product.

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SUMI**Safe Use of Mixtures Information****AISE_SUMI_IS_13_3_G***Version 1.1, August 2018****Industrial uses; Treatment of articles by dipping or pouring***

This document is intended to communicate the conditions of safe use for the product and should always be read in combination with the product's Safety Data Sheet and labels.

General description of the process covered

This SUMI applies to industrial uses where articles are treated by dipping or pouring. This Safe Use Information is based on the **AISE_SWED_IS_13_3**.

Operational Conditions

Maximum duration	480 minutes per day.
Range of application / Process conditions	Indoor Use.
	Process carried out at room temperature.
	In case of dilution, tap water at a maximum temperature of 45°C is used.
Air exchange rate	Provide a basic standard of general ventilation (1 to 3 air changes per hour). No LEV required.

Risk Management Measures

Measures related to personal protective equipment (PPE), hygiene and health evaluation	Wear suitable gloves and eye protection. See section 8 of the SDS of this product for specifications.  
	Training of workers in relation to proper use and maintenance of PPEs must be ensured.
Environmental measures	Prevent that undiluted product reaches surface waters.
	If appropriate AISE SPERC 8a.1.a.v2 may apply: wide dispersive use resulting in release to municipal sewage treatment plant.

Additional good practice advice

Don't eat or drink. Don't smoke. Don't use in proximity of open flame.	
Wash hands after use. Avoid contact with damaged skin. Do not mix with other products.	
Spillage instructions	Dilute with fresh water and mop up.
Hygiene practices	Follow the product instructions as specified on the label or in the product information sheet and use good occupational hygiene practices as specified in Section 7 of the product SDS.

Additional information depending on product composition

The label and (when required) the Safety Data Sheet contain additional, product specific information crucial for working safely with mixtures. Please refer to the product label and SDS for information including, but not limited to: product hazard classification, potentially allergenic fragrances, notable ingredients and threshold limit values (when available).

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WORKING ISTRUCTION TABLE



This tab provides instructions for appropriate and safe use of products and proper management of emergency situations for cleaning staff/users.

Attached to MSDS rel#11 09/04/2025

Use description	Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and discharging) at dedicated facilities [PROC8b]; Treatment of articles by dipping and pouring [PROC13]; Application with rollers or brushes [PROC10]; Use in batch and other process (syn- thesis) where opportunity for exposure arises [PROC4]
Product name	LIMEX
Classification of the product (100%)	H290 - May be corrosive to metals. H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
Classification of the diluted product (maximum use concentration)	At maximux concentration of use (8%) the product is classified: H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
Handling of the product (100%)	Avoid contact and inhalation of vapors Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. At work do not eat or drink.
Handling of the diluted product	Avoid contact and inhalation of vapors Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. At work do not eat or drink.
DPI required concentrated product (racking, concentrated use, spillage...)	Chemical resistant protective gloves (EN 374-1/EN374-2/EN374-3), safety glasses (EN 166).
Diluted product	Chemical resistant protective gloves (EN 374-1/EN374-2/EN374-3), safety glasses (EN 166).

In case of emergency (accidents involving exposure to the product)	Immediately inform the customer. Immediately inform the employer. Contact Poisons Centres tel. number in 1.4 section of the MSDS
Accidental release large quantities measures: concentrated product	Wear mask, gloves, glasses and protective clothing (for specifications refer to section 8.2. SDS) Possibly absorb it with inert material or suck it. After wiping up, wash with water the area and materials involved
Diluted product	Wear gloves, glasses and protective clothing (for specifications refer to section 8.2. SDS). Wash with water the area and materials involved
Storage of the product	Keep in original container closed tightly. Do not store in open or unlabelled containers. Keep containers upright and safe by avoiding the possibility of falls or collisions. Store in a cool and dry place, away from heat sources and direct exposure to sunlight.
In case of accidents, emergency or fire	Immediately inform the customer. Follow company emergency instruction.