

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name : OLIFOAM
Product code: refer to sales department

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

Foaming Cleanser

Sectors of use:

Industrial Manufacturing[SU3], Manufacture of food products[SU4], Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)[SU22]

Product category:

Washing and Cleaning Products (including solvent based products)

Process categories:

Industrial spraying[PROC7], Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and discharging) at nondedicated facilities[PROC8A], Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and discharging) at dedicated facilities[PROC8B], Non industrial spraying[PROC11]

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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1.4. Emergency telephone number

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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. 1, 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.

2.2. 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/protective clothing/eye protection/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:

disodium metasilicate

Contains (Reg.EC 648/2004):

5% < 15% non-ionic surfactants, < 5% phosphates, EDTA and salts thereof

2.3. Other hazards

The substance / mixture does NOT contain substances PBT/vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII

Do not ingest. Keep out of reach of children.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Irrilevant

3.2 Mixtures

Refer to paragraph 16 for full text of hazard statements

Substance	Concentration[w/w]	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACH
2-Butoxyethanol	>= 20 < 30%	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-XXX X
Alkyl polyglucoside C8 - 10	>= 5 < 10%	Eye Dam. 1, H318		68515-73-1	500-220-1	01-2119488 530-36-XXX X
Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate	>= 1 < 5%	Eye Irrit. 2, H319		7320-34-5	230-785-7	01-2119489 369-18-XXX X
Disodium metasilicate	>= 1 < 5%	Met. Corr. 1, H290;	014-010-00-8	6834-92-0	229-912-9	01-211944

Substance	Concentration[w/w]	Classification	Index	CAS	EINECS	REACH
		Skin Corr. 1B, H314; Eye Dam. 1, H318; STOT SE 3, H335				9811-37-XX XX
Potassium hydroxide substance for which there are Community workplace exposure limits	>= 0,5 < 1%	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-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	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

In case of inhalation: remove the injured person from the danger area in a well ventilated place; if symptoms of malaise appear, seek medical assistance.

In case of skin contact: wash immediately with water and rinse. Change clothes if necessary. If irritation persists or tissue damage occurs, consult a doctor.

In case of contact with eyes: wash immediately and abundantly with running water, with eyelids open, for at least 10-15 minutes. SEEK MEDICAL EXAMINATION IMMEDIATELY.

In case of ingestion: do not give anything if the victim is unconscious and do not induce vomiting. Consult a physician immediately.

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

Ingestion can cause chemical burns in the mouth and throat. Contact with skin can cause burns. In contact with eyes it causes very strong irritation, including redness and tearing.

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

Symptomatic treatment

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing agents: CO₂, powder or water spray. Extinguish large fires with water spray or alcohol-resistant foam
Unsuitable extinguishing agents: direct water jet

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Carbon oxides from combustion

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:

Move away from the area surrounding the spill or release. Not smoking. Wear a mask, gloves and protective clothing.

6.1.2 For emergency responders:

Eliminate all open flames and possible sources of ignition. Not smoking. Provide adequate ventilation. Evacuate the danger area and, if necessary, 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

Precautions for safe handling: observe good industrial hygiene and adequate safety measures. Protective measures: Do not breathe vapors / aerosols. See section 8.

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 containers, 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 containers, well closed

Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen):

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

2-Butoxyethanol:

Limit Value – Eight hours
(ppm)/(mg/m³)

Australia: 20/96.9

Austria: 20/98

Belgium: 20/98

Canada – Ontario: 20/x

Canada – Québec: 20/97

Denmark: 20/98

European Union: 20/98

Finland: 20/98

France: 10/49

Germany(AGS): 10/49

Germany (DFG): 10(1)/49

Hungary: x/98

Ireland: 20/98

Italy: 20/98

Japan: 25

Latvia: 20/98

New Zealand: 25/121

Poland: x/98

Singapore: 25/121

South Korea: 20/97

Spain: 20/98
Sweden: 10/50
Switzerland: 10/49
The Netherlands: x/100
Turkey: 20/98
USA – NIOSH: 5/24
USA-OSHA: 50/240
United Kingdom: 25/123

Limit Value – Short term

(ppm)/(mg/m³)
Australia: 50/242
Austria: 40/200
Belgium: 50/246
Canada – Ontario: x/x
Canada – Québec: x/x
Denmark: 40/196
European Union: 50/246
Finland: 50(1)/250(1)
France: 50/246
Germany (AGS): 40(1)/196(1)
Germany (DFG): 20(2)/98
Hungary: x/246
Ireland: 50(1)/246(1)
Italy: 50/246
Japan: x/x
Latvia: 50(1)/246(1)
New Zealand: 25/121
Poland: x/200
Singapore: x/x
South Korea: x/x
Spain: 50/245
Sweden: 20(1)/100(1)
Switzerland: 20/98
The Netherlands: x/246
Turkey: 50(1)/246(1)
USA – NIOSH: x/x
USA-OSHA: x/x
United Kingdom: 50/246

Remarks

European Union Bold-type: Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values [2,3] and Limit Values for Occupational Exposure [4] ~ (for references see bibliography)
Finland (1) 15 minutes average value
France Bold type: Restrictive statutory limit values
Germany (AGS) (1) 15 minutes average value
Germany (DFG) (1) MAK value for the sum of the concentration of 2 – butoxyethanol and 2-butoxyethylacetate (2) 15 minutes average value
Ireland (1) 15 minutes reference period
Italy skin
Latvia (1) 15 minutes average value
Spain skin
Sweden (1) Short-term value, 15 minutes average value
Turkey (1) 15 minutes average value

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

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: 2-Butoxyethanol

DNEL

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

Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 125 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 59 (mg/m³)

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

Systemic effects Long term Consumers oral = 6,3 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Short term Workers inhalation = 1091 (mg/m³)

Systemic effects Short term Workers dermal = 89 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Short term Consumers inhalation = 426 (mg/m³)

Systemic effects Short term Consumers dermal = 89 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Short term Consumers oral = 26,7 (mg/kg bw/day)

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

Local effects Short term Workers inhalation = 246 (mg/m³)

Local effects Short term Consumers inhalation = 147 (mg/m³)

PNEC

Sweet water = 8,8 (mg/l)

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

Sea water = 0,88 (mg/l)

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

intermittent emissions = 9,1 (mg/l)

STP = 463 (mg/l)

ground = 2,33 (mg/kg ground)

- Substance: Alkyl polyglucoside C8 - 10

DNEL

Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 420 (mg/m³)

Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 595000 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 124 (mg/m³)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers dermal = 357000 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers oral = 35,7 (mg/kg bw/day)

PNEC

Sweet water = 0,176 (mg/l)

sediment Sweet water = 1516 (mg/kg/sediment)

Sea water = 0,0176 (mg/l)

sediment Sea water = 0,152 (mg/kg/sediment)

intermittent emissions = 0,27 (mg/l)

STP = 560 (mg/l)

- 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

PNEC

Sweet water = 0,05 (mg/l)

Sea water = 0,005 (mg/l)

intermittent emissions = 0,5 (mg/l)

STP = 50 (mg/l)

- Substance: Disodium metasilicate

DNEL

Systemic effects Long term Workers inhalation = 6,22 (mg/m³)

Systemic effects Long term Workers dermal = 1,49 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers inhalation = 1,55 (mg/m³)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers dermal = 0,74 (mg/kg bw/day)

Systemic effects Long term Consumers oral = 0,74 (mg/kg bw/day)

PNEC

Sweet water = 7,5 (mg/l)

Sea water = 1 (mg/l)

intermittent emissions = 7,5 (mg/l)

STP = 1000 (mg/l)

- Substance: Potassium hydroxide

DNEL

Local effects Long term Workers inhalation = 1

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

- 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)

Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen):

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

When handling the pure product, wear full protective clothing (generic workwear / antacid, safety shoes S3-EN ISO 20345) or other protective equipment, according to the instructions of the RSPP

(c) Respiratory protection

During manual operations in case of insufficient ventilation and / or by provisions of the RSPP and / or by evaluations of

environmental hygiene investigations, use mask with filters for Universal type ABECK (UNI EN 405)

(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
Appearance	Clear brown liquid	
Odour	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Odour threshold	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
pH	13.5 ± 0.5 (20 ° C); 12.0 ± 0.5 (20 ° C; sol. 6%)	
Melting point/freezing point	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Initial boiling point and boiling range	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Flash point	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	ASTM D92
Evaporation rate	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Flammability (solid, gas)	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Vapour pressure	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Vapour density	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Relative density	1.05 ± 0.05 (20°C)	
Solubility	in water	
Water solubility	miscible in all proportions	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Auto-ignition temperature	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Decomposition temperature	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Viscosity	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Explosive properties	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	
Oxidising properties	not determined as considered not relevant for the characterization of the product	

Physical and chemical properties	Value	Determination method
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9.2. Other information

No data available.

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Alkaline product

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

Avoid exposing the product to high temperatures.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Acid products

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

It does not decompose when used for its intended uses. In case of combustion, it can generate carbon and nitrogen oxides

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

ATE(mix) oral = 5.452,3 mg/kg

ATE(mix) dermal = 5.500,0 mg/kg

ATE(mix) inhal = 52,7 mg/l/4 h

(a) acute toxicity: 2-Butoxyethanol: Ingestion - LD50 guinea pig (mg / kg / 24h bw): 1300 (similar to OECD Guideline 401)

Skin contact - LC50 rat / rabbit (mg / kg / 24h bw): 1100

CL50 guinea pig (inhalation):> 400 ppm 7 h (comparable to OECD 403) No mortality was observed. Steam has been tested.

Alkyl polyglucoside C8 - 10: Practically non-toxic to individual skin contact and/or single ingestion

Oral rat LD50 value: > 2000 mg/kg

Dermal LC50 rat/rabbit value: > 2000

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.

Disodium metasilicate: Ingestion - LD50 rat (mg / kg / 24h bw): 994.7 - 1 530

Skin contact - LC50 rat / rabbit (mg / kg / 24h bw):> 5000

Inhalation - LD50 rat (mg / l / 4h) :> 2.06

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

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.

2-Butoxyethanol: Non-corrosive

Alkyl polyglucoside C8 - 10: Not corrosive

Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate: Non-corrosive

Disodium metasilicate: Corrosive

Potassium hydroxide: Corrosive

Sodium hydroxide: Corrosive

2-Butoxyethanol: Non-irritating

Alkyl polyglucoside C8 - 10: Not irritating

Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate: Non-irritating

Disodium metasilicate: Irritating

Potassium hydroxide: Irritating

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.

2-Butoxyethanol: Non-corrosive

Alkyl polyglucoside C8 - 10: Corrosive

Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate: Non-corrosive

Disodium metasilicate: The material causes chemical burns. It can cause permanent damage if the eye is not irrigated immediately

Potassium hydroxide: Corrosive

Sodium hydroxide: Corrosive

2-Butoxyethanol: Irritating

Alkyl polyglucoside C8 - 10: Irritating

Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate: Irritating

Disodium metasilicate: Irritating

Potassium hydroxide: Irritating

Sodium hydroxide: Irritating

(d) respiratory or skin sensitization: 2-Butoxyethanol: Non-sensitizing

Alkyl polyglucoside C8 - 10: Not sensitizing

Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate: Non-sensitizing

Disodium metasilicate: Non-sensitizing (LLNA)

Potassium hydroxide: Not sensitizing

Sodium hydroxide: Not sensitizing
(e) germ cell mutagenicity: 2-Butoxyethanol: Non-mutagenic
Alkyl polyglucoside C8 - 10: Not mutagenic
Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate: Non-mutagenic
Disodium metasilicate: Not mutagenic
Potassium hydroxide: Not mutagenic
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: 2-Butoxyethanol: Non-carcinogenic
Alkyl polyglucoside C8 - 10: Not carcinogenic
Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate: Non-carcinogenic
Disodium metasilicate: Not carcinogenic
Potassium hydroxide: Not available
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) reproductive toxicity: 2-Butoxyethanol: Non-toxic for reproduction
Alkyl polyglucoside C8 - 10: Non-toxic for reproduction
Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate: Non-toxic for reproduction
Disodium metasilicate: Effects on fertility: NOAEL (Rat)> 159 mg / kg bw / d. Developmental effects: NOAEL (Mouse)> 260 mg / kg bw / d.
Potassium hydroxide: Not available
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: 2-Butoxyethanol: Not available
Alkyl polyglucoside C8 - 10: Unavailable
Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate: Not available
Disodium metasilicate: Irritates respiratory systems
Potassium hydroxide: Not available
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: 2-Butoxyethanol: Not available
Alkyl polyglucoside C8 - 10: Unavailable
Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate: Not available
Disodium metasilicate: NOAEL oral (rat): 227 - 237 mg / kg bw / day oral
NOAEL oral (mouse): 260 - 284 mg / kg bw / day oral
LOAEL oral (mouse): 716 - 892 mg / kg bw / day
Potassium hydroxide: Not available
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: 2-Butoxyethanol: Not available
Alkyl polyglucoside C8 - 10: Unavailable
Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate: Not available
Disodium metasilicate: Not available
Potassium hydroxide: Not available
Sodium hydroxide: Not available

12.1. Toxicity

=====

Related to contained substances:

2-Butoxyethanol:

Acute toxicity - LC50 (mg / l / 96h): 1474

Acute toxicity - EC50 (mg / l / 48h) crustaceans: 1550

Acute algae toxicity ErC50 (mg / l / 72-96h): 911-1840

Chronic toxicity - NOEC Mg / l: > 100

Chronic toxicity - NOEC crustaceans mg / l: 100

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

Alkyl polyglucoside C8 - 10:

Fish

LC50 > 100 mg/l (DIN EN ISO 7346-2)

Aquatic invertebrates:

EC50 > 100 mg/l (OECD-guideline 202, part 1)

Aquatic plants:

EC50 > 10-100 mg/l (Directive 88/302/EEC, part C, p 89)

Microorganisms/effects on activated sludge:

Ce0 > 100 mg/l (OECD-guideline 209)

Ce0 > 100 mg/l (DIN 38412 part 8)

Chronic toxicity on fish:

NOEC > 1-10 mg/l (OECD Guideline 204)

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:

NOEC > 1-10 mg/l (OECD-guideline 202, part 2)

Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate:

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): n.a.

Disodium metasilicate:

Acute toxicity on fish LC50 (96 hours): 210 (Brachydanio rerio) - 2 320 (Gambusia affinis) Acute toxicity on invertebrates: EC50 (48 hours): 1700 mg / l (Daphnia magna)

Acute toxicity on Algae / Cyanobacteria: EC50 (72 h, biomass): 207 mg / L (Scenedesmus subspicatus), EC50 (72 hours, Growth inhibition): 345.4 mg / L

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

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

Chronic toxicity NOEC algae (mg / l): nd

Toxicity on microorganisms: EC50 (3 h) 100 mg / L - EC0 (30 min) 1 g / L

C(E)L50 (mg/l) = 1108

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

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: > or = 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

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

12.2. Persistence and degradability

=====

Related to contained substances:

2-Butoxyethanol:

Easily biodegradable 90% CO₂ formation of the theoretical value (28 d) (OECD 301B; ISO 9439; 92/69 / EEC, C.4-C) (aerobic, activated sludge)

Alkyl polyglucoside C8 - 10:

Evaluation of biodegradability and delete (H₂O):

Readily biodegradable (according to OECD criteria).

Disposal considerations:

(Annex III, part A) The surfactant (s) contained in this formulation is (are) subject (s) to the biodegradability criteria as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 on detergents. All the supporting data shall be kept available to the competent authorities of the Member States and will be provided to the authorities at their request or at the request of a manufacturer of the formula.

Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate:

Not biodegradable

Disodium metasilicate:

Not applicable

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.

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:

2-Butoxyethanol:

Less bioaccumulable

Alkyl polyglucoside C8 - 10:

Assessment of bioaccumulation potential: No accumulation in organisms should be expected.

Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate:

Low

Disodium metasilicate:

Toxicokinetic data on vertebrates revealed a low potential for bioaccumulation. The soluble ingested silicates are excreted through the urine and to a lesser extent through the faeces. Markedly increased rapid urinary silica excretion was observed when soluble sodium silicates were administered to rats (Benke & Osborn 1979), dogs (King et al. 1933), cats (King & McGeorge 1938) and guinea pigs (Sauer et al 1959). The half-life of urinary silicon excretion after administration of sodium silicate in rats via the gastric cannula was 24 hours (Benke & Osborn 1979).

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.

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:

2-Butoxyethanol:

High mobility potential

Alkyl polyglucoside C8 - 10:

Evaluation of transport between environmental departments: The substance does not evaporate into the atmosphere from the surface of the water. An absorption to the solid phase of the soil is possible.

Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate:

Poor

Disodium metasilicate:

Due to a strong dependence on pH and concentration which leads to a dynamic polymerisation-depolymerisation equilibrium with speciation into a variety of mono-, oligo-, and polymeric anions and amorphous silica, calculations on the distribution in various environmental compartments are not feasible (HERA 2005).

Dissolved silica from commercial soluble silicates is indistinguishable from natural dissolved silica. Of the elemental composition of the earth's crust, SiO₂ represents about 59%. Similar percentages are obtained for many sediments and soils (Jackson 1964 as cited in HERA 2005). Silica is found in European rivers in mean concentrations of 7.5 mg SiO₂/L (Jorgensen et al. 1991). Thus, silica is the second most abundant element on earth. Compounds of silicon and oxygen are ubiquitous in the environment; they are present in inorganic matter, like minerals and soils as well as in organic matter, like plants, animals and man. By weathering of soil, rocks and sediments and by atmospheric deposition, silica is released into surface and ground waters from where it may be removed by precipitation and sedimentation or taken up by living organisms, especially diatoms. Dead sedimenting diatoms also contribute significantly to sediment silica (diatomaceous earth). Silica is found in all natural waters with an average concentration of 10-20 mg SiO₂/L (HERA 2005).

Due to the low vapour pressure, volatilisation is not expected.

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

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

No PBT/vPvB ingredient is present

12.6. 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

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 skrink-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. (Disodio metasilicato in miscela)

ADR/RID/IMDG: CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (Disodium metasilicate in mixture) ICAO-

IATA: CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (Disodium metasilicate 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. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and IBC Code

Transport in bulk is not foreseen

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

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Related to contained substances:

Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate:

D. Lgs. n. 2/3/1997 52 (classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances). Legislative Decree No. 3/14/2003 65 (classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations). Legislative Decree No. 25 2/2/2002 (risks related to chemical agents at work). D.M. 2/26/2004 Work (occupational exposure limits); D.M. 4/3/2007 (implementation of Directive No. 2006/8/EC). Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), Regulation (EC) no 1272/2008 (CLP), Regulation (EC) no 790/2009. Legislative Decree No. 238 September 21, 2005 (Seveso Ter).

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances (All. XVII Reg. EC 1907/2006): not applicable

Substances in Candidate List (art. 59 Reg. EC 1907/2006): the product does not contain SVHC

Substances subject to authorisation (Ann. XIV Reg. CEC 1907/2006): the product does not contain SVHC

Reg. EC 648/04: see 2.2

Reg. (EU) n. 1169/2011: see 2.2

Reg (UE) 528/2012: see.to 2.2

REGULATION (EU) No 1357/2014 - waste:

HP8 - Corrosive

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment was carried out by the supplier

SECTION 16. Other information

16.1. Other information

Points modified compared to previous release: 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against, 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture, 2.2. Label elements, 2.3. Other hazards, 4.1. Description of first aid measures, 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed, 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, 5.1. Extinguishing media, 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture, 5.3. Advice for firefighters, 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures, 6.2. Environmental precautions, 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up, 6.4. Reference to other sections, 7.1. Precautions for safe handling, 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities, 7.3. Specific end use(s), 8.1. Control parameters, 8.2. Exposure controls, 9.2. Other information, 10.1. Reactivity, 10.2. Chemical stability, 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions, 10.4. Conditions to avoid, 10.5. Incompatible materials, 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products, 11.1. Information on toxicological effects, 12.1. Toxicity, 12.2. Persistence and degradability, 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential, 12.4. Mobility in soil, 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment, 12.6. Other adverse effects, 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Description of hazard statements set out in paragraph 3

H302 = Harmful if swallowed.

H312 = Harmful in contact with skin.

H315 = Causes skin irritation.

H319 = Causes serious eye irritation.

H332 = Harmful if inhaled.

H318 = Causes serious eye damage.

H290 = May be corrosive to metals.

H314 = Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H335 = May cause respiratory irritation.

Classification based on data of all mixture components

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.
Regulation (EC) n. 648 of 31/03/04 (on detergents) et seq.
Regulation (UE) n. 1169/2011 (on the provision of food information to consumers)
Directive 2012/18/EU (on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances) et seq.
Regulation (UE) 528/2012 (Biocides) et seq.

Procedure used to classify under CLP mixture (Reg. EC 1272/2008):

Physical hazards: On the basis of experimental data
H314 Skin. Corr. 1A: On the basis of experimental data
Other hazards: Calculation Method

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 supplier
- GESTIS DNEL Database: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-dnel-datenbank/index-2.jsp>
- GESTIS International Limit Value: <http://limitvalue.ifa.dguv.de>

This msds was made in good faith by AEB technical Office on the basis of the information available at the date of the last revision. The person in charge must regularly inform the employees about the specific risks they encounter when using this substance/product. The information contained here relate only to the substance/the preparation indicated and may not apply if the product is used improperly or in combination with others. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as a guarantee, either express or implied. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure the opportunities and completeness of the information contained herein for their own particular use.

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

Changes to the previous edition: sec. 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,10,11,12,13 - exposure scenarios . working instruction table in attached

SUMI**Safe Use of Mixtures Information****AISE_SUMI_IS_7_4_G***Version 1.1, August 2018****Industrial spraying; Automated task; Open system; Long term***

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 spraying products. This Safe Use Information is based on the AISE_SWED_IS_7_4.

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

<p>Don't eat or drink. Don't smoke. Don't use in proximity of open flame.</p>	
<p>Wash hands after use. Avoid contact with damaged skin. Do not mix with other products.</p>	
<p>Spillage instructions</p>	<p>Dilute with fresh water and mop up.</p>
<p>Hygiene practices</p>	<p>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.</p>

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

<p>Don't eat or drink. Don't smoke. Don't use in proximity of open flame.</p>	
<p>Wash hands after use. Avoid contact with damaged skin. Do not mix with other products.</p>	
<p>Spillage instructions</p>	<p>Dilute with fresh water and mop up.</p>
<p>Hygiene practices</p>	<p>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.</p>

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_PW_8a_1_G***Version 1.1, August 2018****Transfer of product to a container (bottle/bucket/machine)***

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 professional uses where the product is transferred to or diluted in a container, such as a dispenser, bottle or bucket. Safe Use Information is based on the **AISE_SWED_PW_8a_1_L** and **AISE_SWED_PW_8a_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 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

<p>Don't eat or drink. Don't smoke. Don't use in proximity of open flame.</p>	
<p>Wash hands after use. Avoid contact with damaged skin. Do not mix with other products.</p>	
<p>Spillage instructions</p>	<p>Dilute with fresh water and mop up.</p>
<p>Hygiene practices</p>	<p>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.</p>

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_PW_11_3_G***Version 1.1, August 2018****Professional uses; Spraying***

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 professional uses of products in a spraying application. This Safe Use Information is based on the **AISE_SWED_PW_11_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

<p>Don't eat or drink. Don't smoke. Don't use in proximity of open flame.</p>	
<p>Wash hands after use. Avoid contact with damaged skin. Do not mix with other products.</p>	
<p>Spillage instructions</p>	<p>Dilute with fresh water and mop up.</p>
<p>Hygiene practices</p>	<p>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.</p>

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#6 del 12/21/20

Use description	Industrial spraying[PROC7], Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and discharging) at dedicated facilities [PROC8b] Not industrial spraying[PRO11], Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and ischarging) at not dedicated facilities [PROC8a]
Product name	OLIFOAM
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 (6%) the product is classified: H290 - May be corrosive to metals. H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H318 - Causes serious eye damage.H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
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).

<p>In case of emergency (accidents involving exposure to the product)</p>	<p>Immediately inform the customer. Immediately inform the employer. Contact Poisons Centres tel. number in 1.4 section of the MSDS</p>
<p>Accidental release large quantities measures: concentrated product</p>	<p>Wear gloves, mask and protective clothing (for specifications refer to section 8.2. SDS) Possibly absorb it with inert materia or sucked it. After wiping up, wash with water the area and materials involved</p>
<p>Diluted product</p>	<p>Wear gloves, mask and protective clothing (for specifications refer to section 8.2. SDS) Possibly absorb it with inert materia or sucked it. After wiping up, wash with water the area and materials involved</p>
<p>Storage of the product</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>In case of accidents, emergency or fire</p>	<p>Immediately inform the customer. Follow company emergency instruction.</p>